The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW-YORK STATE.

ULSTER AND GREENE COUNTIES.

BRIGHTER PROSPECT IN ULSTER—CHEERING OUTLOOK FOR A REDUCED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY—THE REPUBLICANS HARD AT WORK—SIMILAR GOOD NEWS FROM GREENE COUNTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RONDOUT, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

Ulster County is generally classified among the Democratic counties, and the Democrats here, until within a few days past, have been claiming it for Tilden by majorities all the way from 1,500 to 2,500; but an analysis of the last sixteen years shows that, on a full poll, the county is really Republican. In 1860 and in 1864 it was carried for Lincoln, and again in 1872 it was carried for Grant by a majority of 930. In 1868, when the Tweed Ring scattered their fraudulent naturalization papers all over the State, the Democrats succeeded in carrying the county for Seymour, but this is the only time it has gone Democratic in a Presidential election since 1856. Now it is a curious fact that the Democratic vote of the county in 1872, when the Republicans carried it by 930, was only 55 more than it was in 1875, when the Democrats carried it by 2,420, while the Republican vote in 1875 was 3,122 less than it was in 1872. The same facts appear in the vote at every election when the Democrats have carried the county. Their full vote has always been polled, and remained almost exactly the same each year, while the Republicans have not polled anything near a full vote since 1872. This year they are coming out, and unless there have been great changes which Republicans are not aware of, the county ought to give a majority for Hayes and Wheeler on Tuesday next. All agree that there has not been a time since 1860 when the Republicans of this county were so fully aroused and in earnest as they are now. There never has been a time when political meetings were so well attended or when the prospects for the Republicans were brighter. There is a very large foreign population in the county, employed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in the flag-stone quarries, and in the manufacture of cement, the larger portion of which usually vote the Democratic ticket. A good share of the German voters, however, are with the Republicans, and they will be more than usually so this year owing to a speech delivered here the other evening by Carl Schurz. There will also be a reduction in the Democratic vote this year, owing to the depression in those industries employing large numbers of Irishmen, which has driven them out to other localities. On the whole the Republicans have a fair show of carrying the county, if Tilden's money is not used to bribe the floating vote, and in any event the Democrats will only be able to succeed by a small majority, if at all. Ulster elects three Assemblymen, and the delegation last year stood two Democrats to one Republican. This year it will be reversed, and there is a fair probability of the Republicans electing all three of their candidates.

In the First District, Frederick H. Stephan, a German, has been nominated by the Republicans against Thomas Hamilton, the last year's member, who has been renominated by the Democrats. The Republicans feel quite sure of electing Stephan, and the Democrats are not at all confident.

In the Second and Third Districts, Nathan Keator and Methusalem Hornbeck, the Republican candidates, are almost certain of success. There is also a good prospect of electing the Republican candidate for Sheriff of the county, Mr. Robert A. Snyder, of Saugerties.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, which comprises the Counties of Greene, Ulster, and Schoharie, is of course reasonably certain of being elected. His name is Samuel Mayham, and his Republican opponent is Thomas H. Tremper. To sum up the situation in Ulster County, the Republicans will probably elect their Sheriff, will gain one and perhaps two Assemblymen, and will reduce the Democratic majority on the electoral and State tickets to a very low figure, if they do not wipe it out altogether.

GREENE COUNTY.

CATSKILL, Oct. 31, 1876.—Green County is one of the very few rural counties of the State that can be relied on to give a majority for bogus Democracy. It is not a very large majority, but being rare and generally sure, it is highly prized by the party that usually has to seek its majorities in the slums of the large cities. The population of Green County are not as a whole the most intelligent to be found in the country districts. Sleeping, as they do in the shadow of the Catskill Mountains, they have a touch of the Rip Van Winkle about them, and are apt to wake up on election day with the delusion that Gen. Jackson, or some other hero whom their fathers worshipped in the better days of the Democratic Party, is still in the field as a candidate for office. As very few of them ever saw Samuel J. Tilden, and as the pictures of him that are scattered about here have about the same resemblance to the original as they do to "Old Hickory," it is not improbable that a majority of the Greene County Democrats may mistake Tilden for Jackson on Tuesday next. If they do, the county will give its usual Democratic majority of 700 or 800. The Republicans, however, think they will be able to keep it down to 500 or 600. The village of Catskill, where much of the civilization of the county lies, is about evenly divided in politics, but may give a small Republican majority. The Republicans are hard at work in all parts of the county, and will do the best they can in view of the benighted field of missionary labor which they are called on to fill. They say they are reasonably certain of electing their member of Assembly, Mr. Oliver Burke, of this village, which will be a gain. They also have some hopes of the sheriff, but their main energies are devoted to securing the Assemblyman, and cutting down the Rip Van Winkle majorities on the national and State tickets.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GREENE COUNTY—REPUBLICAN RALLIES IN CAIRO AND CATSKILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CATSKILL, Oct. 31.—The closing week of the work of the campaign in Greene County promises to be very active on the Republican side. Meetings are to be held every night at all the principal places in the county. To-day a large mass-meeting was held at Cairo, which was addressed by ex-United States Senator John M. Thayer, of Nebraska; Gen. Theodore B. Gates, of Kingston, and Thomas H. Tremper, of Rondout, our candidate for Congress. The speech of Senator Thayer was a remarkable and powerful production, logical in its reasoning and carrying conviction to every one present. He contrasted the record of the Democratic Party when in power with that of the Republican Party, to the great favor of the latter, and showed the claims of S. J. Tilden as a reformer to be the biggest fraud ever attempted to be palmed off on a free people. He also showed how Tilden organized fraud on a gigantic scale in 1868, by which the people of this State were cheated and Hoffman counted in as Governor. The speech of Gen. Gates was mostly upon the financial question, showing how, by the bad management of the Democrats when in power, the national credit went down so that money had to be borrowed at the rate of twelve per cent., and the Government bonds sold at twelve per cent. below par, while under Republican rule our bonds are at par in all the markets of the world, and we can borrow money at four and one-half per cent. The danger of a "solid South" was shown, and the danger to be apprehended by the Southern claims, which were introduced in the last Congress, wherein the South demands payment for losses during the war, was discussed, and it produced a marked impression upon the farmers and tax-payers present. In the evening Senator Thayer spoke at Catskill, in the Opera-house, to a large audience. His speeches have done great good, and the Republican cause in Greene County is gaining every day.

MR. BLAINE IN STEUBEN COUNTY.

A MAGNIFICENT MEETING IN CORNING—DELEGATIONS PRESENT FROM SURROUNDING TOWNS AND COUNTIES—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BLAINE AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CORNING, Oct. 31.—The meeting here to-day was in every sense a magnificent success. Early in the day, from the surrounding towns and from Alleghany, Livingston, Yates, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties, in this State, and Tioga, the people poured in by thousands. Gen. Rufus Scott, of Alleghany presided. Speeches were made by Gen. Scott, Charles D. Baker, Hon. Mr. Niles, of Wellsboro, Penn., and Hon. William A. Stone, of Tioga, Penn. After which, Mr. Blaine having arrived, was introduced to the innumerable crowd of eager listeners amid a burst of applause such as was never before heard in old Steuben. He said: "I bring good news from the great West. Everywhere the intelligence of the country is alive to the real issue of the campaign. The question is whether the Democratic Party, controlled by a solid South, shall be called to govern the nation. All other questions, civil service reform, finance, &c., shrink to nothingness before it. Mr. Riddle, author of the bill authorizing the payment of war claims, telegraphed his indorsement of Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance. This Riddle bill makes no distinction between citizens that are loyal and the rebels of the war. Under the new rule of evidence established by it, the oath of the claimant supported by one witness is sufficient. Thus the worst rebels are enabled to hunt in couples. One man presents a claim, the other swears he is a reputable citizen; and then they exchange situations, the claimant becoming the witness and the witness the claimant. The introduction of this bill caused a sudden revival of loyalty throughout the South. The most reliable check upon this species of fraudulent hunt upon the Treasury was the archives of the Confederacy in the possession of the Government, which are carefully arranged by numbers and lettering so that a ready reference can be had to the claimant's record, and in many instances rebel claimants had been made to stand aside by a reference to these archives, wherein the claimant's name is found recorded as having held an important office under the Confederacy."

The speaker then referred to the connection of Mr. Tilden with the thieves of the Tammany Ring, characterizing them as "sneak-thieves." The Government of the City of New-York under the rule of these men had been guilty of corruption, ballot-stuffing, and thieving unparalleled in our history as a nation. He did not want to see this state of things transferred to Washington. Democrats ask for the control of the Government for the sake of restoring the credit of the nation. The people don't want credit restored in that way. Mr. Blaine alluded to the speech of Ben Hill in Congress, charging the North with cruelty to the rebel prisoners, and called attention to the fact that but one man among all the Democratic members from the North dared to give the lie to the base slander, and that man was "Charley" Walker, of Steuben. The people of the North do not understand the South. It would have been more consistent to have called the old Tory Party to take charge of the Government than now to surrender it into the hands of the Democrats. He did not want to hurt them, but he objected to be governed by them. The salvation of the nation depended upon its being governed for thirty years to come by loyal Union men, and the amendments to the Constitution must be enforced or repealed. "Don't allow the dry-rot to attack the Constitution," said he. The meeting numbered not not less than ten thousand persons. The torchlight procession in the evening consisted of 2,500 in line.

MASS MEETING OF ONTARIO COUNTY REPUBLICANS—1000 MAJORITY PROMISED FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 31.—The Republicans of Ontario County held a grand mass meeting here yesterday afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, and the one of the evening by Mr. Kasson and Sherman S. Rogers. All of these gentlemen delivered eloquent speeches and produced an excellent impression. The evening meetings were preceded by a parade of the Ontario County Battalion of Boys in Blue. The streets were thronged with thousands of enthusiastic Republicans, and many of the buildings and private residences were brilliantly illuminated. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a determined effort was manifested to contribute to the glorious result which is expected on Tuesday next. Ontario County is good for 800 and possibly, 1,000, majority.

A GREAT GATHERING OF REPUBLICANS AT HUDSON—SPEECH BY HON. C. M. DEPEW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Oct. 31.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered a characteristic speech, full of fire and energy, before an immense audience in this city to-night. He crowded into an address of an hour and a half a complete review of the political situation, excoriated Tilden's Democracy, exposed the scheme of a solid South, refuted the false claims of Tilden's economy, and closed with a magnificent tribute to our next President, Rutherford B. Hayes. The solid truth has never been more convincingly told during the campaign, nor with more telling effect than by Mr. Depew to-night.

AN IMMENSE MEETING IN OSWEGO—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BOUTWELL AND COL. CARTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Another immense Republican mass meeting was held here this evening. The State Armory, a large building, was crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Senator Boutwell and Col. Carter made two of the most telling speeches of the campaign. The meeting was the largest and most successful held in this county.

A STUPENDOUS RALLY IN ALBANY—OVER 50,000 PERSONS PRESENT—THE REPUBLICANS MORE HOPEFUL THAN EVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The most stupendous Republican demonstration known to this vicinity took place in this City to-night. Seven thousand men were in procession, and nearly fifty thousand persons lined the streets. Excursion trains from the north and west swelled the multitude, and created the liveliest enthusiasm. The illumination of business and private houses was almost universal, the city having the appearance of a grand celebration, rather than the demonstration of one political party. There were several unique and interesting features in the great procession, among which was a division comprising three hundred of the leading business men of the city, and a troop of mounted citizens, over five hundred horsemen being in line. The greatest enthusiasm prevails all over Albany to-night, which speaks well for the success of the national and State tickets in this county, and the election of Hamilton Harris for Congress. During the past ten days there has been evidence of apathy on the Republican side in this city, but to-night's gigantic demonstration changes all that, and from now until election day will be waged an aggressive and confident warfare upon the wavering Democrats.

A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN JAMESTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 31.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Opera House, in this city, this evening. Able addresses were delivered by Senator Fenton and Judge Marvin. They were listened to with earnest attention, and the discussion of the political issues was received with marked favor.

AN UP-TOWN RALLY.

A SPIRITED REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—SPEECHES BY LEVI P. MORTON, GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES AND OTHERS.

The Republican Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District had a spirited rally last evening at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue. The spacious hall was occupied by a large and attentive audience, and a parade of the Boys in Blue was held outside. The principal speaker of the evening was Gen. Sickles, but a brief address was delivered by Hon. Levi P. Morton, the nominee of the Congressional District, and speeches were also made by Judge Dittenhoefer, I. Albert Englehart, and others. Mr. Charles H. Wilson opened the proceedings by nominating Mr. M. M. Vail as Chairman of the meeting. He then presented a list of Vice Presidents, which included the names of George Opdyke, A. B. Cornell, Salem H. Wales, I. Albert Englehart, Elliot F. Shepard, Solon B. Smith, Jacob Hess, Sinclair Tousey, and others.

The Chairman, after a few remarks, introduced Mr. Levi P. Morton, who was warmly received. Mr. Morton briefly returned thanks for the honor which had been done him in offering him the Republican Congressional nomination of the district. He was not a politician, he said, but a man of business. He believed the Republican Party had a right to command his services, and he promised his best efforts to protect the interests of his fellow-citizens. The country had been passing through a period of great trial, but he believed that with the feeling of security which would come of the election of the Republican candidate, it would start upon a new era of prosperity. That the financial policy of the Republican Administration tended toward permanent prosperity, no candid man would deny. The country wanted, above all things, a sound currency, a definite policy of resumption at a definite time. Because the Republicans had such a policy he was a Republican, and was in favor of the honest payment of gold in 1879. [Applause.]

Mr. John E. Flagler reported a preamble and series of resolutions heartily indorsing the nominations and platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and also the nominations of Edwin D. Morgan for Governor and Sherman S. Rogers for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions also declared that all history and experience contained the admonition that when a nation or a people so far forget themselves and their duty to coming generations as to intrust their national, State and Municipal affairs to a party tainted to the extent of a majority thereof, or to any extent, with treason or disloyalty to the Constitution and flag, the seeds of dissolution and decay had evidently taken root. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

Gen. Sickles was then introduced. He first congratulated the candidate for Congress, Hon. Levi P. Morton, who, he said, had not sought the honor. The honor had sought him and had found him. Belonging to a class of citizens too frequently overlooked, he recalled to his mind the time when it was their pride to be represented in Congress by the best citizens of the country, and he was glad to see that that Congressional district proposed to return to the better days of the Republic. The Republican Party, he proceeded, had been in power in this country for fifteen years, because it was right. The Democratic Party had failed to gain power because it had been wrong. Had it then, he asked, done anything lately to commend itself to the confidence of the people of the country? He challenged anybody to point out a worse governed city than New-York had been under Democratic rule. The Democratic Party undertook to divide the Union, took out of it ten Southern States, and organized a Democratic Administration under Mr. Jefferson Davis. Every man in the Cabinet was a Democrat; every man in the Congress was a Democrat; every man in the Army who went there willingly was a Democrat, and all of them living to-day were Tilden men. Was there anybody in the country who wanted to trust that party for four years, to illustrate the principles which had been carried out at Montgomery under Mr. Jefferson Davis. Such a man would not, in his judgment, be a wise man; he much doubted if he could be a loyal man. Gen. Sickles then reviewed the career of Mr. Tilden, scouting the idea of his being a reformer. Let him, he said, first reform his own party. Until he could do that he did not believe that he would be able to reform the Republican Party. No doubt the Republicans had made some mistakes. He thought their greatest mistake was that they had not advanced with more rapid steps toward specie payments. The way, however, to remedy that was not to elect Tilden, who would take no steps in that direction, but to elect Hayes, who was pledged to resumption. Mr. Tilden's pretense of having saved the State nearly $7,000,000, his fraudulent income returns, his manipulation of bankrupt railroad concerns, and his action during the war were exposed in detail, and in conclusion Gen. Sickles exhorted his hearers to work strenuously to secure the election of the Republican candidate.

Mr. Englehart, Judge Dittenhoefer, and other speakers followed. Some spirited Republican campaign songs were also sung in the course of the meeting.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN TRENTON—SPEECHES BY GEN. FRYE, OF MAINE, AND CAPT. RICKS, OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.—A large and appreciative audience filled Taylor's Opera-house to-night to hear Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, and Capt. A. J. Ricks, of Ohio, for ten years a resident of Tennessee, on the issues of the day. Gen. Frye spoke with very great force and eloquence, and produced a marked effect. Capt. Ricks presented the Southern claims question and the temper of the South with equal force. The meeting was a great success. Trenton promises a large vote, and Republicans are confident of carrying the State.

DISHEARTENED DEMOCRATS—THEIR MEETING IN PASSAIC A FAILURE—REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Oct. 31.—The Democrats tried to wake the enthusiasm which their speakers failed to call forth in, Whitehead's Lyceum Hall this evening, by bringing forward a woman with a squeaky voice to sing a ribald song. She was followed by a Hollander who addressed the meeting in Dutch, and succeeded in nearly dispersing it before he closed, as there were only a baker's dozen present who could understand him. This was meant to draw the thunder from the Holland Republican meeting which is called for Thursday night, but it was a perfect failure. Just before the meeting some boys amused themselves by breaking pickets, unhinging gates in the neighborhood, and when chased found refuge in the crowd around the door of the hall. The Democrats say it was only Hallow Eve sport, but others think it was done by the "Roosters." Thursday evening the Holland Republicans will hold a meeting. Friday evening there will be a grand rally of Republicans in Retlinger's Hall, with addresses from Hon. John Hill and others, and on Saturday there will be a grand Republican torchlight parade. Passaic will be heard from one week hence for Hayes and Wheeler.

A REPUBLICAN BANNER SET ON FIRE.

THE FLAMES EXTINGUISHED BY A POLICEMAN—A REWARD OF $100 OFFERED FOR THE DETECTION OF THE CULPRITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 31.—About 1:30 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the large and beautiful Hayes and Wheeler banner which is suspended over Nassau street in front of the Republican Head-quarters. Fortunately the watchman arrived in time to extinguish the flames and prevent its total destruction, though it was nearly half destroyed. The officer caught sight of one of the escaping fellows and discharged his revolver at him, but without effect. Great indignation prevails among the townspeople and students. Many think that it is the result of a long-matured plan on the post of a few Democratic students, to whom the banner has always been an eyesore. Others insinuate that it was done by Republicans, with the deliberate purpose of casting suspicion on the Democrats. But the most plausible explanation seems to be that it was the work of a few Freshmen, influenced, possibly, by partisan feeling, but more probably by a desire to do something smart. Four years ago a similar attempt was made upon a Greeley and Brown banner. The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the culprits.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

RESULTS OF A CAREFUL CANVASS OF THE STATE—CERTAIN INDICATIONS OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—SMALL TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRATS—THEY VIRTUALLY ACKNOWLEDGE DEFEAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Information received here from the most authentic sources shows beyond doubt that the Republicans can carry New-Hampshire by the customary majority. A careful canvass has been made of every town in the State, and the most satisfactory results have been obtained. Col. Daniel Hall, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, makes a statement as follows: "We may not be able to get out as large a vote as we did last Winter, for we cannot get all our voters home; but what we lose in that respect we shall gain in the Temperance vote, the larger portion of which will be thrown in our favor. We do not know exactly what the Democrats are doing. They have without doubt what we have not, aid from outside. Their tactics are shrewd, and to a certain extent, disreputable. Whenever we announce a public meeting, they will at once get up a torchlight processiyn in the same town, and persistently march up and down by the hall, thus disturbing our speakers and drawing off the crowd who would otherwise be with us. Still, our meetings have been very successful and spirited. There is no dissension in our ranks. We will poll our full vote to within a very small figure, and those of our people who do not vote with us will not come out at all. New-Hampshire has been left to our care, and we will see that it does right."

Gov. Cheney says: "I have not the slightest doubt of our success. A week ago I was not so sanguine; it did not look quite so bright; but now we can see our way clear. It takes some effort to get our people up to the fighting pitch. We had an exhaustive campaign last year, and the tension on the public mind was great. Then there was a reaction, and it required vigorous work to so stretch the strings again that we could confidently count on the old enthusiasm. As to majorities, I cannot say that we can hope for so large a vote as we had last year; but on the other hand, our opponents are likely to fall off quite as much. Then, we have the advantage of the Temperance vote, three-fourths of which will be with us, so that on the whole our majority may be as large as that of the last State election. The Democrats are making a very effective campaign, and we are unable just yet to get at their actual strength. They undoubtedly have aid from outside, which we have not. It is always unsafe to underestimate the strength of your opponents. They turn out largely in torchlight processions, and are thoroughly equipped. The money must come from some place, and I hardly think it was collected in the State. There is no doubt that we will carry the election."

The Democrats, on the other hand, claim to be able to carry the State, but do not talk very confidently. They deny having any money to spend, but there is no doubt that they are following a "still hunt." Mr. Butterfield, the Secretary of the State Committee, stated that they were not prepared to claim the State, but he would not be surprised if they carried it by a small majority. They had no evidence of a single defection from the ranks; the party was thoroughly united on all the issues of the campaign, and had the advantage of confidence in the result of the national contest, which their opponents had not. He expected that the full vote would come out if the day was pleasant, and if so, there was no reason why they could not gain the victory. From every town and city came assurances of enthusiasm and confidence. Important gains were reported from nearly every important centre, and he had yet to hear of a single voter of the party going over to the other side. He admitted that the circulation of the war claims had hurt them, as the property owners were afraid of raids on the Treasury.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN HARTFORD—A PROCESSION OF 5,000 TORCHES—THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE POPULACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Oct 31.—The grandest political demonstration seen in Connecticut since the memorable days of the first Lincoln campaign is taking place to-night, by the Republican organizations of Hartford and many other places. There are over five thousand torches in line, and twenty thousand people at least are upon the principal streets. The illuminations of public and private buildings are very extensive and beautiful, and the enthusiasm of the populace is intense. The line extends over a distance of more than a mile and a half, and it will not reach the end of its route till about midnight.

DEMOCRATIC MOB VIOLENCE.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS ASSAULTED BY REBEL DEMOCRATS—HOW TILDEN'S FOLLOWERS TREATED RESPECTABLE CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 31.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Oxford Hall last night. M. D. Ball, of Alexandria; Hon. James Segar, and John Dezendorf spoke. The Democrats disturbed the meeting, and at its close attacked the Republicans. Bricks were thrown at the stage while Mr. Segar was speaking. In the street frames pistols were fired and clubs were used. Mr. Dezendorf was badly hurt on the head, and required medical assistance. The Police were not equal to the occasion and the ruffians escaped unpunished.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—E. T. Allen, who was appointed a few days ago Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Eastern District of Missouri by Judge Treat, of the United States Court, presented a list of Supervisors to the court to-day, which was accepted by Judge Treat, and commissions will be issued to them to-morrow.

EXPLOSION IN A PENNSYLVANIA MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 31.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred last night in the Wadesville colliery, near St. Clair. Three men named Dormandy, Ryley, and Welsh, were shockingly burned, but it is thought not fatally. The damage done was considerable, and it will be several days before work in the mine can be resumed.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

LAST MEETING OF DAVIS' CABINET.

INTERESTING READING IN THE LIGHT OF TO-DAY—WHAT SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF TILDEN'S CABINET WOULD BE LIKELY TO PROPOSE—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN REAGAN'S VIEWS, AS REBEL POSTMASTER GENERAL, OF THE STATUS OF THE REBEL DEBT—REMARKABLE NOTIONS ABOUT TERMS OF PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Pending the negotiations between Gens. Sherman and Johnston for the surrender of the rebel army, commanded by the last-named officer, the terms of surrender were presented to Jefferson Davis, who was at the time, with the members of his Cabinet, flying by rail from Richmond. Davis convened his Cabinet in a freight car at Charlotte, N. C., and in submitting Sherman's terms requested each member of his Cabinet to state his views on the subject in writing. The several papers thus submitted by these gentlemen were among the property captured by the Federal Army, and are now on file in the War Department among the rebel archives. John H. Reagan, member of the present Congress, from Texas, was at that time Confederate Postmaster-General, and submitted his views at great length to his chief. The conclusion of Mr. Reagan's letter on the terms of surrender was devoted to the payment of the rebel war debt by the United States Government, and will be read with peculiar interest at this time. The letter, like those of his colleagues in Davis's Cabinet, was dated Charlotte, April 22, 1865, and concludes as follows:

Nothing is said in the agreement about the public debt and the disposition of our public property, beyond the turning over of the arms to the State Arsenals. In the final adjustment we should endeavor to secure provisions for the auditing of the debt of the Confederacy, and for its payment, in common with the war debt of the United States. We may ask this on the ground that we did not seek this war, but only sought peaceful separation to secure our people and States from the effects of unconstitutional encroachments by the other States; and because, on the principles of equity, allowing that both parties had acted in good faith, and gone to war on a misunderstanding which admitted of no other solution, and now agree to a reconciliation and to a burial of the past, it would be unjust to compel our people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the United States, and for them to refuse to allow such of the revenues as we might contribute to be applied to the payment of our creditors. If it should be said that this is a liberality never exercised by the conqueror to the conquered, the answer is that if the object of the pacification is to restore the Union in good faith, and to reconcile the people to each other—to restore confidence and faith and prosperity and homogeneity—then it is of the first importance that the terms of reconciliation should be based on entire equity, and that no just ground of grief or complaint should be left to either party. And to both parties, looking not only to the present but to the interest of future generations, the amount of money which would be involved, though large, would be as nothing when compared with a reconciliation entirely equitable, which should leave no sting to honor, and no sense of wrong to rankle in the memories of the people, and lay the foundation for new difficulties and for future wars. It is to this feature, it seems to me, that greatest attention should be given by both sides. It will be of the highest importance to all, for the present as well as for the future, that the frankness, sincerity, and justice of both parties shall be as conspicuous in the adjustment of past difficulties, as their courage and endurance have been during the war, if we would make peace on a basis which would be satisfactory, and which might be rendered perpetual. In any event provision should be made which will authorize the Confederate authorities to sell the public property remaining on hand and to apply the proceeds, as far as they will go, to the payment of our public liabilities, or for such other disposition as may be found advisable. But if the terms of this agreement should be rejected or so modified by the Government of the United States as to refuse a recognition of the right of local self-government and our political rights and rights of person and property, or as to refuse amnesty for past participation in this war, then it will our duty to continue the struggle as best we can, however unequal it may be, as it would be better and more honorable to waste our lives and substance in such a contest, than to yield both to the mercy of a remorseless conqueror. I am, with great respect, your excellency's obedient sevant.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
To the President C. S. A. Post Master Gen'l.

TILDEN AND REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

CHARACTER OF THE INDORSERS OF TILDEN'S LETTER—NOTORIOUS REBEL CLAIMS PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI—HOW THE GUERILLA RAIDS OF BLACKBURN, A TILDEN INDORSER, WERE STOPPED IN MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The State of Missouri has on file in the Treasury Department, in the office of the Third Auditor, war claims growing out of the rebellion amounting to $2,382,132 67. These claims, with the vouchers, were filed Dec. 21, 1874, the State authorities requesting that they be placed on the file until Congress shall decide to take them up for examination and payment. Among these claims are over three hundred of the class which Gov. Tilden professes he would not approve if elected President of the United States, and these deserve special notice.

During the rebellion, loyal citizens of Missouri were made the victims of attack and pillage by bands of guerillas, headed by such leaders as Joseph C. S. Blackburn, now a Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, and whose signature was attached to a paper published last week indorsing Gov. Tilden's utterances on the non-payment of rebel claims. While on these predatory excursions, the guerillas never made the mistake of descending upon the disloyal Missourians for tribute, the unerring certainty of their movements showing they were guided to the houses of Union men through information furnished by those who symphathised with the rebellion. In these incursions the guerillas would take from Union men money, cattle, forage, and such supplies as might be within reach, and frequently burned their barns and standing crops. In order to put a stop to these depredations, and knowing that the guerillas were guided by information furnished by the disloyal element, Major-Gen. Schofield, who was in command of that department, in the early part of 1864 issued a general order assessing upon disloyal persons residing in the neighborhood where such depredations were committed, for the relief of the sufferers, the full value of all damages sustained by Union men by visits from guerilla bands. Gen. Pleasanton, who succeeded Gen. Schofield in command of the department, continued the system of assessment, which finally resulted in putting a stop to the depredations.

An act was passed by the Legislature of Missouri, and approved by the Governor, March 19, 1874, entitled "An act to audit, adjust, and pay the claims of the militia of Missouri and of citizens for supplies furnished to the Army in active service." Commissioners were appointed under this act to collect claims against the United States, the Commissioners issuing to each claimant who proved his claim a certificate for the amount of the claim, the certificate specifying that the amount allowed "is not payable until after the claim has been presented to the United States Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State." Under this act the disloyal persons upon whom assessments were made by the military authorities presented their receipts, and in every instance the Commissioners allowed the full amount paid under the military assessment, and issued the certificate of the State, stamped with its broad seal, as the basis of a claim against the United States. This class of claims forms a considerable portion of the war claims filed by the State of Missouri, and at the last session of Congress earnest efforts were made by her Senators and Representatives to have them allowed. No proof of the loyalty of this class of claimants was required by the Missouri authorities, and it is very certain no such proof could be offered, the existence of the receipt given by the military authorities for the assessment made furnishing positive evidence that every man holding such a certificate in his own name was an active participant in, or furnished aid and comfort to, the rebellion. In the event of the Democrats gaining possession of the legislative and executive departments of the Government, these claims and all others of which they are the representatives, would undoubtedly be allowed, and whatever may be Mr. Tilden's intentions now, he would be, as President of the United States—owing his election to the votes of those owning and pressing such claims—forced to approve legislation providing for their full payment.

THE BALTIMORE REPEATERS.

THE SHERIFF ANXIOUS TO GIVE THEM A CLEAR FIELD IN NOVEMBER—A SCHEME TO ARREST UNITED STATES DEPUTY MARSHALS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Two citizens of Baltimore have sent to the Department of Justice a letter stating:

"It is currently reported that the Sheriff of this city, through his deputies, is contemplating the arrest of a large number of United States Deputy Marshals on or before next Tuesday, with the evident intention of weakening the force of the power and presence of those officers on election day, and that the fear of insufficient protection from the United States Government in case of the arrest of the said Deputy Marshals has produced a a profound sensation among the Republicans, which makes it exceedingly difficult to procure a sufficient number in some localities of volunteers for the position of Deputy Marshals on election day."

The department, having nothing before it excepting the above report, has taken no action on the letter, nor is it supposed that the Sheriff would place himself in antagonism with the United States authorities, as the latter would, it is inferred, vigorously resist such proceedings.

THE SHERIFF DENIES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Sheriff Mills, of this city, says the report that he intends to arrest the United States Deputy Marshals on or before election day is utterly without foundation. On the contrary, he will assist the United States Marshal with a *posse comitatus*, if called upon.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SERIOUS DISASTER ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN ROAD—A CENTENNIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER INJURED.

SCRANTON, Oct. 31.—A fearful accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad last night at a small station known as Lehigh Summit, on the Pocono Mountains, twenty miles from Scranton. The regular afternoon train to New-York and Philadelphia, consisting of seventeen passenger coaches, drawn by three engines, had about twelve hundred passengers on board, principally bound for the Centennial Exhibition. The train was two hours behind time, and, reaching the summit shortly after 8 o'clock, stopped to take water from the tank. While there a heavy coal train, drawn by three engines, ran into the rear of the passenger train, telescoping two of the cars through and through and breaking five others. The scenes that ensued were heart-rending, although by a most miraculous circumstance the number of killed is small. The Scranton *Republican* this morning gives the following list of dead and wounded:

Killed.—David R. Pierce, of Hamilton, N. Y.; James Bragg, of Utica, N. Y.

Wounded—Truman Seymour, of Rome, N. Y.; Cornelius Gay, Preble, N. Y.; Lena Dowall, Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Duffy, Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. D. R. Pierce, Hamilton, N. Y.; John Parker, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Abbott, of Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. A. L. Tuttle, of Columbus, N. Y.; Mrs. W. S. Parker, of North Brookfield, N. Y.; Frank Duffy, of Morrisonville, N. Y.; Edward Brainard, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Albert Thomas, Shelburne, N. Y.; Hugh Reilly, Columbus, Chenango County, N. Y.; Enos Parker, Morrisonville, N. Y.; Mrs. D. L. Norton, Columbus, N. Y.; Miss Maggie Perry, Watertown, N. Y.; Mrs. Armor, Morrisonville, N. Y.; Mr. Armor, Morrisonville, N. Y.; J. R. Smith, Greene County, N. Y.; E. Jackson, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; Mrs. Latimer, Sodus, N. Y.; making in all two killed outright and twenty-five severely injured.

The wounded were conveyed to the Goldsboro' Hotel, where several surgeons from Scranton attended their injuries. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Gay, Mrs. Dowall, and Mrs. Pierce are not expected to recover. A passenger car caught fire in the wreck and was consumed upon the track. The dead were conveyed to Scranton this morning at 2 o'clock. The passengers on the wrecked train were transferred to a special train under the direction of Superintendent Halstead and proceeded on their journey at midnight.

Cornelius Gay, of Preble, N. Y., one of the victims of the disaster, died of his injuries at Gouldsboro this forenoon. His remains were conveyed to this city. The bodies of Deacon Bragg and D. Pierce are also here. The bodies were enclosed in caskets and consigned this afternoon to their late homes. Eight of the wounded persons passed through this city from Gouldsboro to-day en route for their homes in Madison County, N. Y. The balance of the wounded, about twenty in all, are still cared for at the Simons House by a corps of Scranton surgeons and their attendants. The death of Mrs. Brown, who was unconscious all of to-day, is expected momentarily, and also that of Mrs. J. L. Tuttle. The majority of the injured are in a hopeful condition.

A THIEF LEAPS FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

UTICA, Oct. 31.—Harry Hardaker, an English thief under five indictments for burglary in this city, and who has been a fugitive for eighteen months, jumped from the first Atlantic express train near Oriskany to-night, and is probably killed. He was going through the cars, looking for water, in charge of Detective Wheeler, of Utica, who had arrested him unexpectedly in Syracuse. The train was moving forty miles an hour.

A CONSCINCE-STRIKEN THIEF.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—During the yellow fever empidemic here in 1873, George Lambeth, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, stole a package containing $4,0[illegible]0, and fled. To-day he walked into the Express Office here, and surrendered himself. He was committed for trial.

THE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX FOR MAYOR.

STRONG AND POPULAR CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE MINOR OFFICES—FULL PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST MEETING OF THE CONVENTION—SKETCHES OF THE SEVERAL CANDIDATES.

The final meeting of the Republican County Convention, at Republican Hall, last night, was one of the largest and most harmonious in the annals of City politics. The best of feeling prevailed, and but one purpose was apparent throughout the proceedings—to submit the best attainable ticket for the support of the voters of this City. Long before the Convention was called to order, it was generally understood that Gen. Dix had consented that his name should be used for the office of Mayor, a piece of intelligence that was everywhere hailed with satisfaction. The universal feeling was that with Dix for a standard-bearer, and other well-known and tried Republicans for the additional local offices, the Republicans of the City would poll the heaviest vote ever cast by them. Shortly after 8 o'clock the convention was called to order by District Attorney Phelps. Mr. Willard Bullard acting as Secretary. After the calling of the roll, Hon. John D. Lawson, from the Committee of twenty-three on Nominations, reported the following ticket:

For Mayor—John A. Dix.
For Sheriff—William H. Gedney.
For County Clerk—Thomas Murphy.
For Surrogate—Charles A. Peabody.
For Justice of the Superior Court—Henry J. Scudder.
For Justice of the Marine Court—Louis S. Goebel.
For Coroners—Robert A. Barry, William H. Stiner, Louis Naumann.
For Aldermen at Large—Joseph C. Pinckney, Rufus B. Cowing.

The mention of the name of Gen. Dix was the signal for an outburst of cheering, which lasted several minutes. The names of Messrs. Gedney, Murphy, and the other candidates were also received with applause. When the reading of the report was concluded, Col. Charles S. Spencer moved the nomination of the entire ticket presented. His reference to the public spirit and self-sacrifice of Gen. Dix in consenting to run at this juncture was a deserved tribute to the gallant old soldier, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Gedney, the Colonel continued, was a resident of the old Ninth Ward, and he trusted that it would not damage him in the eyes of his fellow-citizens to know that he was born in this country. [Applause.] Mr. Thomas Murphy [renewed cheering] was a gentleman who had devoted his time and the greater part of his fortune to the maintenance of the Republican Party in this City. Mr. Peabody, the nominee for Surrogate, had formerly sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, and was in every way capable of discharging the responsible duties of the office to which they now proposed to elect him, while Hon. Henry J. Scudder, the candidate for Justice of the Superior Court, had already served in the lower house of Congress with credit to himself and his constituency. A satisfactory representative of the German element had been found in Mr. Louis S. Goebel for Justice of the Marine Court, and the candidates for the remaining offices were gentlemen who were thoroughly worthy of the confidence reposed in them. The remarks of Col. Spencer were received throughout with great enthusiasm, and the motion to nominate the full ticket reported was carried by a unanimous vote. After the adoption of resolutions indorsing the ticket presented by Mr. H. Charles Ullman, and the passage of a further resolution empowering the Committee on Nominations to fill any vacancy that might occur before the day of election, the convention adjourned. The following are the proceedings in detail:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Precisely at 8 o'clock District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, Chairman of the convention, rapped for order, and the Secretary read the names of the delegates. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the report of the Special Committee on Nominations was called.

Mr. John D. Lawson, the Chairman of the committee, said: The committee of twenty-three on nomination, appointed by this convention at its meeting on Wednesday last, have directed me to report the result of their deliberations. The committee, after its organization, addressed itself first to the consideration of the character of the nominees that they should present for your acceptance. After a careful and deliberative consideration of that question, it was determined to present a straight Republican ticket, [applause,] and in the performance of that duty they have endeavored to select from the members of the party gentlemen well known and of high character. In doing so they have selected as your candidate for Mayor, and with his full assent, that honorable and veteran patriot, Gen. John A. Dix, [cheers;] for Sheriff, William H. Gedney; for County Clerk, Thomas Murphy; for Surrogate, Charles A. Peabody; for Judge of the Superior Court, Henry J. Scudder; for Judge of the Marine Court, Louis S. Goebel; for Coroners, Robert A. Barry, William H. Stiner, and Louis Naumann, and for Aldermen at Large, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney and Rufus B. Cowing.

The names of the candidates presented to the convention were received with cheers, and Mr. Charles S. Spencer rose to move their adoption. He said: I move, Sir, that the nominations reported by the committee be adopted and made by this convention. And, Mr. Chairman, I congratulate this convention and I congratulate the Republican Party that in this contest there is to be on the part of the Republican Party no morganatic marriage with any fragment of the Democracy. [Applause.] I believe that the fact is at last recognized that late, but not too late, the Republican Party of the City of New-York has awakened to the consciousness of the great truth that, in the maintenance of its organization it is necessary not only to vindicate principle but to nominate men believing in principle; and I believe that the intelligence that the Republican Party of the City of New-York has nominated a ticket composed wholly of Republicans will give new faith and confidence and energy to the Republicans of the State and of the country. The names of the men that are presented are almost as familiar to us as household words. At the head of the ticket is John A. Dix. [Cheers.] He has already lived beyond the years allotted to man; he has lived an honorable and useful and busy life. He has filled very many offices of honor and responsibility and trust; his record is a part of the record which makes up the history of the country; but in no part of his life has he deserved better of his country than now, when in this Presidential campaign, in the midst of the great issues before us, he has consented to head our Municipal ticket, in the hope that he may aid us in the salvation of the country, and when the history of John A. Dix is written, there will be no page of it more brightly illuminated than that which records his consent to become our candidate to-day. His sun, in the ordinary course of events, is setting, but by this self-sacrifice, he has spread its horizon all over with a golden glory. Mr. Chairman, your candidate for Sheriff is William H. Gedney. He has represented the old Knickerbocker Ninth in the Legislature. He represented it in the Board of Aldermen, and I don't conceive that it can be made an objection to him that he was born in the United States. He is presented to the people of this City as an honest and a reliable man, with a record which cannot be questioned. I, Sir, have not any language in which to convey my appreciation of the services rendered to the Republican Party of the country, and more especially to the Republican Party of this City, by Thomas Murphy. [Applause.] He has given his time, and he has sacrificed almost literally his fortune, in the service of the Republican party, and that Republican that refuses to vote for Thomas Murphy does not deserve the name. For the office of Surrogate, Mr. Chairman, the committee has presented to you the name of Charles A. Peabody, a gentleman that has already served a term as a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State—a gentleman who nobly and faithfully discharged the duties of a high judicial office in the City of New Orleans—a gentleman who, if elected to the office, as I believe he will be, will honorably and properly discharge its duties, and I shall expect to-morrow to see my personal and able friend the editor of the New-York *Sun* place the name of Charles A. Peabody as candidate for Surrogate, at the head of its columns. For the offices of Aldermen at Large we have presented you the names of two well-known citizens, one of them, Mr. Cowing, an honorable and recognized member of the Bar, and a faithful and true Republican, and the other, Gen. Pinckney, who stood by the cradle when the babe christened the Republican Party was first placed in it. They have been always true and always faithful, and it is a source of congratulation to us that whatever else may happen we shall certainly elect them to the offices for which they are nominated. For Justice of the Superior Court this committee has presented to you the name of a gentleman who has already honorably

represented an adjoining district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, a resident of this City, a member of the Bar, deservedly of the highest standing, Mr. Henry J. Scudder; and for Justice of the Marine Court I am proud and happy to say that the German element has finally been recognized. We have presented to you as a candidate for that office the name of an honorable and high-minded gentleman, Mr. Louis S. Goebel; and finally for the offices of Coroner we have nominated for your support the names of three good men. Mr. Stiner we all know and we all appreciate; Dr. Naumann has already served one term as Coroner in this City, and speaking of the last named upon the ticket, I seem to grow younger, and to remember the time when, boys of fifteen, we together entered the same class in college. The Mayor is important, the Sheriff is important, all these offices are important; in the discharge of the duty delegated to me I have spoken freely of all, but I am very proud and happy to say that the third candidate for Coroner is my old Sigma Phi class-mate in college—an expression well known in the Orient—an able, honest, brave, popular, and successful physician, Dr. Robert A. Barry. And now, Mr. Chairman, these candidates are presented to the people of the City of New-York and to this convention for its approbation. I hope that this ticket will be adopted. I hope that the Republican party will to-night take a new departure; I hope at no time in the future will it be found affiliating with antagonistic principles; I hope from to-night will date a period when the Republican party will find its own representatives within itself, and that this ticket and that our State and National ticket will be elected, and one week from to-night we will meet together and congratulate each other that by the grand triumph of the Republican Party this country is assured a future of honor and of glory. [Cheers.]

The motion of Mr. Spencer for the adoption of the committee's report was then put to the convention and carried amidst cheers. On the motion of Senator Lent, the Committee on Nominations was instructed with power to fill any vacancies if any should occur.

Mr. H. Charles Ullman proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to Hon. Chester A. Arthur and the gentlemen composing the Nominating Committee, for the brave, determined, and unselfish manner in which they have discharged the duty assigned to them. That we recognize in their action the true spirit of patriotism and an unflinching determination that the people shall no longer be compelled to make a choice of evils in deciding for whom to cast their ballots.

Resolved, That in presenting the names of the eminent citizens who have been nominated to the voters of New-York, we call upon all good citizens, regardless of party affiliations or political opinion, to unite with us in electing, by an overwhelming majority the ticket presented, and thereby prove to the world that the virtuous masses of the Republic may be depended upon to rescue the Government from the hands of the despoiler, be they oath bound societies or political demagogues, and restore to the people their right of self-government, that by their efforts the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from off the earth, but shall be handed down to succeeding generations in the vigor and purity in which it was received from our forefathers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the convention adjourned amid cheers for the candidates nominated.

SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATES.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

Gen. John A. Dix, the Republican nominee for Mayor, was born in Boscowen, N. H., July 24, 1798, and is consequently seventy-eight years of age. He entered West Point in 1812, but soon left it to take part in the war of 1812-15, having, in 1813, received an appointment as Ensign in the Fourteenth United States Infantry. The following year he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. In 1818 he was made a First Lieutenant of Artillery, and in 1819 was assigned to duty as Aide de Camp to Gen. Brown, then Commander in Chief. In the year 1825 he was promoted to the grade of Captain of Artillery, serving in that capacity until 1828, when he resigned from the army and entered the legal profession at Cooperstown, N. Y. In 1830 Gov. Throop appointed him Adjutant General of the State. In January, 1833, he was elected Secretary of State and filled the office with honor. By virtue of his office he was Superintendent of the Common-Schools, a member of the Canal Board, and one of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; the last two bodies having charge of the vast works of the internal improvement of New-York State, and also of its complicated financial affairs. In 1842 he was elected to the Assembly from Albany County, and in 1845 he was selected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the election of Silas Wright as Governor. He remained in the Senate until March 4, 1849, taking an active and distinguished part in the discussions of that exciting period. In 1852 he was selected by President Pierce for Secretary of State, but declined in favor of Gov. Marcy. He afterward accepted as a temporary employment, in 1853, the post of Assistant United States Treasurer in New-York City, but resigned soon after, and remained inactive until 1860 when he was appointed Postmaster in New-York City. When the Southern officials deserted President Buchanan, on the announcement of secession, Gen. Dix was called to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. It was while holding this office that he wrote his famous dispatch: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." In the Summer of 1861 he was appointed Brigadier General, and subsequently made a General of Volunteers, being placed in command of the Federal forces at Baltimore; previous to that he made a great speech at the loyal meeting in Union square. While in command at Baltimore, he made a strategic movement by which the eastern shores of Maryland were wrested from the rebels. Gen. Dix was subsequently placed in command of Fortress Monroe, and in 1863 performed one of the best manœuvres of the campaign. In June he sent a portion of his command to the White House, at the junction of the Pamunkey with the York River. In this position he threatened both Richmond and the communications of Gen. Lee, who was advancing along the Peninsula. This movement defeated all of Lee's plans, and so frightened Jeff. Davis that he wrote an affecting letter to Gen. Lee, saying that it had "rendered him more anxious for the city than at any former time." In July the Department of North Carolina was added to that of Virginia, and both places under the command of Gen. Dix, until he was transferred to the command of the Department of the East. At the close of the war Gen. Dix resigned his position in the Army, and was temporary Chairman of the National Union Convention in Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866. In the Autumn of that year, he was nominated by the President United States Minister to France, which position he accepted, being presented to the Emperor in January, 1867.

In 1872 he was elected to Governor of this State by nearly 53,000 majority, and during his two years in the office instituted many reforms, the credit for which Tilden is now endeavoring to lay claim to. Gen. Dix has been the author of several very valuable works, including the *Resources of the City of New-York*, published in 1827, and the laws relating to common-schools, issued in 1837. His speeches and public addresses were compiled in 1865 and form two handsome volumes of interesting reading.

HON. WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

Hon. William H. Gedney, the candidate for Sheriff, is a native of Westchester County, but came to this city when quite young, and established his residence in the Ninth Ward, where he has lived ever since. He is fifty-three years of age, and a builder by occupation. He was School Trustee for fifteen years; was a member of the City Council in 1853, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1865—66. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874, and served one term.

HON. THOMAS MURPHY.

Hon. Thomas Murphy, the nominee for County Clerk, was born in Ireland, and is about fifty-two years old. He emigrated to this country at the age of ten, and was educated in the common schools of this City. For many years he was engaged in business as a hatter, and in 1861 was elected State Senator. He was appointed Collector of this Port by President Grant in 1869, and since his resignation of that position has not held office.

HON. CHARLES A. PEABODY.

Charles A. Peabody, the candidate for Surrogate, was born in New-Hampshire in 1815, and is consequently in the sixty-second year of his age. He bears his years, however, lightly, and few, on looking at the upright bearing of the man and his firm, elastic carriage, would suspect that more than three-score years have passed over his head. He entered Dartmouth College in his youth, and afterward was graduated from Harvard Law School. After his admission to the Bar, in 1840, he settled in this City, and devoted himself with untiring ardor to his profession, in which he attained not only success, but also an enviable reputation born of true ability and honesty. In 1859 he was appointed by Gov. E. D. Morgan to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench in this City, and discharged the duties of the office in such a manner as to win the regard and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. During the civil war he was appointed by President Lincoln Judge of the Provisional Court of Louisiana, and he served until the abolition of the court. Shortly after beginning his legal career, Mr. Peabody was the leading member of the firm of Peabody & Wynkoop. Of late years he has sustained the same relation to the firm of Peabody, Baker & Peabody. His judicial impartiality and freedom from bias were recognized in a flattering manner quite recently in two noteworthy instances. One of these was his appointment as one of the elisors to draw the special or struck jury in the six million dollar Tweed suit. The other was his selection as one of the committee to choose the members of the tribunal which investigated the charges against Charles O'Conor. Mr. Peabody has long been recognized among the members of his own profession as a lawyer of undoubted merit and unquestioned honesty, and his nomination will bring to him and the party he represents the support of all thinking, honest men, irrespective of party. As a man, Mr. Peabody is genial and companionable, and has won the regard of hosts of friends, who will only be too glad to help elevate him to the honorable office for which he has been made a candidate, and which he is so well fitted in every way to fill. His sympathetic and kindly nature, not created over, but rather made more tender by age, will find free and proper scope in the position for which he has been put in nomination, dealing as it does with the woes and wounds of affliction; while his judicial cast of mind and freedom from prejudice will enable him to hold the scales of justice with a firm and equal poise. In politics Mr. Peabody has been a stanch Republican ever since the organization of the party.

HON. HENRY J. SCUDDER.

Henry J. Scudder, the candidate for Judge of the Superior Court is a gentleman well known in the legal profession as the head of the firm of Scudder & Carter. He was born in Suffolk County in this State, and is about forty-eight years of age. He has practiced law for more than a quarter of a century, and has established an excellent reputation for ability and probity. His specialty is the department of Admiralty law, in which he has no superior in this State, and perhaps none in the whole country. He is also recognized as a very able practitioner in the other branches of his profession. He has taken very little active part in politics, but was elected to Congress in 1872 from the First District in this State, and is the only Republican who ever represented that district in the House of Representatives. Mr. Scudder is well spoken of by his professional brethren, and is recognized by all as an able and honest man.

LOUIS S. GOEBEL.

Louis S. Goebel, the candidate for Judge of the Marine Court, is a native of the City, and is now about thirty-five years of age. He attended the public schools of this City and the Free Academy, afterward known as the College of the City of New-York. He studied law at Columbia College Law School in this City. He was a candidate last year for the office of Civil Justice for the Fifth Judicial District and made an excellent run, receiving many votes in excess of the regular Republican ticket. This was in a great measure due to his popularity among the Germans, by whom he is very well liked, and among whom he numbers very many warm personal friends and clients.

DR. ROBERT A BARRY.

Dr. Robert A. Barry, one of the candidates for Coroner, is a native of this City, and fifty years of age. He is a graduate of the New-York College, and is a successful physician. He is a warm friend to educational interests, and has for fifteen years been a Trustee of the common school in the Seventeenth Ward.

WILLIAM H. STINER.

Mr. William H. Stiner, another of the candidates for Coroner, was born in this City, and is forty-two years of age. He received his education in the common-schools, and for twenty years was engaged in journalism. During the rebellion he was a newspaper correspondent. He was appointed Excise Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer in November, 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Voorhis, and during his term of service distinguished himself by breaking up a large number of the low concert saloons in the lower part of the City.

DR. LOUIS NAUMANN.

Dr. Louis Naumann, the third candidate for Coroner, is a practicing physician and a successful druggist, having two stores in the City. He is of German descent, and fifty years of age. He was elected Coroner about fourteen years ago, since which time he has not held office. He is at present Chairman of the German Republican Central Committee.

GEN. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, one of the candidates for Alderman at Large, is so widely known and esteemed as scarcely to need mention. He was born in this City, and is about fifty-two years of age. At the breaking out of the war he went into service as Colonel of the Sixth New-York Militia, afterward known as the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers. He served three years honorably, and returned as a Brigadier General, to which position he had been promoted for gallantry and faithfulness to duty. Prior to his military career he had served as Clerk of the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes in this City, under Controller Robert T. Haws. He was afterward Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and is at present an Alderman representing the Sixth District. He bears an unsullied reputation and has always been a consistent Republican in politics.

RUFUS B. COWING.

Mr. Rufus B. Cowing, the other nominee for Alderman at Large, is a native of Chautauqua County, in this State, is thirty-six years of age, and was a graduate of Harvard College. He is a lawyer by profession, and although he has been prominent in politics in his ward, has never held office. He ran for member of Assembly last year, and was defeated by 30 votes, having polled 4,000. He is President of the Twenty-first District Republican Association, and was a delegate to the last national and State Conventions from that district.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Convention met last night and renominated George W. Betts for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District nominated Wallace P. Broome for Member of Congress last evening. Mr. Broome is a merchant of many years' standing, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a life-long Republican withal.

Ferdinand Ehrhardt and Frederick Fink were nominated for Aldermen by the Republicans of the Sixth Senatorial District last evening.

The Republicans of the Eleventh District last night nominated Elliot C. Cowdin for Assembly.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth District last night nominated Ferdinand Erhardt and Frederick Finck for Aldermen.

J. C. Julius Langbein has been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first District for Assembly, and Simeon E. Church in the Nineteenth District.

SUICIDE OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.

Arthur S. Copeman, a prominent veterinary surgeon, committed suicide last evening at his residence, No. 63 West Thirty-seventh street, by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol. The deceased was sixty-three years of age and had amassed a large fortune by the practice of his profession. For several years past he had been suffering from severe nervous headaches, and during last Summer he took a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, returning home about six weeks ago. He did not derive the benefit he expected from his tour, and became very much depressed in spirits, particularly as on his return he found his wife sick. Yesterday he was suffering severely from headache and remarked to his son that he "could not stand it much longer; he would rather kill himself." Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon he left his office, which is situated in the basement of his residence, and entered the parlor, where he met his niece, Florence, to whom he complained of feeling very unwell. He then went up to his bed-room on the second floor. At about 5 o'clock his neice went up to the bedroom to call him for dinner. On entering the room she found her uncle lying on the floor. She then went down stairs and told his son, and the latter went up to the bedroom and found that his father was dead. He was lying stretched at full length on the floor, his head surrounded by a pool of blood. Beside him was lying a four-chambered Colt's pistol. It was evident that the deceased had placed the pistol in his mouth, and the bullet from the weapon had entered his brain, causing instant death. Deputy Coroner Marsh was notified, and has assumed charge of the case, and Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest.

THE SAVANNAH CITY BONDS.

The City of Savannah, Ga., defaults on the interest of its bonds, due to-day. Mr. Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co., bankers, Exchange place, who pay—or rather did heretofore pay—the interest on those bonds, explained to a TIMES reporter yesterday that when the yellow fever set in violently, all who could afford to flee the city fled as hastily as possible. Those fugitives were also, of course, the persons who were able to afford to pay the taxes, and the Marshal whose business it is to collect the city revenues, when he proceeded to perform his duties this Fall, found no tax-payers worth mentioning to levy upon. The interest now due on Savannah bonds will therefore not be paid, for the all-sufficient reason that there is no money to pay it with.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The interest taken by the Produce Exchange in whatever relates to the welfare of our canals, is shown by the following action taken by the Board of Managers at their meeting yesterday.

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that efforts are being made to defeat the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, relative to the management of the canals, which amendment we believe to be eminently essential to their successful and efficient administration in the future; Therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the proposed amendment to section 3, article 5, of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, and the abolition of the office of Canal Commissioner, as passed by the last Legislature on May 15, 1876, and earnestly commend its passage to the mercantile community of our City and State.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.

A conference of railroad managers, consisting of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central Road; Mr. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road; Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road; and Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Road, was held yesterday at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. The meeting was strictly private, its object being a discussion of the advisability of increasing the rates of East bound freights. A rumor was started during the day that the conference had disagreed and broken up, but it was without foundation. Mr. Jewett stated a TIMES reporter last evening that the managers had taken no definite action in the matter, and that they would continue their conference to-day.

MR. BRISTOW IN KENTUCKY.

HIS VIEWS ON A SOLID SOUTH.

ELOQUENT SPEECH TO HIS OLD FRIENDS AT HIS HOME IN KENTUCKY—HOW THE NORTH FEELS TOWARD THAT SECTION—THE DANGER AND THE FOOLISHNESS OF A "SOLID SOUTH."

Ex-Secretary Bristow addressed his neighbors at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Saturday last, in warm advocacy of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, devoting himself mainly to a consideration of the Southern question as affecting the canvass, and showing clearly that "the solid South" is acting against its own interests in looking to the Democratic Party for aid in restoring prosperous days. We quote from the Louisville *Commercial's* report, as follows:

THE SOUTH AND THE SUFFRAGE.

The present and greatest need of the body of the white people of the South is emancipation from the domination of the reckless and desperate party leaders who plunged them into the abyss of secession and civil war, and who have continued to lead them blindly into false paths ever since. These leaders long ago adopted a theory of government utterly inconsistent with true patriotism and at war with the idea of an indissoluble Union. Except in the State of South Carolina, where the few who constituted the ruling class adhered to the Calhoun theory of politics, the people of every Southern State, in one form or another, expressed their disapproval of the teachings of this class of politicians. Whenever the masses of the people had an opportunity to vote freely on any question affecting the integrity of the Union, they did not fail to express their loyalty to the Government founded by their fathers. In 1850 the people of Mississippi put the seal of their condemnation on the political doctrines of Jefferson Davis. But these leaders were desperate and reckless. By adroit and cunning management they fired the Southern heart, and, having made the Southern people mad, proceeded to precipitate them into civil war. Such as could not be controlled by appeals to their prejudices and sectional antipathies were coerced into secession by the exhibition of military power. When the people of a State—as in Tennessee—at a popular election expressed their determination to stand by the Government of their fathers, and to seek relief for any and all grievances under the old flag, by peaceful means, these desperate and treacherous leaders conspired to enter into a military league with the unlawful combination at Montgomery, called the Government of the Confederate States, and by means of this military alliance coerced the people of that State into submission to their purposes and plans. By such means was the so-called Confederate Government formed, as you who lived here upon the border well know. You witnessed these things. You saw military camps established throughout the South, especially in places and communities where a majority of the people were not in sympathy with the treasonable plot of ambitious and reckless men to overthrow the Government. You saw the young men of the South, under the influence of passion and hot blood, suddenly transformed into partisan soldiers, armed with shotguns, rude knives, and sabres, riding recklessly through the country, overawing the Union men of the South, and exhibiting valor and daring worthy of a better cause. Their hearts had been fired by reckless leaders; they were ready to do and die for what they vainly supposed to be the 'rights of the South.' By such means and appliances the fires of patriotism that burned in the bosoms of Southern Union men were extinguished.

"The people of the North entered upon the work of rehabilitating and reconstructing the disordered Southern States, on the theory that the right of suffrage should rest where it was before the war—with the white men of the South, and political power in the South was handed over to them. But under the guidance and leadership of the same men who had controlled the South before the war, the States proceeded to reduce the negro to a condition little better in any respect, in some respects far worse, than absolute slavery. It was attempted to compel him to do the will and bidding of the white man just as absolutely as when he was a slave, and he was left without that protection against the violent and lawless which was secured to him by the interest which the owner had in protecting him as property. In reconstructed Mississippi the Legislature enacted laws which forbade the negro to become proprietor of real estate, and otherwise closed against him the avenues to elevation, civilization, and business. Statutes similar in purpose and effect were passed in other States. In our own Commonwealth of Kentucky, a people, once led by Clay, Crittenden, and Rowan, were so blinded and misled by men in sympathy with the madness of the South, that they continued in force statutes which had their origin in the supposed necessities of slavery, and which could have no proper place in the laws of a land dedicated to freedom. In the face of such facts it is idle to pretend that the people of the South, in good faith, accepted the inevitable results of the war. Here in Kentucky the negro, although nominally free, was denied by the law the right to testify in any case, civil or criminal, affecting a white person. Any cowardly ruffian, inspired by race hatred or moved by intoxicating drink, could murder in cold blood a colored minister in the presence of his congregation of a thousand colored people, and not even be subjected to the inconvenience of arrest and indictment unless a white person happened to witness the horrible deed. And the statute which thus closed the doors of the courts of justice against a quarter of a million of the people of our State was not repealed until after the negro was made a voter by act of the nation. I submit to you, as sensible and intelligent men, whether a Government which had given freedom to four millions of people could be justified before the nations of the earth in allowing them to be thus practically outlawed. Something must be done to meet this responsibility which was upon the Government, and the loyal people of the North who had broken the bonds of slavery. After patient waiting, and much discussion, they resolved to give the freedmen the ballot for their own protection. The Fifteenth Amendment of our National Constitution was the result of this determination. It was not adopted without reluctance—nor was it claimed that this course was free from objection; but it was necessary, and the very best that could be done. Philosophically considered, it was the logical consequence of the act of emancipation, for no separate and distinct race of people can protect themselves in a popular Government without the actual possession of some share of political power. In this country the ballot is the highest and best security of the citizen. You know full well how the Southern politician has attempted to harrow the feelings and excite the prejudices and hates of the people of the South on this subject—negro suffrage. Instead of accepting the necessary and inevitable results of their own acts of 'madness, folly, and wickedness,' instead of taking the negro by the hand and leading him in a friendly way into the paths of virtue, intelligence, and material prosperity, they have appealed to the passions and prejudices of race against race, until they have excited the ignorant and vicious to deeds of violence and outrages which I do not care to recount, and which cast a dark shadow over the entire South. Capital, the most sensitive of all things, has been kept out of the South. Enterprise in business and skilled labor have found homes elsewhere. The desolation and ravages of war still leave their traces throughout the South. Education languishes, and, in many places, children, white and black, grow up in ignorance, the twin sister of vice. The old Southern politician again secures his election to Congress and to State offices by croaking over the unhappy condition of the South, which he falsely ascribes to the Republican Party and the people of the North. Throughout the South old men walk and talk as if they lived in times that have passed away, and can never return, and young men are being trained up in the same old paths. Meantime, the world moves. North, East, and West of us thrift and prosperity are seen on every hand, but the South 'drags its slow length along,' and neither prospers, as it should, nor advances in civilization, as it must. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility, its boundless forests of heavy and valuable growth, its rich mines of metal and fuel which lie imbedded almost undisturbed in the earth, its equable and genial climate, present tempting fields for capital and labor. But these will not come in such strength or numbers as to have any appreciable effect on the development of wealth and power, until there is 'permanent pacification' throughout the South, and this can only come of cheerful acquiescence in the new and changed order of things—when the 'rights of all are respected by all.' Not only must the negro be made to feel secure in 'life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' but the white man, who, having been persuaded or coerced into rebellion against his Government, is inclined to separate from his former party associates, must be given perfect freedom of action.

PROSCRIPTION IN THE SOUTH.

Refusal to acquiesce in the freedom of the negro and his constitutional right of suffrage is not the only, or perhaps the most grievous error, into which the Southern people have been led by their old teachers. Perfect freedom of choice has not been conceded to the white man. Many illustrations of this familiar to you might be given, but one notable instance of proscription will suffice. General Longstreet fought on the side of the South with courage and devotion which challenged the admiration of all, and as a soldier without reproach occupied a place in the affection of the Southern people, second only to Lee, Jackson and Johnston. He laid down his sword at the end of the war, and supposed that it was the duty and purpose of the South to accept the situation in good faith. Without pretending to indorse or approve all that was done by the party in power, he accepted a purely administrative office under the Government. For this course he has been denounced by Southern leaders as a traitor to the cause which they profess before the world to have abandoned. Curses both loud and deep have been heaped upon his head. That terrible but incomprehensible and meaningless epithet, 'traitor to the South,' has been freely applied to him. And all for what? His offense consisted only in exercising the right of political choice which belongs to every man of this country, North or South. The highest allegiance of every citizen of this country is due to the nation, and he who withholds it because of any supposed duty to his State or society, proves himself unworthy of citizenship in a great and powerful nation. But to encounter such censure and opprobrious epithets as have been heaped upon Gen. Longstreet for having recognized his allegiance to the nation and accepted an office under it, is not a pleasant thing and no citizen should have his patriotism or courage subjected to such tests. This treatment of Gen. Longstreet and men who have chosen to follow his example is one of the means adopted by party leaders for making and continuing a 'solid South.' One who sees fit to abandon his former political associations and act with the Republican Party is denounced as a renegade, and young Hotspurs, disciples of the old Southern leaders, talk as flippantly about 'traitors to the South' as if the South constituted and independent nationality to which every Southern man, owed allegiance paramount to that which he owes to the United States. Young men are educated in the belief that somehow or other true chivalry is found only among those who abhor Northern ideas and men and cling to the old ante-bellum notion of Southern superiority. In a word, by inculcating false ideas of this kind and enforcing them in every department of life, it is made easier and more comfortable to be a Democrat than a Republican in the States lately in rebellion. Absolute freedom of choice, such as exists throughout the North, is to be found in very few places in the South. This is one of the influences which go to make a 'solid South.'

BAD MEN IN OFFICE.

But we are told that bad men have got into office in the South and have administered public affairs corruptly, and, therefore, it is not respectable to be a Republican in the South. Now, I do not propose to deny that bad and corrupt men have got into office by taking advantage of the disordered state of affairs in the South, and have abused their power, but I do deny that the Republican Party alone is responsible for such men, or that the remedy for this admitted evil is in restoring to power the old Southern leaders, who, I repeat, made it not only possible, but easy, for such men to get into office. It is not true, however, that corruption in office is to be found only in the States of the South. The great war through which we have passed, attended as it necessarily was by extraordinary and lavish expenditure of money, and followed by an era of irredeemable and inflated currency, stimulating trade and increasing the tendency to speculation, begot official extravagance and corruption, as such things always do. If you point me to the large indebtedness of Southern States, I invite you to consider the $160,000,000 of debt under which the City of New-York now groans, a sum greater than the aggregate indebtedness of any half dozen of the Southern States, and a great part of which is admitted to represent the stealings of Democratic thieves. Similar comparisons might be made with other cities which have been under uninterrupted Democratic rule for many years, where extraordinary indebtedness has been incurred, and heavy taxes imposed, and the tax-payers have got small benefits in return, while Democratic officials and their friends have, somehow or other, grown rich. The exemption of our own State from large indebtedness is the result of the financial sagacity and strict economy of the Union men who controlled the affairs of the State, while men who now hold State offices were, for the most part, engaged in rebellion against the State and national authority. The expenses of your State Government have been largely increased since the war. They are now nearly three times what they were in 1860, and taxation for ordinary purposes has been doubled. If you talk to me of the large indebtedness of Southern States, which, as some say, must result in repudiation, I invite you to consider the number of counties in this State under Democratic rule that are to-day in default of payment of interest on their large indebtedness and in open repudiation. All this is a consequence of the wild spirit of speculation and extravagance which has pervaded the whole country, and has not been peculiar to any section or class. But I deny that the presence of extravagant and corrupt officials in the South furnishes a sufficient, or even the actual, reason for holding together the old elements of the South as organized for purposes of rebellion.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The existing state of things in South Carolina furnishes clear refutation of all such claims. The chances of war brought to that State a young man from Massachusetts, a graduate of Yale, a man of stainless character and admitted ability. In all the essential qualities of a public man, Gov. Chamberlain is the equal of any man who ever filled the Executive chair of South Carolina. As soon as he was installed in the office of Governor of that State he entered upon an uncompromising warfare with knavery and corruption. He refused to commission Judges elected by the Legislature, because he knew them to be corrupt, and believed they would make barter of justice. By every means in his power he combated oppression and wrong, and strove to give the people of his State good government. He went to the very verge of constitutional limits to accomplish this end. For his earnest and courageous efforts in this respect he was denounced by men of his own party who either sympathized with official corruption or thought more of party success than of honesty and good government. No man ever battled more bravely for reform. He was praised by tax-payers and commercial bodies. The Democratic press of his State applauded him for his honesty and courage. He used all proper means to conciliate the property-holder of his State, and incurred the displeasure of many of his own party by doing so. Party necessity forced his renomination for the office of Governor, in spite of the fierce opposition of active party men. If the people of South Carolina sincerely desired honest and intelligent administration, they had only to support and uphold Gov. Chamberlain to get it, but such was not the only, or even the chief desire of the leaders of the old ruling class in South Carolina. What they desired, even above good government, was to restore to power the men who precipitated the civil war. One of the most conspicuous of their number was nominated for Governor, and personal detraction and calumny are now heaped upon Gov. Chamberlain as fiercely and relentlessly as if he had been the worst of the bad men who have held office in the South. The very men who, but a little while ago, praised him for his fearless honesty and hard battle for the right, now join hands with the corrupt men whom he refused to commission as Judges and their friends in fierce and bitter denunciation. To accomplish his defeat the State is converted into a military camp in violation of law, and lawlessness prevails throughout its borders. This is a part of the plan for making and preserving a 'solid South.' Even Kentucky, famous for courage and independence of thought, whose people declared against the madness of secession by a majority of more than fifty thousand, has been subjected to the process of solidification until the men who were thus rebuked by the popular vote now dominate and control the politics of this State.

THE SOUTH'S TRUE INTERESTS.

My fellow-citizens, these things ought not to exist. Party division by sectional lines and boundaries is hurtful to the whole country, but it is especially injurious to the weaker section. It tends to dwarf the patriotism of the Southern people and retard the growth and prosperity of the section of the country in which they have peculiar interests. It is in your power to change all this; but you cannot do it so long as you submit to the leadership of the ambitious and desperate men who have already well-nigh compassed your ruin. Rise up in your might and throw off the yoke which these men have placed about your necks. Resolve to be free yourselves; emancipate yourselves from the bondage of party discipline in which the people of the South have so long been trained by cunning men, ambitious of power and reckless of the true interests of the people whom they profess to serve. Refuse to listen longer to appeals to the prejudices of race or section. You know the negro is not your enemy, but your friend. He has served you long, patiently, and faithfully. In the midst of war, when your able-bodied white men were in the camp and field, and when the negro saw and knew that his freedom depended upon defeat of the Southern armies, he patiently cultivated the soil, supported your families, and committed no acts of violence against them. Recognition of his newly-acquired rights, protection, fair dealing, and kind treatment will secure his gratitude and friendship, and give to the South the contented labor needful for its improvement. There is no necessary antagonism between the races, and he who attempts to provoke it is not the real friend of either. Educate the negro, and by this means elevate him in the scale of being and qualify him for the duties of citizenship. Educated labor is better for all. It brings higher reward to the laborer, and greater benefit to the employer. The more generally the people of all classes are educated, the more prosperous will be the community. Education is the foe and exterminator of low vices and ordinary crimes.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE SOUTH'S WORST ENEMY.

Nor are the people of the North your enemies. While they are committed to the protection of the negro by considerations of duty and humanity, they are none the less the friends of the white people of the South. They are the enemies of oppression and injustice, but not of the people of the South. Gladly would they unite with you now in burying the issues of the dead past. They are ready to meet you more than half way in efforts to build up waste places and to remove all traces of the bloody and fratricidal strife. But they can not understand why it is necessary to preserve a solid South as a political power, under the leadership of the men who precipitated the conflict. The very existence of this state of things makes them distrustful of the good faith of the South in its professed acceptance of the situation, and acquiescence in the results of the war. Be not deluded with the idea that the Democratic Party will be your deliverer from imaginary grievances. It was the Democratic Party that tolerated, if it did not openly encourage, the doctrine of secession, and thus permitted the Southern leaders to carry out their work of mischief and folly. It was the Democratic Party of the North that deluded the Southern people into the belief that the Government had no power to coerce obedience and submission to national law and authority, and that the people of the North would not unite in suppressing rebellion. It was the Democratic Party of the North that inspired the Southern people with false hopes by declaring the war for the Union a failure, and thus induced the South to protract a hopeless struggle, whereby its losses and sufferings were greatly increased. It was the leaders of the Democratic Party of the North who, in many ways, held out delusive hopes of succor and aid to the Southern people and thereby prolonged the strife. It is the Democratic Party North that has assured the people of the South before each Presidential election since the war that they would surely succeed in electing a President who, in some undefined way, would secure to the South substantially all that was lost in battle. It is the same Democratic Party that now asks you to preserve a solid South, and promises you to elect Mr. Tilden, and thereby do for the South something which they dare not insert in a party platform or in their candidate's letter of acceptance. Men of the South, you have had this *ignis fatuus* of Northern Democracy dance before your eyes repeatedly. It has led you through bog and morass to defeat and disaster. It has excited hopes which have never been realized. Every promise made you whether of succor in war or success at the ballot-box has been broken.

You have been deluded, deceived, and misled by the false promises of this Northern Democracy as often as you have trusted them. Be not deceived by it again. Consult your own best interest, and turn to other combinations for the assistance which you need to lift you out of the poverty and mire of political weakness and place your feet on sure foundations of material wealth and moral progress. The Republican Party presents to you a platform on which the old Henry Clay Whigs and Douglass Democrats of the South can consistently stand. It is one on which those great leaders would surely stand if they were now with us. It gives you candidates without reproach or taint of dishonor. Each of them has clearly expressed his desire to give to the people of the South good government, and the assurances of their purpose to do so are coupled with no conditions, save such as are honorable to the people of the South, because they are immutably right. They ask nothing of the people of the South but obedience to laws which operate alike and equally upon all sections and peoples.

Young men of the South, the responsibilities of the future are upon you. Upon your political action depends the prosperity of your section. If you cultivate the hurtful prejudices of the past, the tide of emigration will pass by the South; thrift and prosperity will dwell in other sections. The fertile fields of your native land will lie waste and uncultivated. The rich mineral deposits—vast sources of wealth and power—will be undisturbed in your Southern hills. The cities of the South will decay, and your people will continue in poverty. Are not all these of greater value than false notions of chivalry, or present success, in a desire to represent your district in Congress? If you espouse the cause of progress, justice, and right, to-day, you may be subjected to the inconvenience and mortification of temporary defeat by the men who will idly call you traitors to the South, and carry the elections by appeals to sectional and race prejudices. But this cannot always be so. Truth is not only mighty, but it is irrepressible, and will finally prevail. The people will tire of living in poverty, and off the highway of intelligence and prosperity merely to serve the purposes of men who strive for present success and power. Awake! arouse! shake off the blighting mildew of false pride and baleful prejudice, cast aside the passions and opinions that belong to the past, and henceforth live, act, and vote for the benefit of yourselves and your posterity. Be no longer alienated or estranged from the Government whose foundation was cemented by the blood of your ancestors, and which invites you to share its present blessings and future glories."

THE CITY'S BUDGET.

EXAMINATION OF THE ESTIMATES COMPLETED BY THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment completed their examination of the estimates of the various departments for 1877 yesterday, and adopted the budget of the expenses of the City Government for next year, as will appear from the following communication of the Controller:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1876.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The provisional estimate for the year 1877 shows that: The total amount asked for by the departments and officers is......$33,987,530 87
The amount of the provisional estimate agreed on by the board......32,089,970 62
The amount of reduction by the board is......$1,897,560 25

The total amount of estimates and appropriations for 1876 was $34,964,305 64, by which it is seen that there is a reduction in the amount of the estimates and appropriations for 1877 of $,2874,425 02. The amount deducted from the estimate for 1876, on account of Revenues of the General Fund, was $4,000,000. The amount of deduction on this account from the estimate for 1877 cannot exceed $2,500,000, but even with this large decrease in the revenues of the General Fund, there will be a reduction in the amount and rate of taxes for 1877, as appears by the following comparative statement:

Years.	Amount of Approp'ns.	Amount Gen'l. Fund Ded'd.	Amount less Gen'l. Fund.
1876.	$34,964,395 64	$4,000,000	$30,964,395 64
1877.	$32,089,970 62	$2,500,000	$29,589,970 62

The amount added to the final estimate for 1876, to supply deficiencies in the product of the taxes was $145,125 96, and the tax levy amounted to $31,109,521 62. The rate of tax was 2 80 per cent. If the same amount be added to the estimates for deficiencies in 1877, the tax levy will amount to $29,735,096 58, and the rate of tax will be a fraction less than 2.68 per cent. upon the valuations of the present year. I present herewith a tabulated statement of appropriations for all purposes in 1876 and 1877, showing also the amounts asked for in the departmental estimates, and the amounts allowed in the provisional estimates for 1877. The State tax for the County of New-York in 1876 was $7,233,189 48, and for 1877 it is $4,162,883 85, making a reduction in this item of $3,070,305 63. Considerable reductions have also been made in the departmental estimate, and the total amount of the provisional estimate would have shown a great reduction upon the estimate for 1876, if it were not necessary to add several large sums for extraordinary appropriations, such as an item of $700,000 for repairing and repairs of street pavements. This amount is an increase of $550,000 over the appropriation for 1876 for these purposes. The importance of making adequate provision for the repairs of pavements is apparent to every one. An item of $276,331 14 is also included for real estate expenses for the payment of assessments on Corporation property, and also an item for judgments of $200,000.

These items make an aggregate of over one million dollars. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The following table shows the allowances made by the board to each department for 1877, together with the amounts allowed to them for the present year:

Departments and Purposes.	Appropriated for 1876.	Asked for 1877.	Allowed for 1877.
Common Council	$114,500	$114,500	$114,500
Mayoralty	49,500	59,000	37,000
Department of Finance	235,000	240,000	235,000
For the State	7,233,189	4,162,883	4,162,883
Interest on Debt	9,503,189	9,176,501	9,176,501
Principal of Debt	2,064,313	1,544,467	1,544,467
Armories and Drill Rooms	10,000	15,330	15,330
Rents	......	51,750	51,750
Contesting Street Opening Cases	......	3,000	3,000
Coroners' Post-mortem Examinations	5,000	1,000	2,500
Examining Old Claims and Accounts under Law Department, $10,000 in 1875		5,000	......
Judgments	75,000	200,000	200,000
Rents — Leases in Force	82,700	48,650	74,150
Commissioners Sinking F'd—Expenses of	2,000	2,000	2,000
Salaries—Bureau of Attorney of personal taxes	8,000	8,000	5,200
Real Estate — Expenses of	50,000	276,331	276,331
Law Department	161,000	163,100	150,500
Department of Public Works	1,434,000	2,180,300	2,017,500
Department of Public Parks	495,000	730,400	384,000
Department of Buildings	75,000	75,400	75,000
Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,165,000	1,683,273	1,266,000
Health Department	220,000	232,372	204,872
Police Department	4,089,475	4,689,549	4,223,275
Fire Department	1,248,086	1,249,386	1,226,670
Department of Taxes and Assessments	120,000	114,600	114,600
Board of Education	3,653,000	3,988,352	3,756,600
College of the City of New-York	150,000	150,000	150,000
Advertising, Printing, stationery, and blank books	165,000	170,000	153,500
The Judiciary	1,215,595	1,235,345	1,203,145
Asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions	883,140	1,083,039	967,694
Coroners' fees	75,000	80,000	75,000
Contingencies — District Attorney's office	7,750	12,750	7,750
Disbursements and fees of County officers and witnesses	6,000	5,000	5,000
Election expenses	139,250	139,250	139,250
Jurors' fees, &c.	25,000	25,000	25,000
Salaries, Commissioners of Accounts	12,000	12,000	9,000
Support of prisoners in County Jail	10,000	10,000	10,000
Sheriff's fees	25,000	50,000	25,000
State taxes, Westchester County	46,573	......	......
Incumbrances in harbor	1,000	......	......
Bureau of Municipal correction	25,000	......	......
Board of Education—old account Town of West Farms	35,000	......	......
Census	50,130	......	......
Total	34,961,395	33,987,530	32,089,970

FOOT-BALL MATCH.

The first foot-ball match of the season was played yesterday afternoon on the grounds at the foot of Ninth street, Hoboken, between the first twenty of the Stevens Institute and what was intended to be the twenty of the University of New-York. The University team was short several men, so Mr. H. Hazard, the Stevens Captain, allowed the opposing team to be made up from among the players on the ground. The ball was started at 3 o'clock, the Stevens Institute playing against the wind. The kick-off was bad, but the ball was quickly followed by the Institute forward, who kept it in play in front of the University goal for a quarter of an hour, until by some quick passing the University players forced it across the ground. It was quickly followed, and a scramble in front of the goal posts ended by the ball being well placed between them, the Institute scoring first goal in twenty-one minutes of quick play. On changing sides the Institute, with the wind in their favor, scored another goal in three minutes. They captured the next in four minutes, after which Mr. Hazard allowed the University to play with the wind for the rest of the game. The fourth goal was very hotly contested, the ball being kept in the Institute quarters the greater part of the time, until a brilliant run by Dillworth, ably backed up by the rushers, caused the University to be again defeated. Time, twenty-two minutes. Four more games were played, but the superior weight and work of the institute twenty was too much for the team against them, and they were all placed to the home team's credit. The play of Mr. Morton, as goal-keeper on the Institute side, was very good, and to equalize matters he was allowed to play on the other side, but it did not alter the record. Mr. Hazard and Mr. Towell were noticeable as being always on the ball, and the rest of the twenty ably filled their parts. Score: Stevens 8 goals; University, of New-York, 0. On receipt of a telegram to-day from Rutgers College, the Stevens boys will journey to New-Brunswick to play against their brother collegians.

CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

PREPARATIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR REMOVING GOODS—GENERAL SALE OF BUILDINGS NOV. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—All the arrangements for the closing of the Exhibition are being rapidly completed, and every necessary detail is receiving careful attention. In order that the work of removal may be facilitated as much as possible, it has been determined that this labor must be commenced on the 11th of November, and finished before the 31st of December, unless otherwise authorized by the Director General. Goods then remaining without authority will be removed by the Director General, and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the Centennial Commission. A circular issued to exhibitors by the Bureau of Transportation contains the following concerning free return transportation:

"Most of the railway companies in the United States having officially announced that they would transport, at regular rates, all articles intended for exhibition at the International Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, as well as all other articles forwarded by exhibitors for their own use in connection with the Exposition, and would return unsold articles free, and it having been announced that at the close of the Exhibition the Chief of the Bureau of Transportation will issue, when necessary, certificates showing what articles are unsold, and are to be returned to the place of original shipments by the route over which it was transported to the Exhibition, exhibitors who expect to secure free return transportation for their goods must apply for such certificates at the office of the Bureau of Transportation, where proper blanks for the purpose will be furnished."

There will be a general sale of all the buildings belonging to the Centennial Board of Finance on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. The list comprises the Main building and carriage annex, Agricultural Hall, with wagon and pomological annexes; the Art annex, Photographic Exhibition building, Shoe and Leather building, Judges' hall, Butter and Cheese building, guard station-houses, and various other small buildings. Particulars of the sale will be furnished in pamphlet form, on application, ten days before the appointed time.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

WASHINGTON, Oct 31.—In the Criminal Court to-day Johanna Turbin (colored) who, on Saturday last, was convicted of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation that Executive clemency be extended, was to-day sentenced, by Judge McArthur to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 29. In passing sentence the court said: "I do not know that it has ever fallen to the lot of a judicial officer in this district to pronounce sentence of death on one of your sex. This may be accounted for by the fact that women observe the law better than men. The crime of which you have been convicted is a most atrocious and revolting one, and perhaps there never was one committed by either sex which surpasses it in atrocity. The victim was your husband, and after inflicting the fatal blow you mutilated the body in the most dreadful manner. If there ever was a case where capital punishment is deserved, this is the case." Judge McArthur continued, remarking that the jury had a repulsion to the execution of a woman, and had petitioned for the intervention of Executive clemency, and after passing sentence he would sign a paper which would give her her life. He advised her that her life would be passed in prison, and that she need entertain no hope of ever escaping therefrom; for he was assured that Executive clemency would grant her no further boon than her life. And he urged that she should pray God to be as lenient to her as the law had been.

ANOTHER CANAL MANDAMUS.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—In Special Term to-day, before Justice Westbrook, application was made for a mandamus compelling the Auditor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of John M. Barnett, of Fort Ann, Washington County, for $26,988 39. Barnett, it seems, entered into a contract with the State on the 19th of August, 1873, to remove the wall-benches and construct a slope-wall on the Erie Canal, from Ferguson Aqueduct to the east line of Utica, and from Potter's Bridge to Lock No. 46. He performed the work, and, on the approval of the work by Resident Engineer Babcock, Canal Commissioner Barkley issued ten certificates of indebtedness to Barnett, one of which is dated Dec. 18, 1874, is for $4,148, and is numbered 46, and the remainder are numbered from 60 to 68, inclusive, are dated Dec. 23, 1874, and are for the following amounts: Two for $5,000 each, two for $2,500 each, two for $2,000 each, two for $1,000 each, and one for $1,840 39, making an aggregate of $26,988 39. The Auditor was requested to draw his warrant for this amount, but refused, on the ground that no provision had been made for their payment; hence the present application.

Justice Westbrook directed the entry of an order requiring the Auditor to draw his warrant forthwith, or show cause to the contrary on the last Tuesday in November.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 31.—A telegram received here reports that the bark Marchioness of Queensbury, from Quebec for Port Glasgow, with a cargo of timber, is ashore at Langlade, Newfoundland, and will be a total loss. The crew are safe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—J. Hutchinson, Vice Consul at Fauchal, Madeira, reports to the State Department that the United States tug Faustina, of Stockton, Me., with a cargo of coal from Penarth, Wales, for Havana, Cuba, foundered at sea on the 13th of September. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by the British schooner Emma E. Potter, and were landed at Funchal, from whence they were shipped on the British ship Magenta, bound to Hampton Roads, Va.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 31.—A vessel which arrived here to-day from Bonne Bay, Newfoundland, reports that she passed four abandoned and waterlogged fishing-schooners. From papers found on the bodies picked up from the late wreck at Sable Island there is no doubt that the vessel was the schooner N. B. Reeves, Capt. Bracy, of Calais, Me.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 31.—The schooner Ella Hodgdon, from Philadelphia, coal laden, went ashore on the rocks at Badger's Island, in the Piscataqua River opposite this City, at noon to-day, and now lies in a dangerous position.

THE LICK ESTATE IN LITIGATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—John H. Lick to-day filed in the Probate Court a petition to be appointed Administrator of the estate of his father, the late James Lick. This is the first definite information of his designs which has been given since his arrival here some weeks ago, but it is understood that in the meantime attempts have been made by the Trustees of the estate to compromise by allowing him a large portion of the residue left to Pioneers and the Academy of Sciences after providing for the definite bequests in the trust deed. It is considered that the filing of this petition is the beginning of a vexatious and expensive litigation.

THE CENTENNIAL POULTRY SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The poultry exhibition was to-day placed in perfect order, all the entries having been installed, every coop carefully labeled, and a full catalogue of the exhibits ready for distribution. Fully five hundred birds are now on exhibition, besides over fifteen hundred pigeons of various breeds. The display includes every known breed, from the most diminutive bantam of only fourteen ounces, to the largest brahma of fourteen pounds. The Judges have already commenced their work, and will doubtless be busily engaged until the close of the display.

INSANITY FEIGNED IN COURT.

In the Union Countys Court at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, John Murray, a notorious burglar, who had been arrested in New-York for burglaries in Union County, was convicted on six indictments. His counsel set up the plea of insanity, and the prisoner feigned it so well that doubts were raised as to his mental soundness. He fell once in an apparent fit of epilepsy, but two physicians who were in court examined him while he writhed and pronounced the fit a mere affectation. The jury promptly convicted him on the first indictment, and he was tried on the five remaining charges, the last five cases going to the jury without argument, and the jurors convicting him without leaving their seats. Judge Runyon, who presided at the trial, at once sentenced him to three years imprisonment and the payment of costs on each conviction, the terms not to be concurrent, making eighteen years in all.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Franklin W. Gilley, Jr., against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and others, already reported in THE TIMES, was argued at length before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

Charles E. Frech, one of a gang of roughs who attacked an Italian chestnut vender, named Frank Devany, on Monday night, at Avenue B and Third street, was held in $500 bail yesterday, by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court.

Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, directed William M. Banks, the Receiver of the Security Savings Bank, to pay a dividend to depositors of twenty per cent. This will be the second dividend, the former one having been for twenty-five per cent.

The case of Henry P. Antes, charged with embezzling $266 while employed as clerk in the freight depot of the Erie Railway, on trial before Judge Gildersleeve, is at length drawing to a close. Counsel summed up for the prisoner yesterday, and will be followed to-day by ex-Recorder Smith for the prosecution.

Counsel for the United States Life Insurance Company has served upon Messrs. Sewell and Pierce, the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit brought against the company by Francis B. O'Connor, a notice of motion to set aside the order for the examination of the President, James Buell, which will be argued on Friday next.

On Monday last, John Carroll, who was employed in the Westminster Hotel, was arrested by Detective Handy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $2,130 from J. B. Britton, lodging at the hotel. In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, having confessed his guilt, he was committed to answer in default of $2,500 bail.

While James F. Meehan, residing at No. 141 Ninth avenue, was passing through Fulton street yesterday morning, his pocket was picked of $79 by William Farrell, of No. 80 Laight street, who attempted to escape, but Officer Randall, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested him. Justice Duffy held the prisoner in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

In August last, George Dunham, a driver and collector in the employ of the Commonwealth Ice Company, was discharged, and has since been arrested, and is now confined in the Tombs awaiting trial for collecting money belonging to the company without their authority, and appropriating it to his own use. The amount appropriated is between four and five thousand dollars.

In the action brought by James N. Watson against the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company and the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying into effect, or in anywise acting under their recent agreement, and from parting with the leases and franchises of the first-named company.

Peter J. F. Donohue, aged eighteen, residing at No. 58 Leroy street, was arrested by Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, for stealing fifty pounds of nickel, valued at $175, from the store of Wallace & Sons, Chambers street, on the 12th Oct. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Donohue pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

While John C. Maben, a banker of No. 30 Broad street, was standing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Tuesday evening, he was approached by a thief who attempted to snatch his gold watch, valued at $200, from his pocket. Mr. Maben, who is a very powerful man, held the would-be thief until Officer Connover, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrived and took him in custody. At the station-house he gave his name as John Barnard, of No. 216 East Twentieth street, and his occupation as that of a laborer. In the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire committed the prisoner in default of $5,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, Joseph J. Norton, Esq., of Walhalla, S. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of Mr. W. H. Arnoux, James S. Scheffield, of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 75—*James Hendricks, plaintiff in error, vs. A. G. Lindsay et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. W. H. Smith, of counsel for defendant in error.

No. 76—*The President, &c., of the Bank of Kentucky, plaintiff in error, vs. the Adams Express Company.* No. 77—*The Planters' National Bank of Louisville, plaintiff in error, vs. the Adams Express Company.*—These causes were argued by Mr. G. C. Wharton, of counsel for the defendants in error, and submitted on printed arguments by J. M. Harlan for plaintiffs in error.

No. 78—*Morris Dore and William B. Isaacs, Executors, &c., appellants, vs. the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company.*—Dismissed with costs.

No. 43.—[Assigned]—*Samuel J. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. D. S. K. Brick.*—This cause was argued by Mr. George A. Mourse and Mr. S. M. Wilson, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. M. Blair for the defendant in error. Mr. P. Phillips submitted a printed argument in behalf of the plaintiff in error.

No. 48.—[Assigned.]—*Horace B. Claflin, plaintiff in error, vs. N. Julius Hauseman, Assignee, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. W. H. Arnoux of counsel for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned until to-morrow.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the following judgments for loss of personal effects and wages, by the destruction of various vessels were announced: No. 1,714, John Murray, New-Bedford, Mass., $540; No. 1,721, Joseph F. Silva, New-Bedford, Mass., $375; No. 1,775, John Lavinia, Boston, Mass., $275; No. 1,852, Frank Wayne, Boston, Mass., $124.50; No. 1,776, Reuben D. Chapman, Fall River, Mass., $300; No. 1,812, John A. Vase, New-Bedford, Mass., $340; No. 1,826, Joseph Vera, Administrator, New-Bedford, Mass., $300; No. 1,827, Thomas Davis, New-Bedford, Mass., $390; No. 1,831, Theotonio Sabins, New-Bedford, Mass., $440; No. 1,862, Edmund Roberts, Philadelphia, Penn., $340; No. 1,886, Isaac Howland, Administrator, Westport, Mass., $275; No. 1,889, Thomas F. Da Silva, Azores Islands, $79 50; No. 1,920, Ambrosio Joseph, New-Bedford, Mass., $370; No. 1,952, Freeman Dias, New-Bedford, Mass., $425; No. 2,062, John Ferirra, New-Bedford, Mass., $300; No. 1,937, Matthew Enos, New-Bedford, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,938, Joseph Vera, New-Bedford, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,936, Gilbert Smith et al., Boston, Mass., being a claim for $2,250, for detention of the Martha Wenzel, was dismissed.

The second call of the calendar was resumed at case No. 1,725, (Henry Bauer, San Francisco, Cal., for the loss of personal effects and wages,) and that with the following cases, were tried: Nos. 1,728, 1,730, 1,737, 1,741, 1,756, 1,758, 1,759, 1,760, 1,783, 1,785, 1,786, 1,788, 1,789, 1,790, 1,791, 1,794, and 1,797. No. 1,791 is a claim for $1,281, for loss of personal effects, &c., by Capt. Homer C. Blake, who commanded the United States steam-ship Hatteras when the Alabama sunk her off Galveston, Texas, Jan. 11, 1862. This is the first case connected with the Hatteras, none of which have been adjudicated by the court.

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

While passing the corner of Varick and Canal street, at an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. James Greene, a resident of Brooklyn, who does business at No. 335 Spring street, was set upon by four Italians, who knocked him down and beat him severely, after which one of them rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain, and a pocket-book containing $170, the others holding him down. They then hastily decamped, and Mr. Greene went to look for an officer. Turning into Canal street, he was met by one of the thieves, who had hastened around the block, and who entered into conversation with him, asking him with the greatest coolness what had happened. Mr. Greene at once recognized the man as one of his assailants, and responded by catching hold of him. He then called for an officer, and the Italian, after vainly protesting his innocence, slipped out of his coat and darted away. Mr. Greene dropped the coat and gave chase, overhauling the thief a short distance away. By this time Officer Rowley, of the Eighth Precinct, had arrived, and conveyed the Italian to the station-house, where he gave his name as Alfonso Brans, and his residence at No. 437 Canal street. He was subsequently taken to the Washington Place Police Court, where he endeavored to prove that Mr. Greene tried to steal his coat. Justice Kasmire held him in default of $3,000 bail to answer at the General Session.

A "STRAW" BONDSMAN SENTENCED.

On the 1st of February last a man named Henry Wilson was brought before Judge Morgan on a charge of grand larceny and held in $2,000 bail for trial at General Sessions. Alexander F. McKenzie, aged sixty-three, of No. 1,073 Third avenue, who appeared as bondsman for Wilson, swore that he was worth $8,000 over his debts, being the owner of a house and lot on Eighty-fourth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. It was subsequently ascertained that McKenzie had given "straw" bail, whereupon he was arrested and indicted for perjury. On the 14th of June McKenzie pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was remanded until yesterday, when he was brought up for sentence. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the aged offender to three years and six months in State Prison.

THE BECKWITH CASE GIVEN THE JURY.

The trial of Charles R. Beckwith, late confidential clerk and cashier to Benjamin T. Babbitt, the wealthy soap manufacturer, was concluded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was attended by his wife and mother and a number of lady friends, and consulted frequently with his counsel, who displayed extraordinary alertness in looking after the interests of the accused. Ex-Judge Fullerton having concluded his

address to the jury for the defense on the evening previous, Assistant District Attorney Bell commenced his summing up for the prosecution. He argued with great force that the prisoner's guilt had been established beyond all doubt by the evidence, and said that no loop-hole had been left through which he could escape conviction. He urged the jury to disregard any prejudices or sympathies they may have in the matter, and find their verdict on the evidence alone. Judge Sutherland then charged at length, and disposed of a number of requests to charge submitted by ex-Judge Fullerton. At 2:10 P. M. the jury retired to their room, and at 7, not having agreed upon a verdict, were locked up for the night.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

Charles J. Williamson, alias Perrin, the notorious bank forger, who was an active member of the Roberts-Gleason gang of forgers, who was convicted of forging New-York Central and New-York, Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Williamson was convicted before Judge Sutherland May 24, 1876. He was subsequently placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve on another indictment for forgery, charging a second offense, for which a double penalty is provided, and was a second time found guilty, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting in both cases. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until yesterday, when he was brought up in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions for judgment. A. Oakey Hall, who defended the prisoner, made a formal motion for a stay of proceedings, for the purpose of getting it on record. Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion, and Mr. Rollins moved for sentence. Judge Sutherland then sentenced Williamson to five years in State Prison on the conviction had before him, to which Judge Gildersleeve added a further penalty of ten years on the second conviction—fifteen years in all. The prisoner received his sentence with the utmost coolness, bowing politely to the court on leaving the bar.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Mauger vs. Goodall.—In this case the settlement was on the terms of paying the Receiver, and the question of his fees alone remain to be disposed of. Rule 25, relied on by plaintiff, is intended to apply where on motion a Receiver was not continued, not in a case where his appointment had protected the parties. The settlement of the parties was on the basis of $40,000 value of property. The bond given by the Receiver was $60,000; on the facts, I think $1,000 a fair amount to be paid him for fees, his disbursements to be added. The order may be entered on notice to Receiver.

Gans vs. McCunn.—The value of the service being disputed, a reference must be had to take proofs.

By Judge Lawrence.

Moffatt vs. Cauldwell.—The examination must proceed, for the reasons stated in memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Shea vs. Shea.—The motion for a Receiver must be granted unless the defendant within ten days pay the Referee's fees, $400, and permit the report to be taken up. Upon such fees being paid within such time the motion for a Receiver is denied, but without prejudice to a renewal in case the defendant shall neglect to pay whatever alimony the court upon report may direct.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of the application of Schwarz, &c.—Order granted confirming report of Referee.

Dunn, &c., vs. Handibode.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Broadway Savings Institution vs. Beebe, &c.—Motion denied, without prejudice.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Donohue.

Thompson vs. Gould, &c.—Allowance, $2,000, granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Shiff et al. vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Barker, &c., vs. Hoff, &c.—Findings and amendments as settled. See amendments.

Same vs. Same.—As both the parties to this action stand in a representative capacity, and as I cannot say that the action has not been prosecuted in good faith by the plaintiff, I am of the opinion that the defendant is not entitled to so large an allowance as would under ordinary circumstances be awarded to him. Assuming the amount involved to have been $21,000 and upward, an allowance of $400 seems to be reasonable, and such amount is accordingly allowed.

Gautier vs. Douglass Manufacturing Company et al.—Motion for a new trial denied, with $10 costs. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

De Vere vs. Munro et al.—Motion for preliminary injunction granted, with costs to abide event of suit.

Same vs. Same.—Undertaking approved.

Goldfinger vs. Roller.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Dorman vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.—Commission ordered.

Levy vs. Jaeger et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Butler vs. Ballard et al.—Reference ordered.

Wartag vs. Jackson.—Motion to vacate judgment denied.

By Judge Speir.

Meeks, Receiver, &c., vs. Krebler et al.—This is a motion for a new trial upon the grounds of mistake, surprise, fraud, suppression of the truth, and newly-discovered evidence. A trial was had in October, 1871, before Hon. Samuel Jones, who found in favor of the defendants, and he has given his reasons therefor in a written opinion. The grounds stated by the learned Judge, it seems to me, are a sufficient answer to this motion. Courts ordinarily hesitate to grant a new trial after a long delay, and especially after a delay of five years. In this case, in addition to the weakness of the moving papers, the motion should be denied upon the merits. Dismissed, with costs.

Kohler vs. Chapman et al.—Findings settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Lochmeyer vs. Ausbacker.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Utter vs. Philip.—Proceedings dismissed.

Costello vs. Underhill.—Execution set aside.

Mahon vs. Coulter.—Complaint dismissed.

Roche vs. Levins.—Motion denied.

Scherer vs. Townsend.—Attachment ordered.

Meyer vs. Stauf.—Complaint dismissed unless certain conditions are complied with.

Stevenson vs. Fraser.—Motion denied, without costs.

Hanigan vs. Neaf.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver; bond, $100; $20 costs allowed to plaintiffs' attorney, and defendant discharged from arrest.

Motions Granted.—Frazer vs. Nolan; Crotty vs. Conner; Wenzel vs. Murphy.

Orders Granted.—Schuttuck vs. Zimmerman; Thacher vs. Hall; Elshner vs. Froehlich; Heney vs. Heney; Costello vs. Mulvihill; Frost vs. Chapin; Hansen vs. Dudley; Levy vs. Bloom; Satterlee vs. The Lees Box and Lumber Company; Ketchum vs. Cochrane; Botsford vs. Dixon; Hunt vs. Wolff; Railway Advertising Company vs. House; Schmidt vs. Koch.

Mazinio vs. Romagnoni.—Order directing bank to pay over money, &c.

By Judge Goepp.

Smith vs. Hawley.—Motion for new trial granted. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
82—Matter of Ahlborn.	299—Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr.
87—Brewster vs. Cole.	300—Grant vs. Tweed, Jr.
88—Bell vs. Conover.	306—Blohm vs. Mussbaum.
114—Gerstein vs. The Society Goelzedeck.	309—Morrissey vs. Rosenfeld.
161—Schuitheis vs. Equitable L. Assurance Co	310—Spring vs. West.
166—Sperber vs. Sparber.	311—Goodwin vs. Heurlsch
190—Matter of Mulderberger.	312—Kennedy vs. Lowenstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Rorn and Patrick McGowan, robbery.	Patrick Doyle, grand larceny.
Thomas Handling, robbery.	William Thomas, grand larceny.
Dennis Connors and John Haggerty, rape.	Catherine Burns, grand larceny.
Mary Barnes, burglary.	James F. Hines, grand larceny.
John Donnelly, burglary.	Neil McKenna, violation of election laws.
Henry R. Noe, grand larceny.	
John Eagle, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry P. Antes, grand larceny, (continued.)
All other courts have adjourned for the term.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Unexpected calls have been made upon the Executive Committees of this Department during the current year, which have led to the necessity of providing for the service of orders and inspection of milk, and of minor nuisances, and an expenditure of $2,500 has been thereby incurred, which, if not provided for by a transfer, must be saved by the discharge of a number of inspectors for the remaining months of the year; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Apportionment be respectfully requested to transfer the sum of $2,500 from the unexpended Small-pox Hospital Fund for supplies for 1876 to the appropriation for salaries.

Sanitary Inspector Post made a report in relation to the bad condition of the public school in Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue. The class-rooms in the basement of the school-house are dark, damp, illy ventilated, and are wholly unfit for the purpose for which they are used. A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Board of Education.

The following mortality report was received and ordered on file: "There were 424 deaths reported during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 28, being a decrease of 43 as compared with the previous week, and 58 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Oct. 21 was 450, which is 32 less than the average mortality for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 21.94 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,0[illegible]."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 West. U. T. B. 103¾	100 Toledo & Wabash 7¼
1,000 St. P. C. S. F. 86½	600 do 7
5,000 do 86⅝	100 do 7⅛
7,000 No. Mo. 1st 98	100 do 7¼
500 Western Union 72⅞	100 do 7⅜
1400 do 72½	50 do 7½
1400 do 72⅝	100 Cen. of N. J. 36⅝
2600 do 72¾	300 do 36½
15 do 73⅛	8 do 36⅞
700 do 72⅞	300 do 36⅝
400 do 72⅞	400 do 36¾
600 do 72⅞	500 do 36⅝
800 do b3. 73	100 do s30. 35½
100 do c. 73	100 St. Paul 24⅝
200 Mich. Central 50	300 do 25
200 do 50⅛	200 St. Paul Pref 56
300 do 50¼	200 do s3. 55⅞
700 do 50	100 do 55⅞
100 do 50⅛	200 do 55¾
100 do 50¼	100 do 55⅝
200 do 50⅜	100 do 55¾
18 do 50½	200 do 55⅞
600 Lake Shore 61	100 do 56
1500 do 61½	100 do s10. 56
300 do 61⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W. 74⅛
1500 do 61	600 do 74⅜
200 do s3. 60⅞	200 do c. 74⅜
1100 do s3. 61	200 do 74¼
200 do 61⅛	100 do s3. 74⅜
100 do s3. 61	800 do 74¼
100 do s3. 60⅞	1300 do 74⅛
700 do 60⅞	200 do s2. 74⅛
300 do 61	1200 do 74
400 do 61⅛	200 do 74¼
600 do 61	25 Del. & Hudson 73
1300 do s3. 61	100 Erie Railway s3. 11¼
1000 do 61⅛	100 do 11¼
400 do 61¼	300 do b3. 11¼
400 do s3. 61⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. 15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 113¼	$60,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C 114½
10,000 do 12. 113⅛	15,000 do 12. 114½
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b. c. 116⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 12. 124½
2,000 U. S. 4½ R. '91 12. 111½	10,000 do 124⅜
	10,000 do 124¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 107	1000 Pacific Mail b. c. 24½
1,000 do 107¼	50 do 24¼
4,000 Mo. 6s, '77 102	600 do s3. 24¼
9,000 Mo. 6s, '78 102¼	200 do 24⅜
1,000 N. Car. 6s, old, J & J 18¼	300 do s3. 24⅜
	1100 do 24⅜
500 Dis. of C 3-65s 69⅛	300 do s10. 24⅜
1,000 do 69¼	800 do 24⅜
5,000 Te. 6s, old. b. c. 47	100 do s30. 24⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. b. c. 45	100 do s60. 24⅜
2,000 C. & O. 1st, c. on 31	200 Erie b. c. b30. 11¼
17,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F. 86½	200 do b3. 11⅛
10,000 N. W. C. C. G. 95⅛	100 do 11⅛
7,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. C. 83¼	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅛
10,000 do 83⅛	100 do b3. 61⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. c. 106⅛	300 do b3. 61¼
1,000 H. R. 2d, S. F. 112	100 do b3. 61⅜
1,000 No. Mo. 1st 98¼	1000 do s3. 61¼
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d 58⅞	600 do s3. 61⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st 105⅞	400 do 61⅛
2,000 P. of Mo. 1st 95	1500 do s3. 60⅞
5,000 P. of M. 2d. b. c. 85	1200 do 60⅞
5,000 C. & P. C. S. F. 112	500 do 61
5,000 C. & P. 4th 105¼	100 do b3. 61
3,000 T. & W. 1st St. L. Div 72½	100 do s3. 60⅞
1,000 T. & W. 2d 70	300 do 61
7,000 Gt. West. 2d 69	100 do s3. 61⅛
2,000 D. & H. R. '94 98	400 do s3. 61¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. Br. 92¼	400 do 61¼
	900 do 61⅜
10,000 Ca. S. 1st, c. on 59	400 do s3. 61¼
5,000 H. & Gt. N. 1st, cp. on 75	166 C. & P. G'd b. c. 91
	200 Cen. of N. J. b. c. 36⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 89	200 do 37
5,000 Q. & Tol. 1st 61	100 do s30. 35⅞
10 Gold Ex. Bank 115	100 do 37
30 St. Nicholas Bk 100½	100 do s2. 36⅞
50 Del. & H. C. 72¼	110 Chic. & R. I. 102
100 Con. Coal b. c. s3. 33	100 Chi. Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c. s10. 56
10 Adams Ex 109	200 do 55¾
50 U. S. Ex b. c. s3. 59¾	100 do 55¾
200 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 40	100 do 55⅝
400 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3. 73	500 do 55¾
100 do 72⅞	400 Tol. W. & W. b. c. 7⅞
2800 do 73	100 do s3. 7⅜
500 do b3. 73	100 do s60. 7⅛
400 do c. 73⅛	300 D., L. & W. s. c. 74⅛
100 do s3. 73	400 do 74
1300 do 73	250 do 74
300 do 72⅞	300 do 73¾
3400 do 73	400 do s3. 73⅞
100 do 73⅛	1200 do 74
200 do 73¼	100 do 73⅞
800 do 73¼	400 do 74
100 do c. 73⅜	400 do 74⅛
300 do 73¼	200 do 74
200 Mich. Cen. b. c. 50¼	100 do 73¾
200 do s3. 50¼	100 do 73⅝
100 do s3. 50	800 do 73⅝
200 do 50	100 do c. 73⅞
100 do c. 50	100 Chic., B. & Q. 115½
100 N. J. So. b. c. b3. 1⅝	5 Rens. & Sar. 112
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 25	10 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd 102⅛
100 do 24⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 4⅛
100 do 24¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. Cal. b. R. 110⅛	200 St. Paul Pf. 55½
1,000 U. Pac. Ln. G. 100½	100 do 55⅝
4,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93	100 Tol. & Wab. b3. 7⅛
7,000 North Mo. 1st 98	500 do 7¾
4,000 Mo. K. & T. S. F. 59	100 do s60. 7
10,000 Erie 3d Mtg. 100¾	100 do 7
10 Bank of Republic 72	100 Ohio & Miss. 11⅛
900 West. Union 73⅛	400 Del., Lack. & W. 73¾
10 do 72⅞	100 do 73½
200 do b3. 73⅛	2000 do 73⅝
100 do 73	100 do s3. 73⅜
100 Pacific Mail 24¼	500 do 73½
900 do 24⅜	300 do 73⅝
300 Lake Shore s3. 61⅛	500 do 73⅜
200 do s3. 61	700 do 73⅝
200 do b3. 61⅛	100 do b3. 73¼
100 do c. 61	700 do 73⅜
200 do 61	400 do 73½
600 do 61	200 do 73¼
100 do s3. 61⅛	200 do 73⅜
100 do b3. 61⅛	1200 do s3. 73⅜
20 New-Jersey R. 136¾	100 do s3. 73⅜
500 Cen. of N. J. 36⅛	800 do 73⅜
100 do 36½	200 do 73½
100 do s30. 35¼	100 Chi. B. & Quincy 115⅝
100 do c. 36⅜	100 Erie Railway 11⅛
100 do s15. 36	100 Mich. Central 50⅛
200 do 36⅜	300 do 50
200 do 36¾	300 do 50
300 do 36⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 5-20 Call. bs. R. b. c. 110⅛	$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N. 113⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 113⅛	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N. b3. 113¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo State 6s '78 102¼	200 Lake S. & M. So. b. c. 61⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 45	1400 do 61
5,000 Tenn. 6s, New 45	100 do s3. 61
1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old 47	400 do s60. 60½
1,000 Al. & Susq. 2d 102	400 do s3. 60⅞
1,000 N. J. C. Con. 89½	200 do 60⅞
2,000 M & St P. 8s, 1st 116	1000 do s3. 60¾
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d 59	200 do 60¾
2,000 T. & W. C. C. 51	500 do s3. 60⅝
6,000 Gt. West. 2d 69	600 do s3. 60½
5,000 D. & H. R. '91 108	100 do s3. 60⅜
100 W. Un. T. b. c. s3. 73¼	100 do 60⅜
200 do 73	300 do 60⅝
100 do s3. 72⅞	300 do s3. 60¼
300 do 72¾	500 do s3. 60⅛
100 Del. & Hud. b. c. c. 71¾	1500 do s3. 60
50 do 71¾	1000 do s3. 59⅞
1600 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. b. c. s3. 24	300 do 59¾
	100 C. M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 55⅝
400 do 24⅛	600 do 55½
500 do 24	100 do 55⅝
200 do s3. 23⅞	200 do s3. 55¼
600 do 23⅞	300 do 55½
300 Mich. Cen. b. c. 49¾	200 do 55⅛
400 do 49⅝	700 do 55
100 do 49⅞	100 Del., L. & W. b. c. s3 73⅜
100 C. & N. W. b. c. 38¼	200 do 73½
100 Cent. of N. J. b. c. 36⅝	100 do 73¾
25 Chicago & R. I. 102½	100 do 73⅞
10 Mor. & Es. b. c. 94	100 do 73¾
500 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 11⅛	100 do 73⅝
100 do s3. 11	600 do 73½
100 N. J. South. b. c. 1⅜	500 do 73⅜
12 P., F. W. & C. gd. b. c. 95	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. C. B. R. 110¼	100 Cen. of N. J. 36½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 113½	100 do 36¼
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d 58¾	1000 Lake Shore s3. 59¾
15,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. 86½	500 do 59⅝
7,000 N. J. C. Con. 89¼	1000 do s3. 59½
300 Pacific Mail s3. 23¾	1000 do 59⅝
900 do 23¾	500 do 59½
1100 do 23⅞	700 do s3. 59⅜
2200 Western Union 72⅝	1000 do 59⅜
100 do s5. 72⅝	500 do s3. 59¼
1500 do s3. 72½	500 do s3. 59⅜
800 do 72½	1400 do 58⅝
1100 do 72⅜	1800 do 59¼
1600 do s3. 72¼	2800 do s3. 59¼
2100 do 72⅛	1000 do 59⅛
800 do 72	1500 do 59¼
400 do b3. 72	30 do 59⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. 103½	100 do b3. 59¼
100 do 102½	1000 do 59⅛
500 do 103	1900 do s3. 59
100 Mich. Cen 49⅜	200 North-west 38
200 do 49¼	100 N. W. Pf. 60⅝
500 do 49	100 do 60½
500 do 48⅞	100 do 60⅜
300 do 48¾	100 do 60¼
500 do 48½	300 do 60
600 do 48⅝	100 Rock Island 102
200 do 48¾	100 do 101⅞
100 do 48⅞	100 St. Paul s10. 24½
500 do 48¾	200 do 24½
1000 do 48⅝	1000 St. Paul Pref. 55
425 do 48½	100 do 54⅞
200 do 48⅜	200 do s3. 55
500 do 48¼	100 Tol. & Wab. 7
100 do 48⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W. 73¼
900 do 48	200 do 73⅜
200 do 47⅞	1000 do 73¼
200 do 47¾	1600 do 73½
100 do 47⅝	300 Ohio & Miss. 11
300 Erie 11	100 Han. & St. Jo. 14¾
300 do s3. 10⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. s3. 27
300 do 10⅞	100 Pac. of Mo. 4½
100 C., C., C. & I. 41	

TUESDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was exceedingly quiet early in the day, and there were no material variations in the prices of the leading shares, the market on the whole exhibiting rather a firm tone. In the afternoon, however, the tranquil aspect of affairs underwent a violent change, consequent upon a report that the conference of the representatives of the four leading trunk lines had resulted in a disagreement, and that accordingly all hopes of an amicable settlement of the railroad war were at an end. This rumor events proved to have been at least premature, if not altogether without foundation, as it appears that the conference had merely adjourned until this evening. The prevailing impression among operators after the close of business, was that an arrangement will probably be reached under the terms of which an advance in eastern-bound freights may be expected. The decline following the unfavorable report in regard to the result of the deliberations of the conference ranged from ⅛ to 2¾ ₩ cent. The entire business for the day reached 152,740 shares, of which 50,640 were in Lake Shore; 32,500 in Western Union; 23,250 in Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western; 13,700 in Michigan Central; 10,900 in Pacific Mail; and 6,700 in St. Paul. Lake Shore fluctuated between 60⅞ and 61⅜ until late in the afternoon, when a decline to 59 took place. Michigan Central advanced at the opening to 50⅜, but subsequently declined to 47⅝. New-York Central fell off to 102½, and closed at 103⅛ against 104⅛ yesterday. The Northwest and St. Paul shares declined ¼ to 1⅛ ₩ cent., the former selling down from 38¼ to 38 for the common and from 60⅝ to 60 for the preferred, and the latter from 25 to 24½ for the common and from 56 to 54⅞ for the preferred. Western Union rose from 72½ to 73⅜, and afterward declined to 72. Pacific Mail declined from 24½ to 23¾, and Erie from 11¼ to 10⅞. C., C., C. and I. advanced from 40 to 41. Pittsburg sold at 91 and Rock Island at 101⅞@102. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 74½ to 73¼ and closed at 73½. New-Jersey Central advanced from 36½ to 37⅛, and finally sold at 36¼. The remainder of the list was dull and the changes were insignificant.

The money market was easy early in the day at 2½@3 ₩ cent. on call, but during the afternoon, under an increased demand, Stock Exchange borrowers paid as high as 6@7 ₩ cent. At the close there was a reaction to 4@5 ₩ cent., the advance having induced freer offerings of capital. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4½ to 6 ₩ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $500,000. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the interior cities to-day were as follows: Savannah, buying, ⅜; selling, par to ¼ off; Charleston, scarce; selling, ⅛ to par; Cincinnati, dull; 100 discount; St. Louis, 125 to 150 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜; bank, ¼, and Chicago, 25 discount.

The foreign advices report an excited state of affairs at the money centres of Europe, owing to the statement published in the *Official Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, that the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to present an ultimatum to the Turkish Government demanding a suspension of hostilities and an armistice of six weeks. Consols declined to 95⅛, but afterward recovered to 95¼@95⅜. There was also some disturbance on the Berlin Bourse, and Rentes at Paris fell off about ¼ ₩ cent., with a subsequent recovery to 105.45. American securities at London were generally firm and improved a fraction in some of the issues, closing at 103⅜ for 1865s, (old,) 108½@108⅝ for 1867s, 108¼ for 10-40s, and 106⅝@106¾ for new 5s. Erie, after declining to 10¼@10⅜, closed firm at the latter price. Bullion to the amount of £288,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Silver was quoted at 53⅜d. ₩ ounce. To-morrow is a Bank of England holiday.

The sterling exchange market was firm and the selling rates were advanced a fraction. Prime bankers' sixty-day bills sold at $4 82@$4 82½ and demand at $4 84@$4 84¼.

The gold speculation opened strong, and considerable activity prevailed on the decline in Consols and the more warlike dispatches from London in regard to the Eastern question. The early transactions were at 110@110⅛, but the price afterward declined to 109⅞, at which the market closed. On gold loans the rates were flat to 2 ₩ cent. for borrowing, and 1 to 3 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm, in sympathy with the improvement at London, and prices generally advanced ⅛ ₩ cent. as compared with yesterday. Currency 6s were an exception, selling at 124½@124¼. The new 4½ ₩ cent. registered bonds sold at 111½. Railroad bonds were strong, and in many instances higher. Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertibles were a marked exception, selling at 51 against 53 yesterday. New-Jersey Central Convertibles advanced ½ ₩ cent., to 89½, and Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts 1 ₩ cent., to 31. Ohio and Mississippi second advanced to 59, and Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 86½. Cleveland and Pittsburg Consolidated sinking funds sold at 112, and do. 4ths at 105¼. New-Jersey Consolidated firsts declined to 86½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible to 83⅛. State bonds were firm on a fairly active business. The principal transactions were in Missouris and Tennessees. The former sold at 107@107¼ for Long 6s, and at 102@102¼ for the issues of 1877-78. Tennessees sold at 47 for old, and at 45 for new.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending this date were $6,901,516, against $5,893,917 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,236,120 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1 this year were $224,573,794, against $211,495,994 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $245,591,598 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

Gold receipts	$597,576 30
Gold payments	695,474 09
Gold balance	50,503,104 97
Currency receipts	607,648 48
Currency payments	42,970,944 33
Currency balance	723,388 15
Customs	255,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 31.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold	109¾	109⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111¼	111⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coup	114½	114½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	115⅞	116
Bills on London	$4 81¾@$4 82	$4 82@$4 82¼
New-York Central	104⅛	103
Rock Island	102	101⅞
Pacific Mail	24½	23⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24¾	24½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55¾	55
Lake Shore	61	59
Chicago and North-western	38½	38
Chicago and North-western Pref	61	60
Western Union	73¾	72
Union Pacific	62	62
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74⅜	73½
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	36¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72½	71¾
Morris and Essex	94½	94
Panama	125	125
Erie	11⅛	11⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	11¼	11
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15¾	14¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	28½	27
Michigan Central	49⅞	47⅝
Illinois Central	83	83

The extreme range of prices in stock and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103½	102½	700
Erie	11¼	10⅞	2,600
Lake Shore	61¾	59	50,640
Wabash	7½	7	3,600
North-western	38¼	38	300
North-western Preferred	60⅝	60	1,000
Rock Island	102	101⅞	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25	24½	1,000
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	56	54⅞	5,700
Pittsburg	91	91	..
Delaware, Lack. and West.	74⅛	73¼	23,250
New-Jersey Central	37⅛	36¼	4,600
Del. and Hudson Canal	71¾	71¾	200
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	115¾	115¾	100
Michigan Central	50⅜	47⅝	13,700
C., C., C. & I.	41	40	200
Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅛	4⅛	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	14¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	27	27	100
Ohio and Mississippi	11⅛	11	1,000
Western Union	73⅜	72	32,500
Pacific Mail	24¾	23¾	10,900
New-Jersey Southern	1⅜	1¼	200
Total sales			152,740

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked
United States currency 6s	124¼	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117¾	118
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	113½	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	116	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117⅛	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113¾	114¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	115¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	114⅜	114⅝
United States 4½	111¼	111½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $590,000 for interest, $48,000 for called bonds, and $12,800 silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,719,000
Gold balances	995,345
Currency balances	1,098,385

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$67,493,446
Currency balances	4,075,316
Gold exchanges	4,142,738
Gold balances	768,908

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 34	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17¾
Alabama 5s, '86 33	N. C. 6s Ap. & Oct. 17¾
Alabama 8s, '88 33	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J. 60
Ark. 6s, Funded 30½	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O. 60
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. iss. 8	N. C. N. C. R. c. off J. & J. 40
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. 9½	N. C. N. C. R. c. off A. & O. 40
Connecticut 6s 110	N. C. Fund. Act, '66 9½
Georgia 6s 93	N. C. Fund. Act, '68 9½
Georgia 7s, new bs. 104⅞	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 7½
Georgia 7s, indorsed 101	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 7
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 106	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1 1¼
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877 103½	Ohio 6s, '81 106
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879 103¾	Ohio 6s, '86 113
Ill. War Loan 104	Rhode Island 6s 111
Kentucky 6s 103	South Carolina 6s 33
Louisiana 6s 41	S. C. Fund. Act '66 33
La. 6s, new bonds 41	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O. 40
La. 6s, Levee bonds 42	S. C. 7s, of '88 33
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75 41	S. C. N. F. bds 2
La. 7s, Consolidated 59½	Tennessee 6s, old 46½
Mo. 6s, due in '77 102	Tenn. 6s, new bds 44½
Mo. 6s, due in '78 102	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s. 44⅝
L. bs., due '82 to '96, in. 107¼	Virginia 6s, old 29½
Fund. bds., due '94-'5 102¼	Va. 6s, new bds., '67 30
Han. & St. Jo. due '86 107	Va. 6s, Con. bds. 78
Han. & St. Jo. due '87 107	Va. 6s, ex m. coup 68
N. Y. R. B. Loan 102¾	Va. 6s, Con. 2d S. 34
N. Y. C. B. Loan 102¾	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 6½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87 115	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924 69½
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91 120	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs. 109	C., P. & A. new bds 105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs. 101½	Buffalo & Erie n. bds. 103
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs. 100	Buffalo & S. Line 7s 105
Boston, H. & E. 1st 17	Kal. & W. P'n. 1st 80
Boston, H. & E. G'd 17	Lake Shore Div. bds. 104
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 37	Marietta & Cin. 1st 107
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st 30⅝	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902 105¼
Ches. & Ohio Ex Coup. 25	N. J. South. 1st, 7s 20
Chicago & Alton S. F. 100	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 105
Chicago & Alton 1st 117	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 105½
Chicago & Alton In. 103½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, coup. 118
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st 116¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, reg. 118
C., B. & Q. Con 7's 111	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85 112
Chic. R. I. & P. 1st 7's 110	Har. 1st 7s, Coup 119
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s '95 101½	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg 120
C. R. of N. J. 1st Conv. 89	O. & M. Con. S. F. 92⅞
M. & St. P. 1st, 8's P D 115	O. & M. Consol 92
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D. 98¾	O. & M. 2 Consol 58¾
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D. 102½	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 95
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 95	Western Pacific bds. 102⅜
M. & St. P. Con. S'g F'd 84½	Un. Pac. 1st bds. 105⅞
M. & St. P. 2d 91	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s 100¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 109	Un. Pac. S. F. 91½
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 104⅝	A. & P. Land Grant 10
Chic. & N. W. C. bs. 105	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo. 70¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d 84⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st 106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st 119¼
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95¾	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d 114
Peninsula 1st Conv. 103	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d 103
Chicago & Mil. 1st 105¾	C. & P. 4th S. F. 105¼
Win. & St. P. 2d 73	Col., Chic. & I. 1st 41
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 110¾	St. L. & I. M. 1st 100
Del. L. & Wes'n. 2d 108½	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre 89
Del. L. & W. 7's Con. 109	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc 72½
Mor. & Es. 1st 118	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D. 88
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G'd 101½	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D. 84
Erie 1st, Ext'd 112	T. & W. 1st, Ex 100
Erie 2d 7s, '79 102½	T. & W. 2d 69
Erie 3d 7s, '83 100¾	T. & W. Equip. bds. 10
Erie 4th 7s, '80 98	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 51
Erie 5th 7s, '88 100	Gt. West. 1st, '88 96
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 106½	Gt. West. 2d, '93 68
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st 23	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90 59
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d 104¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 75
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 p. c. 111	West. Un., 1900, C. 104
Clev. & Tol. S. F. 109	West. Un., 1900, R. 103¾
C., P. & A. old bds. 105	

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange 106¼	Importers' & Trad's 185
Central National 101⅛	Manhattan 125
Commerce 108	Mercantile 102
Corn Exchange 120	Merchants' 116
First National 200	Metropolitan 125
Fourth National 91	New-York 117½
Fulton 145	People's 140
Fifth Avenue 212	Pheoix 85
Gallatin National 110	Republic 72
German-American 68	St. Nicholas 100
Hanover 85	

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, Sept. 30, 1876:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

By balance, Sept. 30, 1876		$75,036,588 95
Receipts during the month—		
On account of Customs	$8,385,159 62	
Gold notes	6,160,100 00	
Internal Revenue	170,641 00	
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	4,485,000 00	
Post Office Department	813,891 23	
Transfers	11,960,976 42	
Patent Fees	562 50	
Miscellaneous	378.36 30	
Disbursing account	10,608,578 63	
Assay office	2,126,585 79	
Interest accounts, viz:		
In coin	379,027 98	
In currency	4,058 80	—45,417,951 27
Total		$120,454,540 22
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$10,300,827 32	
Post Office drafts	680,555 41	
Disbursing accounts	9,816,967 37	
Assay Office	2,517,342 49	
Interest accounts, viz:—		
In coin	1,935,366 82	
In currency	7,324 58	—$25,308,383 90
Balance		$95,146,156 32
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$84,704,180 75	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	10,329,075 60	
Balance to credit Assay Office	110,409 97	
Balance to credit interest accounts, viz:		
In currency	2,490 00	—$95,146,156 32
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1875		$8,658,614 86
Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1876		8,385,159 62
Decrease October, 1876		$273,455 24

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct 31, 1876.

Deposits of gold—		
Foreign coin	$220,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	600,000 00	
United States bullion	850,000 00	
United States bullion, redeposits	95,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	85,000 00	—$1,850,000 00
Deposits of silver—		
Jeweler's bars	100,000 00	
Foreign coin	1,700 00	
Foreign bullion	6,000 00	
United States bullion, contained in gold	8,000 00	
United States bullion, redeposits	300 00	
United States bullion, California	1,700 00	
United States bullion, Colorado	190,000 00	
United States bullion, Lake Superior	33,000 00	
United States bullion, Montana	55,000 00	
United States bullion, Nevada	200,000 00	
United States bullion, New-Mexico	40,000 00	
United States bullion, Utah	30,000 00	
United States bullion, Wyoming	1,300 00	—$667,000 00
Total deposits		$2,517,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$788,630 14	
Silver bars stamped	708,692 83	—$1,497,322 97
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold		$1,966,647 75

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 31.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	137	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	48⅜	48½
Reading Railroad	22⅞	23
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49½	49⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	39	40
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	14¾	15
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28	29½
Lehigh Navigation	30½	30¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	9	9¼
Hestonville Railway	25	25¼
Central Transportation	40	40¼

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia 53	Crown Point 11
California 58	Yellow Jacket 22¼
Ophir 52¼	Belcher 17¾
Savage 13¾	Sierra Nevada 12
Consolidated Imperial 3¾	Exchequer 15½
Mexican 28¼	Overman 33¼
Best and Belcher 48	Justice 24
Hale and Norcross 8	Leopard 6½
Bullion 35	Northern Belle 28¼
Kossuth 1½	Union 12¾

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 10,815 bales; gross, 11,708 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,716 bales; to the Continent, 3,340 bales; coastwise, 1,175 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 148,900 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10 9-16c; Low Middling, 10 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 3-16c.; net receipts, 3,470 bales; gross, 3,644 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,827 bales; to the Channel, 1,100 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 70,226 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 3,494 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,198 bales; coastwise, 437 bales; sales, 4,041 bales; stock, 57,825 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Leather, sides	23,001
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Lead, pigs	289
Broom Corn, bales	97	Molasses (N. O.) bbls	27
Beans, bbls	474	Spirits Turp., bbls	458
Cotton, bales	7,603	Resin, bbls	2,001
Cotton Seed, bags	473	Oil-cake, pkgs	636
C. S. Oil, bbls	146	Pork, pkgs	1,116
Copper, bbls	174	Beef, pkgs	463
Dried Fruit, pkgs	554	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,457
Eggs, bbls	2,521	Grease, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	25,067	Lard, pkgs	652
Wheat, bushels	144,797	Lard, kegs	175
Corn, bushels	74,461	Stearine, pkgs	60
Oats, bushels	37,925	Butter, pkgs	5,539
Rye, bushels	28,133	Cheese, pkgs	6,081
Malt, bushels	1,300	Tallow, pkgs	225
Barley, bushels	139,561	Dressed Hogs, No.	16
Peas, bushels	2,655	Pea-nuts, bags	109
Grass-seed, bags	2,263	Pecans, pkgs	7
Flax-seed, bags	2,670	Rice, pkgs	125
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Rice Chaff, bags	131
Corn-meal, bags	175	Starch, bxs	1,743
B. W. Flour, pkgs	255	Tea, half-chest	7
Linseed, bags	193	Tobacco, hhds	66
Hops, bales	956	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	510
Hides, No.	200	Whisky, bbls	350
Hides, bales	702	Wool, bales	384

ASHES—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies, in a jobbing way, since our last, with Pots quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been comparatively slow of sale, yet quoted about steady at from 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The demand, even in the jobbing line, has been moderate at, however, unchanged quotations. ....Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Spermaceti, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—The inquiry for nearly all kinds has been on a restricted scale, yet values have been quoted about steady....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $4@$5, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio has been strong and wanted; offerings very light. Sales include 500 bags Rio ₩ Tycho Brahe, on private terms; 5,000 bags do., ₩ Traveler, at Hampton Roads for Baltimore at 17¾c. gold, and 5,000 bags do. ₩ Patria at Baltimore on private terms....Other kinds also scarce and in good demand at full rates....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16½c.@20½c....Java, invoices, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Ceylon, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request for early delivery at unchanged figures. Export buyers have been operating sparingly....Ordinary quoted at 9 3-16c.; Low Middling, 10 9-16c.@10 13-16c.; Middling, 11⅛c.@11 5-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 998 bales, (of which 10 bales were on last evening,) including 578 bales to shippers, 578 bales to spinners, and 420 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been less active at easier prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bales, of which 3,100 bales were on last evening, and 15,900 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 11 5-32c.@11 3-16c.; December, 11 5-16c.@11 11-32c.; January, 11 9-16c.; February, 11¾c.@11 25-32c.; March, 11 31-32c.@12c.; April, 12 5-32c.@12 3-16c.; May, 12 11-32c.@12⅜c.; June, 12 17-32c.; July, 12 11-16c.; August, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c. ₩ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₩ lb., closing barely steady.... The receipts at this port to-day were 7,680 bales, and at the shipping ports 31,537 bales against 25,069 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 103,768 bales, against 89,775 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 914,099 bales, against 825,931 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 19,518 bales: to the Continent 8,904 bales....Stock in New-York to-day 111,484 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 552,609 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 5-16	10 5-16	10⅜	10⅜
Low Middling	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Low Mid.	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	11⅛	11¼	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Middling	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12⅜	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 15-16	Low Middling	9 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	9 9-16	Middling	10 7-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—A slow movement has been recently reported on the basis of $2@$2 05 ₩ box.

FISH—A rather more satisfactory trade has been lately reported in the leading kinds, which have been quoted strong throughout in price....We quote: Dry Cod, $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $15@$20, for No. 1; $8@$12 for No. 2, and $6@$10 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@23c. for Scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 40@$1 50 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With less urgent offerings of supplies of most kinds of State and Western Flour, prices are quoted steadier to-day on, however, a comparatively moderate export and home trade call. Desirable Spring Wheat extras were held more confidently, in view of the buoyancy of Spring Wheat values....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,500 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras at $4@$4 75; sour Flour mostly at $3 50@6, of which Extras went in lots mainly at $4@$4 85; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 15, mostly at $3 65@$4, with poor at $3 25; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 75@$5 for good to choice, (part Winter Wheat Ohio;) poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 50, mainly at $6 20@$6 50, for the West Indies, with $5 30 bid and $5 40 asked for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; good to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$7 65; very poor to very choice do. do. Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 75@$7 65; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 85@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 85@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 85@$6 85; poor to fancy Minnesota straight Extras, $5 85@$7 40, chiefly at $6 25@$7 25 for fair to very choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice, at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $8@$8 75....Included in the sales have been 5,200 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 3,200 bbls. City Mills, 2,700 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 1,250 bbls. do. patent do., 1,200 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these mainly at $5 75@$6 50;) 750 bbls. Superfine, 675 bbls. No. 2, 350 bbls. Sour extras at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been less freely dealt in, though on rather more urgent offerings, buyers have had the advantage as to values....Sales have been reported here of 1,225 bbls. at $4 25@$5 for very poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $3 40@$8 50 for fair to very choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....The more desirable qualities of Superfine Rye Flour have been salable and firm; other kinds dull....We quote at from $4 35@$5 10 for poor Western to fancy State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice superfine, and $5 10 for fancy State....Corn-meal has been in fair request and held with firmness....We quote at $2 70@$3 15 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, (with very choice do. quoted at $3 bid and up to $3 20 asked;) $2 70@$3 for Yellow Jersey; and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. chiefly Yellow Western, choice, in lots, at $3@$3 15, of which 100 bbls. Prize Medal, on dock, at $3 15 for Halifax; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40....Corn-meal, in bags, has been moderately active, with sales reported of about 2,750 bags, within the range of 95c.@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice, ₩ 100 lb....Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 95c.@$1 11....Oat-meal continues very quiet, within the range of $5 75@$6 50; very choice held much higher ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour continues in fair demand, within the range of $3 00@$4 for fair to fancy new State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania....Most of the lots marketed were of new, within the range of $3 50@$3 75 for fair to prime, and $3 80@$4 for choice to fancy State and Pennsylvania.

FRUIT—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been fairly active; values have been generally quoted without important alteration....Sales include 5,000 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 15@$2 20; 300 half bxs. do., $1 30; 500 quarter bxs. do., 65c.; 3,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 17½@$2 20; 700 bbls. Currants, 6c.@6¼c.; 25 cases Citron, 22c.; 5,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 9¾c.@10c.; 100 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5¾c.@5¼c. for old, and 9½c. for new.

GRAIN—A brisk demand, chiefly from export buyers, prevailed to-day for Spring Wheat, which, under less urgent offerings, more favorable cable and Western reports, and a rather easier ocean Grain Freight market, improved in price 1c.@2c. a bus el, closing firmly. Winter Wheat was also in good request, and held with decided confidence. Millers were operating moderately....Sales have been reported to-day of 321,000 bushels, including choice new crop Amber Michigan, 8,000 bushels, at $1 35; new crop Red Western, very good to strictly choice, about 24,000 bushels, at $1 26½@$1 30; new Amber and White State, small lots, at $1 33; prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring, 40,000 bushels, at $1 27; old No. 2 Milwaukee do., 32,000 bushels, in store, at $1 20@$1 22; prime new No. 3 Milwaukee do., 32,000 bushels, afloat, at $1 25; new and old No. 3 do. Mixed at $1 20@$1 25; No. 3 Chicago do., mostly old, low grade, at $1 12@$1 14; ungraded Spring, poor to choice, at $1 05@$1 27, of which 8,000 bushels prime new at $1 25½, 16,000 bushels at $1 16, and 32,000 bushels common old Chicago at $1 10....Corn was in fairly active request for regular home trade and export account, and, in the instance of New-York, No. 1, mainly for contract delivery, at a shade stronger prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, good to choice, at 59½c.@60c.; very choice do. at 60½c.; Kansas do., 60¼c.@61c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58½c.@59c., chiefly at 58½c.; New-York No. 1, (about 30,000 bushels,) at 60½c.; New-York Mixed at 59½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 58¾c.@59c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 60c.; New-York Low Mixed at 59c.@59½c.; New-York No. 2 White at 58½c.; Western Yellow at 60c.@61c.; Western White at 59½c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.; unsound Corn at 55c.@57½c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western for November, quoted nominally at 60c.@60½c....Of Rye, 8,500 bushels, about, prime new crop State, reported sold at 88c.; with strictly prime to choice lots held higher; and 97 bags old Pennsylvania, from pier, at 82c.; Market irregular....Barley has been in limited demand, and quoted heavy....Sales included about 19,000 bushels ungraded and No. 1 Canada on private terms, and a boat-load of six-rowed State on private terms, quoted at 80c. bid for average lots....Barley-malt has been in some request, with good to very choice Canada West quoted nominal at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, good to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been in fair demand; with new State quoted at 87½c.@90c., and fancy lots up to 95c. asked. A car-load of prime sold at 89c....Canada Peas have been inactive and nominal at 93c.@94c., in bond....Oats have been generally quoted weaker in price, on a moderately active movement in good part in new Mixed and White State, afloat....Sales reported of 59,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 30c.@46c., as to quality, the latter rate for choice, mostly at 32c.@40c.; new White State at 46c.@50c., chiefly at 47c.@48c.; new Mixed Western, 31c.@41c., as to quality, mainly at 32c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White at 41c.; New-York No. 2, 36c.@36½c.; New-York No. 3 White at 36c.; New-York No. 3 at 34c.; New-York Rejected at 31c.@31½c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@48c. for poor to very choice, mainly prime, afloat at 47c....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.... New crop Clover-seed in less request and quoted weak; prime to choice Western, 15⅜c.@15½c.; 2 car-loads sold last evening, to arrive, at 15½c.; new crop Timothy inactive at $2@$2 05 for prime....Other Seeds dull.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively dull at about previous quotations. Native Bagging quoted at 9½c.; Domestic do. at 11¾c. Calcutta Bags nominal.

HEMP—Holders of desirable lots have been very firm in their views, offering supplies with reserve, but the demand has been on a moderate scale, checked in part by the full prices claimed for the leading kinds. ....Manila Hemp quoted at 8c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 6c., gold, ₩ lb.; clean Russian, $200@$210, gold, ₩ ton; dressed American, $190@$220; undressed do., $125@$130, currency; Italian, $270@$280, gold, ₩ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5c.; currency; Jute Butts, 3c.@3⅛c.; Western Flax, 9c.@15c., currency; fair to prime North River Flax, 14c.@17c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@18c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been firm and in good request....Sales, 1,000 Dry Texas, 200 Dry Mexican, and 150 Paytas, on private terms; also, 700 City Slaughters at 9½c.

METALS—Ingot Copper is steady, but quiet; sales 150,000 lb. Lake at 21¾c. Scotch Pig Iron firm, but not active; sales 100 tons Eglinton for export, on private terms, and 125 tons Colliers at $28@$28 50. American Pig Iron firm and fairly active; quoted at $20@$22 for N o. 2 and 1. Pig Tin higher; sales 5 tons L. and F. on private terms, with Straits and Malacca quoted at 17½c.@17¾c., gold, and 19¼c., do., English, L. and F. 17c., do., and do., Refined, at 17¾c., do. Of Tin Plates, sales of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $6 75, gold.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of Milk for the month of October is 3½c.@4c. ₩ quart, the contractor paying the railroad freight, which is 1½c. ₩ quart.

MOLASSES—Held firmly, but quiet; quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, on the basis of $3 10 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 60@$5 35 for Clinch ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—The offerings of Resin have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been generally claiming full prices, thus tending to check operations, though a fair demand has been noted for supplies.... We quote at $2@$2 05 for Strained, $2 05@$2 10 for good Strained, $2 15@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 lb. Sales, 250 bbls. Strained at $2 05, flat....Tar has been in moderate demand at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl....Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in moderately active request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 37c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 460 bbls. Sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $2 05.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been comparatively quiet, the extreme rates asked tending to impede transactions. Linseed has been in good request, at stronger but variable rates. More demand has been noted for Cotton-seed, Menhaden, Paraffine, and Tanners' Oils, which have been held with more firmness. Most other kinds have been quite moderately sought after within our range....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Bleached do., 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 42½@$1 45; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 70; Lard-oil, 80c.@95c. for prime 67½c.@75c. for No. 1, and 60c.@65c. for No. 2; Red-oil, 55c.@57½c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, 62c.@65c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 2½@$1 30, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 39c.@40c.; Refined Yellow do., 47½c.@52½c.; White do., 52½c.@55c.; Paraffine, 27½c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@80c.; Cod, 55c.@65c.; Standard-Oil, 75c.; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1 15; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 11; Cocoanut, 10¼c.@12¾c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@47c.; Lubricating, 25c.@40c....A sale of 300 bbls. Crude Sperm, for manufacturing, was reported on private terms.

PETROLEUM—A very dull market has been reported in this connection for some time past; demand very light; values more or less nominal....Crude quoted at 12c. in bulk, and 16c. in shipping order, on a slow movement......Refined has been lightly dealt in, yet quoted at 26c. from refiners....Refined in cases quoted at 30c.@31c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c. ....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery, at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active, and quoted irregular for early delivery....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 125 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17, with this price asked at the close; 250 bbls. for delivery on October contract at $17....Other kinds in light demand. Prime Mess quoted at $18 50. Extra Prime quoted at $14....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in slack demand; quoted for November, $14 80@$16; December, $15 75@$16; January, $15 75@$16.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅛c.; light Pigs at 8c....Cut-meats have been in fair demand at rather easier prices. Sales include 34,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 15 to 10 lb., at 9¼c.@10½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range; also, 100 boxes Rib and Clear Bellies at 10c.@11c....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14¾c.... Bacon has been sparingly sought after here for early delivery....Long Clear quoted here at 8¾c.@9c.... And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear, for December in some request; quoted at 8⅛c. Sales reported of 200 boxes Long Clear, Chicago delivery, prompt, at 8c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, and quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 850 tcs. prime at $9 90@$10....And for forward delivery, Western Steam was in more request; quoted at the close for November, at $9 90; December, $9 87½; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½; January at $9 87½ asked.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs., November option, at $9 85@$9 90; 1,750 tcs. December, at $9 82½; 4,500 tcs. January, at $9 85@$9 90....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been more freely dealt in; quoted at $9 87½; sales, 290 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; sales, 400 tcs....Refined Lard has been in slack request; quoted for the Continent at $10 50....Sales, 150 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 50....Beef continues quiet at former rates....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $12@$13 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet, ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25....Beef Hams have been in light demand, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ₩ bbl. Sales, 25 bbls. at $20....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important change....Tallow has been in active demand at steady prices; sales, 320,600 lb., good to very choice, at 8¾c.@9c., mainly at 8⅞c....Stearine quiet, with Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@$10 50.

SALT—The demand has been moderate, mainly for stock in bulk, at about former figures....Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 26c.@30c.; Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in moderate request since our last, with Crude quoted at 5⅞c.@5¾c., gold, ₩ lb.

SOAP—The jobbing movement has been less satisfactory, with prices, however, ruling about steady.... Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—More demand has been noted for supplies, with Mace quoted at 85c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@87½c., as to size; Cassia, 18c.@22c.; Cloves, 33c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23c.; Pimento, 12¼c.@13½c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been in rather slack request, with Potato quoted at 5¼c.@6c.; Western Corn, 3¾c.@4½c. ₩ lb.

SUGAR—Raw have been held firmly at 9⅜c.@9½c., for fair, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for good Refining Cuba, but have been quiet, to-day; 400 hhds. Martinique sold at 9c....Refined have been in active request, with Crushed quoted at 11¾c.; Powdered, 11¾c.; Granulated at 11½c.; Cut Loaf at 12c.; Hard Loaf, 14½c.; Soft White, 10⅜c.@11c., and do. Yellow, 9⅜c.@10¼c.

SUMAC—Has been in fair request, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $40@$65 ₩ ton.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at about former figures. Sales of 1,000 half chest Japan, and 1,100 half chest Green on private terms.

TOBACCO—The movement in this line has been moderately active, and values have been very well supported. The export inquiry has been fair. Sales include 600 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 100 cases Goldleaf, sundry growths, 7c.@35c.; 393 cases 1873, 1874, and 1875 crops, partly, 6¾c.; 171 cases 1875 crop, New-England, partly, 10c.; 254 cases 1875 crop, Pennsylvania, 14c.@19c.; 163 cases 1875 crop, Wisconsin, 4¼c.@5c.; and 200 cases Havana, 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Firmer, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 13, and 50 bbls at $1 13½.

WOOL—With materially reduced supplies available of domestic product, the leading holders are very firm and confident in their views as to prices, which circumstance has operated against free dealings, though a fairly active call has been noted for desirable lots, in good part speculative. Foreign product is also offered with reserve, and quoted strong in price, but is not as yet moving to any important extent....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,0 0 lb. X and above Ohio Fleece, at 46c.; 1,000 lb. Oregon at 35c.; 100 bales Western Texas at 20c.@26c.; 237 bales and 12,500 lb. California Fall at 16½c.@21c.; 397 bales and 18,000 lb. California Spring at 18c.@26½c.; 13,000 lb. Mexican at 17c.@18c., and 5,000 lb. unwashed Domestic Flocks at 23c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, a fairly active movement has been reported, the contracts for Grain room having been quite liberal in amount, but at easier rates for Liverpool; other Meal without important alteration. And in the chartering line, more demand has been noted for vessels for Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum. Rate on tonnage for Grain and Cotton were quoted steady; on vessels for Petroleum, somewhat irregular....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 72,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d., of which 16,000 bushels in bags; and 40 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₩ ton; and by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain, of which 32,000 bushels at 7¼d., and 16,000 bushels, in bags, at 8d. ₩ bushel; 2,100 bxs. bacon at 35s.; small lots of Cheese at 50s. ₩ ton; 250 tcs. beef at 6s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 625 bbls. Apples on private terms; also, two British ships, 1,375 and 970 tons, and a British bark, 746 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; an American bark, 795 tons, hence, with Deals at 90s.; a British ship, 982 tons, and four British barks, 700, 682, 650, and 642 tons, with Cotton from Charleston at 15-32d. ₩ lb., (with option of Havre.) And by steam, from Philadelphia, (partly for forward shipments,) 1,500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₩ lb., 25,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₩ bushel, 650 tons Provisions and Tallow at 40s., 50 tons Leather at 80s. ₩ ton, and 800 hhds. Tobacco at 45s....For Glasgow, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 8d ₩ bushel, and, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 1½d.; an Austrian bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do. at 6s. 1½d.; another, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., at 6s. ₩ quarter; a British bark, 803 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s., (with privileges extending to the Continent,) and a Norwegian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 250 bbls. do., same terms....For the Continent, a German bark, 674 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at ½d. ₩ lb....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 436 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 298 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₩ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, partly for forward shipment, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ₩ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₩ bushel; 1,000 tons Provisions at 30s.; 100 tons Leather at 80s. ₩ ton, and 75 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d....For an outside Spanish port, a British brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ₩ bbl....For St. John, N. F., a British brig, hence, with general cargo, Flour and Provisions at 47½c.@52½c. ₩ bbl....For New-York, an American schooner, 460 tons, with Fruit, &c., from Malaga, reported on private terms.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,199 head; total for the week thus far, 7,207 head; 5,967 head for the same time last week; a difference of 89 cars more for the week thus far; market moderately active; there has been an advance on medium to best grades of 10c.@15c. on last week's quotations; closed a shade weaker; sales of 160 cars, with a fair proportion for the Eastern trade; offerings generally fair to good; there has been an attendance of buyers of all classes, and fair sales of shipping grades at $4 70@$5 30; medium to best butcher's grades, at $4 25@$4 50; stockers and common Cattle at $3 70@$4....No Texans or Cherokees on the market; Cows and Heifers at $3@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for the week thus far, 14,200 head; 9,600 head for the same time last week. Market fairly active, opening at full strong last week's prices; some lots of best offerings advanced a shade, but closed weaker at full 10c. off opening rates; small lot of Canada stock on market, but not sufficient sales for quotation; 55 cars of Western Sheep disposed of; all but 4 cars for the Eastern trade; about 8 cars remaining unsold; sales of good to best, in lots, at $4 90@$5 05; medium, in lots, at $4 50@$4 62½; common to fair at $3 90@$4 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head; total for the week thus far, 15,400 head; 11,200 head for the same time last week; market moderately active for the week; sales of 50 cars Yorkers at $5 25@$5 50, common to good; in lots; a few selected at $5 55@$5 60; 15 cars of heavy Hogs at $5 25@$5 60; common to good selected at $5 65@$5 70; 15 cars of the poorest offerings remain unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,534 head; quality poorer; there has been an advance of ½c. in Western Live and ¼c. on Northern Dressed; choice, $7 75; extra, $7@$7 50; first quality, $6 25@$6 75; second quality, $5 25@$5 75; third quality, $4@$5. Sheep—Receipts, 5,313 head; trade is better with no advance in prices, in lots at $1 50@$2 and $2 50@$2 75; extra, $3@$3 75, or from 3c. to 5c.; Spring Lambs at 3½c.@5c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments, 760 head. Market very dull; the only sales were Cows at $2 70; Steers, for shipment, at $4 40. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; the market opened dull, but closed active at 10c. higher for the better grades; common to choice, $5 55@$5 80; chiefly fair to good at $5 60@$5 70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,530 head; market dull and nominally unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 8,373 bbls.; Corn, 157,048 bushels; Wheat, 15,981 bushels; Oats, 54,032 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,700 barrels; Corn, 16,800 bushels; Wheat, 14,800 bushels; Oats, 10,500 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Corn, 33,490 bushels; Wheat, 46,803 bushels. To the interior—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 10,460 barrels; Corn, 51,800 bushels; Wheat, 14,800 bushels; Oats, 9,800 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Flour active; sales, 1,300 bbls.; firm at unchanged rates. Wheat in moderate request for small lots; sales 4 cars No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31@$1 32; on track, 420 bushels Hard Spring, $1 36; 7 cars to millers No. 1 White at $1 33; 7,500 bushels Milwaukee Spring on private terms; No. 1 Milwaukee held $1 3[illegible]; No. [illegible] do., $1 25. Corn in good demand; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2, Mixed Western, 51½c.@52c.; 1,000 bushels Long Mixed Toledo, 52½c.; 3 cars Yellow on private terms; 10 cars, No. 2 Straight, to millers, 52½c.; quoted, No. 2 at 51c.@51½c. Oats, no inquiry; quoted held at 35c.@36c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and easier; sales, 8,000 bushels Canada, 92c.; 3,000 bushels do. on private terms. Malt steady; sales, 5,000 bushels from No. 2 State, 95c.; 1,000 bushels from Old No. 3 Canada, $1 15. Highwines in fair trade demand; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 11@$1 13. Pork and Lard in steady trade demand; rates unchanged. Seeds—Nothing doing; held at same rates. Canal Freights dull and weak; rates unchanged. Railroad Freights the same, and firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and 2¼c.@2¾c. higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 12¼@$1 12½, cash; $1 12⅝, November; $1 14¾, December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 02½; rejected, 88c.@92c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2, 43¼c., cash; 43⅝c., December; rejected, 42c. Oats active and a shade higher; No. 2 at 32¾c.@32⅞c., cash; 33c.@33⅛c., December; rejected, 22½c.@22¾c. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier; 81½c., cash; 82c.@82½c., December. Pork moderately active and higher; $15 50@$16, cash; $15 40, November or all the year. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; Old cornered at $10 75; New, $9 62½, cash; $9 45, November; $9 40, all the year. Bulk-meats firm and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand but lower at $1 09½. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; Corn, do., 3½c. Railroad Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 195,000 bushels; Corn, 171,000 bushels; Oats, 49,000 bushels; Rye, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 187,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 19,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat and Corn, ⅛c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork lower; $15 32½ all the year. Lard lower; $9 35 all the year.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Flour weak, little doing. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 22@$1 22¼, cash; No. 3 do., $1 13, cash; $1 13⅜, November. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 40¾c.@41c., November. Oats dull; No. 2, 30½c., cash, and bid November. Rye quiet but steady at 58c., cash; 59c. bid November. Barley dull; unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork dull; unchanged. Lard easier at 9½c.@9⅝c. Bulk-meats inactive at 6¾c., 8½c., and 8⅞c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides, loose; packed lots ¼c. higher. Bacon inactive at 7¼c.@7⅜c., 8¾c.@8⅞c., and 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Live Hogs inactive; Yorkers, $5 15@$5 30. Bacon, $5 40@$5 55; Butchers', $5 50@$5 70. Cattle strong for all good stock; prime to choice Steers, $4 70@$4 90; good do., $4@$4 35; medium to fair do., $3 75@$4. Pony do., $3 50@$3 90; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$3 65; good to choice through Texans, $3@$3 60; common to fair do., $2 25@$2 90. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,300 head; Cattle, 1,300 head.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat higher; Red, $1 15@$1 27. Corn in good demand at 47c.@48c.; new, 34c.@36c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet, but steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet, but steady at $16 50. Lard in good demand; Steam-rendered, 9½c.; Kettle do., 10c.@10¼c. Bulk-meats in light demand, but holders firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Boxed Meats in fair demand; sales, in salt 10 to 15 days, Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 8½c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Whisky dull, weak, and lower at $1 07. Butter dull and lower; choice Western Reserve, 20c.; Central Ohio, 17c.@18c. Hogs in fair demand but lower; common light, $5@$5 25; fair to good light, $5 30@$5 40; do. heavy, $5 40@$5 60; receipts, 2,923 head; shipments, 515 head.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $7 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Barley quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Canada, 47½ lb. to the bushel, at $1 10. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Freights lower; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn and Rye, 8c.; Barley, 7c. to New-York; 6c. to Albany; 9½c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $2 75 to Newburg; $3 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Corn, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels; Lumber, 588,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 49,000 bushels; Lumber, 142,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon—Wheat, 562,000 bushels; Corn, 583,000 bushels; Barley, 481,000 bushels; Rye, 42,000 bushels; Peas, 16,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Wool in moderate demand; supply very light; market almost bare; prices firm; tone of market strong and in favor of higher prices. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 44c.@47c.; X, 43c.@45c.; Medium, 42c.@43½c.; Coarse, 39c.@40c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 37c.@42c.; Medium, 42c.@43c.; Coarse, 38c.@39c.; Combing, Washed, 50c.; do. Unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; Canada, Combing, 52c.@55c.; Fine, unwashed, 27@30c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 28c.@32c. Tub-washed, 42c.@50c.; Colorado—Washed, 22c.@26c.; Unwashed, 20c.@22c.; Extra and Merino, Pulled, 33c.@35c.; No. 1 and super-pulled, 34c.@36c. Texas—Fine and Medium, 20c.@23c.; Coarse, 18c.@22c. California—Fine and Medium, 25c.@28c.; Coarse, 22c.@25c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled at 1c. higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20¼; No. 2 do., $1 14¼, cash or November; December, $1 16⅝; No. 3 do., $1 05½. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2, 46c. Oats steady and in good demand; No. 2 at 32c. Rye firmer; No. 1 at 61½c. Barley lower; No. 2 Spring, 83½c.@84c.; No. 3 do., 46½c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $15 50. Prime steam-rendered Lard, 9⅝c. Boxed Middles, 8c.@8½c.; Shoulders, 6¼c. Freights, quiet, but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.@4¾c.; do. to Oswego, 9½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 105,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Oct. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and 1c.@2c. higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 31; No. 3 do., $1 25½; Amber Michigan, spot or November, $1 24; December, $1 25½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20; No. 3 Red, $1 13; rejected Red, $1 08; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 29. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 48⅝c.; Low Mixed, 47¼c.; new, 46c.; No. 2 White, 47½c.; no grade, 46c.; damaged new, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 31c.; White, 37c.; Michigan, 32¾c. Clover-seed, $8 40. Receipts—[illegible]00 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,300 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 10@$1 15; Amber $1 15@$1 20; White, $1 15@$1 23. Corn inactive; White, 48c.; Mixed, 46c. Rye 68c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk-meats scarce and firm, but nominal. Bacon quiet, but steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard in fair demand, but lower; Tierces, 10½c.@10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging dull and nominal at 12¼c.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31.—Printing Cloths were dull, but steady, at 4¾c. for best 64x64 Cloths, with a rather firmer market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33c. Resin quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 5-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103½; new 5s, 106⅜.

1 P. M.—To-morrow, the semi-annual settling day, will be a bank holiday. Paris advices state that the Bourse is flat; 5 ₩ cent. Rentes, 105f. 25c. for the account.

3 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £288,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95 5-16, for both money and the account. Paris advices quote five per cent. Rentes at 105f. 45c., on account.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short-rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 46s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 57s.; Shoulders steady at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess firmer at 115s.; prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 47s. 3d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 25s. Resin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice, dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8d. for Western, 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed, soft, dull at 26s.; prime dull at 27s.

4:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upward. Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅛d.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 18¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 27s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 48½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Spanish Gold, 216½@217. Exchange moderately active; on London 14@15 ₩ cent premium; on Paris, 1½@2 prem. Sugar moderately active. To-morrow is a holiday here.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BIJOU GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Rhea Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fewsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—Tom Cobb and Adam and Eve.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings. Day and evening.

SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage—"People We Meet."

EAGLE THEATRE.—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Republican nomination of Gen. DIX for Mayor places three candidates in the field. As there is but one way to beat the Tammany Hall nominee, and that is by uniting Republicans and Independent Democrats on one candidate, it is obvious enough that a division of the vote opposed to Tammany Hall between Gen. DIX and Mr. GREEN would simply insure Mr. ELY's election. It is equally certain that a union between the supporters of Gen. DIX and Mr. GREEN would insure Mr. ELY's defeat. We do not know whether there is the slightest probability of bringing about such a result, and we can only infer that before recommending a "straight" ticket, the Republican Committee had exhausted all the means in their power of securing such nominations as would have united all the opponents of Tammany Hall. The success of the Kelly ticket next week would be a disaster of no slight magnitude. It would give a new lease of power to a mischievous and irresponsible political despotism and would fasten upon the City a set of men whose influence over their following is absolutely dependent on their power of bleeding the Treasury. It certainly supplies an additional argument for separating Municipal from State elections, to find that considerations affecting the success of the Presidential and Gubernatorial tickets have prevented the question of local reform from receiving the attention it deserved.

As between the Republican County ticket and that presented by Tammany Hall no respectable citizen need hesitate for an instant. In experience and ability Gen. DIX is as much the superior of Mr. ELY as he is in strength of character and purity of antecedents. If the minutes of the old Board of Supervisors tell the truth about Mr. ELY's votes, he is certainly unfit to be Mayor of New-York. If they are, as Mr. ELY agrees with JOHN FOX, "JIMMY" HAYES, and ISAAC OLIVER in declaring them to be, a tissue of falsehoods, it must occur to any reflective person that the Tammany candidate has waited a very long time before calling in question the accuracy of a highly damaging record. He ought to know that the City has to defend almost every week, actions which take for granted the accuracy of these minutes, and that thousands of dollars have been taken out of the Treasury by means of judgments which never would have been obtained could the official character of the Supervisors' minutes have been successfully assailed. That Mr. ELY has failed to come to the relief of the City by testifying to the false and fraudulent character of these minutes is certainly not an argument in favor of electing him Mayor. We fear that Mr. ELY never had much of a head for figures. He was, if we mistake not, one of a committee of four who declared the Stuyvesant Bank to be in a prosperous and sound condition, six months before its failure. It is to be feared that Mr. ELY is not just the kind of man who could be trusted to keep the Tammany gang from getting easy access to the public Treasury. Gen. DIX certainly is that kind of man.

In regard to the nominations for most of the other offices, the contrast is even stronger. The difference between Mr. CALVIN'S qualifications for Surrogate and those of ex-Judge PEABODY is one which only lawyers can fully appreciate, but which the general public can recognize even without reference to CALVIN'S jobbery and time-serving. In the same way, Mr. HENRY J. SCUDDER is equally superior to ex-Judge FREEDMAN as a man and as a lawyer, while Mr. GOEBEL would certainly be far less likely to prostitute the Bench to political ends than Mr. SINNOTT. The Republican candidate for Sheriff represents a very different order of character and association from that to which Mr. BERNARD REILLY belongs. Whatever may be thought of the nomination of Mr. MURPHY, he certainly does not suffer by comparison with Mr. GUMBLETON, while the Republican nominees for Coroners are at least respectable men, and not mere rowdy politicians, like their Tammany opponents.

Gen. MCCOOK, the Republican candidate in the Eighth Congressional District, is making a very energetic canvass. The district is one which must be recovered this year, and the character and record of Gen. MCCOOK ought to enable him to draw out the full Republican vote. He was a gallant soldier, and is a quiet, unassuming gentleman who would make a very trust-worthy and industrious member of the House of Representatives.

An organized attempt is being made to defeat the proposed amendments to the State Constitution vesting the management of the State Prisons in the hands of a single Superintendent instead of three Inspectors, and transferring the control of canal repairs and other public works to a Superintendent. A body calling themselves the "Committee of True Reform," and having their head-quarters at Congress Hall, Albany, have sent out circulars directing attention to the "pressing necessity" of defeating the Canal and Prison amendments. The friends of these highly desirable installments of constitutional reform must bestir themselves if the amendments are to be saved. Democratic politicians have made a point of opposing all attempts at constitutional reform, especially those which, like the two in question, restrict what is called "the elective privilege of the people." We fear that amid the multiplicity of other claims on their attention, Republican organizations are likely to forget to make proper arrangements for the preparation and distribution of ballots on the constitutional amendments. The "workers" of both parties will bear watching in their treatment of a matter which has excited so little attention as this. The Produce Exchange has done well in calling public attention to these amendments; it would do still better by taking some pains to see that the people should be provided with all possible facilities for securing their adoption. There will be plenty of canceled ballots provided; there ought to be no opportunity given for allowing the amendments to be beaten by default.

A military reverse in Servia is sure to be followed by a peremptory Russian demand in Constantinople. The Turks have taken Djunis, and have received large reinforcements from the army heretofore operating against Montenegro. The Servian situation is highly critical. Notwithstanding the vaporings of M. RISTICS and Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, it is evident that even Russians at the front and rear of the Servian army are unable to hold up the fainting combatants. It is time for Russia to seize the trembling Sultan once more. The Czar has accordingly presented his ultimatum, that unless Turkey consents to an armistice within forty-eight hours, diplomatic relations will be broken off, and the Russian Embassy will shake the dust of Constantinople from its feet. This is a warlike threat, but it must be acknowledged that Turkey has dallied and procrastinated beyond all endurance since the question of a cessation of hostilities has been presented. Meantime, the Servian shell is being crushed, and the Turks carry forward their aggressive operations just as though no armistice had been proposed.

There are already indications that the alarm of the New-York capitalists at the increase of the debt threatened by the Southern claims, should the Government be controlled by asolid South, is shared by the merchants, manufacturers, and the intelligent working classes throughout the country. Besides the movement at Syracuse, noted in our columns yesterday, we hear of similar movements being discussed or in preparation at New-Haven, Hartford, Providence, and Boston—and also in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Our people understand that the interest of capital and labor, so far as the national credit and debt are concerned, are identical, and that a blow at the one is aimed equally at the other. Mr. TILDEN'S election would, therefore, bring about not "good times," but the reverse.

TO OLD REPUBLICANS.

Mr. TILDEN bases all his hopes of success on receiving the votes of a portion of those who have heretofore been Republicans, and these he asks on the ground that he and his party can change the conduct of the Government for the better. We wish, before the canvass closes, to submit a few considerations to this class of voters, with whom THE TIMES has always had, and now has, a strong sympathy. It cannot be denied that many things have happened during the last eight years, which were calculated to dishearten the most earnest Republicans, who helped to create their party for purposes essentially high, and whose attachment to it has been sustained by the most honorable motives. It is not necessary now to count these over. Let it be granted that there have been too many of them, and that they have been too serious to be ignored. The question which presents itself to every candid mind is: Are we going to remedy these evils by the election of Mr. TILDEN? Shall we not remedy them more surely and completely by the election of Gen. HAYES? No man in his senses expects the millennium from either party. The most that Republicans can expect who have been dissatisfied with the management of their own party leaders is that the Democrats will do somewhat better. The most we ourselves expect from Republican success is that a firm stand will be made for improvement, and that very grave dangers incident to a Democratic administration will be avoided. Which is the more rational expectation?

Many Republicans have felt grieved and humiliated at some features of the policy of the Government toward the South. They believe that powers granted for the protection of the equal rights of all citizens have been abused for the advantage of political adventurers. The belief is not without foundation, and much injustice, discontent, and confusion in the South are due to this cause. But is there not every reason to expect that under Gen. HAYES, the South will have ample measure of fair treatment? There has been a change in many regards already. The appointments in the South have been better for the last two years. The complaints on that score are very few now, and are not all warranted by facts at that. Under Gen. HAYES—an upright man, thoroughly awakened to the necessity of compelling the respect of the Southern whites by the character of Federal appointees, and of cutting away the last vestige of pretext for resentment toward the National Government—we shall certainly see a very marked improvement. But how would it be under Mr. TILDEN? Republicans, at least, when asked to support that gentleman for the purpose of aiding in the prosperity of the South, cannot forget that the whites are not the whole South. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. TILDEN can do more of what ought to be done for the white people of the South than Gen. HAYES could and would do. How will it be with that other portion of the Southern people whom the Republican Party has freed and enfranchised? To any injustice to them Mr. TILDEN would turn a deaf ear. He would be compelled to recognize only those who have been utterly opposed to granting this class their rights under the Constitution. If the whites chose to oppress the negroes, there would be no redress at Washington. If the State Governments chose, for instance, to deny or to connive at the denial of opportunities of education, equal privileges in the courts, and the freedom of industry and commerce which every man has in the North, there would be no help for it. If the oppressed class sought relief at the polls, the "shot-gun" and "peaceful intimidation" policy could easily defeat their efforts, and Mr. TILDEN, whether he wished to or not, could not stir a hand to prevent it. Is this a result which Republicans are prepared to promote? Would this be an improvement on even the administration of the past eight years? And would it be better than what is likely to happen under Gen. HAYES?

Again, Republicans who have sustained their party from the purest of motives have been shocked by some things that have occurred in the civil service. They have been rightly so, and we should have small hope of the future of the country had it been otherwise. But, are these things likely to be repeated under Gen. HAYES? He is the only candidate ever named for President who has been able to announce a clear, practical, defined policy for the reform of the civil service. He has a broader knowledge and a more accurate appreciation of the evils which have beset the service than any public man prominently before the people. He shows a more precise conception of how these evils are to be remedied. He has behind him the support of a considerable body of intelligent and earnest men in his party. His policy, moreover, would be comparatively a feasible one, because it involves only weeding out poor or bad officers, and replacing them with good ones. Has Mr. TILDEN shown any adequate idea of what civil service reform requires? Has he any plan for this reform except a sweeping change of all officers, good and bad, regardless of merit and experience in the present holders, and with no hope of rigid selection for the new appointments? If he tried any such policy as Gen. HAYES has adopted, could he depend for support on his own party? Would not any attempt to keep the best men now in office, and to select only the best men to replace the inferior ones, be a political impossibility for Mr. TILDEN?

We submit these questions in all candor to those Republicans who have been dissatisfied with their own party. For ourselves, we may say that we have worked for the election of Gen. HAYES with the most profound confidence that it would promote the best aims of the old Republican Party. We look upon him as a true representative of the best Republican principles. We believe that he has the sincerity, the courage, the firm will, and the enlightened conscience which enabled the early leaders of our party to do so great a work. We have no sympathy with, and no tolerance for, the abuses that some of the later leaders have imposed upon the party. We see in Gen. HAYES a man who we think can be relied on to conduct the party to "the old rule, the true rule." On the other hand, we can expect from Mr. TILDEN nothing but the most complete opposition to, and reversal of, all that the Republican Party has achieved. We believe that under his administration, while the relations of the General Government to the South would be no purer than of late, and far less pure than under Gen. HAYES, they would result in the gravest injustice to the freedmen and in ultimate disorder and misrule. We cannot but perceive, too, that under him the civil service could not be systematically reformed, and would be immediately still further debauched. In short, we think that while we could lose much, we could gain nothing.

MR. BRISTOW ON THE "SOLID SOUTH."

The Democratic papers have abused Mr. BRISTOW because, as a Southern man, he spoke plainly to Northern audiences with regard to Southern politicians and their determination to array their section in opposition to the policy of the Union. It was alleged that he said at the North what he would be afraid to say in his own State. To this taunt Mr. BRISTOW has given the best possible reply. Before a Kentucky assemblage he has discussed in its most obvious aspects the Southern question, and the long extract which we elsewhere give from his speech shows how fearlessly he performed his task. The canvass has yielded no more courageous indictment of the Southern leaders and their policy, no more sensible appeal to the interests and judgment of the Southern people, than Mr. BRISTOW addressed to a meeting at Hopkinsville last Saturday.

No part of the ex-Secretary's speech is more suggestive than that in which he sketches the tactics employed by the Democratic leaders of the days before the war to coerce the Southern people into secession. The "shot-gun policy," which is undergoing a trial in South Carolina, in consequence of the success which attended it in Georgia and Mississippi, is not a recent invention. It was in full play in 1860, when the prime movers in the rebellion employed intimidation to overcome the attachment of the masses of the people to the old flag. Except in South Carolina, as Mr. BRISTOW shows, the people were on the side of the National Government. Their misfortune then, as now, was the domination of treacherous and desperate party leaders. These men, for their own purposes, set up the Confederacy, and employed force and fraud to consolidate its authority. Military camps were established wherever the Union sentiment was strong. "The young men of the South," remarks Mr. BRISTOW, were "suddenly transformed into partisan soldiers, armed with shot-guns, rude knives, and sabres, riding recklessly through the country, overawing the Union men of the South"—precisely as they are doing at this moment in Mississippi and in South Carolina.

The same malign influence reasserted itself when the rebellion had been crushed. The great body of the people, ruined by a conflict into which they had been forced against their will, were eager to cultivate friendly relations with the North. They were prepared to accept the altered condition of things in good faith, and to address themselves to the restoration of their ruined fortunes with energy and good will. The old rebel leaders once more played upon the prejudices and passions of the South. They assailed the Republican policy as intended to degrade and oppress the white man and to enforce the social equality of the negro; and they sought to reorganize the politics of each Southern State in harmony with the purposes of the Democrtic Party. What followed? Instead of regulating by loyal law the political and civil rights of the freedmen on a basis of justice and kindness, they withheld from him by State action the plainest rights of humanity. "Under the guidance and leadership of the same men who had controlled the South before the war," Mr. BRISTOW truly says, "the States proceeded to reduce the negro to a condition little better in any respect, in some respects far worse, than absolute slavery." The Legislature of reconstructed Mississippi for instance, forbade the negro to become a proprietor of real estate. In every conceivable way, that and other States closed against him the avenues to civilization and business. Even in Kentucky the negro was ineligible as a witness against a white person. The fifteenth amendment, which Democrats, North and South, condemn as wanton interference with State authority, thus became a necessity. Its incorporation into the Constitution has been made a pretext for exciting the prejudices and hates of the Southern whites, and for building up once more the "solid South" as an ally of the Northern Democracy, and as a power to be used for forcing back the negro to a condition but one degree removed from slavery, whenever Democratic supremacy in the Federal Government shall assure to the States the power they covet.

The effect of this persistent cultivation of *ante-bellum* notions and passions is traced by Mr. BRISTOW in various forms. Injury to the material interests of the South is one of the most palpable consequences. The whole South languishes for the want of capital. Skilled labor and business enterprise find no home there. Education is neglected. The ravages of war are still unrepaired. "The old Southern politician again secures his election to Congress and to State offices by croaking over the unhappy condition of the South, which he falsely ascribes to the Republican Party and the people of the North." The real cause, as Mr. BRISTOW shows, is the blind submission of the Southern white population to party leaders, who extol the Democratic Party as the party from whom the reversal of the results of the war may be expected. Allegiance to the State is still upheld as superior to allegiance to the nation. The North is depicted as an enemy, and the Southerner who is in sympathy with it is ostracized and menaced. The curses heaped upon Gen. LONGSTREET exemplify the fate that awaits the most gallant defender of the Confederacy if he now candidly accept the situation. There can be no return to prosperity or genuine peace so long as this old spirit lasts. And it will last until the South rid itself of the leadership of the men who precipitated the civil war, and who appeal to the prejudices of race and section for the most ignoble purposes.

In so many words Mr. BRISTOW tells the South that its grievances are of its own making. The obstacles that stand between it and prosperity are the handiwork of its own people, misled by the politicians who are responsible for all its calamities, and relying for relief upon the delusive promises of the Democratic Party. The only hope of improvement which the South can reasonably cherish presupposes an abandonment of the idea that a "solid South" can dictate terms to the Union, and an honest alliance with the North in giving effect to the legitimate and inevitable results of the war.

A "SPONTANEOUS DEMONSTRATION."

On the 24th of October, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, in the calm and cloistered seclusion of his home, otherwise known as "palatial residence," in Gramercy park, was surprised by a letter from Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT. It has been observed that when there is mischief afoot, Mr. HEWITT writes a letter to Mr. TILDEN, and Mr. TILDEN replies with striking promptness. Exactly what HEWITT wrote on this occasion is not known. Probably he said, "The Republicans are raising old Harry about the Southern claims, and will beat you on that layout, unless you show your hand quick. No time to be lost. Write a good Jesuitical letter, and that'll fix them." So TILDEN wrote a letter, which, for a wonder, he did not sign with SINNOTT'S name, but his own. It was to this effect: "I could not pay the rebel debt, nor for emancipated slaves, because these are forbidden by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. As for any other claims, I should veto all bills for damages incurred by disloyal citizens during the war. Let by-gones be by-gones. Let us have peace." This is practically all that the illustrious SAMUEL said, though he did go into the question of amendments to the Constitution at some length and with considerable elaboration. He also said that he accepted the amendments, which is certainly very handsome of him.

It will be observed that TILDEN did not deny that the Democratic Party is largely in favor of the payment of losses "incurred" by Southern claimants. He only promised that he would manage the party and put a muzzle on the jaws of "the wolf gaunt and hungry" which he has been keeping in his menagerie ever since his nomination at St. Louis. A day or two after this, several prominent persons, who are supposed to speak for the population of Kentucky, published a card in the *World*, in which they said that they had learned with mingled grief and surprise (as Mr. TILDEN had) that it was charged that certain Southern claims had been filed in Congress with an expectation of payment. Following in the footsteps of Mr. TILDEN, these ingenuous gentlemen declared that debts incurred in support of the war and by emaucipation were barred by the Constitution, and that compensation for all other injuries to their property caused by the war is "prohibited by the law of nations." All that they desire is "peace, prosperity, and just government." This was well calculated to soothe the perturbed spirit of those who believe that Messrs. MCCREARY & CO., signers, are the State of Kentucky, and that things are not what they seem. These noble sentiments were echoed, one day later, by sundry persons professing to represent the State of Alabama. Strange to say, the card of the Alabamians, also published in the *World*, was precisely like that previously purporting to give the spontaneous utterances of Kentucky. Not a noun, adjective, conjunction, or comma was changed. Then Tennessee came to the rescue with her solemn asseveration that she had learned that it was alleged that certain Southern claims had been filed as aforesaid; but that it was understood that debts, as before described, were barred by the Constitution, and that "peace, prosperity, and just government" were all that Tennessee wanted. This document was signed, among others, by H. Y. RIDDLE, who as a member of Congress, has already introduced a bill directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States Army during the late war. A prominent feature of that bill is the reference of all such claims to the Secretary of War, who is to pay each bill on the affidavit of one person.

Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee having made haste, with happy coincidence of language, to assure the people of the United States that the rebel debt and compensation for emancipated slaves are barred by the Constitution, and that they were pining for "peace, prosperity, and just government," Arkansas next put in an appearance with a precisely similar document. Strange to say, Messrs. GARLAND, BEAVERS, and others protested, in the name of Arkansas, that the often-mentioned debts and payment for emancipated slaves were barred by the Constitution, and that they, too, only asked for the aforesaid peace, prosperity, and just government. By this time the printers in the *World* office began to swear that the thing was getting monotonous, and Mr. TILDEN, who has a weakness for reading the newspapers, sent for his "head nincompoop." Pointing to the latest edition of the well-worn card, he said: "See here; it isn't possible that you have been sending out a blank form of demurrer for those people to sign?" The head nincompoop bowed lowly and replied, "Even so, my lord." The indignant candidate cried: "I said I wanted something spontaneous and telling, and you have sent out printed headings like a poor widow's subscription paper or a scheme for a raffle! Every individual idiot has been made to say the same thing, in the same words, that every other idiot has said." Then the head nincompoop made reply, "But we could not trust them to say just what they thought." And he went away dejected.

He was right. It was necessary to evade the main point. The danger is not that the debts barred by the Constitution will be paid, or that damages "incurred by disloyal persons," as crafty TILDEN puts it, will be paid. The people who are asking for damages to property amounting to two thousand millions of dollars claim to be made loyal by act of Congress. They are ready to swear that they were and are loyal, and a Democratic House is ready to pass a bill which shall give the ex-rebel claimants just the same status in the courts at law and with the Government as that maintained by men who fought for the Union. Under the ruling of the Democratic House Committee on War Claims, the use of the words "loyal" or "disloyal," as applied to these claims, is obsolete. If a Democratic President and Congress come into power, these claims will all be paid—not as to "disloyal persons;" that term will be blotted out, but as to claimants who will not be required to furnish any definition of their status. Therefore, Mr. TILDEN is quite safe when he prattles about the amendments to the Constitution. Therefore Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and Arkansas have led off with a stereotyped evasion, and other States will follow to-day, to-morrow, and next day.

A DISMAL PROSPECT.

Mr. MALTHUS achieved what has hitherto been an unenviable fame by announcing the theory that the population of the world increases so rapidly, that were it not judiciously thinned out by war, pestilence, Spitz dogs, and Quimbo Appo, it would become so enormous that the globe could not afford sufficient food for its support. Had Mr. MALTHUS contented himself with merely announcing this theory, he would not have aroused any ill feeling; but unfortunately for himself, he suggested that with a view to retarding this rapid increase, it would be well if the majority of persons were to abstain from marriage. This suggestion at once aroused the bitter rage of his countrywomen, who proved so firm and persistent in their hatred of the enemy of marriage, that even men who recently believed in the Malthusian theory, have been compelled to sacrifice that philosopher on the altar of domestic peace, and to unite with their wives in abusing him as a cold-blooded and inaccurate monster.

Time, which occasionally condescends to get something right, has at last shown a disposition to do justice to MALTHUS. Mr. HAWKSLEY, an English statistical person, has lately had the courage to assert that the rate of increase of population of the globe is really greater than MALTHUS asserted that it was. He shows that whereas, in 1801, the population of England was only 8,892,356, it had reached in 1871 the comparatively enormous figure of 22,712,266. Assuming that it will increase in the same ratio in the future, Mr. HAWKSLEY confidently claims that at the end of five generations England will contain 400,000,000 of people, and that in fifteen generations more the world will not be able to contain the Englishmen who will be striving to gain a foothold in it. Of course, other nations, such as the Germans and the Americans, will grow in numbers at nearly the same rate as the Englishmen, and hence, at a much less distant period than the twentieth generation, our miserable little planet will have to announce that it contains standing-room only.

That Mr. HAWKSLEY'S figures are accurate, provided his data are correct, no one can doubt who has the slightest knowledge of the use of the slate. The only question is whether he is not mistaken in supposing that there will not be a sufficiently great increase in the death-rate to counterbalance the increase in population. The affirmative of this question is maintained by an English journal which endeavors to belittle Mr. HAWKSLEY'S calculation, and which calmly refers to an alleged fundamental law, "that nature corrects her own excesses." If this alleged law means anything, it means that sickness, intemperance, and war can be trusted to keep down the surplus population. But in England, during the last twenty years, these causes, combined with emigration, have only produced a loss of fifteen persons in every 10,000, while the mean annual increase has been nearly 1.35 per cent. Nature will have to show a great deal more energy and intelligence in the use of war, gin, and cholera if she intends to correct her future excesses in point of population, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that she will do anything of the kind. On the contrary, it is the boast of thoughtless and short-sighted philanthropists that the death-rate in civilized countries is constantly diminishing. The growth of knowledge concerning sanitary laws has already rendered it improbable that any great epidemic, such as the plague or the cholera, will ever again visit England, while the efforts that are constantly made in opposition to intemperance, and the growing reluctance of intelligent men to permit political quarrels to lead to war, must have a very decided effect in decreasing the death-rate. It is safe to say that there is no evidence whatever of the existence of the pretended law that "nature corrects her own excesses," and it is not honest in any journal to try to answer Mr. HAWKSLEY by so shallow a pretext.

Unless figures lie, and slates are unworthy of any confidence, we may make up our mind that at the end of, say eight hundred years, the world will be as full as are the Centennial Exhibition Buildings on a "cheap Saturday." But long before this intolerable crowd shall have covered the surface of the earth, the population will have become so dense as to render it impossible for any man to find a quiet spot where he can sit down to read his morning paper without constantly tripping up his fellow-citizens with his extended legs. In less than two hundred years the population of Rhode Island will have grown to the alarming number of seventeen hundred Spragues, with whom the State will be packed as tightly as a sardine box is packed with fish. About the same date the swarming ADAMS family will burst the boundaries of Massachusetts, and spread like an avalanch over the surrounding States, while Long Island will be inhabited by a population of countless POPPENHUSENS, who will constantly charge themselves increased rates of fare for riding on their own railroads. New-York City will have extended its suburbs to Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, and hundreds of new courts will have been constituted expressly in order to issue injunctions against rapid-transit railroads. The growth of Chicago and crime will have reached the most appalling dimensions, and the Democratic Party will have so clearly perceived the impossibility of making and keeping the volume of offices commensurate with the necessities of office-seekers that it will cease to strive for political supremacy, and will devote its undivided energies to reforming the hen-roosts and corn-fields of the farmer.

Fortunately few of us, with the exception of the perennial Mr. BLUNT, will live to see the year 2676, in which the crowded world will be unable to admit the thinnest newcomer. We can therefore bear to contemplate the terrible picture of the future which Mr. HAWKSLEY has unveiled. To Mr. MALTHUS this long-delayed vindication of his theory would bring exceeding joy, were he only here to read and study Mr. HAWKSLEY'S figures; and if there is any truth in spiritualism, we shall soon have the ghost of MALTHUS chuckling in the EDDYS' Cabinet, and writing "I told you so" on Mr. SLADE'S slate.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The tax receipt frauds are so stupendous as to be startling even in this campaign of fraud and Democratic rascality. To rob a State of its vote by means of 50,000 fraudulent votes, is a crime of unheard of magnitude and unparalleled infamy. It could be attempted under the management of no Presidential candidate except the man whom the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency held responsible for the gigantic New-York election frauds of 1868.

The distrust of Tilden by the merchants, capitalists, and bankers of New-York, will have a most powerful influence on the pending election throughout the United States. Most of the names of the men who have been impelled to come forward in support of the nation's credit and the party which upholds it, are known and honored the country over. A corrupt candidate, who is thus condemned at home by his neighbors and those who knew him best, intelligent voters will say, is not fit to rule over them.

Will any of Mr. Tilden's friends point out a single work of reform, which "the life-long reformer" engaged in before 1871, when he was nearly sixty years old? He said in his letter of acceptance that he had been engaged for forty years in concerns of Government. This must mean helping to run the party machine in New-York, for until he became Governor, Mr. Tilden never served his country or the State in any official capacity whatever, except for one term in the State Assembly, where he was conspicuous by his absence.

Intelligent men who still believe that Gov. Tilden is really sincere in professions of reform, should look up the Message he sent to the Legislature last session, vetoing the Convict Labor bill. This measure, it will be remembered, was one authorizing the County authorities of New York (the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections) to employ the convicts and paupers in their charge in some useful labor, exactly as Albany County has done for twenty years and more. The bill was carefully drawn up, and its passage was urged by the Prison Association, by both the Senate and Assembly investigating committees, and by numbers of gentlemen who had acquainted themselves with our prison system. On the other hand, there was some clamoring against the bill by certain trades-union leaders and others, who, through Senator Morrissey, urged the Governor to veto it. The great Reform Governor did veto it, and the Message he sent in on the subject is perhaps the best commentary on his claims as a "Reformer" which has ever been made.

In the extended pro-slavery argument addressed in an open letter to Judge Kent by S. J. Tilden, he argued that the Republican Party "has no moral right * * * to elect a President in a constitutional manner by its votes," because this "new and startling phenomenon", was chiefly a Northern party. When the great lawyer thus expounded the Constitution in 1860, he little anticipated that the nearly unanimous vote of a "solid South" would be all that would save from utter enemy his defeat in the Presidential campaign of 1876.

The Tilden party organs are confounded by the bomb-shell of the business men. The whole Confederate Democracy are so stunned that they know not what tack to take. Question the standing of the citizens who signed the Evarts call, they cannot. Impugn their motives, they dare not. Assail their characters, their interests permit them not. It was just such a proclamation, only far less weighty, from the business men of this City, that started the stampede from Greeley. It is such a stampede that Southern shot-guns will not arrest. Wade Hampton's legions may silence the voice, at the ballot-box, of poor negroes, but not the voice of the business men of New-York.

Gov. Tilden claims to have saved the State large sums of money and reduced taxation. During his entire term the Senate has been Republican; during the past year both Assembly and Senate have been Republican. The only way in which he, as Governor, could have saved the State anything under these circumstances was by the use of the veto power. Let him, or any adherent of his, point out a solitary veto by which the State has been saved a dollar. There is not one; but he did veto the Convict Labor bill, which was intended to make our penal institutions self-supporting, and he gave as a reason for this that a self-supporting prison was a "red spectre" to honest workmen.

It is all right now, and the country is safe. Mr. Tilden has promised, when he is elected President, to veto any Southern claims, when not satisfied of the loyalty of the claimant. But then Mr. Tilden is the gentleman who declared in his "Kent letter" that the nation had no right to coerce a seceding State; that the principles upon which the Republican Party were founded were "philanthropy run mad;" that the Republican Party "had no moral right to elect" a President; and, finally, referring to Mr. Lincoln, that "our only hope must be that, as President, he will abandon the creed, the principles, and the pledges on which he will have been elected." This record is not encouraging, except to Southern claimants.

The latest sponsor of the Democratic Party is an eminently respectable foreign gentleman whose career in the United States has been equally successful in "society," politics, and finance. It will be remembered that before he took the National Treasury under his special care, he held a private contract with the Ring in this City, by which he was to place the new bonds intended to consolidate the Municipal debt. The bonds were worth 115 in open market, but by great exertion he managed to "place" several millions where they would do most good at the rate of par in currency, thus causing, according to the *Evening Post*, "a sacrifice of at least three-quarters of a million of public money." Who can doubt that on a wider field this success would be still more distinguished.

One habit of Gov. Hayes' whole official life has been never to postpone until to-morrow any business that can be disposed of to-day. If asked to grant an interview, to write a letter of introduction for a friend, to examine official papers, or to do any other thing at a convenient time, his invariable answer is, "I will do it *now*." His theory is, that the way to transact official business is to transact it and get it off your hands. Then time is not consumed in thinking about it, and you are ready for what comes next. This most marked characteristic of the man shows his great executive abilities, and his remarkable decision of character. As the chief executive officer of a State, the Governor of Ohio has no superior in the United States.

Here are some specific "reforms" in the Civil Service, made by the Confederate brigadiers of the House of Representatives. Over thirty Union soldiers, most of them maimed, are removed, and Confederate soldiers fill their places. John Barclay, the accomplished author of "Barclay's Digest," is removed to give place to an inexperienced Southern sympathiser. John James Platt, the poet, the competent Librarian of the House, a purely literary man, is superseded. Fitzhugh, Door-keeper of the Rebel Congress, an illiterate blatherskite and a notorious rascal, is made door-keeper of the Democratic House. Hambleton, guilty of the barbarism of naming a son after Mr. Lincoln's assassin, is made Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means. L. Q. C. Lamar, late of the Rebel Army, is made Permanent Chairman of the Democratic Caucus. Messrs. Corcoran, Harvey and Mason, three widely-known Secession sympathizers during the war, are elevated to the dignity of resident members of the Congressional Democratic National Committee. The Private Secretary of Speaker Kerr had served in the Rebel Army. Even Thurman, on the Senate side, has for the Clerk of his committee a former secessionist; and Senator Ransom, being entended the courtesy of naming an Assistant Door-keeper for the Senate, selects a Mr. Howard of the Rebel Army. There is not a square Unionist in office at Washington by Democratic appointment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

How long will it take Tilden to realize that the men he has set to shovelling dirt uselessly on the banks of the canals at the tax-payers' expense are digging his political grave?

Tilden's papers in New Orleans are accusing the Republicans of "infamous and diabolical schemes," because means have been taken to ascertain whether certain persons, claiming to be resident at particular places, actually reside there.

The Tildenites begin to realize that they have claimed too much. Already the Albany *Argus* is crying out in alarm. "Stand by the regular nominees," it shrieks. "Congress is to be close in any event," it admits; "the Assembly is also to be close in any event." And it belabors the men "deriving patronage from the Democratic Party," (!) who are "false to duty and recreant to party obligation." In this contest recreancy to the Democracy will be fidelity to country.

The Republican State Committee of Florida has issued an address saying it has received trustworthy information that evil-designing men in the southern counties of Georgia are preparing to invade Florida in armed bands on the day of the election to intimidate Republican voters and to stir up riots. The committee calls for immediate action to thwart their nefarious designs, and gives ample warning to the Tilden desperadoes and bullies of Georgia that if they cross the line for any such purpose they will come at their peril.

Dr. Horace M. Paine, of Albany, has withdrawn his acceptance as a Presidential Elector on the Prohibition ticket, as he has found that that "party's" canvass is not confined to a discussion of temperance matters, but is directed chiefly to assailing Republican candidates, and conducted in the interest of the foes of the professed issue. He says: "I earnestly hope that no Republican will throw away his ballot by voting the Prohibition ticket, or place the triumph of the Republican ticket in jeopardy at a time when its success is essential to the prosperity of our country."

Speaking of the canvass in Louisiana, the New Orleans *Republican* says: "The press and speakers of the Republican Party have been decorous and respectful to their opponents. The Democracy has refused to recognize Republicans in debate. The Republican orators have been everywhere orderly and patient under invective and violence. The Democratic orators and followers have, in many parts of the State, inflicted shame, wounds, and even death upon the humble and helpless, while they have ostracized every white man who has manifested even sympathy for the Republican cause. The Republicans have made every effort to introduce Northern capital and numbers into the State and city. The Democracy has rebelled both by intolerance and intimidation.

BOLSTERING A BAD CAUSE.

THE LAST TILDEN SLANDER NAILED.

THE DETECTED KNAVES IN PHILADELPHIA ENDEAVORING TO OFFSET THE TAX-BLANK DISCOVERY BY A DESPERATE SLANDER—ALLEGING A $300,000 DEFALCATION IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TREASURY WHERE EVERY DOLLAR IS ACCOUNTED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania are becoming desperate, and in their desperation are resorting to schemes of fraud and the circulation of slanders which recoil upon themselves with crushing force. To offset their being caught in the great tax-blank conspiracy, an elaborate story has been set afloat and telegraphed far and wide that Mr. Peter A. B. Widerer, the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, is a defaulter to the extent of some $300,000. This is a most malicious slander, as the facts stated below show. On Oct. 6 dispatches were sent from Harrisburg to the New-York *Sun*, Pittsburgh *Post*, and Philadelphia *Times*, to send correspondents to the Pennsylvania State Capital, and there receive full particulars of a great fraud practiced by Treasurer Widerer, of this city, so that the scandal might be published simultaneously throughout the country. The newspaper men went, examined the affair, and one and all refused to touch it. In addition to its being published in the papers, it was to be gotten up in circular form and sent into Ohio and Indiana, for the purpose of showing what great rascals the Republican office-holders were. But this, for some unexplained reason, was not done, and hence the story was held back to act as an offset to the first trick in which the Tildenites got caught. On Oct. 9 Mr. Widerer received from Auditor General Temple a statement alleging that he was a defaulter, and had not turned into the State Treasury over a quarter of a million dollars which had been collected by him from the mercantile tax appraisement. Immediately the following dispatch was sent to Harrisburg:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1876.

Hon. J. F. Temple, Auditor General, Harrisburg:

Statement received. Please send deputies immediately with minute instructions as to what vouchers you require.

P. A. B. WIDERER, City Treasurer.

On the 11th of October Messrs. Benjamin M. Read and John McMurray, clerks in the Auditor General's Office, came here, and the Treasurer opened his books, showed them every account, and offered to furnish any voucher they might require. They spent one day, and on the 12th came into the office, and stated that they were satisfied no such indebtedness ever existed, and told Mr. Widerer to make up a statement and bring it up to Harrisburg, saying that he and State Treasurer Rawle could settle the whole matter in five minutes. Then they returned to Harrisburg, saw Mr. Rawle, and stated to him that there was nothing in the charges. The matter was then dropped, and the false charges would never have been published but for the exposé of their fraudulent schemes.

The facts of the case are these; By a law of the State every retail dealer in the County of Philadelphia is required to pay a tax on the amount of his sales. If he does a large business he is classed A1, if a small dealer, he gets in the fifth class and pays a lower sum. The Assessors who collect the names of the storekeepers are paid sixty-two and a half cents per name; consequently it is to their interest to make their lists as large as possible, and they are not always careful to get the dealers properly classified. The original lists, with all the imperfections, are sent to Harrisburg, where an estimate is made on the amount of money to be secured for the State from this source. Very often, as has been the case in this instance, small corner groceries and stores, the sales of which are below the limit fixed by law, have been placed on the list, and they have been marked to pay the regular fee. After the assessments are made the Assessors sit as a Board of Appeals to hear cases of wrong appraisements and make reductions and re-examinations. At these hearings thousands of names are stricken off, because the parties are not liable to tax. During the period of this alleged deficit there were not more than three or four persons out of the thousand who paid a tax over the lowest class. The Democratic Auditor General took the original list, and charged the entire face to City Treasurer Widerer, without making any allowance for exemptions or reductions or non-collections, which are sufficient to cover every dollar of the alleged deficit. The difference in the item of tavern licenses alone, between the amount appearing on the assessment list and the money actually collected, amounts to over $200,000.

The following will show more fully the scheme of the Democracy, taken from the report of Messrs. Read and McMurray, relating to Mr. Widerer's accounts for 1875:

Dr.

Amount settled against Treasurer on his own return.		Amount appearing to be due Commonwealth from Mercantile Appraisers' List.	
Kind of License.		Kind of License.	
Retailers	$140,717 64	Retailers	$226,916 64
Tavern	246,033 66	Tavern	385,913 40
Peddlers	1,149 98	Peddlers	1,149 98
Theatre	1,940 00	Theatre	1,940 00
Billiard, &c	1,395 50	Billiard, &c	1,565 50
Brokers	6,304 57	Brokers	8,389 57
Brewers	2,372 83	Brewers	2,992 85
Auction	13,979 50	Auction	14,689 50
Pat. Medicine	5,482 20	Pat. Medicine	5,482 20
Tax on Loans	111,143 07	Tax on Loans	111,143 07
Pamphlet Laws	190 00	Pamphlet Laws	190 00
Total	$530,708 95	Balance due from 1874, as above	80,107 33
		Total	$840,480 02
Cr.		*Cr.*	
By balance from account 1874, as claimed by Treasurer	$11,695 79	By payment into State Treasury	$531,839 72
By payment into State Treasury	531,839 72		
Total	$543,515 51		
Balance due Treasurer	$12,806 56	Balance due Commonw'th	$308,640 30

In the left hand column will be found the amount of money actually received and due the State, after all exemptions and reductions had been allowed by the Appraisers, and which is correct, while on the right hand is the estimate made up from the original list, before any names had been stricken off. It will be at once seen that this scheme is very shallow, and with the same propriety the City Treasurer of New-York should be charged with filching a million dollars from the treasury-box because the tax board in making out their lists for estimates, say that $10,000,000 will be returned in taxes according to our lists this year, and after appeals for excessive appraisement are heard and corrections made, they find in the corrected list that but $9,000,000 will be secured. The case is the same exactly, and this weak invention of the enemy fails. It was held back and not given to the newspapers here until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, so that there could not be any chance of having it refuted until the fabulous tale had received at least one day's circulation throughout the State. The Associated Press was used at that hour to disseminate the falsehood in a small dispatch which the Democratic State Committee sent, and did not contain particulars enough to make a reply to the scandal. What the next contemptible move of the Tildenites will be remains a mystery, but this shows that they will use all means, fair or foul, in the endeavor to give the Keystone State to the great tax-evader.

POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK.

THE TAX RECEIPTS FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA—THE "SHORT-HAIRS" DENOUNCED BY THE "SILK-STOCKINGS"—A RIDICULOUS PRETENSE OF INDIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The "silk stocking" element of the Democracy in this city, known as the "Association of Pennsylvania Democrats," held a meeting to-night at No. 1,014 Walnut street, where the paper for the bogus tax receipts was taken to and from, and passed resolutions denouncing the attempt at fraud. One of the resolutions smatters much of Tildenism, and, in view of the recent developments is considerable of a farce. It is as follows:

Resolved, That this association, which was organized and exists with the object of elevating political action, distinctively and positively asserts its abhorrence of all crimes against the purity and fairness of elections, of which the one now alleged to have been attempted is an example.

The remainder of the resolutions denounce the men who were caught in the job, and thus the "Silk-stocking Party" tabooed the "Short-hairs," who conduct the elections, and without whom there would not be such a party in this city. Josephs, Marcus, and McGewan, while not members of the club, are allowed the use of the rooms, hence this shriek of virtue and of having clean hands is but hollow mockery.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

A MILITARY CONSULTATION IN WASHINGTON—GEN. SHERIDAN EN ROUTE FOR THE WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan arrived here last night, and to-day had a long interview with the President in company with the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman. The purpose of Gen. Sheridan's visit was to consult the military authorities in reference to the details of the campaign against the hostile Sioux, upon which Gen. Terry is preparing to start. Gen. Sheridan's presence here has given rise to reports that he is to be sent to command the troops in the Southern States. There is no foundation whatever for such reports, nothing in the situation of affairs requiring his services in that section. He left to-night for the West.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FIGHT WITH SITTING BULL'S COMMAND.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The *Pioneer Press* has a special dispatch from Bismarck which says that Gen. Miles had a successful fight, after an unsuccessful council with Sitting Bull on the 21st and 22d of October, on Cedar Creek, killing a number of Indians and wounding many. Gen. Miles' own loss was two men wounded. He chased the Indians about 60 miles, when they divided, one portion going toward the agency, and the other with Sitting Bull toward Fort Peck, Gen. Miles following the latter. Gen. Hazen has gone to Fort Peck with four companies of infantry and rations for Gen. Miles. Sitting Bull crossed the river below Fort Peck on the 24th inst. He sent word to the agent that he was coming in and would be friendly, but wanted ammunition.

OMAHA, Oct. 31.—One hundred Sioux Indians left Sidney, Neb., to-day, en route to the Indian Territory, on a tour of inspection. They will pass through here to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The ship Indiana, 1,500 tons burden, was launched at Bath, Me., yesterday.

The Faith House, for aged women, at Portsmouth, N. H., was dedicated yesterday.

Yesterday's admissions to the Centennial Exhibition at fifty cents were 80,600; at twenty-five cents, 1,194.

The Virginia State Fair opened at Richmond yesterday. Many fine horses from the North are on exhibition.

Gov. Hartranft has issued a proclamation setting apart the 30th of November as a Day of Thanksgiving.

A fire in Muller & Seeley's hat factory, on Railroad avenue, Newark, N. J., on Monday night, caused $1,200 damages.

Winter travel has set in for Florida. Passengers by Augusta and Yemassee are not quarantined on their arrival in Florida.

Mary Jane Barns, a young woman, committed suicide in Washington, Monday, by taking arsenic. No cause is assigned for the act.

On account of rain the opening day's races of the National Jockey Club, at Washington, have been postponed to Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The Toronto *Globe* announces the retirement from the Cabinet of Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, Minister of Inland Revenue, on account of ill health.

A wire mill at Charlton, Mass., which belonged to the heirs of Ira Berry, was burned yesterday. The amount of loss is unknown; the insurance is $3,000.

The Maine Board of Agriculture began its semi-annual session at Fryeburg, Me., yesterday; it will continue three days. Several interesting papers were read.

The report of the Vermont State Auditor shows that the enforcement of the Liquor law for the past two years has cost the State $32,500 more than the amount collected by fines.

John A. Lee, a native of Indianapolis, but for many years a resident of Augusta, Ga., committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. Cause, mental depression.

A fire at Akron, Ohio, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the Sumner Opera-house and the Sumner Hotel, adjoining. The loss is estimated at $65,000 to $75,000; insurance $14,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Byington, General Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, is in Toronto making arrangements for all the teachers of the Province to take part in a monster Centennial excursion, which will leave that city Saturday.

The census of Buffalo, taken last week by the Police, shows its population to be 143,593, a gain of 9,021 since 1875, and of 25,880 since 1870. Two days were occupied in taking the census, 120 men being employed, and the total cost was $86.

The engine and two freight cars of a mixed train on the Addison Railroad ran off the track near Orwell, Vt., yesterday, and were thrown down a high embankment. The passenger cars kept the track. The engineer and fireman were injured, but not seriously.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising and stationary barometer, winds mostly from the south and west, warmer and clear or partly cloudy weather.*

For New-England, rising barometer, westerly winds, generally warmer and clear weather.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Walter B. Palmer, for several years the President of the Tenth National Bank, died shortly before 12 o'clock on Monday night, after a short illness, in the forty-third year of his age. He was the nephew of Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, and was highly esteemed by many personal and business acquaintances. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.

Henry M. Voriss, Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his residence in St. Joseph, Mo., at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, after an illness of two years from curvature of the spine. He was sixty-six years of age.

In Albany, N. Y., during the Republican parade last night, William H. Young, Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, during the rebellion, was thrown from his horse and killed.

Hon. Morris Tyler, who was Mayor of New-Haven in 1863-64, and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1871-72, died at New-Haven yesterday morning from heart disease, aged seventy years.

TERRIFIC RAIN STORM IN INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—The New Albany *Ledger-Standard's* correspondent at Oleans, Orange County, on the line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, sends the following particulars of a fearful rain storm which took place in that region: "It commenced on Saturday morning and continued until nearly daylight Monday morning. The rain was a perfect flood of water, not pouring down, as usual, in drops, but in perfect sheets. The volume of water on the ground was so great, that it resembled a lake. In the town it rose as high as the window-tops, and as yet has fallen but little. In addition to the destruction of household goods, barns, stables, &c., large lots of cattle, horses, and hogs were drowned. At the present time it is impossible to compute the damage which the flood has occasioned, but it will probably amount to $100,000."

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steam-ship Glamis Castle, from Yokohama July 23, Hiogo 27th, Amoy Aug. 15, Singapore 30th, Aden Sept. 20, Port Said 29th, and Gibraltar Oct. 11, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

OPERATIONS ON THE MORAVA.

TURKISH REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF ALEXINATZ—PRINCE MILAN'S DEPARTURE FOR THE ARMY—REPORTS BY WAY OF ST. PETERSBURG—WARLIKE SPIRIT AROUSED AMONG THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says it is officially stated there that the Turkish troops have entered Alexinatz after several days' fighting.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Intelligence received here from Belgrade states that Prince Milan's departure thence for the Army has given rise to a conflict between the Servian civil and military authorities. The Turks are marching upon Kruschevatz, and Gen. Tchernayeff is operating with the object of covering that place.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31.—Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says: "The consternation caused by the news of the fall of Djunis has been replaced by great activity and a strong reaction in favor of continuing the struggle. Minister Ristics in conversation to-day, declared that Djunis was not Servia, and that the Government were determined to resist to the last, even though abandoned by all Europe. He attributed the fall of Djunis to the reinforcement of twenty battalions and eighteen heavy siege guns received by the Turks from Nisch. He said the Turks had been further reinforced by Dervish Pasha's army, which arrived before Javor from the Montenegrin frontier. Prince Milan has arrived at Paratchin, Tchernayeff's army is at Deligrad, and Horvatovitch's command is half-way between Djunis and Krujevatz.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says an order has been read in the streets throughout the day, calling on all able-bodied men to report themselves for immediate service. The Turks lack transportation, and can, therefore, advance but slowly. It is rumored that Italy and Austria have offered mediation.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch reports that Russian officers shot several Servian soldiers on Sunday in their endeavors to check the stampede at Djunis. The dread and hatred of the Servians for their Russian allies have become intense. The levy *en masse* and M. Ristics' declaration concerning a prolonged resistance are idle vaporings. The Government has neither arms nor money, for newly raised levies.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

AN ULTAMATUM FROM RUSSIA DEMANDING A TRUCE WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS—RUSSIA LOOKING FOR EUROPEAN SUPPORT IN HER DEMAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Today's *Official Gazette* states that Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the Porte's acceptance, within forty-eight hours, of an armistice and suspension of hostilities. Otherwise diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off, and Gen. Ignatieff, with the whole *personnel* of the Embassy, will leave Constantinople. This ultimatum of Russia to Turkey was dispatched from Livodia, where the Russian Court is sojourning, to Constantinople yesterday.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Advices from Constantinople, dated last night, say that the armistice was not then signed, but its signature was regarded as probable.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The *Political Correspondence*, (newspaper,) of this city, publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the order to Gen. Ignatieff to present Russia's ultimatum to the Porte was dispatched by the Czar direct to Constantinople last evening, and that the Czar was induced to take this step by recent events in Servia, and Turkey's continuing the war notwithstanding the negotiations pending for an armistice.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31.—*Le Nord* hopes the European Powers will support Russia's demand, and that the armistice will be signed, but adds that the Porte's dilatory tactics do not facilitate a definative pacification, and will force the powers to redouble their firmness and energy on the question of guarantees.

Reuter's dispatch, dated Constantinople, to-night, states that a Cabinet council was held to-day, and the Ambassadors met at Gen. Ignatieff's residence. According to reports current this evening, there is still some disagreement relative to the details of the armistice.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Vienna telegram to the same journal says it is an established fact that before the Russian ultimatum upset all calculations the Ambassadors at Constantinople telegraphed on Monday to their Governments that the armistice was secured. It is believed in official quarters that Russia, in consequence of the sudden advance of the Turks, no longer wishes to have the line of demarkation between the contending parties during the armistice fixed by the positions they might hold at the beginning of the armistice, and that she therefore has taken this sudden step.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that it is stated that the powers have sent a note to Greece, strongly urging her not to complicate the situation by assuming a warlike attitude.

The London *Post* says it has reason to believe that only yesterday, subsequent to the issue of the new Russian instructions, important peaceful telegrams were received from the principals concerned in the negotiations. It hopes, notwithstanding appearances, that Gen. Ignatieff has not reverted to the original demand for a bare six weeks' armistice, which would only snatch the fruits of victory from Turkey and enable the Russians and Servians to enter upon a Winter campaign. If conditions possible of acceptance are offered, we may feel certain the Porte will accept them. A few hours will show whether Russia means war. The above is prominently printed in the *Post*.

A Berlin dispatch to that paper says: A gloomy feeling prevails here, although it is asserted in diplomatic circles, that the Porte has already submitted unconditionally to Ignatieff's demands.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* says it is stated on excellent authority that the Sultan, in order to give proof of his liberal sentiments, has finally determined to make Midhat Pasha Grand Vizier shortly.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says there is no reason to suppose that the Porte will resist the Russian ultimatum and refuse the armistice. Its consent to the latter was expected every moment before the ultimatum arrived. It remains to be seen how far Russia's conciliatory attitude in regard to a conference will be affected by the incident of the ultimatum.

The *Times* has the following dispatch, dated Paris, Oct. 31, midnight: "It is announced this evening that before the expiration of forty-eight hours, the conclusion of an armistice will be officially notified. A dispatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 31, 8:20 P. M., stigmatizes as bad faith the pushing of military operations by the Turkish Government while negotiations are pending and says it is this conduct that has compelled Russia to have recourse to compulsion."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Constantinople, Tuesday evening, asserts that an armistice for two months has been signed.

A special from Pesth to the same paper says it is stated that a conference has been resolved upon. The members will be the Ambassadors of the six powers. The sole object will be the pacification of the three insurgent provinces, Russia renouncing the idea of their political autonomy and being satisfied with the self-administration defined by England.

ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

OPINION IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE UPON THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—A MENACE TO FRANCE—ADHESION TO TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The French and English papers are dissatisfied with the Emperor of Germany's statement about European affairs in his speech at the opening of the session of the Imperial Parliament of Germany at Berlin yesterday. The French papers accept it as a direct menace to France. The London *Times* says, editorially: "It is important to observe that we have notice that Germany abides, and will abide, by its alliance with Russia, and though it will struggle to keep on good terms with the other powers, the Government of the Emperor's nephew and friend will remain most closely knit with the Government at Berlin."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Standard's* Vienna special represents that the Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has produced an uncomfortable feeling in Vienna, and is thought to indicate that the triple alliance is not firm.

MR. GLADSTONE ON RUSSIA.

APPREHENSION OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSIVENESS DEPRECATED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Contemporary Review* contains a paper by Mr. Gladstone reviewing Mr. Schuyler's book on Turkestan. Extracts from this book have been much quoted here by the pro-Turkish portion of the press to show that the Russians have been guilty of barbarities equal to those charged against the Turks, and the subject has excited great interest. The tendency of Mr. Gladstone's article is to demonstrate that Schuyler's work is fair and impartial. A particular extract has been seized upon in order to stir up strife. Mr. Gladstone incidentally deprecates apprehensions of Russia's aggressiveness.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times* to-day in its financial article says: "Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, the sum of £158,000 was for shipment to the United States to pay for cotton."

Silver was quoted to-day at 53⅜d. per ounce.

The next annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations is announced to be held at Antwerp on the 21st of August next. The Burgomaster and authorities of Antwerp will receive the Association, assisted by a reception committee from Brussels.

In the Bow Street Police Court to-day Mr Flowers, the presiding Magistrate, after a careful summing up in the case of Slade, the American medium, prosecuted under the Vagrant act, sentenced the prisoner to the extreme penalty of the law for offenses under that act, viz., three months' confinement at hard labor in the House of Correction. Counsel for the defense gave notice of appeal, pending which Slade's previous bail was accepted. The sentence of the court was received with mingled applause and hisses by the spectators.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. VICTORIOUS.

THE ONLY UPRIGHT PIANO RECEIVING SPECIAL MENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The fiat of the Centennial Judges in the special instance where they meant to confer the supreme honors for superiority in piano manufacture, is now officially heralded.

The firm upon whom this distinguished eminence has been bestowed, has been contented to await the formal action of these authorities. Messrs. Hallet, Davis & Co., of Boston, had too thorough a knowledge of the worth of their instruments to worry about the result. They placed samples of their Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos in the Exposition last Spring, and then went home. No member of the firm remained behind, nor came on again, to lobby with jurors, or pester Commissioners. There stood the pianos, their own eloquent evidences of supremacy. They needed no hired professional players to concertize them into daily attention. They needed no paid supporters on the jury; no banquets to Commissioners; no intrigue; no "influence." They were kings among their fellows, and they showed it.

As the makers of these peerless instruments were not in the least anxious to toil clandestinely for the honors they knew were sure to come, so have they been in no flurry whatever to make premature and absurd announcements of the result. They could afford to bide the calm decisive conclusions of the Centennial authorities, and to wait undisturbed the official promulgation of the same. How well it pays perfect merit not to fret, is best shown by the following literal transcript of the judges' report, just issued. The Medal of Honor and Certificate of Distinction are awarded the "*Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand Upright and Square Pianos, for volume of tone, good construction and excellence of workmanship, and because of originality of design and artistic skill in their Upright instruments, with ingenious combination of mechanical devices for securing permanence in tune.*"

Let the reader note how precise and unmistakeable is the language of the report. It is a distinct and pronounced assertion that their pianos embody all of the most valuable of qualities. Vague and glittering generalities are eschewed, and direct and conclusive phrases set forth plainly the superiority of these instruments, reaffirming the judgment of masters like Liszt, Strauss, Joachim, and others. What could be more desirable than "volume of tone," "good construction," and "excellence of workmanship." The last phrase is the acme of praise, for "excellence" is a natural superlative than which nothing can be stronger or more definite, and the judges knew it. Particularly emphatic is the encomium bestowed upon the Upright piano of this firm's make. So eminently superior were these Uprights found to be by the judges, that they were singled out for specific eulogy. No other Uprights exhibited by the forty or more manufacturers of this country and Europe were found worthy of individual mention. Those of the Hallet, Davis & Co's make had already jumped into phenomenal favor in every American State and Territory by dint of their magnificent and hitherto unknown to Uprights, splendor of tone and durability in tune. This was their first appearance in the arena of an international exposition, and signal has been their victory. Commending specially no other Uprights, the judges award these individual honor for those most worthy and desirable of qualities, "originality of design" and "artistic skill," with pointed praise for their "ingenious combination of mechanical devices for securing permanence in tune." The trouble of keeping Uprights in tune has always been the barrier to the progress and popularity of this beautiful and convenient style of pianos the world over. But, though essayed here and in Europe for years, this essential virtue has been attained by no manufacturers of Uprights, except Hallet, Davis & Co., and the Centennial judges have admiringly recognized the fact. They slight the Uprights made by the leading manufacturers of the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, &c., only to fervently indorse those of the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s production. It is unquestionably true that the patented improvements in Uprights owned exclusively by this firm, joined to the experience of the makers and the sedulous care bestowed upon their manufacture, have given them a just predominance which other piano producers can neither equal nor imitate. These Uprights are the sensation of the musical world. They are destined to maintain a deserved and permanent sovereignty as the noblest musical creations of the age.—*Exchange.*

LABOR LIGHT—RESULTS PERFECT.

The new Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic" sewing-machine is a wonderful and entirely novel adaptation of automatic principles to machine sewing, insuring perfect work with the lightest labor. On view at No. 658 Broadway, New-York; No. 76 Court street, Brooklyn; No. 379 Grove street, Jersey City; No. 5 Cedar street, Newark.—*Exchange.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

TO BE TRUE to one's self is to be true to the world. This is equally true in the commercial and moral duties of life. B. T. BABBITT was desirous of making a toilet soap perfectly pure and good, something that should not cover up evil and disease under the mark of fragrance. Result: His "BABY SOAP," which for every excellence reaches about as far as chemical art can go.—*Advertisement.*

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF FOR ONCE, if troubled with a bad cough or cold, and use DR. JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, a sure remedy for Asthma, Pleurisy, &c., as well as Throat Complaints.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.

MORE FACTS FROM TILDEN'S INCOME TAX RECORD.

THE SHOT-GUN CANVASS IN THE SOUTH.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAMPAIGNS.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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AGRICULTURAL MATTER: FALL PLOWING; WINTER MANURING; SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE CENTENNIAL; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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A $3 Felt Hat, $1 90. Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—DE VOE.—On the 25th inst., at St. James' Church, Fordham, by Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, ELMER A. ALLEN to MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Moses De Voe.

BROWN—DODD.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Fisher, FRANK M. BROWN to BELLE M., only daughter of George P. Dodd, Esq., all of Jersey City.

HANKEY—BOYLE.—Oct. 28, at St. Martin's, Montreal, by the Rector, Rev. Philip Du Moulin, M. A., FRANCIS LONGSDON HANKEY, of Montreal, to FLORENCE MAY, third daughter of Rev. F. J. Boyle, M. A., East Frampton, P. Q. No cards.

PALEN—SCHMALTZ.—At Dresden, Germany, Sept. 26, in presence of American Consul, J. RUTSEN PALEN, of Tunkhannock, Penn., to Miss CLARA MARIA SCHMALTZ, of the former place.

SMITH—BEALE.—At Yedo, Japan, on 27th October, by Bishop Williams, in presence of the United States Consul General, J. BRADLEE SMITH, of Hong Kong, China, to LUCY C., daughter of John C. Beale, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISNER—READ.—At Yedo, Japan, on the 27th inst., in the presence of American Consul General, by Bishop Williams, JOHN H. WISNER, of Shanghai, to ISABELLE READ, of Hartford, Conn.

WOODWARD—DANIELS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1876, at the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 29th st., by Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., FREDERICK F. WOODWARD to ELLIE, only daughter of the late Thomas E. Daniels, both of this City.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At Millburn, N. J., on Monday morning, LUDLOW DAY CAMPBELL, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Barclay Street Ferry at 11:20 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, ANN WALDRON, widow of James Gillespie, in the 81st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAROLD.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 29, JOHN HAROLD, aged 71 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2:30 P. M., from Presbyterian Church. Train leaves Long Island City at 12:32 P. M. Boat leaves James slip at 12 M., and 34th st. at 12:15.

JACOBUS.—Suddenly, in Alleghany City, Penn., Saturday morning, Oct. 28, Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, D. D., Professor of the Western Theological Seminary.

The funeral services will be held at the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—Suddenly, Oct. 31, ANNIE BEATRICE, beloved wife of Frederick C. Jennings, and second daughter of Loyal S. Pond.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 213 West 14th st., on Friday morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends will kindly send no flowers.

MILLER.—On Monday, Oct. 30, GEORGE J. MILLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PALMER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 31, of typhoid pneumonia, WALTER B. PALMER, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Taylor's Church, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, CHAS. ROGERS, of the late firm of Chas. Rogers & Co., of paralysis of the brain, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, precisely at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 341 West 56th st.; from there to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and 9th av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to at end.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 29, after a short and severe illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, wife of Charles H. Swan, and eldest daughter of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 St. Mark's av., near 5th av., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood.

TORRANCE.—At Boston Corners, N. Y., Oct. 29, FRANCIS TORRANCE, late of this City, aged about 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 1, from Grand Central Depot on arrival of Harlem Railroad train at 10:45 A. M., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

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At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. A collection of FINE MODERN PAINTINGS, being selections from PRIVATE GALLERIES, comprising examples by Voltz, Van Marck, Carl Hoff, G. Koller, Gerard, Fortez, Savry, Toussaint, Girardet, Veron, William Hart, James M. Hart, Boughton, J. H. Beard, Whittredge, Gay, Silva, Bispham, and many others. The whole to be sold by auction, without any reserve whatever. FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock. SALE AT THE ART ROOMS.

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ART —— LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a Library, the property of a well known Collector of this City, comprising an unusually fine SELECTION OF CHOICE LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, among which may be mentioned Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols. folio—Dresden Gallery, 3 vols.—Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds—Macklin's Bible—Hogarth's works, folio—British Gallery of Art—Butler's Hudibras, large paper—Wilkie Gallery—Byron's Poetical Works, unique extra illustrations—Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 11 vols., unique—Nicholls' Order of the Knighthood—Jameson's Legends—Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols. folio—Scott's Poetical Works, unique, 11 vols.—Irish Minstrelsy, &c., &c.

Also, many extra illustrated works in elegant bindings; Rare Engravings and Portraits, suitable for illustrating. Also a Select Library of LAW BOOKS. The whole to be sold by Auction, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 1 and 2, commencing at 8 o'clock.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av., corner 42d st.—The Pew Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will be in attendance at the church, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SOUVENIRS OF CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—Articles selected to order and forwarded C. O. D. on receipt of ten per cent. of importers' prices. Address E. F. COLT, Centennial Commission Agency, No. 347 Broadway, N. Y., or No. 1,003 Arch st., Phila.

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NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

E. V. WILSON WILL READ CHARACTER and give Test Incidents in the lives of those present, THIS EVENING, at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission, 25 cts.

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P. T. Barnum's new book, LION JACK; or, How Menageries are Made, an illustrated book for boys and girls,

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STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. WM. M. EVARTS.
Jamaica	Gen. JOHN A. DIX. Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Ithaca, noon	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW. Gen. CLARK E. CARR. Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Cohoes	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Auburn, P. M.	Gen. WM. H. GIBSON. Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Auburn, evening	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Binghamton, noon	Ex-Gov. EDW'D F. NOYES. Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Watertown, noon	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL. Hon. JOHN A. KASSON. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Wellsville, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Third Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON. Hon. WM. A. DARLING.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
Morgan Wigwam, Seventh Ward, Brooklyn	JOSEPH H. CHOATE. Corporal TANNER.
Fourteenth Ward, Brookl'n	Hon. WM. W. GOODRICH.
Gloversville	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Smith's Mills	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Broadway, corner 70th st., New-York	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS. Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND.
Randolph	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
South Salem	Hon. CHAUNCY M. DEPEW. Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Penn Yan	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Kingston	Rev. HENRY H. GARNET.
Johnson Creek	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Pultneyville	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Frankfort	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Reynoldsville	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Schuylersville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Roslyn	Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Eagle Bridge	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Caledonia	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Plattsburg	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
East Worcester	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Tremont	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING. Hon. F. J. FITHIAN. Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Avon	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Rockville Centre	Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
Corner Bleecker and Sullivan sts., N. Y.	Hon. ISAAC I. HAYES.
Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th st., N. Y.	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Northport	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Walton	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Delta	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Katonah	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Hartsdale	Dr. R. S. NEWTON.
Valatie	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Turin	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Quaker Street	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Nyack	Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Stony Brook	Hon. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Four Corners, Staten Island	CHARLES E. ABBOTT.
Sag Harbor	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Pitcairn, P. M. Fowler, evening	Hon. HENRY R. JAMES.
Preston	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
Stoutenburg	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Prattsville	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
Valley Stream	Hon. THOS. D. ADAMS.
Castile	Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Melrose	Col. C. L. MACARTHUR.
West Stapleton	Rev. J. BRADF'D CLEAVER.
Erwin Centre	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Phelps	Hon. MELVILLE C. SMITH.
Jefferson	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Breslau	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Shelter Island	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Prof. JOHN M. LANGSTON. Rev. HENRY H. GARNET.
Irving Hall, New-York	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	Ex-Gov. EDW. SALOMON.
Poughkeepsie, noon	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED. Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Troy, evening	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE. Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW
Goshen, noon	Ex-Gov. MARSH'L JEWELL Hon. ISAAC I. HAYES.
Potsdam, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Ogdensburg	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Salamanca, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Utica, P. M.	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN. Gen. WM. H. GIBSON.
Albany	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS. Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Fiftieth Street Church, N. Y.	Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Bleecker Building, N. Y.	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS.
Turn Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Horseheads, P. M.	Gen. CLARK E. CARR. Col. A. E. BAXTER. Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Fort Covington, P. M.	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canisteo, P. M. and evening	Hon. E. D. CULVER. Hon. J. C. BURROWS.
Palmyra	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Ballston Spa	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Poland, P. M.	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Middle Granville	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Astoria	Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. WM. A. DARLING. Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Newark	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW. Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Townsend	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st.	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
Ninth District, N. Y.	Hon. WM. W. GOODRICH.
Edmeston	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Schenevus	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Morrisville	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Hempstead	Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES.
Baldwinsville	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Croton Lake, evening	Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Mount Morris	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Dansville	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Keeseville	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Dundee	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Taberg	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Clarkstown	Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
Silver Creek	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Wurtsboro	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Andes	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
King's Bridge	Hon. ISAAC DAYTON.
Stottville	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Lowville	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Freeport	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Jasper	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Esperance	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Sing Sing	Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN.
Smithtown	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Tompkins Cove	Maj. WILLARD BULLARD.
Port Jefferson	Hon. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Ashland	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
Smithtown Branch	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Wyoming	Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Afton	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
Guilford Centre	GEORGE W. RAY.
New-Berlin	Hon. H. G. PRINDLE.
Schodac Centre	Rev. J. BRADF'D CLEAVER.
Yatesville	JOHN T. KNOX.
Carmansville	Dr. R. S. NEWTON. Prof. J. L. Y. HUNT.
Wheeler	CHARLES D. BAKER.
North Blenheim	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Melrose	WILLIAM A. BROWN.
No. 466 Pearl st., N. Y.	CHARLES H. KITCHEL.
No. 748 Broadway, N. Y.	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Clintondale	WM. S. KENYON, JR. CARROL WHITAKER.
Orient	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
64 Exchange Place, N. Y.	FRANCIS S. LAMBEAT.
Geneva	Hon. MELVILLE C. SMITH.
Ellisburg	Hon. CHAS. R. SKINNER. Hon. P. C. WILLIAMS.
Carthage	Hon. DENNIS McCARTHY.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

Buffalo	Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.
Brooklyn	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Malone, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Kingston, P. M.	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS. Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Rondout, evening	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS. Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Jamestown, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD. Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Newburg	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Warsaw, P. M. and ev'g	Hon. J. C. BURROWS. Gen. RUFUS SCOTT. Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Yonkers	WM. ALLEN BUTLER. Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Madrid	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Tarrytown	Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
Norwich	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Whitehall	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Islip	Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
Owego	Gen. W. H. GIBSON.
Huntington	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN. Hon. WM. P. VIERO.
Ilion	Hon. T. M. POMEROY.
Sayville	Hon. WM. A. DARLING. Gen. F. C. BARLOW.
Fulton	Dr. WM. C. DOANE. Hon. GEORGE B. SLOANE.
Corry, Penn., P. M.	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Norwood, P. M.	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Port Henry	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Greenpoint	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS.
Weedsport	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Schenectady	Gen. THEO. B. GATES. Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Richfield	Hon. H. R. WASHBON.
Sodus	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Canaseraga, evening	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Bath	Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Wayne	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
New-Paltz	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
Suffern	Hon. HORACE RUSSELL.
Jacksonville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Golden Bridge	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Chittenango	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Candor	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Marathon	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
York	Col. ANSON L. WOOD.
Nunda	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Westport	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Jordan	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Delhi	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Highland Falls	Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
Dover Plains	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Cuddebackville	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Copenhagen	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
West Glenville	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
West New-Brighton	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON.
Riker Hollow	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Newtown Village	Major HENRY D. TYLER. Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Setauket	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Windham	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
Mattituck	Hon. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Hyndesville	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Amagansett	E. A. CARPENTER.
Linoleumville	Hon. THOMAS D. ADAMS.
Potter Centre	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Olive City	CARROLL WHITAKER. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Baiting Hollow	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
Heuvelton	Hon. HENRY R. JAMES.
Smithville Flats	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Terrace Garden, 58th st., near 3d av., N. Y.	Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW. Major Z. K. PANGBORN.
Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Bridgeport, Conn., P. M.	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Plattsburg, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL. Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Central Hall, Morrisania	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.
Fredonia	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Elmira, P. M. and evening	Gen. WM. H. GIBSON. Hon. J. C. BURROWS. Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Olean	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Binghamton	Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW.
Clayton	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canton	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Oneonta	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Hudson	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Galeville Mills, P. M.	Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE. Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
Geneseo	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Cape Vincent	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Randolph	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Crown Point, P. M.	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Wappinger's Falls	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Otego	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Elizabethtown	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Macedon	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Havana	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Port Jervis	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR. Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Monticello	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Gilbertsville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Skaneateles	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Cicero	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Cohocton	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Matteawan	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING. Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
New-Utrecht	Hon. H. D. DONNELLY.
White Plains	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON. Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
St. Johnsville	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Bristol	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Rhinebeck Village	Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Woodsburg	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Kelley's Station	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Bay Shore	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Belfast	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Maspeth	Hon. J. THOS. D. ADAMS. JOHN F. MINES.
Sharon Springs	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Sonora	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Bridgehampton	E. A. CARPENTER.
Italy Hollow	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Alligerville	THERON P. KEATOR. CARROLL WHITAKER.
Patchogue	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
East Nassau	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

POLITICAL.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS

WILL ADDRESS

THE BUSINESS MEN OF NEW-YORK

AT COOPER INSTITUTE,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

ON THE MOMENTOUS ISSUES OF THE

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

COOPER INSTITUE.

PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON

AND

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET

Will address a REPUBLICAN MEETING at

COOPER INSTITUTE,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,

At 7:30 o'clock,

Under the auspices of the Republican Colored Central Committee of the City of New York.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

BROADWAY, CORNER 70TH ST.,

THIS

WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 1 1876,

at 8 o'clock.

Hon. BENJAMIN K. PHELPS,
Hon. HENRY HOWLAND,
Prof. JOHN L. N. HUNT,
ANDREW J. PLUMB, Esq.,
WILLIAM G. HAESELBARTH, Esq.,
and LEOPOLD WEILL, Esq.,

will address the meeting.

MUSIC BY THE UNION HOME BAND.

BOYS IN BLUE

will parade under command of Major Thos. Hagen.

CHAS. F. BRUDER, President.

J. J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FOR CONGRESS.

ELIJAH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. CORSA.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS have been established at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., and will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Any information cheerfully given.

F. E. FARMER, Chairman Ex. Com.

REWARD!

I offer $5 for a satisfactory affidavit from any strict Roman Catholic that he will cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden. Address

H. T. L., No. 9 Maiden lane.

PRIZE TORCHES!

Best, safest, cheapest, 18 cents each. Burns six hours; gives twice the usual light. Made and sold by A. L. HATCH & CO., No. 394 Greenwich st.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Meeting, and to ratify the county nominations, at Head-quarters, No. 167 Clinton st., this evening. ROBERT MOORE, President.

JAS. O. ELLERY, Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL NET BANners, Portraits, Transparencies, &c. Caps, Capes, and Patent Torch, $1 per set. M. R. LEVY & CO., corner Broadway and Howard st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1877. JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX.

Ready this week and full of comic illustrations. JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for 1877. One of the richest numbers yet issued of this funniest of all funny publications. Price, 25 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

*** Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO.

SEVEN HUNDRED RECEIPTS FOR SOUPS —THE TIMES' RECIPES, by a thousand practical housekeepers; the art of carving, with wood-cuts, &c.; from the household column of the New-York Times. Mailed by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday (Tuesday), Oct. 31:

Winans & Davis, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 155, on Greenwich st., west side, 154.3 feet south of Charlton st., extending through to Washington st., for $12,000, to Jane Watters, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, under a similar court order, same Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2 on West 71st st., north side, 350 feet west of 9th av., for $12,000, to R. G. Abren, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of William Adams, deceased, disposed of a two-story and attic brick house, with lot 25 by 100 by 25 by 26 by 19 by 61 by 75, No. 38 White st., north side, 50 feet east of Church st., for $27,400 to Patrick Fox; also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 50, No. 197 Church st., east side, 75 feet north of White st., for $16,000 to H. G. Muller.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, on Robinson st., north side, between Washington and West sts., for $10,500, Lafayette Ranney, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.8, on East 88th st., north side, 100 feet east of 1st av., for $3,000 to George Cheeseman, plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, on Greene st., west side, 95 feet south of Houston st., for $14,410, to Alonzo Van Dusen, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. H. Wilcox, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 51st st., north side, 350 feet west of 11th av., for $5,000, to Abner L. Ely, plaintiff in the legal action.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, H. E. Talmadge, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100, on East 90th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av., for $23,000, to Lydia Crittenden, plaintiff.

The following property was knocked down at the prices noted, by M. A. J. Lynch & Son, but not sold: One building, with plot of land, on Broome st., north-west corner Mulberry st., $49,500, and a building, with lot, on Mulberry st., 116 feet north of Broome st., $13,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone building, with lease of lot 51.7 by 125 by 125 by 25 by 51.7 by 100; known as the "Manhattan Club," on 5th av., south-west corner 15th st. Also, one lot 20 by 103.3, on West 15th st., in rear of above. Leased Feb. 1, 1850.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mann, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 26 by 102.2, on West 82d st, north side, 200 feet west of 11th av. Also, United States District Court, Receiver's sale, E. Deming, Esq., Receiver, of the following improved property: Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, together in size 40 by 85, on Lexington av., south-east corner 47th st.; one similar house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington av., 60.5 feet south of 47th st.; two similar houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington av.; four similar houses, with lots together in size 74 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 145 feet east of Lexington av., and four similar houses, with lots each 17 by 100, on East 47th st., 237 feet east of Lexington av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one two-story brick house, (front,) and a two-story frame house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 531 West 46th st., north side, 325 feet east of 11th av.

By B. P. Fairchild, partition sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 111.11, on 3d st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th av. Also, similar sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 100.4, on East 65th st., 151 feet west of 4th av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 26th st., south side, 500 feet east of 9th av.

By J. L. Wells, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, Executor's sale of the buildings, with six acres of land, at Bronxdale, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 three-story and attic brick house, with lot, Greenwich st., w. s., 154.3 ft. s. of Charlton st., extending to Washington st., lot 25x155 ... $12,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 71st st., n. s., 350 ft. west of 9th av., lot 20x102.2 ... 12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story and attic brick house, with lot, No. 38 White st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Church st., lot 25x100x25x26x19x61x75 ... $27,400
1 similar house, with lot, No. 197 Church st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of White st., lot 25x50 ... 12,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 four-story brick store, with lot, Robinson st., n. s., between Washington and West sts., lot 23.9x89 ... $10,500
1 two-story frame house with lot, East 88th st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 25x100.8 ... 3,000

By R. V. Barnett.

1 three-story brick house with lot, Greene st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Houston st., lot 25x100 ... $14,410
1 lot, West 51st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5 ... 5,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

3 lots, East 90th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., each 25x100 ... $23,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 30.

88th st., s. s., 369½ ft. e. of 2d av., 40x irregular; E. K. Anderson and wife to I. McGuire ... $250
133d st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x99.11; John E. Ayres and wife to G. L. Lontrell ... 5,000
Dominick st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Hudson st., 20x 84.3½; J. J. Brownlee to W. Bloomfield ... 12,000
76th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x102.2; J. Early and others to I. Lane ... 28,000
Chambers st., n. s., No. 155, 25x75; Same to same ... 37,000
Washington st., w. s., No. 184, 26.5x82.10; J. Early and others to I. Early ... 28,000
75th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 175x102.2; Same to same ... 49,000
Elizabeth st., w. s., between Prince and Houston sts., 23.3x90.6; W. Fulling and husband to M. Ventor ... 16,250
47th st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of 2d av., 19x100.5; A. Gabriel and wife to C. Kaner ... 13,750
5th st., s. s., 121.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.6x96.2; J. Gelston and others to J. Geimer ... 10,000
Willis av., s. s., 62.6 ft. w. of 141st., 12.6x100, 23d Ward; J. A. Knox and wife to J. W. Colwell ... 3,500
51st. st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 8 av., 20x100.5; N. Muller and wife to H. K. Thurber ... 9,000
15th st., n. s., 419 ft. of e. 1st av., 55.1x71.5; H. Marshall, executor to S. Treanor ... 10,600
106th st., s. s., 175 ft. n. of 2d av., 25x100; C. L. Mead and wife to O. R. King ... 1,250
14th st., s. s., 419 ft. e. of 1st av., 29.10x 71.5; C. Reywood to I. Treanor ... nom.
18th st., s. s., 224.6 ft. w. of Broadway, 24.6x 91.10¼; J. Steward to J. Bloodgood ... 30,000
126th st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th av., 175x 99.11; C. Davis to C. F. Timpson ... 39,000
5th av., e. s., 95.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 30x100; Henry Hilton and wife to S. W. Smith ... 110,000
Woodruff av., n. w. corner of Prospect st., 181 x109, 24th Ward; R. D. Hamilton and wife to J. B. Denicke ... 5,500
132d st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 5th av., 75x99.11; C. F. Timpson and wife to E. F. Washburn ... 36,000
Commence st., s. s., No. 16, 25x63.6; W. Van Etten to S. A. Van Etten ... 2,500
Commence st., s. s., No. 16, 25x63.6; P. Van Etten to W. Van Etten ... 2,500
58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; A. Tyson to H. O. Antrim ... 22,000
74th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; R. A. Newcombe, Referee, to M. Myers ... 11,000
27th st., n. s., 350.1 ft. e. of 9th av., 24.9x92; B. E. McCafferty, Referee, to C. Moller ... 15,750
51st st., n. s., lot 217, 25x100.5; D. J. H. Willcox, Referee, to R. Patrick, Executor ... 5,000
45th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 27x100.4; C. H. Hildreth, Referee, to S. Schwartz ... 17,000
12th st., s. s., East, No. 342, 161.1 ft. w. of 1st av., 68.4x irregular; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to L. T. Martin ... 6,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Greenwich st., store and basement. No. 236, 5½ years; H. Ward to J. Reed ... 12,000

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

On Monday night, Capt. Ward, Roundsman, and Detective Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, raided on the gambling den at No. 830 Eighth avenue, and arrested the proprietor, Aaron Woodruff, and ten others. They also captured 900 checks, a dealing-box, a rouge et noir table, and $8 50. The prisoners were arraigned in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, but, with the exception of Woodruff who was held to answer, were discharged.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE Houses.—No. 12 West 12th st., No. 15 West 16th st., No. 20 West 17th st., No. 20 West 21st st., No. 52 West 25th st. No. 40 West 35th st., No. 11 East 36th st., No. 14 West 38th st., Nos. 1 and 5 West and 112 East 39th st., No. 16 West 40th st., No. 15 East 45th st., No. 34 West 46th st., No. 13 West 47th st., No. 15 East 49th st., No. 20 West 52d st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 19 West 56th st., Nos. 8 and 16 East 57th st., No. 269 Madison av., Nos. 83 and 63 Park av.; also several very desirable houses on 5th av. For permits and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3. Pine st.

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY, EXTRA width and depth, located west side of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts., to lease upon ground rent, or owner will erect building for responsible tenants. A choice property and location. Also, properties on Lafayette place, Great Jones and 4th sts., suitable for jewelers, silver-smiths, and book trade. For sale or lease. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st.; size, 25x58x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

$40,000 OFFER WANTED FOR THE valuable four-story house and lot, with stable, south-east corner Madison av. and 28th st.; size 25x95; terms easy. Permits only from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st. or 35 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

MESSRS. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, ARCHItects, No. 63 East 41st st., have decided to mark down their ELEVEN NEW HOUSES and FOUR STABLES to VERY LOW FIGURES. Send for extended pamphlets giving full description. Houses from 18 to 32 feet front. Prices, $25,000 to $42,000.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.—No. 34 West 46th st.; No. 6 West 47th st.; No. 63 West 52d st.; No. 64 West 53d st.; No. 19 West 56th st.; No. 16 East 57th st. For particulars and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A very nice house. 21 feet front, very cheap; others on 40th, 45th, 46th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, and 58th sts., near 5th av., $25,000 to $50,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale: a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 31 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

By order of the Executor of GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room,

The handsome four-story brick high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 31 Washington square, between Waverley and West Washington places. House is 26x55 feet, with two-story extension 26x42 feet, contains all modern improvements, several bath-rooms and water closets, private staircase, fine dining-room, &c. Lot 26x110 feet; possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Permits and maps may be obtained at the auctioneer's office.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NO. 531 WEST 46TH ST.

Valuable lot, 25x100, with two brick and frame houses, at auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order Supreme Court. GEO. P. SMITH, Referee.
HUTCHINGS & PLATT, Attorneys.
Maps at No. 14 Pine st.

SALE AT THE EXCHANGE TO-MORROW, (Nov. 2)—Three-story brick dwelling and lot, No. 130 Carroll st., Brooklyn; rents for $720. Particulars at office of WINANS & DAVIES, Auctioneers, No. 128 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilation; oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $600; janitor.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.—31ST, 32D, 34TH, 35TH, AND 38TH STS.—Very elegant dwellings to let furnished, low. Permits at No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick, 22x40, in complete order. Apply to the owner, No. 38 East 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSES TO let on or near 5th av., and newly decorated and furnished apartments. JOHN W. DERING, Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

AN ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, ON Madison av. (Murray Hill,) to rent for the Winter, beautifully furnished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

APARTMENTS.—SIX ROOMS IN THE ORleans, near Grand Circle, $25 to $40; furnished apartment, Saratoga. J. W. STEVENS, Saratoga Building, Broadway and 52d st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., $2,700; near Madison av., $3,000; adjoining Park av., $2,500; all exceedingly desirable furnished dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED FULL-SIZE high-stoop house, on Madison av., near 40th st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE SECOND FLOOR, six rooms; first class; other occupants, six adults. Apply on premises, to owner, No. 64 West 10th st. $50

A SUPERB 5TH AV., TWENTY-TWO FEET brown-stone dwelling; rent, $2,500. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 4 Pine or No. 33 East 17th st.

HOUSE BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH av., No. 8 West 28th st., for private residence or business purposes.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY HOUSE, near Broadway. Apply at No. 48 West 33d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT OR SMALL house, for a family of three adults, between 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., for the Winter; terms must be moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 1,608.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN REspectable locality, until May, for private family; must have six bedrooms; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address W. W. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chamber-maid and waitress, who has lived with her a long time, and can recommend highly. Call for two days at No. 439 5th av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or as chamber-maid and laundress; is a first-class laundress; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 357 7th av. Ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress or care children and sew; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN English girl as chamber-maid and nurse; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a small private family. Call at her last place, No. 12 East 15th st., where she can be seen from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will do fine washing and ironing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 5 East 46th st., present employer.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young girl; has four years' of the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 209 East 38th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; best reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or take care of grown children. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 6 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY FOR A Swedish girl as chamber-maid and laundress or assistant laundress. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 6 East 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING or Sewing.—By a Protestant girl; best reference from present employer. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A English Protestant girl. Address S. Fawcett, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—COOK.—by two girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as first class cook; good City references. Call at No. 218 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL; OR will take care of a grown child. Call at No. 55 West 17th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl, (Swede,) as chamber-maid or waitress. Inquire of Mrs. Clark, No. 321 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 405 East 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; OR will wait on a lady; is a good sewer by hand or machine. Call or address Nelson, No. 414 10th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or attend to children. Call for two days at No. 19 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a girl as chamber-maid and laundress; City reference. Call at, for two days, No. 288 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—By two respectable young girls, sisters, as good chambermaids and waitresses, also good washers and ironers; would be willing to separate; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 445 West 50th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one as good cook and would assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress: are both willing and obliging; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as good plain cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have the best of City references; no objection to the washing between them. Apply at No. 130 East 8th st., second floor, front room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, both respectable girls; one as general cook, the other as chamber-maid; best City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., second floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 38th st; inquire in the fancy store.

COOK &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; or as first-class laundress; no objection to do chamber-work; good City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 224 East 29th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, PROTESTANT, ENGLISH; thoroughly competent in all kinds of soups, fancy dishes, and desserts; good baker; City reference. Address J., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good cook and baker; good City reference. Address K. E., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands family baking and pastry; seven years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 709 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 141 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; UNDERstands her business thoroughly in every branch; very best references from former employers. Address Cook, Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and assist in washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 303 East 36th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral housework, in a small private family, by a respectable colored girl. Apply to present employer's, No. 432 West 23d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, other as waitress; no objection to town or country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 918 3d av., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 35th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; a first-class cook in private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 454 7th av.

COOK—BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, cordon bleue; her husband as butler; in private family; best City reference. Address F. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED colored woman; best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 26th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, or willing to do general house-work in a small family; has best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., ring third bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable protestant woman in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call or address No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as cook or laundress; good reference. Call at No. 315 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands boning and larding; ten years city reference. Call at No. 641 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; IS AN EXCELlent baker, &c., and thoroughly understands her duties; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, PLAIN COOK; WILL ASsist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF COOKing; would go out by the day or week; has the best of references. Call at No. 225 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WILLING to assist with washing and ironing; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 430 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at 131 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 West 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 9 Cannon st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK WHO REquires some assistance in the kitchen. Address A. M., No. 136 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family; best City reference. Call at No. 400 West 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; thoroughly understands all about the care of house and family, or would take care of baby from its birth; is very fond of children; would wait on invalid lady; thoroughly understands all about sickness; can furnish first-class City reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 307 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE both here and in England wishes the supervision of a first-class family; fond of children; reliable reference; City or country. Address English Housekeeper, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced in all household duties; would be willing to take an interest in children; unexceptionable reference given. Call for two days on M. N., Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in reduced circumstances; would like a position as housekeeper, companion to lady, or as seamstress in family; understands cutting and fitting. Call or address for two days, G. S., 415 West 43d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant to assist a lady with her housekeeping; a good sewer and can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A mother and daughter to do house-work and light chamber-work and waiting; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address or call at No. 259 West 29th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GIRLS; WOULD like to do the work of family between them; have good City reference; are willing and obliging. Apply at No. 326 East 26th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small private family; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 East 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work; good laundress, and good plain cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 897 8th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant woman; is a good dress-maker, and understands all machines and family sewing; or wait on an old lady, and be willing to go to the country if required. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID, speaking German, French, and English; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; is experienced in travelling; would go to Europe and return, if required; best of references. Address S. M., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, LATELY arrived, who is a very good dress-maker and hair-dresser; has very good reference. Address H. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 514 3d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; understands all kinds of finery; willing to assist in chamber-work; City or country; good references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; best of references. Can be seen at No. 5 East 26th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; City reference from late and former employers; good wages. Call at No. 413 West 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 27th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress. Can be seen, for two days, at her employer's, No. 1 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 458 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN LIVING A short distance in the country; a baby about two months old to nurse with her own, or on the bottle. Address Mrs. C., care of Mr. P. D. Louis, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, HIGHLY RECOMmended Protestant as infant's nurse; excellent City references; ladies to be seen. Address Protestant Infant's Nurse, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; would like to travel with a lady, or would assist with any kind of work; best of City reference. Call or address No. 158 East 30th st., second floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children perfectly; can operate, or would go traveling with a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 54th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Call or address No. 33 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take charge of a baby from its birth, or would do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE THE FULL CHARGE OF AN infant from its birth; three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 181 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWISS GIRL, PROTESTant, speaking different languages, to take care of children; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

NURSERY ASSISTANT.—BY A PROTESTANT girl lately landed; age sixteen; willing to assist with any light work; wages no object. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A NORTH OF IRELAND woman as nurse and assist with chamber-work; has four years' reference. Apply at late employer's, No. 261 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 158 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of children, or the entire charge of a baby and do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 590 3d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—BY A LADY, 17 years of age, who is willing to teach English and German; first-class reference. Address A. Kraft, Jeweller, No. 184 Bowery.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her first-class English governess, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of growing children and do sewing or chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 346 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE AND maid; will give her service for her passage. Apply at present employers, No. 39 West 17th st.

NURSE AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL lately landed, fourteen years old, to mind a baby and be generally useful. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH WOMan; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; well educated. Address No. 693 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young Protestant girl; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1 East 33d st.

PARLOR-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as parlor-maid or chamber-maid or to assist with children; good plain sewer; City reference; City or country. Call at or address Working Woman's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as seamstress and to assist in housekeeping, or would travel with a family; references from last employer. Call on or address F. Wito, No. 488 Central av., Jersey City Heights.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, by the day; can make over and trim dresses neatly; terms moderate; good reference. Call at No. 462 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT seamstress; is a good dress-maker; would mind growing children. Call from 10 till 2, No. 143 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO CAN cut and fit; no objection to wait on ladies, or would take care of a grown child. Address No. 159 East 52d st., between 3d and Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—OR WAIT ON a lady, or do light chamber-work; City or country. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 579 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER, OR wait on a lady; City reference. Address A. C., Box 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; baby three weeks old. Address Woman's Asylum, No. 83 Marion st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman, or would do the fine washing; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 321 East 34th st., in milliners' store.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; HAS BEST CITY reference from last place; can clean silver and dress salads to perfection. Call at No. 1,411 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.; second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference from her last place. Call at No. 419 East 12th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at 125 West 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; good reference. Call at No. 149 West 4th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; first-class City reference. Call at No. 125 Greenwich av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or gentlemen's washing, seventy-five cents per dozen; does all kinds of fluting; or will go out by the day; best references. Address R. E., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's and ladies' washing; can do French fluting, puffing, polishing shirts equal to new; to go out by the day. Call at No. 300 East 40th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to take home gentlemen's or families' washing; is a first-class laundress; all kinds of puffing and fluting done. Call at 435 East 15th st., Room 17.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to go out by the day or to take ladies' and gentlemen's washing home. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family washing or a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; charges moderate; best of references. Address A. M., No. 220 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, washing; to go out or take home; is a good house-cleaner; good references. Call or address for one week No. 347 East 35th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 120 West 26th st.; ring basement bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing at $1 per dozen; best City reference can be given. Call at 200 West 21st st., top floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A PLACE WITH A GOOD WHOLEsale firm, to solicit orders, by a commercial man of six years' experience through the North, South, and West. Address G. G. M. D., Room No. 12 Leggett's Hotel.

SALESMAN.—IN A RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE, by a young man of good address. Address for three days Thomas Edwards, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland Protestant; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a steady and skillful driver, as reference will show; is a first-class gardener; can milk; will be found capable, willing, and obliging; salary not so much an object as a permanent home. Address J. A. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD English servant as coachman and groom; long experience; is a careful and stylish driver, steady, and always prompt; can respectfully refer to present employer. Call or address J. Thomas, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant German; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, tend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; best of City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, who understands his business thoroughly in all respects; will be found willing and obliging; perfectly sober and honest; best of testimonials from gentlemen in this City. Address J. K., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man; understands his business thoroughly; can milk, tend furnace; understands the general work on a gentleman's place; will be found trustworthy and reliable; good City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (Protestant,) who has been in his employ for the last seven years; can recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Call or address J. L., No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 7.

COACHMAN—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by his last employer; can milk and attend furnaces; strictly sober; willing and obliging. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; experienced groom and careful City driver; can tend steam and hot-air furnaces; good waiter; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box 216, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is competent in his business; has twelve years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Address E. B. Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address N. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; best City reference from his last employer. Address H. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; many years' City reference; willing, obliging, sober, and honest. Address Robert, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class private coachman; thoroughly experienced in City driving in both double harness and tandem; no objection to country. Call or address Coachman, No. 4 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN; MARried; as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has three years' reference from the last employer. Call or Address COACHMAN, No. 92 8th av., 3d floor.

COACHMAN—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH;) no family; understands the care and management of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND GENErally useful Man.—Can milk and tend furnace; good groom and driver; understands his business; best City reference. Address O. M., Box 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; is a careful City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden, harness store.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—English; four years' City reference from last employer; married; age, thirty-six. Call or address G. R. McGowan, livery stable, East 28th st., near Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom, thoroughly understands his business; City reference from last employer; City or country. Apply at No. 5 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands the business thoroughly; very best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; four years' reference from last place. Address R. M. G., Box 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman; married, no incumbrances; has several years' first-class City and country references. Call on or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; very best City reference from present employer. Call or address R. N., No. 3 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; nine years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address B. C., 39 West 55th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man without a family; a careful City driver; five years' City reference. Address F. S., 39 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—FIVE YEARS' REFERENCE, CITY and country, from last employer; single; English. Call or address No. 277 5th av.

MALE NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man of great experience in all cases; first-class City reference from leading physicians and prominent City gentlemen. Address C. O., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS NURSE OR attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel; good reference. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS NURSE TO AN invalid gentleman, or to travel; good reader; considerable experience; physician's references. Address C. Hall, No. 61 Congress st., Troy, N. Y.

PRESSMAN.—TO RUN TAYLOR OR HOE'S CYLINder presses, or as light porter in some store. Address F. J. Brown, 236 Division av., Brooklyn, E. D.

RESIDENT JANITOR, AGENT, AND COLLECTOR, or Watchman for Dwelling or Business Property.—By middle aged American man; fully capable, and of unexceptionable character. Best of references. Address E. N. B., "Carmel Chapel," No. 134 Bowery, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH MAN TO ATtend to furnaces, black boots, or run errands; willing to do any kind of work in a family or boarding-house; very best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 321 East 54th st., rear house.

VALET OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY an Englishman; has the best of City reference. Address A. A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS NIGHT watchman, or would make himself generally useful for board; is a good writer and correct at figures; not afraid of work. Address all the week Edward, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS WAITER, a colored man; he can give him the very highest character for any place of trust, which he is competent to fill in a family or institution; he is a man of excellent intelligence and agreeable address. He may be seen at 37 East 37th st., his employer's residence.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capacity, honesty, and sobriety; thoroughly understands his duties. Address for two days J. H., No. 120 West 39th st., in the tailor store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family; good City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlishman, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; satisfactory City reference. Address T. S. H., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTEStant young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family, or to take charge of a boarding-house; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has references from the best families in this City. Address C. R. L., No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; best references from last place; speaks all the modern languages. Call or address K. M., No. 138 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter; best of City reference. Address G. W. Q., care of J. Innes, stationer, No. 881 6th av., store.

HELP WANTED.

ULTIMATUM.—WE WANT 100 AGENTS TO sell the best Kerosene Burner invented. It lights and extinguishes as easily as gas; is also a perfect night lamp. County rights for sale. Sample Burners retailed. GILBERT, PARKER & CO., No. 571 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the general house-work of a family of two, a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 128 William st., from 11 to 2 o'clock. Must come well recommended.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO LIVE IN the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS, TO ASSIST IN ironing; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 149 West 13th st., before 1 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets Dessert Sets, and Chamber Sets, rich cut and engraved Glassware for table service.

Also Vases Bronze Figures, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, and FRIDAY, Nov. 3, each day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Goods on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The trade and public are invited to attend, as the sale is entirely peremptory and without any reserve. Experienced packers will be in attendance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES M. BOYD,
JOHN W. VINCENT,
FREDERICK A. MALTBIE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a stock commission business under the firm name of BOYD & VINCENT.
(Signed.) JAMES M. BOYD,
(Signed.) JOHN W. VINCENT.

OFFICE OF MALTBIE & BEERS, No. 36 BROAD ST., ROOM NO. 36.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock commission business, under the firm name of MALTBIE & BEERS.
(Signed,) FRED'K A. MALTBIE,
(Signed.) JOHN W. BEERS.

TRINITY BUILDING, NOS. 38, 40, AND 42. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXisting between CHRISTIAN E. DETMOLD and JAMES S. COX, under the firm of DETMOLD & COX, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAMES S. COX, who will settle all claims against the late firm, and is authorized to make all collections.
C. E. DETMOLD,
JAMES S. COX.

NOTICE.
Mr. CHARLES G. PETERS retires this day from the firm of BALDWIN & KIMBALL.
T. B. BALDWIN,
G. S. KIMBALL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms; lowest rates. Buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped; trucks always on hand to remove furniture. MICHALES & SON, No. 38 to 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED.—STATIONARY ENGINE, SECOND-hand, in good order, modern build 200 to 250 horse power, with or without boilers. Must be modern build. Address P. BARNES, Plainfield, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are offering the finest selection of NOVELTIES in "NOEL" TAPESTRIES,
CHINESE AND MUMMY CLOTHS,
SATIN DAMASKS, SILK BROCADES,
PLAIN SATINS, COTELINES,
LAMPASADES, &c.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE, GUIPURE, SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM LACE

CURTAINS,

in great variety and AT VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—HOLLAND AND GILT BORDERED SHADES, MATTRASSES, &c., made and put up at short notice.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST.,
Will open her last importation of PARIS MILLINERY FOR WINTER,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS,
Offers a unique assortment of latest finest Paris millinery Pariset Virot and Tuvee's bonnets of rare elegance. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. New goods.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARKE, Jr., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry A. Garrett, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1876, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for plaintiff, 170 Broadway. o25-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN ENGRAVING COMPANY, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said District, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in Sections 5,093 and 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy." Also, that my final accounts as Assignee of the estate and effects of said bankrupt will be filed with said Register, on November 3d, 1876; and that at said meeting I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes as aforesaid.—Dated Oct. 31, 1876.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. BARNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by WILLIAM G. BARNEY, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fifteenth day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o18-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH H. TALLMADGE, composing and as the firm of Tallmadge & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court made in the above-entitled matter, dated October 24, 1876, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, in the City of New-York, for cash upon delivery, the stock of goods of said bankrupt now stored in the warehouse of Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling slip, New-York City, and consisting of about seventy-five packages of essential oils, soap, &c., said sale to take place at said warehouse, No. 29 Burling slip, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 26, 1876.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. HULL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, N. J., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, who has been adjudged bankrupt on petition of his creditors.—Dated at Jersey City, October 21st, 1876.
HORATIO B. CLAFLIN, 116 Church st., N. Y.,
GEORGE D. PITKIN, 35 Murray st., N. Y.,
o25-law3wW* Assignees.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC M. SINGER, late of the town of Yonkers, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 25, on or before the 27th day of January, A. D. 1877.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1876. DAVID HAWLEY, Executor.
jy19-law6mW*

TEACHERS.

AN IRISH LADY, PROTESTANT, ACCOMPLISHED and highly educated, a good French scholar, musical education acquired in Paris and London, wishes a position in a family as governess or companion; willing to go South or to California; highest references. Address HOWARD, care of Mr. Christern, No. 77 University place.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD some happy experience in teaching, and who can offer the highest references; desires an engagement as lady governess; she teaches English in all its branches; French and music. Address Mrs E., care F. Blume, No. 861 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSIONAL LADY, NATIVE OF France, wishes a situation to teach French, German, and music to an American family. Apply to Miss HAND, at No. 107 Leroy st., for two days.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 68 West 36th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. [illegible] West [illegible] st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance.
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.
Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 12. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 3. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mr. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S,
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School Reopens Sept. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
Intermediate class and private class for boys.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF
MISS LEONOWENS.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, New-York City, for boys and young gentlemen of seven to twenty years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French, German, and Spanish carefully taught and spoken. Building new, the best of its kind. 22d year begins Sept. 18. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING young children is about forming a class of little girls for two or three morning hours, in the neighborhood between 10th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; the object in view is to teach easily and pleasantly a few children who may not be strong enough to go through the routine of school life, yet who need the companionship of others. Address Miss H. G. O., Box No. 2,180 New-York Post Office.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D ST., NEW-YORK.—Reopens Oct. 2; French and German practically taught; careful training in primary and preparatory departments; Collegiate Course of study meets all demands for higher education of women; arrangements for health and comfort on a generous scale; a successful kindergarten connected with the school.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1857.)
English, classical, French, and German family and day school for young ladies, (also primary,) No. 211 West 59th st., New-York, facing Central Park; unequaled for beauty and healthfulness; will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its circular, giving full information, found on application. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mme. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THE class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE, 171st st., and King's Bridge road, New-York City, 22d year. For young gentlemen. Will reopen Sept. 18. For circulars apply to G. Lespinasse, No. 3 Pine st., or at the Institute, Station M; also at the United States School Directory, "Domestic" Building. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 44 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Address as above, until Sept. 1, when Mlle. CHARBONNIER will be in New-York.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 564, Yonkers, N. Y.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT NOS. 539, 541, AND 543 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 18.
E. A. GIBBENS, Harvard, } Principals.
D. BEACH, Jr., Yale. }

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1876.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., will reopen Sept. 21. A school and Kindergarten class will commence Oct. 2, at No. 52 West 12th st. "School Omnibus."

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its Fortieth Year Sept. 18. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.
M. M. HOBBY, B. S. LASSITER, Principals.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FAIRfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY.—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,
New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place.
Drawing, Water-color, and Oil Painting.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute, boarding and day school for boys, reopens Sept. 18. Get circular, No. 1,481 Broadway.

MISS VAN WAGENEN, OF NO. 13 EAST 49th st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 37 East 29th st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th st.; reopened Sept. 18.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway.—Three boarders taken. Circulars at Putnam's.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"IRONCLADS,"
A STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
"WAUKENPHAST."
These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, LAST evening, a carriage-blanket, with A. Boody's name worked in it; of no value to anybody but the owner, as it was a present from a deceased relative. If returned to the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the [illegible] A. BOODY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 1|BOTHNIA.....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8|ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS..........Nov. 1
CLARIBEL..........About Nov. 20
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES..........Nov. 4
ALPS..........Nov. 20
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recoulouv...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26 with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLYDE..........TUESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Victoria....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia.....Nov. 25, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Angila, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 6, noon.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Nov. 11|SWITZERLAND.......Nov. 23
NEDERLAND.......Dec. 5|KENILWORTH.......Dec. 16
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a, No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER.........Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.........Sat., Nov. 18
RHEIN.........Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN.....Sat., Nov. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
B. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. YOUNG, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WINTER EXCURSIONS.
Steamers leave New-York every three weeks for Havana and Mexican ports.
For full particulars apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11|HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25|NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 62 South st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain.......Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, $60, or $70, currency. Return tickets, $100, $110, or $120, currency. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT..........Nov. 6 | SUEVIA..........Nov. 16
POMMERANIA.........Nov. 9 | LESSING..........Nov. 23
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st. up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time-tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order. Churches, fairs, strawberry festivals, &c., supplied at
25 Cents Per Quart.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOURTH DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1877, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

93	1.104	2.071	3.293	4.400	5.218	6.700	7.501
298	1.184	2.099	3.298	4.595	5.300	6.714	7.604
397	1.200	2.207	3.592	4.600	5.403	6.808	7.609
497	1.200	2.210	3.595	4.753	5.495	6.874	7.695
596	1.293	2.272	3.685	4.754	5.510	6.895	7.895
598	1.392	2.400	3.694	4.785	5.706	6.902	7.906
600	1.506	2.593	3.891	4.807	5.793	6.906	7.998
639	1.595	2.695	4.089	4.890	5.863	6.953	8.008
691	1.598	2.696	4.196	4.895	5.876	7.093	8.216
700	1.603	2.709	4.203	4.935	5.907	7.110	8.301
792	1.792	2.797	4.291	4.995	5.980	7.250	8.304
793	1.799	2.798	4.293	5.003	6.209	7.297	8.306
869	1.869	2.808	4.296	5.037	6.406	7.372	8.398
906	1.897	2.898	4.299	5.099	6.456	7.393	8.420
999	1.899	3.008	4.304	5.197	6.672	7.491	8.899
1.092	1.995	3.191	4.392	5.210			

In all cases where the Bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment prior to first January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

BONDS WANTED.
Atchison and Pike's Peak 6s.
Atlantic and Pacific L. G.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota 1st.
Central Iowa 1st.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, 7s, and stock.
Chicago, Clinton and Dubuque 8s.
Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota 8s.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes 1st.
Chicago and Great Eastern 1st.
Detroit and Bay City 8s.
Danville, U. B. and Pekin 1st.
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois 1st.
Flint and Pere Marquette 1st, and Consolidated.
Grand Rapids and Indiana, L. G. 1st.
Indianapolis, B. and Western 1st.
Jefferson Railroad 1st.
Keokuk and Des Moines 7s.
Missouri Valley 1st.
St. Joseph and Council Bluffs 10s.
Texas Pacific L. G.
West Wisconsin 1st, L. G.
Wisconsin Central 1st.
Minnesota State Rail road Repudiated Bonds.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER-BONDS,
DUE 1906, REGISTERED.
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 1886, COUPON OR REGISTERED.
For sale by C. ZABRISKIE, No. 47 Montgomery st., JERSEY CITY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK will commence business on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1.
DIRECTORS.
Solomon Mehrbach, David Jones,
S. Sternberger, J. Richardson,
James Everard, T. J. McCahill,
J. L. Humfreville, H. C. Friedman,
G. W. Brennan, Levi Samuels.
G. W. Griffith.
JAMES EVERARD, President,
G. W. GRIFFITH, Vice President,
JOHN W. HESSE, Cashier.

THE CENTENNIAL PHOTOGRAPH COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that on Oct. 12, 1876, WILLIAM NOTMAN, of Montreal, President of the Centennial Photographic Company, and JOHN A. FRASER, of Toronto, Art Superintendent, resigned their respective offices, they having on that day disposed of their entire interest in the Centennial Photographic Company to the undersigned, who are now the sole proprietors, and the only parties authorized to transact business as and for, and in the name of the Centennial Photographic Company.
EDWARD L. WILSON, W. IRVING ADAMS.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box No. 4,475 New-York City Post Office.

HOLDERS OF THE WESTERN EXTENSION Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are hereby notified that their bonds must be deposited with GEORGE W. FARLEE, Secretary, at No. 25 Nassau st., New York City, on or before Nov. 1, 1876, in order to get the benefit of the purchase at foreclosure sale.
GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY WHELEN, WM. H. GUION, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1876.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL WANTED—$7,500—FOR THREE or more years, at 12 per cent. interest; amply secured; payable monthly; in an established business. Address DIAMOND, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be opened on and after November the 9th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER OF 14TH ST.—Interest commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,610,967 91. Surplus, $481,647 50. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms will be rented, with board, in a strictly private family (living in own house,) on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; house and all appointments unexceptionable. Address KANT, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,
Near Windsor Hotel,
Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table, if desired; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR WINDSOR Hotel, select location, desires a few choice families or single gentlemen; excellent table. Address WHITEHEAD, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS can accommodate six persons (no others) with handsome rooms and good table at reasonable rates; house and location first-class; reference; No. 223 West 34th st.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT ON second floor; elegant parlor, &c., with private table and attendance; first-class appointments and highest references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR first-class gentlemen boarders; location Ninth Ward; house, modern improvements, good neighborhood; best of references required. Address L. BLISS, Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—IN A PRIVATE family, a handsomely furnished second floor; suitable for gentlemen or small party of adults; location central; terms reasonable. No. 140 West 43d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 79 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Large, handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor, No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with both closets, &c.: private table only; also rooms on third, for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH ST.—SEVERAL LARGE, handsome rooms to let, with or without board, in newly-furnished, first-class house: references exchanged.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE—BACK PARLOR AND extension handsomely furnished; running water; plenty of closet room; with or without board. No. 43 East 18th st., near Clarendon Hotel.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.— Front parlor and bedroom on second floor, with board; also room on upper floor for gentlemen; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two fine large rooms, connecting; hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also room for single gentlemen; table strictly first class; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let from Nov. 1, possibly sooner, with private tables only, second, third, or upper floors in a first-class family house.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.— With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.
Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, second floor, southern exposure; also two large and one hall room fourth floor; excellent board; terms moderate; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 239 WEST.— Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

MRS. J. B. REID,
No. 17 East 31st st., Madison and 5th avs., offers two handsome suites, parlor and second floor; private table; highest references.

NO. 139 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with or without board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.— An excellent third-story sunny room, with first-class board: also two rooms on fourth floor; location central; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Address M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOM ON first floor, suitable for gentleman and lady; table first class; highest references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—SPACIOUS FIRST floor suite; other large and single rooms; first-class board.

NO. 8 WEST 37TH ST.—CHOICE OF ROOMS, with excellent table; comforts of private family; terms reasonable.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT and back room, with or without board. No. 42 East 19th st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH av., handsomely furnished parlor floor, with private table.

ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, with board; terms low. No. 126 East 27th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY- furnished connecting rooms, second floor, with board; hall room; references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor; also, rooms on fourth floor, with board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family; references exchanged. No. 229 East 19th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, piano, private bath-room, &c., with or without private table; rooms on fourth floor.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floor entire or en suite, and other rooms, with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board or private table, near to Fifth Avenue Hotel and first-class restaurants, at 34 West 24th st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.— A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST ST.—A PLEASANTLY furnished suite of rooms and a few single rooms, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SUNNY SECOND floor suite; superior board or private table; rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 27 WEST 31ST ST.—A THIRD FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with or without board; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 134 EAST.— Well-furnished rooms to let, with superior board, at moderate prices; references.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, home, and table; first-class private table if desired; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor; single room on third floor, with board; references.

ROOMS TO LET SINGLE AND DOUBLE with home comfort; terms to suit times, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 214 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOCALITY, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; an entire second floor; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor, with or without private table.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—A FAMILY OF Friends have a room to let with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.— Apartments, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; references.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board. References.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board, or private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

WANTED—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $20 a week, including grate-fire and gas; references required. Address P., C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 19 West 18th st., near 5th av., will rent to two or three gentlemen, at very reasonable rates, a parlor and adjoining bedrooms, on the third floor, without board, but including fire, gas, and service.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW AND WONDERFUL ACCESSIONS
TO THE MONSTER EXHIBITION OF
GREAT LIVING MARINE AND
FRESH-WATER NOVELTIES AND MARVELS.
"THE SQUIRREL FISH," "OLD WIFE," "GLOBE FISH," "PORCUPINE FISH," "PARROT FISH," "SEA RAVEN," "SEA SWALLOW," "TOAD FISH," "WEB-FINGERED GOURNARD," "HELL BENDER," "CRAMP FISH," AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.
DAILY ACCESSIONS TO THE MAMMOTH
COLLECTION OF LIVING ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE! STARTLING!! NOVEL!
A PLACE OF NEVER-ENDING
PLEASURE AND INTEREST.
DODWORTH'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
BENEFIT in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of NAVAL LODGE, No. 69, F. and A. M.
GEORGE C. BONIFACE and MARIE STELLA.
A. H. SHELDON, (Permission Mr. Josh Hart.)
THREE PIECES.
SWEETHEARTS.
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crème de la crème of minstrelsy.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Complete change of attraction. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 7. Drama—Rosina, or the Temptations of City Life.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 25	9.00 A. M.	Wednesday, 25.	1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 26	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 27	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27	2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 28	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 30	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 31	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 31	2:30 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10; Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMBOATS leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS on the first or second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, on 5th av., between Madison square and 32d st. Address E. T. L., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY WITH TWO young daughters in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 18th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, S. M. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY of high respectability, with a family, as boarders, to take charge of a very nice place one hour from Cortlandt Street Ferry: no menial duties required. Replies, to insure notice, must give full particulars, number in family, ages, creed, &c.
First-class references will be given and required. Address B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms; weekly, $3; gentlemen only. Corner Bowery & Bayard st.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UN-dersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, will pay, on behalf of said railway company, on presentation at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall st., New-York City, the coupons due Aug. 1, 1876, on the seven per cent. first mortgage and six per cent. income bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1876.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, WM. R. FOSDICK, Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3 1/3) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 25, 1876.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1876, ON the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New York.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company, will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of November next.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE GOLD COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1876, on the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and Central Colorado Improvement Companies, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Rütten & Bond, No. 52 Exchange place.
WILLIAM J. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, due Nov. 1, will be paid at this office.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville R. R. Co., due on the 1st prox., will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF
RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS
IN AMERICA,
including the
$25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS.
PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, HORSES AND PONIES.
MORE DISTINGUISHED EQUESTRIANS AND ATHLETES THAN EVER BEFORE SEEN TOGETHER.
ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW FEATURES.
MARVELOUS HORSEMANSHIP.
BEAUTIFUL LADY EQUESTRIENNES.
ADMIRAL DOT,
the handsomest and smallest of men.
THE GREEK NOBLEMAN, TATTOOED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.
THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURIOSITIES.
NOTICE.—The Grand Pageant will commence precisely at 2 and 8 o'clock.
The Menagerie and Museum will be kept open one hour after the Circus performances. The animals will be fed in the presence of the audience at 4 o'clock.
ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, under nine years, 25c. ORCHESTRA SEATS, 25c. EXTRA. Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Orchestra Seats may be secured at the box office one week in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LIFE.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT COMEDY OF CITY TYPES, with Mr. COGHLAN, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, James Lewis, Wm. Davidge, Miss Georgie Drew, Emily Rigl, Sydney Cowell, Mary Wells, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
The *Graphic* says: "The BALLET in the SNOW of LIFE is the most exquisite ever seen in this City, and BONFANTI has no equal on the stage."
MATINEE OF LIFE SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11—First appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, and brilliant production of Shakspeare's Marvel of Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT, with magnificent NEW SCENES and DRESSES and a POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
TWELFTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND — NEW — BALLET.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
Every evening at 8 o'clock and Saturday matinée at 2 o'clock,
TOM COBB,
the most remarkable hit of the times.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
first time in America,
the great Parisian sensation,
ADAM AND EVE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
CHILDREN ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

MABILLE THEATRE. 34TH ST. & 3D AV.
RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT.
RE-OPENS TO-NIGHT.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT, with Prof. HUGHES' MABILLE MYTH, greatest amusement marvel of the age. Evening at 8; Matinée at 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—EGBERT DEMING, as Assignee, &c., against ANSON B. BIRDSALL and others.—By virtue of a decree in the above-entitled action, dated September 10th, 1876, I, Egbert Deming, the Receiver heretofore duly appointed herein, will expose for sale at public auction, in the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., by Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, auctioneers, all those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New-York, and, taken together, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Forty-seventh street with the easterly line of Lexington avenue, and running thence easterly, along Forty-seventh street, three hundred and five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line and parallel with Forty-seventh street, three hundred and five feet, to Lexington avenue, and thence northerly, along Lexington avenue, one hundred feet five inches, to the point or place of beginning. Saving and excepting from the above description four houses and lots known by the numbers one, three, eight, and thirteen, described in the diagram annexed to the complaint in said action.—Dated October 13th, 1876. EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.
W. T. BIRDSALL, Attorney for Receiver.
The above sale is adjourned to Wednesday, Nov. 1, same hour and place. EGBERT DEMING, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, late of said City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Junior, and Rachel T. Voorhis, his wife; James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank of the City of New-York; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Robert Pettigrew and Richard C. Downing, as administrators of the estate of John W. Pettigrew, deceased; William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, George Ehret, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 153 Broadway, (3d floor,) in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 11, 1876.
JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.
o18-1aw6wW* JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY. —HENRY I. BARBEY, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Rachel T. Voorhis, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Robert Pettigrew and Richard C. Downing, as Administrators of John W. Pettigrew, deceased; William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, Abel Wheaton, Edward Gillalan, William A. Haddeu, James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 3d, 1876.
ISELIN & WARNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of October, 1876. ISELIN & WARNER,
o25-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-tofore existing under the firm name of OPPENHEIM BROTHERS has been dissolved by the retirement of CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM, but the business is to be continued by the subscriber, who was a copartner in said firm. And whereas, the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries in the continued partnership or business hereinafter referred to, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, now, therefore I, JOSEPH D. OPPENHEIM, whose place of abode is in the City of New-York, do hereby certify pursuant to said statute that I am the person now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of OPPENHEIM BROTHERS.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1876.
JOSEPH D. OPPENHEIM.
City and County of New-York, ss.: On this twenty-ninth day of September, 1876, before me personally appeared Joseph D. Oppenheim, to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. MORRIS S. WISE,
o11-1aw4wW* Notary Public New-York County.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY. —PETER GIBBONS, Plaintiff, against E. P. HAMILTON and G. W. HAMILTON, Defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 34 Park row, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest from the 31st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated August 31, 1876.
GUS. J. THEBAUD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of October, 1876. GUS. J. THEBAUD,
o4-1aw6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Kings.—ELIAS J. HENDRICKSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM DRYDEN and SARAH, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 397 Fulton street, in said City of Brooklyn, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 18th, 1876. WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s27-1aw6wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Every evening at 8
and Saturday Matinée at 1:30 P. M.
Last 8 performances of the new comedy by DION BOUCICAULT,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
Mr. Wallack is obliged to announce the last nights of this comedy in the midst of its successful career.
It must be withdrawn for the present, as on Thursday, Nov. 9,
DION BOUCICAULT will appear as CONN,
in his Irish Drama, the SHAUGHRAUN, originally produced in Wallack's Theatre, and written for his company.
In addition to the features of the original cast, which will be preserved, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, and Mr. C. L. Stevenson will appear as Arte Moya, and Robert Ffolliott.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON will, on this occasion, make their first appearance this season.
Although "Forbidden Fruit" will be removed from the table to make way for "The Shaughraun," it will be replaced before the public when Mr. Boucicault departs to fulfill his Southern and Western engagements.
THE CAST of the SHAUGHRAUN as represented at Wallack's Theatre:

Father Dolan	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux	Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff	Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corney Kinchela	Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn	Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant	Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan	Mr. W. Elynge.
Doyle	Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan	Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott	Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly	Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget	Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy	Miss Blaisdell.

(originally written for and played by them)
Entirely NEW SCENERY, Dresses, and Appointments.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
Nov. 3—Mr. George Vandenhoff—"Sheridan."
Nov. 10—Prof. Nathan Sheppard—"Shut up in Paris."
Nov. 17—President G. P. Hayes—"Every Day Reasoning."
Nov. 24—George Kennan—"Siberian Life."
Dec. 1—Prof. C. A. Young, LL. D.—"The Sun."
Dec. 8—Mr. Frank Beard—"Chalk Talk on Beauty."
Dec. 15—Chapman A. G. Byers—"Guilty or Not Guilty."
Dec. 22—Rev. John Lord, LL. D.—"Daniel Webster."
Dec. 29—Mr. A. P. Burbank—Readings.
Jan. 5—Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D.
Jan. 12—Mr. Chas. Roberts, Jr., and Fanny Foster.
Jan. 19—Mr. B. F. Taylor—"Thought and its Chariots."
Jan. 26—Rev. A. A. Willets, D. D.—"Sunshine."
Membership ticket admits member and lady free.
For the public, course ticket, $3; single, 50 cents.
Send for "Association Notes," giving advantages of membership.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BABA.
430 TO 50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA.
The most successful spectacle ever produced.
TRIUMPH OF
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.....as.....AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE.....as.....BABA
MARETZEK'S MUSIC.
SHERWOOD'S WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.
Continued success of the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS,
MLLES. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELLI,
And of SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, MLLE. MALVINA, and the AMERICAN CORYPHEES.
PERFECTION OF BALLET.
SECURE SEATS AND AVOID THE RUSH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA, MONDAY, NOV. 6.

WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10.
NEW-YORK CENTENNIAL
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION COURSE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.
SUBJECT—"PEOPLE WE MEET."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 1, 1876.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors.
W. W. HANLEY..........Manager.
HARRIGAN & HART in Edward Harrigan's THE MALONY FAMILY.
IRA PAINE, the Champion Pigeon Shot of the World. FIELDS and HOEY, the Great Musical Clowns. Billy Gray, Alice Bennett, Larry Tooley, Harrigan and Hart, in "McFadden's Canvass." Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First nights of the new burlesque entitled TWO ORPHANS!
A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED—LION AND THE LAMB.
A NEW SKETCH, ENTITLED—THE SPELLING BEE.
The grand Spanish song and dance, La Manola. Waiters and McKee, with the entire company, appear nightly and at the Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house, 23d st. and 6th av.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi! Every evening
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi! Overwhelming success.
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL. HORACE WATERS & SONS having removed to their new store, No. 40 East 14th st., have left at their old stand, No. 481 Broadway, twenty-five second-hand Pianos and Organs that they will sell at the following low prices: Pianos from $30 to $100. Organs and Melodeons from $30 to $55. Some, not used a year, from $60 to $100. Pianos and Organs to rent at the old store, at extremely low prices during this week. Sheet-music from 5c. to 10c. per piece.

A LADY WISHES A FURNISHED ROOM, with piano, for vocal instruction once a week; room warm, light, not above second story; location central; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 597 Morristown, N. J.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

$1,600 STEINWAY GRAND—BUT LITTLE used; owner leaving the City; will sell at a very great sacrifice. Apply to SHERWIN & HERBERT, No. 23 Union square.

A LADY WILL SELL, LESS THAN $200, Chickering Square Grand Pianoforte; cost $600; overstrung bass; modern improvements. Call at No. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av.

THE TURF.

EXTRA RACE DAY
AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.
The first race will be started punctually at 1 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from 5th av., now open.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR MEETING of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of November, at 8 o'clock P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Union.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Forms, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

PARTIES HAVING LAND TITLES OR legal claims of any kind or nature in any part of the United States, Canadas, or Europe, which need investigation, attention, or prosecution can find assistance by addressing Post Office Box No. 4,163, New-York City. First-class references.

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO.'S CENTENNIAL prize pale ale, bottled expressly for family use by P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall place.

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO.'S CENTENNIAL prize pale ale, bottled expressly for family use by P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall place.

TO-NIGHT'S GREAT MEETING

HON. WM. M. EVARTS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE INVITATION ADDRESSED TO MR. EVARTS BY PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN—A REMARKABLE LIST OF NAMES ATTACHED TO THE CALL—THE MEETING IN COOPER UNION THIS EVENING.

In response to the invitation of prominent business men of this City, Hon. William M. Evarts will this evening address the citizens of New-York on the issues of the campaign, in the great hall of the Cooper Union at 8 o'clock. Hon. William E. Dodge will preside, and on the platform will be some of the most influential of our citizens. Appended is the call for the meeting in full:

To Hon. William M. Evarts, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully ask the expression of your views, at a public meeting, at the earliest time that may suit your convenience, upon the bearing of the pending election on the debt, the credit, the national faith, the reform of the public service, and the repose of the country, which we fear are being gravely endangered, while the people are beguiled into a sense of security by unfounded representations and promises.

It has been said that "the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government do not depend upon Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal." We do not believe that European capitalists are as indifferent to the lessons taught by our recent history as these words imply; nor that they ignore the fact that the time has passed when the great parties of the Republic were alike devoted to the supremacy of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union.

Europe cannot have forgotten that our civil war arose from antagonistic views of the character and powers of the National Government in its relation to the States.

Of that war the world is reminded to-day by the Southern claims already filed in the House of Representatives, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, that threaten seriously to increase the national debt, which, despite its large reduction, weighs heavily on the industry of our land.

These claims are urged partly on the ground which was taken by prominent Democratic leaders, North and South, including their Presidential candidate, that the National Government had no right to protect the integrity of the nation by the coercion of seceding States.

It is also to be feared that the election of Mr. Tilden might be regarded as a reversal of the verdict of the war, under which the Southern people would be incited to claim indemnity for their past losses and immunity in any further acts of secession.

Such a radical change in the policy of the Government would, in our opinion, not only impair its credit at home and abroad, and postpone indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, but endanger in the future our peace and prosperity.

Questions of such moment to the American people deserve the greatest consideration on national grounds by the light of history and the National Constitution.

The independency of your political position, your professional and public career, and your wide experience and acquaintanceship both in Europe and America, will give high authority to your views, and make them of the gravest consequence to the country in this hour of peril.

Praying an early and favorable response, we have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest regard, your faithful friends and fellow-citizens,

John Jacob Astor,	William E. Dodge,
Robert L. Stuart,	Isaac W. Phelps,
Samuel Sloan,	John A. Dix,
L. P. Morton,	John Jay,
Hugh Auchincloss,	George Bliss,
Le G. B. Cannon,	S. B. Schieffelin,
Jackson S. Schultz,	J. Butler Wright,
John S. Kennedy,	C. E. Detmold,
Henry G. Stebbins,	James C. Carter,
Francis A. Stout,	Leonard W. Jerome,
V. Botta,	Enoch L. Fancher,
Elwood E. Thorne,	James H. Van Alen,
Theodore Roosevelt,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
William B. Cutting,	Richard Butler,
Thomas Denny,	Joseph Seligman.
Charles Watrous,	

J. D. Vermilye, President Merchants' National Bank.
Benjamin B. Sherman, President Mechanics' National Bank.
John A. Stuart, President United States Trust Company.
F. D. Tappen, President Gallatin National Bank.
William L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
P. M. Bryson, President Phenix National Bank.
George S. Coe, President American Exchange National Bank.
James M. Morrison, President Manhattan Bank.
J. Q. Jones, President Chemical National Bank.
John E. Williams, President Metropolitan National Bank.
John Parker, Cashier Phenix National Bank.
William Dowd, President Bank of North America.
Robert L. Kennedy, President National Bank Commerce.
James Buell, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
Norman White, President Mercantile National Bank.
Robert Buck, Cashier Pacific Bank.
J. L. Worth, President Park National Bank.
William A. Falls, President Corn Exchange National Bank.
P. C. Calhoun, President Fourth National Bank.
F. F. Palmer, President Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

Vermilye & Co.,	James Benedict,
Low, Harriman & Co.,	Moore & Moody,
W. C. Langley & Co.,	Henry G. Ely & Co.,
Wendell, Hutchinson & Co.,	G. H. Horton & Co.,
Collins, Whitin & Co.,	W. H. Addoms & Co.,
Baumdahl & Co.,	W. W. Gilman,
Sturburg & Co.,	J. B. Hoyt & Co.,
Frederick S. Winston,	Brooks & Dewson,
Klobe, Schaffer, & Shreve & Co.,	Pickard & Andresen,
	Adams & Sheler,
Townsend & Yale,	Adolph Sheftel,
L. G. Woodhouse,	Sternfeld Bros. & Co.,
E. J. Sibley & Co.,	S. Suchman,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Nathan Fobes,
William B. Kendall,	Wm. H. Lee,
Goddard Bros.,	Wm. Argyle Watson,
Coffin & Altimus,	Henry Blood,
Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.,	H. M. Ruggles,
	Sinclair Tousey,
Pomeroy & Plummer,	Benj. K. Phelps,
Geo. C. Richardson & Co.,	Louis C. Lewis,
Lewis Bros. & Co.,	Pierre C. Van Wyck,
Upham, Tucker & Co.,	Henry D. Sedgwick,
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.,	Wm. Barton,
R. Oelbermann & Co.,	J. B. Kiddoo,
Van Volkenburg & Leavitt,	G. P. Kenyon,
William Turnbull & Co.,	Alfred W. Craven,
J. V. Farwell & Co.,	J. Steinhart,
Aborn, Moir & Co.,	Adolph Bernheimer,
Rhodes, Grosvenor & Co.,	Theo. Shotwell,
A. R. Whitney & Bro.,	George W. Blunt,
Root & Childs,	H. Sullivan,
Rindskopf, Bros. & Co.,	Benjamin Collins,
Howard, Sanger & Co.,	William Graydon,
Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.,	Joseph E. Gay,
	Daniel Lord, Jr.,
Haines, Bacon & Co.,	Henry Whitin,
Parker, Wilder & Co.,	Charles E. Strong,
Wm. L. Strong & Co.,	John J. Ward,
Lee, Tweedy & Co.,	Henry E. Howland,
B. H. Smith & Co.,	Samuel C. Reed,
Schultz, Southwick & Co.,	Campbell, Hall & Co.,
J. S. Rockwell & Co.,	Bulkley, Dunton & Co.,
Scofield & Stevenson,	A. S. Barnes & Co.,
H. Armstrong & Sons,	Vernon Bros. & Co.,
A. A. & J. J. Dickerson,	William J. Bryan,
Hulford Cary & Conklin,	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
Lapham, Costello & Co.,	
Jonathan Thorne, Jr.,	J. F. Anderson & Co.,
S. W. Baldwin & Co.,	H. C. Hurlbut & Co.,
Wm. Rutter & Co.,	Harper Bros.,
Haos Rees' Sons,	Dodd, Mead & Co.,
Chas. H. Isham & Co.,	Jessup & Moore,
Sindwell, Sanger & Co.,	W. H. Parsons & Co.,
C. B. Fosdick & Son,	J. L. Preble & Co.,
Ammidown, Lane & Co.,	James Miller,
Barcour Bros.,	Hand & Ellsworth,
Hoyt Bros.,	And many others.
A. C. Buckley,	

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your request for the expression, at a public meeting in this City, of my views on some of the principal questions which enter into the pending canvass for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Although I cannot assent to your kind estimate of the interest or value to the public which the terms of your invitation attribute to my opinions or their expression, yet I fully recognize the obligation of every man to take such part in the public discussions of the election as his fellow-citizens may call upon him to do.

The earliest day which my necessary occupations leave at my command is Wednesday next, and it will then give me great pleasure to offer to the public judgment such considerations as seem to me important and controlling on the topics to which you have invited my attention. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

To John J. Astor, John Q. Jones, Robert L. Stuart, John A. Dix, William E. Dodge, and others.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON ACCEPTS.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, who has received the Eleventh District Republican nomination for Congress, has addressed the following letter of acceptance to the Chairman of the convention which nominated him:

No. 503 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication advising me that I have been honored by the Republicans of this district with their unanimous nomination for Congress. It is a distinction which I have not solicited, and I am not sure of my fitness for the place. I have never been a politician, have never sought or contemplated holding office, and am, by training and tastes, simply a man of business. If, however, in your judgment, I can serve the district and protect its interests in Congress I shall feel constrained to regard your nomination as the call to a plain public duty which I have no right to shirk.

It is true that I can hardly undertake it without some sacrifice to business interests, but at a moment like the present, when the political situation is so critical, the danger to the public credit and to the welfare of the business community so serious, I believe the Republic has a right to command the services of its humblest citizen, and in obedience to that conviction I accept the nomination you have tendered me. I am, very respectfully, yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

Alexander M. Eagleson, Esq., Chairman; Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., Secretary, Eleventh Congressional District Republican Convention, New-York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Gen. Newton has caused two buoys to be anchored in sixteen feet of water off Hallett's Point; one between the Point and Ward's Island, to mark the outer point of the reef, and the other on the western side of the reef. Vessels bound east will leave them on the starboard hand, those bound west, on the port hand.

HOME WORK.

A "Ninth Warder" cannot vote.

To-morrow will be the last registration day in all the cities of New-Jersey.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey, will speak at a Republican meeting at Sing Sing to-morrow evening.

The Republicans of the First District of Middlesex County, N. J., yesterday renominated Isaiah Rolfe for Assembly.

The Republicans of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday nominated L. T. Hand for Assembly in the First District, and Moses F. Corey in the Second.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Independent Republican Association met last night at the New-York Assembly Rooms, Twenty-second street and First avenue, and indorsed the Republican State and national tickets.

It is alleged in the Westchester County newspapers, that the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, Robert F. Brundage, is now being prosecuted for selling liquor without a license by the United States officials of the City of New-York.

In Newark, N. J., all the Bank Presidents but one, and all the Bank Cashiers, save two, are Republicans. Of the Directors, 113 are Republicans and 26 Democrats. Among the Savings Bank Managers 90 are Republicans and 45 Democrats.

By an order of Gen. Garfield, Gen. James B. Swain, of Scarborough, has been appointed an "Aide de Camp of the Army of the Boys in Blue, with the rank of Brigadier General," and assigned to duty on the staff of the Commander in Chief.

Prominent bankers and merchants, men of any reputable business or profession, who are willing to act as an escort to the Boys in Blue in the Republican procession on Friday evening next, are requested to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Essex County, N. J., Republicans have made the following Assembly nominations: Second District, E. D. Pierson, of Orange; Fifth District, Alderman Wightman; Sixth District, Charles H. Harrison; Seventh District, Elkanah Drake; Eighth District, S. Richards.

The Boys in Blue of New-Rochelle will have a torch-light procession this evening, and to-morrow evening a campaign address will be delivered by Hon. G. A. Brandreth. A meeting will also be held on the night before the election, which will be addressed by Mr. W. P. Fiero.

The Republicans of Westfield, N. J., will hold a grand mass-meeting this evening, at which speeches will be delivered by John Y. Foster, of Newark, B. W. Throckmorton, of Jersey City, and B. A. Vail and J. Henry Stone, of Rahway. A torch-light parade will be a feature of the evening.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans, at Croton, Westchester County, last evening was addressed by Hon. C. D. Murray, who delivered an able and eloquent speech on the issues of the political canvass. There were present several hundred members of the Boys in Blue organization from Sing Sing and adjoining towns.

Yesterday, on the 1:30 P. M. express from Philadelphia, two gentlemen, who had been classmates, met on the train. One was a Democrat from Tennessee, the other a Republican from Massachusetts. After a few moments conversation it was agreed to take a vote of the train, which was done with the following result: Hayes, 130; Tilden, 41.

William Reilly, who was nominated for Surrogate of Westchester County by the Cooper and Cary organization, has written a letter declining the honor of becoming a candidate for the office. A large Republican Campaign Club has been formed at Newcastle, Westchester County, under the name of the West End Republican Association, and the following officers have been elected: Joseph Archbold, President; Charles Bailey, Charles E. Lewis, William H. Lewis, and Harrison Adams, Vice Presidents; George H. Tilotsen, Secretary; and Josiah Lewis, Jr., Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady, who has been doing yeoman's work for the Republican cause during the present campaign, made a stirring address last evening to the Boys in Blue of the Twentieth Ward.

Corporal James Tanner is making a splendid canvass. Every day he gains new accessions of friends. The chances of the Boss' man Barre, Mr. Tanner's opponent, are growing beautifully less as election approaches.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting of colored citizens was held last evening at Republican Head-quarters, on Court street. A large torch-light procession, the processionists being colored men, took place before the meeting.

The Mayor has been authorized by the Common Council to pay $500 reward for the detection of any person voting illegally. Over six hundred men are constantly employed in hunting up those who have registered fraudulently.

Abram H. Daily, the Ring candidate for Surrogate will run a long way behind his ticket. Thousands of Democrats who will vote the regular ticket will scratch his name. Mr. Livingstone's candidacy has evoked unlooked for enthusiasm.

The Democrats are willing to trade the national and State tickets for votes in the odd wards. Control of the City of Brooklyn is what the Ring men desire. Republicans should refuse to make any dicker; the Ring should be crushed next Tuesday.

The mass meeting in the Rink, at which Mr. Blaine is to speak, on Friday evening, promises to be the largest ever held in Brooklyn by any political party. The torchlight parade of the Boys in Blue, under command of Gen. E. B. Fowler, will take place the same evening.

Republicans who fail to support Alderman Ray in the Thirteenth Ward, on election day, will give aid and comfort to the Democratic Ring which has fleeced the tax-payers of Brooklyn to the tune of millions of dollars. A vote against Ray is a vote for the Kingsley-McLaughlin Ring.

George C. Sexton, the Ring nominee for Supervisor in the Fourth Ward, will be strongly supported by the McLaughlin influence. Dr. George W. Brush, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate, should receive the vote of every enemy of Ring rule in the ward.

A large wagon bearing a canvas on which the name of John Delmar is advertised as the regular Democratic nominee for County Clerk is driven about the streets daily. The wagon also contains a bell which tolls in a melancholy way, as if it were sounding Delmar's political-death knell.

A magnificent parade of the Seventh Ward Minute Men took place last evening within the limits of the ward. The Minute Men were joined by several visiting organizations, and a number of beautiful transparencies were displayed. The Seventh Ward will give a rousing majority for Hayes and Wheeler on Tuesday.

William Burrill, the Ring nominee for Controller, like the Boss' man Barre, depends absolutely on McLaughlin for his votes. He has no following. McLaughlin nominated Evan M. Johnson for the same position in the same way, and now Johnson is being sued by the city to recover the funds which he misappropriated.

It is only a question of how great will be S. B. Chittenden's majority in the Third Congressional District. Gen. Dakin was nominated by the Democrats in the hope that his record as a marksman would carry him through. It is said that Gen. Dakin understands the situation and will not spend any money in trying to be elected.

Every business man in Brooklyn should vote for Eugene D. Berri, the Republican candidate for the office of County Clerk. Mr. Berri would conduct the office on business principles, and his election would be a severe blow to the corrupt Ring. He represents the best element in politics, and ought to receive the vote of decent men of all parties.

Every man in Brooklyn who desires reform in the management of the Charity Commission should vote for John Cunningham. Dwight Johnson, whose disinterested services to the people entitle him to belief, says that when Cunningham was formerly a Commissioner of Charity he aided largely in unearthing the frauds practiced by his associates in the Board. The Ring men will have reason for fear if he is elected.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION ARRESTS.

On the 13th of October William Stone, of No. 214 East Thirty-eighth street, applied at the Court of Common Pleas for naturalization papers, with one Thomas P. Pino as witness. This witness was rejected by Judge Robinson, and application was then made in the United States Circuit Court and again refused. A day or two ago Deputy Marshal Crowley, who has been especially detailed in these matters, ascertained that Stone had obtained his papers from the Superior Court, one Thomas Keefe acting as his assistant. Yesterday both persons were arrested, and, waiving examination, were held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Davenport to await the action of the Grand Jury. John Bussing, a recognized tramp and quasi resident of the temporary lodging-house No. 508 Pearl street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Deubert upon a charge of fraudulent registration, and was committed in default of $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Davenport.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT PARADE.

A meeting of well-known citizens was held last night in the head-quarters of the Boys in Blue, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to consider a proposition to have the merchants, bankers, and brokers of the Metropolis take a distinctive part in the great procession of Republicans that is to occur on Friday night. It was announced that Gen. Joshua T. Owen had reserved for the merchants a place in the procession between the Boys in Blue and the district clubs. Ex-Senator Laimbeer presided over the meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the proposed parade: Gen. C. K. Graham, Thomas L. James, William H. Laimbeer, Daniel D. Conover, James W. Boyle, George W. Betts, G. Arrowsmith, Sheridan Shook, C. E. Parker, George M. Van Nort, J. Henry Harper, J. M. Wilson, Hugh Hastings, B. F. Sherman, Jonas M. Bundy, D. M. Boyd, S. H. Wales, Thomas Nast, Weeks W. Culver, Sinclair Tousey, William Otis Monroe, Thomas E. Stewart, Horace Waters, Sr., Robert Dickey, J. Herrick Henry, Benjamin F. Manierre, Thomas McMahon, George Jones, M. Wise, Thomas L. Thornell, Augustus L. Brown, Benjamin Franklin, Jacob Hess, M. S. Wise, George N. Hale.

This committee will meet this evening.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY.

VIEWS OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION—THE VARIOUS CONFERENCE COMMITTEES TO MEET THIS MORNING.

Informal meetings of members of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committees were held yesterday at the office of ex-Senator O'Brien, in the *Staats Zeitung* building, and at No. 82 Nassau street and No. 23 Park row, and the conviction was generally expressed that there would be but two local tickets in the field on election day, the Tammany and the Republican, and that, with the exception of two or three outsiders, the Tammany ticket would receive the support of the Anti-Tammanyites. Mr. Ira Shafer, Chairman of the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee, issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the committee, to be held at noon to-day, at the office of Mr. George H. Purser, No. 82 Nassau street, for the purpose of taking definite action on the ticket referred to the committee by the County Convention on Monday evening. Controller Green said last evening that he was in the hands of the Independent Citizens' Conference Committee, and should abide by the decision which they might arrive at at the meeting of the sub-conference committees to be held at the Astor House at 11 o'clock this morning. He had been so engrossed with the pressing business of his office that he had had no time to give to the details relative to the attempted combination against Tammany Hall, and had left the matter entirely in the hands of the committee.

Ex-Senator O'Brien was busy all day yesterday conferring with members of the Anti-Tammany organization. He said that the failure to form a coalition was not the fault of Anti-Tammany, but that the organization accepted the situation, and would now work for a ticket which would be formed to best secure the success of the Democratic National and State candidates. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer said yesterday that the attempts to form a good County ticket would not be barren of good results. These movements had quickened efforts to nominate respectable candidates, and if the work of forming a combination ticket had not succeeded as well as it deserved to, it was not the fault of those who had honestly striven for a successful issue. The German-American subcommittee would be present at the meeting at the Astor House this morning, and would do all that could be done in view of the situation.

Mr. Lewis M. Dorscher, Secretary of the subcommittees' meetings, which have been held at the Astor House, said yesterday afternoon that he did not yet despair of a combination being formed against Tammany Hall. The main trouble had been that the Anti-Tammanyites had shown a disposition to monopolize all the offices. It was not yet too late for an honest, energetic effort to be made by the organizations represented at the Astor House to place a ticket in the field which could beat that of Tammany Hall. Some of the Anti-Tammany leaders said yesterday that it was still possible that the Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens', and the German-Americans' subcommittees might be able this morning to combine on a good ticket. There had been hasty, inconsiderate, and ill-advised action thus far in many respects, but if the will existed to form a good ticket, it could be done. The subcommittees had had a sharp experience, and if they profited by its teachings, success might yet be achieved.

The Anti-Tammany Aldermanic Convention for the Fourth District met last night and nominated Bryan Reilly and Thomas Wilds for Aldermen.

The Anti-Tammanyites of the Seventeenth Assembly District nominated last night Michael J. Mead for member of Assembly.

The Anti-Tammanyites of the Ninth Assembly District have nominated Charles E. Simons for Assembly.

THE BROOKLYN BOYS IN BLUE.

PROGRAMME FOR THE LAST GRAND PARADE OF THE CAMPAIGN ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The following was issued from the Head-quarters of the First Division, Boys in Blue, yesterday:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION BOYS IN BLUE, CORNER COURT AND JORALEMON STREETS, BROOKLYN, Oct. 30.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4: I. This command is hereby ordered to parade on Friday evening, Nov. 3.

The First Regiment, Col. William DeLacy, will form at 8 o'clock on Flatbush avenue, right resting on Atlantic, facing east; and when the Second Regiment passes it will join its left and march with it to the rendezvous.

The Second Regiment, Col. A. C. Tate, will form at the same hour on Fourth avenue, right resting on Atlantic, facing west, and march through Atlantic and Washington avenues, and halt when the right reaches Gates avenue.

The Third Regiment, Col. George W. Stillwell, will form at the same hour on Greene avenue, right on Washington, facing south, and march through Washington avenue and halt at Gates.

The Fourth Regiment, Col. Henry Dawson, Jr., will form at the same hour on Bedford avenue, right on Gates, facing east, and march through Gates avenue to Washington.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Noah L. Cochen, will form at 7:45 o'clock on Fourth street, right resting on Bedford avenue.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. John P. Short, on South Second street, right resting on Fourth, at the same hour, and march through Fourth street to the left of the Fifth Regiment.

The united column will then march through Bedford avenue, Clymer street, and Washington avenue and halt when the right reaches Greene avenue.

The division will move from Gates and Washington at 8:30 o'clock, with regiments in the following order; Second, First, Fourth, Third, Fifth, and Sixth, and march through Gates avenue to Fulton, to Hanson place, to Atlantic avenue, to Clinton street, to Schermerhorn street, to Court street, to Myrtle avenue, to Clermont avenue and past the Rink, where it will be viewed by Hon. James G. Blaine and others.

The General commanding will review the column at the corner of Willoughby and Clermont avenues.

After passing in review the regiments will continue the march; the Second Regiment to Greene avenue, and down Greene avenue to Fulton street; the First to DeKalb avenue, and down DeKalb to Fulton street; the Fourth to DeKalb avenue, and up DeKalb to Bedford avenue; the Third to Lafayette, and up Lafayette to Washington; the Fifth and Sixth to DeKalb, and up DeKalb to Washington.

II. All uniformed organizations in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler are invited to participate. They will report to the Colonel who commands the regiment in their district as follows: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eleventh Wards to Col. DeLacy, No. 360 Schermerhorn street, any evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Twenty-second Wards, New-Utrecht, and Gravesend, to Col. Tate, No. 143 Seventeenth street, same hour. The Seventh, Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth Wards, Flatbush, and Flatlands, to Col. Stillwell at Division Head-quarters, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. The Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth Wards, and New-Lots, to Col. Dawson at the Wigwam, corner Myrtle and Throop avenues, at any time, day or evening. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Wards, to Col. Cochen, No. 184 North Eighth street, any evening at 7:30 o'clock.

III. Colonels will assign all uniformed organizations reporting to them a place in line at the rear of their commands.

IV. Citizens residing on the line of march are hereby invited to illuminate their houses.

V. As this is the last parade before election, the General commanding hopes that every member of the division will appreciate the importance of the demonstration, and set aside all other business and parade. Let every man be out.

VI. The following-named comrades have been appointed Aides de Camp: Mr. Bowley, Charles W. Bishop, Walter Thorne, Isaac Van Keuren, J. B. Collins, Henry Montanus, and William E. Richardson.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Gen. Fowler.

JAMES L. FARLEY, Adjutant General.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The trial of John Hurley for the killing of Officer Edward Scott, was concluded yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions. The court convened at 10 A.M., and Mr. Wernberg, counsel for the prisoner, began his summing up. He spoke until 1 o'clock, when the court took a recess of half an hour. After recess, Assistant District Attorney Moore summed up on the part of the people, and at 3:30 o'clock the jury retired. After remaining out about an hour, they came into court for instructions, and asked Judge Moore if they were to take into consideration the confession made by Hurley to Justice Riley. The Judge answered in the affirmative, and the jury again retired. At 5:40 o'clock the jury returned a second time with the announcement that they had agreed upon a verdict, which was that of manslaughter in the third degree. Prisoner's counsel urged the Court to defer sentence until the first of next week, on the ground that the action of deceased, subsequent to his injury, no doubt hastened his death, and ought to be taken into consideration in passing sentence. This request was refused by Judge Moore, who proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner, and in doing so he took occasion to administer to him a scathing rebuke, and to issue a solemn warning to the murderous gang to which he belongs, after which the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four years at hard labor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York State School-ship St. Mary, Commander Phythian, United States Navy, yesterday left Philadelphia for this City.

James McDonnell, a bell boy at the Grand Central Hotel, fell through the hatchway of the elevator last evening, and received fatal injuries.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday next, at 1 P. M., at the rooms of the Chamber, No. 63 William street.

The Young Men's Christian Association announce a course of thirteen lectures to be delivered Friday evenings, commencing Nov. 3, when Mr. George Vandenhoff will give readings from Sheridan.

Louis Ransher, the son of an old veteran, was severely injured by being struck on the head while marching in a Republican procession in Hoboken on Monday night, the attack having been made by Democrats.

During a fight last evening at No. 14 Greenwich street, Charles Fromm was stabbed in the back and severely injured by Frederick Neilson. Fromm was attended at the New-York Hospital, and Neilson was arrested.

The breaking of an axle of a car attached to a freight train yesterday on the Pennsylvania Road delayed the 1:30 P. M. train from Philadelphia over one hour, thereby causing many of the passengers to lose their connections with other lines of travel.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday in their new room at Castle Garden. At the conclusion of the meeting, at which only routine business was transacted, the board inspected the new building, which is expected to be ready for occupancy next week.

Misses Bertha Von Hillern and Mary Marshall have signed articles for a six days' walking match, to take place next week, at the Central Park Garden. The contest will begin on Monday morning, Nov. 6, five minutes after midnight, and terminate at 12 o'clock on the night of Nov. 11.

A newsboy named Dennis Brady, of No. 147 Hudson street, while crossing the track of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Laight and Hudson streets, on Monday evening, was run over by a dummy engine and so severely injured that he died yesterday morning at the Chambers Street Hospital.

Albert Cheesman, a copyist, employed in the office of Peter B. Olney, at No. 206 Broadway, was found last evening at the corner of Grand street and the Bowery in an unconscious condition from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which it is supposed he had taken with suicidal intent. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday, Gen. Newton exhibited charts showing the effects of the explosion at Hell Gate. The work done was very satisfactory, the depth of the water being greater in some places than the General had anticipated. Dredging the bed of the river will be commenced on Nov. 15.

A large black bear lying dead in a cart at the New street entrance to the Stock Exchange, and bearing a label inscribed, "Coal black bear from the wilds of Seventy-third street—killed by S. M. Mills," created some fun yesterday among the brokers and operators of Wall street. The bear was finally dumped in front of Mr. Mills' office in Exchange court.

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers held at No. 805 Broadway on Monday last, at which the question of prison management was discussed, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we, as Pastors, commend to the consideration of our people the proposed amendment of the Constitution of this State in relation to the administration of our State Prisons."

The case of Capt. J. L. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, charged with cruel and inhuman treatment, was called for a second trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. The witnesses for the Government, William Skinner and Henry Roentz, were again examined, and reiterated the story given at the former trial, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

By a typographical mistake in the printing of the registry lists, E. Martin Black was represented as residing at No. 190 Bowery, in which no one really resides, and in the verification of the registry his name was returned by the United States Deputy Marshals as that of one who had given an incorrect residence. The mistake thus made has since been satisfactorily corrected, after a re-examination of the registry lists.

Yesterday the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, Mr. Smythe, called upon Mr. John J. Anderson, the Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and expressed a desire to examine the books of that corporation. Mr. Anderson consulted with counsel, and, acting under their advice, peremptorily refused to permit any examination of the books by the Superintendent or any other person except on the order of the court.

BROOKLYN.

James Murphy, of No. 81 Withers street, was seriously injured yesterday by an embankment falling upon him at the corner of Kingsland and Van Cott avenues.

Daniel Anderson, aged two years, fell out of the second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 208 Freeman street, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Patrick Connolly, aged sixteen years, was severely injured in the head yesterday by being thrown out of a butcher's cart, while turning the corner of Franklin and Noble streets.

Mary Ager, aged sixty years, residing at No. 158 Johnson avenue, while hanging out clothes on the roof of an extension, fell into the areaway and broke her arm, and was severely injured in the head.

The contracts for the new Municipal building were signed yesterday by Mayor Schroeder. Messrs. Mumford and Ditmars, the architects, think the building will be ready for occupancy in January, 1878.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Board of Health, made to the meeting of that body yesterday, the receipts for the quarter ending Oct. 1 were $10,585 44, and the balance in the treasury was $5,833 36.

Mr. George W. Young, the late Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Society of Spiritualists, has not disappeared, as was recently reported, and the charges or alleged imputations against his character are wholly untrue.

A fair for the benefit of the Homoeopathic Hospital, on Cumberland street, was opened yesterday, in the Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music, under the management of the Ladies' Association of the Hospital. The fair will continue four days.

The body of a man was found early yesterday morning in the East River, at the foot of North Second street, Eastern District. It was that of a man five feet eight inches in height, about forty-two years old, and was dressed in striped pantaloons, brown overalls, black waistcoat, gray coat, and heavy boots.

The funeral of William J. Pinder took place yesterday afternoon at the Washington Street Methodist Church, and was largely attended. The church was filled with Masonic friends of the deceased, those of Nassau Chapter and Fortitude Lodge, of which he was a member, appearing in the regalia of that Order. Mr. Pinder was also a member of Morton Commandery, and on the coffin lay the sword and chapeau of the deceased Sir Knight, together with the lambskin, and various floral tributes. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood, where they were buried with Masonic honors by Fortitude Lodge.

NEW-JERSEY.

To-morrow is the last day of the registration in all the cities of New-Jersey.

Mary Finley dropped dead at her home in Paterson yesterday of acute bronchitis.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt last week of $16,827 06 for taxes.

The operatives employed in the silk mills of William Strange, Hamill & Booth, and Morlot, Strethemer & Co., in Paterson, will be taken to the Centennial Exhibition on Saturday at the expense of their employers.

In the trial at Newark yesterday, of Oschwald and Ryan, charged with the murder of Officer Brook, in August last, the defense closed, and the State offered some witnesses in rebuttal. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

Testimony taken at the inquest held on Monday night on the body of Dwight Johnson, of Massachusetts, who was beheaded by a Pennsylvania Railroad train on Friday night, indicates that he threw himself purposely beneath the wheels of the cars.

The wagon of Conrad Mann, a hay peddler, while crossing the railroad track at Roselle on Monday night, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train. Mann was thrown twenty feet into the air, and received fatal injuries. The wagon was crushed to atoms, but the horse escaped without injury.

The Salem Court convened yesterday morning, and at 2 P. M. the State prosecutor moved the indictment against James Weeden, John Clark, Samuel Collver, Martin Neary, and Richard Goodwin for the murder of the youth Walker in a prize fight. They are all to be tried together. There is much excitement, and there is a rumor that indictments will also be found against several prominent Philadelphians for having been present at the affair.

A woman was yesterday admitted to the Essex County Jail, to visit Timothy Finnan, a burglar, confined there. When she went in she was searched, but nothing contraband was found on her. When she passed out a loaded revolver was taken from her. The attempt of the burglar, Burns, to kill an officer having been frustrated, it is supposed that Finnan had been harboring like designs, and to evade discovery gave the pistol to the woman that she might take it away.

THE DECADENCE OF HALLOWEEN.

The glory of this once popular festival has departed. Its triumphs and rough jollities, festivals, and strange rites are matter of history, and live only in the immortal verse of Burns and traditional lore. The timid Amaryllis of these more prosaic times does not trust her matrimonial fate to the doubtful chance of picking out, blindfolded, the basin of dirty or clean water, or of depending for a "weel faur'd" man on the likelihood of "pooing" at the stroke of midnight a straight-rooted "kail runt." There are still kept up in the western and rural parts of southern Scotland and Ireland some of the rough old games so peculiar to this festival, but all over the world, wherever Scotchmen, Englishmen, or Irishmen are domiciled, the trail of civilization is over them all. Evening parties, with a ring hid mysteriously away in some elegant work of the pastry cook's genius, have taken the place of the great "black pot" full of mashed potatoes and milk, around which the guests gathered and supped, "spoon and spoon alike," until they all become puffed out like plethoric bailies. The rough reel and jig have been replaced by the seductive waltz or pleasant quadrille, and the hilarious "hoohs" and clatter of hob nailed boots, which in olden times made roof and rafters dirle, mingling in inharmonious numbers with the squeaking of a villainous old fiddle have been succeeded by the rustling of silks, the soft breathings of whispered love, or unmeaning prattle, and the strains of the high-toned centennial prize piano forte. Like the curious marriage and funeral customs of old, strange mixture of pagan and Christian, and peculiarly social customs, the old halloween revelries are gone. Even in New-York, among the Scotch inhabitants, they live in the memory only as traditions—pleasant traditions it is true, but never to be revived or re-enacted on this earthly stage. That last night passed over the heads of many who did not even recollect that it was Halloween we doubt not, and in a few years, when the older generation gives place to the new, when modern social customs shall have effectively crowded out of existence the antique pleasantries of older conditions of societies, the "heirs of civilization" will laugh at the absurdities of "the old folks"—and be laughed at in their turn hereafter.

EXAMINING NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

United States District Attorney Bliss sent letters yesterday to the Clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, asking that facilities should be given to the Government officials in the work of detecting frauds in naturalization. Col. Bliss desired that the records of naturalization for the year should be shown to men whom he would send over, in order that they might be able to make a list of the names and residences of applicants and their witnesses. This work was to be done under the supervision of some of the clerks in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, detailed for the purpose. Thomas Boese, the Clerk of the Superior Court, immediately responded in the affirmative as far as the records of this Court are concerned. Supervisor Davenport then sent a number of clerks to make the requisite transcripts. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, responded courteously to Col. Bliss' letter, but said he could not allow the papers to be withdrawn from his custody, since he is responsible for their safe keeping. The papers themselves have not been arranged or indexed, and if disturbed will be thrown into great confusion. Mr. Jarvis said he would furnish Col. Bliss with any information he desired in regard to all cases in which there is the slightest suspicion of guilt. Mr. Jarvis also sent a note to Supervisor Davenport asking the latter to send proper blanks, and he (Jarvis) would immediately set his own clerks at work making out the lists of those naturalized and their witnesses. Judge Robinson sustained Mr. Jarvis in refusing to allow the papers, which have not been arranged, to be turned over to others, over whom he has no control.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

The Police Board held a regular session yesterday, at which Superintendent Walling was granted a three days' leave of absence, and Inspector Dilks was assigned to take temporary command of the force. The following resolution relating to the subject of Station-house lodging for tramps and vagrants, was adopted:

Resolved, That indolent, indigent, and vicious persons who habitually and frequently lodge in station-houses, on applying at any station-house on and after Nov. 5, shall be arrested and arraigned before a Police Magistrate and charged with the crime of vagrancy. When a proper charitable lodging institution shall have been provided by proper authority for the accommodation of worthy unfortunate persons who require a night's lodging, such persons, on applying at the station-houses, shall be supplied with a ticket and sent to the care of the managers of such charitable institution.

A copy of this resolution, which was unanimously adopted, was sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for their consideration. A communication from the Naturalization Committee of Tammany Hall, commending Patrolmen John W. Garside and Reuben R. Rogers for efficient service while on duty at the office of the committee, was placed on file. Patrolmen Hugh Martin, of the Fourth Precinct, and W. W. McLoughlin, of the Ninth, were promoted to the rank of roundsmen, and assigned to the Twenty-first and Ninth Precincts respectively.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral George H. Preble, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

State Senator E. P. Carpenter, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Augustus Bookes, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Henry A. Whitney, President of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Chief Justice Horace Gray, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. William F. Spicer, United States Navy, and Hon. Sidney Perham, of Maine, are at the Grand Hotel.

Lady Thornton and Hon. Power H. Le Poer French, of the British Legation at Washington, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Col. William R. Price, United States Army, are at the Gilsey House.

Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Hon. Allen Munroe, of Syracuse; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ALWAYS BECOMING.
JOHN A. DOUGAN, No. 102 Nassau st., has become the leading hatter since he put on one of his own hats.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—J. H. Holmes, C. W. Holmes, Mrs. C. Gaffney, W. H. Lawton, J. H. Neal, Miss Chesnut, J. H. Nesslage, Wm. Kuhl, F. R. Hall, John W. Partridge, W. M. Hendry and nephew, Mrs. John Hendry, Miss Margaret Sherwood, Robert Davis, Mrs. C. B. Lathrop, Dr. H. B. Lathrop, E. C. Beach and wife, J. V. Ham, R. H. McCarthy, L. Ludovici, daughter, and four children, James Morris, Mrs. George Griffing and six children, Miss F. Holland, Miss J. Holland, Henry R. Hetherington, Mrs. A. A. Bellon and child, W. G. Tiffany, John Philip, Gabriel Flynn, B. Sonnenberg, Francisco Ferrer and three sons, Miss M. G. Brand, Miss A. Kennedy, John M. Henderson, C. G. Baxter, Miss H. Seaman, Mary Gill, Miss S. Bittles, William Llewellin, Cath Sullivan, Miss Mary Taylor, J. N. Van Vliet, wife and two children, George C. Beckwith, wife, and two daughters, Hy G. Hallenback, G. F. Hallenback, N. B. Palmer and wife, Capt. N. B. Palmer, Miss Charlotte Dixon, Francis Gill, Col. P. C. Haines, F. A. Robbins. For Central and South America.—F. N. Woodhouse, Mrs. W. C. Russell, H. C. T. Nye, United States Navy, Lieut. R. P. Rogers, Capt. James Hall and wife, G. Schwaller, Manuel Marquez and brother, W. J. Chambers, C. A. Gecz, A. A. Plattner, N. Emmons, J. M. Echenigui, Antonio Sara, E. Vilar and daughter, Hermann Cohen, William S. Sugue and child, Miss E. Martin, Mrs. S. A. Stelwagen, S. L. Lonsburgh, Nicholas Uriate, Pedro Garcia, Jacinto Llasador, DeWitt Coffman, Hy. C. Gearl g, C. F. Pond, Jose F. Bimtaz, Henry Gad, Isaac S. Denning, Capt. J. H. Stewart, John Tracy and wife, E. D. Hurt, A. D. Findley, I. N. Demorest, Mr. Reeves, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burgess, M. S. Sauarrere and sister, Saint Charles MacClonan, Carlos Volio, Vicinte M. y Amablie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg—T. Von Bernuth and two children, Dr. G. M. Williamson and wife, Marie Robisen, Emilie Kuttsoff and three children, Adelheid Klautschek, Marie Trentmann, Emil Schroeder, Adelaide Schmidt.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—Mrs. D. B. Lindsay and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Powell, William Davies, James Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Penured, Mrs. Bohn, L. F. Metzger, Mme. Villmore, D. Jameson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:30 | Sun sets.....4:57 | Moon rises.4:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:41 | Gov. Island...7:30 | Hell Gate..8:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Oct. 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nevada, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Acapulco, Clapp, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Kingston, Jacmel, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore; Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Montgomery, Chester, Fernandina, &c., Charles H. Mallory & Co.; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Nereus, Bearse, Savannah, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Bygso (Norw.) Christensen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jasper, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Freia (Norw.) Jansen, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alfred, Burt, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs Carolina, (Ital.,) Ciliento, Almeria, Spain, Lauro, Story & Co.; Rising Sun, Griffing, Bridgetown, Barbados, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Tubal Cain, Stone, Tarragone, Spain, James Henry; Jennie Phinney, Brown, Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Surley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Joe Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Urbana, Allen, Providence, Cartwright & Doyle; Mott Haven, Collins, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Castings, Chase, New-Bedford, Rackett & Bro.; Nautilus, Peck, Bangor, Charles F. Robbins; William Bowan, Jackson, Providence, R. I., Dighton, Rackett & Bro.; Anna Currier, (Br.) Van Wart, St. John, N. B., A. F. Heney; E. A. De Hart, Farnham, Aux Cayes, Havti, A. Nones & Co.; James Henry, Martin, New-Haven; Yreka, Moon, Augusta, Me.; D. D. Crane, Batewell, Hartford, Conn.

Barge Potomac, Sweeney, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.) Andrews, London Oct. 4, with mdse. and 47 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 25, lat. 45, lon. 44 34, passed a Red Star steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 44 50, lon. 45 10, passed ship Contest, (of London,) bound E.; 26th, lat. 42 40, lon. 51, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 23, lon. 64 20, passed steam-ship Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool; same day, 345 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Chester, hence, for do.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Oct. 18, and Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Ellis, Norfolk with cotton &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston with mds. and passengers, to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Perit, (Br.,) Chadsey, Charlestown, P. E. I., 6 ds., with potatoes to master; has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston 23, and Key West, 26th, with mds. and passengers, to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Proteus, Orcutt, Dunkirk 45 ds., in orders to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. W. and S. W. winds the entire passage, and been 16 ds. W. of the Banks. Oct. 25, lat. 40 56, lon. 66 48, saw a large quantity of lumber floating about, apparently new.

Bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Oct. 20, off Bermuda, had a hurricane lasting 12 hours; lost and split sails.

Bark Icarus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochrane, Glace Bay 9 ds., with 700 tons coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Noah, (Nor.,) Salversen, Belfast Sept. 12; in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co—anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Tyrus, (Swed.,) Hallgren, Rio Janeiro 50 ds. via Hampton Roads; with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; crossed the Equator Oct. 1, in lon. 39 30.

Brig Nellie, (of Halifax,) Rood, Grand Turk, Turks' Island, 14 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Schr. Julia A. Ward, (of Provincetown,) Jones, Pensacola 22 ds., with lumber to G. Bushnell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage; Oct. 23, lat. 32 20, lon. 76 13, spoke bark Twoey, (Br.,) from Fall River, for Newcastle, Eng., with loss of foremast by the deck, mainmast sprung, and mizzen-topmast gone—having been dismantled in a hurricane on the 21st; would try to reach Bermuda for repairs.

Schr. Lizzie Dakers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bell, Hillsboro, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevins & Son. Is bound to Rondout.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Machias,) Crowley, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 days, with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Sammy Ford, (of Lubec,) Allen, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with granite to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Orne, Bangor, with potatoes to A. Bennett.

Schr. Abbot Lawrence, Griffin, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. W. E. Duryea, (of Windsor, N. S.,) L. Cain, Canning, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Lizzie G., Gilchrist, of and 13 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to P. I. Nevers & Son.

Schr. Lugano, (of Machias,) Kowen, Wentworth, M. S., 9 ds., with 285 tons plaster, to C. W. Bertaux.

Wind—Sunset light, W., very foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Montgomery, for Fernandina: General Barnes and Nereus, for Savannah; Clyde, for Charleston; Richmond, for Richmond; barks Henry, for Amsterdam; Post, for Boulogne; Bjorke, for London; Montezuma, for Demerara; brigs Rising Sun, for Porte Rico; Lewis Clark, for Galveston. Also, via Long Island Sound, steamer Neptune, for Boston; schrs. Matilda, for St. John, N. B.; Adriana for Rockland; Vashti B. Gates, for Portland; Mary E. Rankin, and Wm. S. Farwell, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sld. 26th inst., Americus, Sarah and Emma; 30th inst., Oliver Emery, Fannie, Hawthorn, Kong Sverre, Captain Larsen; 31st inst., Candido, Prince Napoleon, Affezione Secondo, Aurora, Agar, Mio Cugino, and Weymouth.

Arr. 23d inst., Maria Frieari, Grid; 28th inst., Freydis, Adolf, Hannah Morris, Martha P. Tucker; 30th inst., Freeman Dennis, Euro, "Arestas," Alida, Chignecto, Svea, Victoria, Capt. Cordes, John O. Baker, Svalen; 31st inst., Orion and Proserpina.

MOVILLE, Oct. 31.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Anchoria, Capt. Munro, from New-York Oct. 21, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—The Cunard steamer Parthia, Capt. McKay, from Boston Oct. 21, arr. here at 5 P. M.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The steam-ship City of New-York, from New-York, arr. this morning.

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THE
STANDARD.
U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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[Signed.] A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
[Seal.] J. R. HAWLEY, President.
Attest: J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 Lake st., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE, & CO., 139 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior st., Cleveland.
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REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

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IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7843. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS

MR. EVARTS' GREAT SPEECH.

HE DEFINES THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

THE ORATOR GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE LEADING TOPICS OF THE DAY—TILDEN AND HAYES CONTRASTED—RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ADVOCATED—THE SOUTHERN QUESTION TREATED IN AN ABLE AND EXHAUSTIVE MANNER.

The great meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening was a fitting response to the call of the merchants and bankers at which it assembled. Within a quarter of an hour after the opening of the doors not an inch of standing room was to be found in any part of the vast auditorium, while the repeated and prolonged cheering with which every point in the orator's address was greeted showed the deep feeling and thorough appreciation which pervaded the entire assemblage. The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Jay, who announced William E. Dodge as Chairman. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were Eliot C. Cowdin, Samuel B. Ruggles, David Dows, Jackson S. Schultz, James Stokes, Samuel A. Duncan, Major J. M. Bundy, William H. Lee, S. B. Chittenden, F. D. Tappan, Judge Noah Davis, Levi P. Morton, Joseph Seligman, Russell Sage, William Borden, William G. Lambert, Charles S. Smith, Charles Abernathy, and many others. After a short address, the Chairman introduced Hon. William M. Evarts as the speaker of the evening. Mr. Evarts was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, and spoke for upward of two hours, dissecting the issues of the campaign in a most masterly and convincing manner. In turn, he contrasted the respective records of Tilden and Hayes, demonstrated the certainty of specie payments under Hayes, and the impossibility of such an event under Tilden, and showed that civil service reform under a Democratic Administration was at once a glaring and a ludicrous impossibility. The necessity and justice of protection to the freedmen was next dwelt upon, after which Mr. Evarts quoted the views of Andrew Jackson upon the questions of nullification and secession, and pointed out that they were in every respect the opposite of the views held by Tilden. The folly and pusillanimity of the loyal North in bringing back their defeated enemies to rule over them was set forth in unmistakable colors. Every point in the speech was cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, and when Mr. Evarts had concluded, crowds of his personal friends pressed forward in such numbers to congratulate him that he was compelled to hold a temporary levee upon the platform.

An incident of the meeting which caused much amusement was the appearance on the platform of the venerable Peter Cooper in the midst of one of Mr. Evarts' most vigorous denunciations of the folly of the unlimited Greenback scheme. Mr. Evarts paused long enough to welcome the distinguished exponent of soft money, and then proceeded with his speech amid the tumultuous cheers and laughter of his audience. The proceedings are given below in full.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. John Jay called the meeting to order. He said that on behalf of the committee charged with its arrangement he had the honor to announce that the chair would be taken by Hon. William E. Dodge. Mr. George H. B. Hill then read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which was accepted by the meeting with acclamation:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Jacob Astor,	James Brown,
James Lenox,	Wm. A. Booth,
Robert L. Stuart,	Gen. John A. Dix,
Samuel Sloan,	Wm. C. Bryant,
L. P. Morton,	S. B. Schieffelin,
Hugh Auchincloss,	C. E. Detmold,
David Dows,	Isaac Sherman,
Henry A. Hulburt,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Frederick S. Winston,	James C. Carter,
Theo. Roosevelt,	F. D. Tappan,
John Jay,	John Q. Jones,
Benjamin B. Sherman,	Geo. S. Coe,
J. D. Vermilyea,	John H. Hall,
John A. Stewart,	Wm. H. Lee,
Jackson S. Schultz,	P. C. Calhoun,
A. W. Craven,	Joseph Seligman,
James H. Van Allen,	Robert Lenox Kennedy.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas Denny,	Wm. Bayard Cutting,
Geo. H. B. Hill,	Richard Butler,
Charles S. Smith,	Charles Watrous,
Daniel Lord, Jr.,	David M. Morrison,
Charles F. Fearing,	John S. Kennedy,
Sinclair Tousey,	Fletcher Harper, Jr.

The Chairman introduced the orator of the evening, Hon. William M. Evarts. He said that looking around on that vast assemblage, and on the gentlemen who occupied the platform, he saw much reason for congratulation. It was not because it was a political meeting on the eve of a great Presidential election that these gentlemen were present; it was because they occupied the position of financiers and business men, and it was because they were apprehensive of the designs of the "solid South" that they presented themselves in a solid and united delegation. Again, they felt that the maintenance of the Democracy would result in the further issue of a debased currency as against the resumption of specie payment. These gentlemen were present to prevent so great a catastrophe. In view of the great issues at stake, a large number of their fellow-citizens had united in an invitation to their esteemed and honored friend, Hon. William M. Evarts, requesting him to speak on the issues of the campaign. He felt great pleasure in presenting Mr. Evarts to the meeting. Mr. Evarts, on coming forward, was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: A wise man has said that "There is a time to every purpose under heaven," and in enumerating the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the varieties of human conduct, to which there was an appropriate time, he has recounted a time to keep silence and a time to speak. [Applause.] The American people have long ago made up their minds that the heat of a Presidential canvass is not a time to keep silent, and is a time to speak. [Applause.] Whether or no, I should have found in special considerations some reason to doubt whether I might not keep silent, and might not speak—yet when the call of these merchants, that make up so much of the prosperity and pride and hope and energy of New-York, assigned to me this duty, I could not but accept it. [Applause.] Nay, more, the development of the canvass and its issues, and the immense stake that turns upon the vote of next Tuesday, have satisfied me that no man who could expect the ear of the country in the least was justified in being silent. [Applause.] Whichever side he should speak, he could not belittle or undervalue the occasion or issue; and if his voice could serve, it should be heard while there was yet time. By the methods of our politics, gentlemen, we are unable to separate the question in the public mind or in the popular vote as to which party it would willingly intrust the conduct of public affairs to, from the other question as to what man or which man of the party that they prefer they would select. Necessarily, therefore, there comes to be a confusion of ideas in drawing distinctions between personal preferences and measures, of the force and faculty and strength of will and character of opposing candidates, when, after all, the real question is and must be which party will you have to take your Government?—to which will you intrust your interests?—where is the safety for the Republic to be found in the period of the next Presidential term? [Applause.] Now, in these contests of ours, so frequent and so familiar, there are always three interests that enlist more or less public feeling and public passion. The first we may dismiss lightly. It is the interest of the officeholders and the interest of the office-seekers—intense and important to them and to their friends, and in the great mass of our offices an element of power and force in the community. But the commotion which these interests in their competition excite is neither very wide nor very deep. They do not touch the public peace nor affect the public pulse. But beyond this, in all these Presidential elections there is an enlistment of the enthusiasm and the admiration of the great masses of the people presumptively for one or the other of the statesmen of the country that are to lead the canvass. These sometimes lead to a great light, and they sometimes stimulate, in solicitude and earnestness the real anxiety that touches the public welfare and are influenced by the public safety. But these gentlemen, we are always sure to find, never carry agitations of the public mind beyond a limit that is quite safe to the public peace and quiet, consistent with the value of the public securities, and after election, when even Henry Clay is defeated, and when Polk is elected in lieu of him, the agitations of the community subside, and parties are lost within the range of equal duty, and the peace of the country is undisturbed, and its public credit is unimpaired. And generally speaking, and in the happy condition in which our country has generally been placed at Presidential elections, what I have now assigned is the whole limit and range of the interests and the excitements that attend an election. And in that sense, and under those circumstances, it is true that a decision by the ballot who shall be President of the United States, carries no more peril to the public credit and the public peace than in England a change from the Tories to the Liberals or the reverse. [Applause.]

THE VITAL ISSUES.

But when there does enter into a canvass—when in the public appreciation there does enter into a canvass—questions that touch at the vital points of the integrity of the Government, the permanence and welfare of the State, then the agitations that attend that question supplant and overwhelm all the lesser questions that make up the staple of political discussions and differences, and the people of these United States determine for themselves and know for themselves whether or not in a pending election these vital interests are included or not. If they are, the people will act up to them; if they are, they will not down at the bidding of any master or teacher, foreign or native. [Loud applause.] I take it that the people of the United States know as much about Liberal and Tory politics as the financial agents of European houses in Wall street. [Renewed applause.] I take it to be possible that in the issues of American politics they know and feel a great deal more. [Applause.] As I have said, when those issues come in, they give the law to the contest, and will redivide lines between the parties—they rally those who think a Northern people are better custodians of the interests that a Northern people maintain [applause] than anybody else can be, even their own countrymen residing in other parts of the land. [Applause.] Sometimes these issues come up late in the canvass. The good temper, the good faith, the honest purpose of the great mass of the American people make them slow to believe evil of any of their countrymen, [applause,] so slow in their past history that nothing but a war that buried a half million of their chosen youth, and exhausted five thousand millions of their treasure, could open their eyes. [Renewed applause.] But we don't need two such "eye-openers" in one generation. [Laughter and Applause.]

At this point the venerable candidate for the Presidency on the Greenback ticket appeared in the rear of the platform, which was the signal for good-natured applause and laughter, that was protracted for fully two minutes. He was received by the Chairman, who invited him to a seat by his side, and Mr. Evarts then stepped back, cordially shook him by the hand. When the demonstration had subsided Mr. Evarts renewed his remarks:

Sometimes these grave issues are stifled until it is too late, and then the nation has to fight its way back to a ground of safety that it silently and foolishly surrendered. [Applause.] There was some danger of that in this canvass. ["That is so."] The South had come to be so exhausted in their strength, and all their animosities were so completely burned out, and their leader, Mr. Tilden, our fellow-citizen, so well known to us, ["Yes, very well",] had been so unwarlike in the past, [loud laughter,] and so hostile to the burdens of taxation, [renewed laughter,] that it was scarcely imaginable that there could be any threat to the public peace any danger to the public credit from advances even unopposed of so peaceful and passive a party as that. [Laughter.] But the American people, after all, when it comes to the point, had rather trust themselves than anybody else. [Applause.] If a bear should propose to one of our backwoodsmen, after he—the bear—had been worsted in a fight, to prove by experiment that the bear's strength had been exhausted and his hatred extinguished, by trying another good hug with him, I think the backwoodsman would prefer that he should try it with somebody else in his place, or in some other form—say with a slip-noose around his neck, to see whether he could throw the bear that way. [Applause and laughter.]

WHAT HE SAYS OF TILDEN.

Well, gentlemen, we are in the midst of a canvass; and simple as the call of the committee which honored me with an invitation is in its terms, no one can fail to see that in the brief enumeration of the subjects of discussion, which may be announced as matters touching the public credit, the public service, and the public peace, we have a Presidential canvass where the issues are of the vital and searching character I have named. I will first say whatever I have to say of the two candidates of the parties; and I will speak first of Gov. Tilden because I shall have less occasion to expatiate concerning him, as you all know him as well as I do. [Applause and laughter.] But I have not one word to say in disparagement of his abilities, which are distinguished; or of the character of his mind, which is very marked. Nor shall I deny that he has performed services of great value to this City when he was fighting the Democracy, [Applause and laughter,] and that he also was doing great service in the State when he was diminishing the taxes of the farmers [renewed laughter]. And I do not doubt that in those spheres of public usefulness he ought to be encouraged and continued by the people of the country [applause and laughter]. There he has made his fame, and whoever interrupts him in reaping the true harvest of these labors, does him no service, and may do the country harm. But the question is obviously very different whether Gov. Tilden at the head of the Democracy, and that Democracy, made up as it is, fighting the Republican Party, is in the same line of usefulness that he was when he was fighting Tweed and Tammany Hall. [Applause and Laughter.] And there is room to doubt whether auditing the war claims of the Southern people will be as likely to diminish the taxes of the farmers, as what he has done in the service of the City Government. Those tickets then produced for Gov. Tilden may entitle him to a ride on some other route, by some other train, but not by this one to the White House. [Applause.] And yet I can conceive an arrangement of the Democratic Party, wherein Gov. Tilden might be usefully and safely its leader, even in the conduct of the great affairs of the Federal Government, but I think the Republicans will prefer to choose a President of their own, [applause,] and that the time has not yet come when they will elect Gov. Tilden and a united South, [applause,] and if the Republicans don't elect them, everybody knows they will never be elected at all. [Continued applause.]

WHAT HE SAYS OF GOV. HAYES.

Now, Gov. Hayes [loud applause] is to me personally, almost entirely, a stranger: but there are some traits in his character, some facts in his life, some purposes in his conduct, which, when once recognized, make him or leave him a stranger to no true lover of his country. [Loud applause.] He is a gentleman of education. Whatever the instruction, or benefit from instruction, I received from the great masters of the law at whose feet I sat, Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, the same advantage and the same instruction, Gov. Hayes had. [Applause.] I should have been offended, if I had not been amused, at the flippancy with which some large portions of our Eastern people, mainly, no doubt, Democratic, but a great many Republicans, have felt at liberty to slight the personal claims and merits of Gov. Hayes because they had not heard of him. Well, but he had lived to be fifty-four years old; a man of education and of character, of high principle, of every social and personal virtue, and the people in the city and in the State in which he lived had heard of him. [Applause.] How many people had heard favorably of Gov. Tilden while he was in the secrets and the counsels of Tammany? [Applause.] And when Gov. Hayes, at the age of fifty-four, was discovered and made known to the great mass of his countrymen, and thousands, nay a million, intelligences burned upon his life and record, there has been nothing for him either to explain or explain away [Loud applause.] But let us see what are the traits that an equal people value in their citizens when they offer themselves for their suffrages. Let us compare his war record, for instance, with that of the other candidate. [Laughter.] How many seasons would it have taken to overcome the rebellion if Gov. Tilden, followed by the American people, had fought it on the line that he had adopted? [applause,] and how vast would have been the treasures for distribution among the soldiers and sailors of the war that were fighting for it if his method of replenishing the Treasury had been adopted?" [Laughter.] I will not disparage the record. [Continued laughter.] I take it as it is. But I say that he was not a foremost Captain or General in arms, and when the country was in need he didn't hurry with gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. [Laughter.] That is all I say of him, and it is all that any of his friends claimed for him. Well, now, there are a great many soldiers that become so from professional obligations. There are others, alas! that seek the service to repair a shattered character, and others that cannot find anything less dangerous and more profitable to do. [Laughter.] But I put it to you now, gentlemen, as citizens of New-York, whether, when you find a man in a peaceful profession, in the bosom of a family, with his wife and children about him, possessed of ample fortune, with no military obligations whatever upon him, and that man enlists for the war, and fights his way through it, if he has not done as much as America expects any citizen to do? [Loud applause.] Why, take our fellow-citizens in the organization for which we have so great an admiration, and to whom we owe many a real debt—the Seventh Regiment of this City. [Applause.] I think that all of those gentlemen, and their wives and sweethearts, all thought they had done a brave and manly thing in going in for a three months' service of their country. I think their fellow-citizens thought so too. I did, for one, and I should not think in any company of honest men of depreciating that degree of military service on the part of these gentlemen, surrounded as they are with all that makes home attractive; but Gov. Hayes, with everything about him, enlisted for the war. [Applause.] And, somehow or other, neither in classic times nor since, has there been supposed to be any greater honor than to be willing to die for your country, [applause,] and I think Gov. Hayes, having showed that willingness and that touch of patriotic duty, can never be disparaged in any company of citizens that were in favor of the war in which he fought. [Applause.] But they say he is not a statesman. Well, he has been a very good candidate, [laughter,] and that is all we have to do with him at present. He has beaten, in succession, all the favored Democratic statesmen of the State of Ohio, [laughter;] every one of them, in his own esteem and in that of his fellow-citizens, and of the Democratic Party, thinks himself fit to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and he has beat them all; and it will be a little hard if, when he is running himself for the Presidency against a Presidential candidate that none of those three great statesmen of Ohio of the Democratic Party thought ought to have been nominated, he cannot beat him. But his service has been ample—thrice as Governor of the State of Ohio, and thrice discharging the duties of his office without fear and without reproach. If he will do for us, as President, as well as he did for us as soldier, and as well as he did for the people of Ohio as Governor, we shall be sorry that he has precluded himself from a re-election. [Applause.]

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

Now, gentlemen, we come to consider some of the topics which touch really the call and the issues of the canvass. And, first, these merchants want to know what the effect on the value of the securities with which their safes are stocked, will be from the election of Mr. Tilden or the election of Gov. Hayes. Now, it is pretty clear that they would not have asked the question unless they felt some doubt; and it is pretty clear that when the merchants and bankers doubt, then the humble people that cannot afford to lose their share in savings bank deposits or life insurances had better be stirring themselves a little. [Applause.] The great fabric of the public credit sustains all values and all interests. [Cries of hear, hear.] It is not the interest of the rich. When the poor man's property is shrinking, and the rich man buys it, the rich man don't lose anything. But when a pall is thrown over the public credit, and anxiety, solicitude, perturbation occupy the minds of the masses of the people, then comes the rush and the crush, and the loss and the collapse, and many never rise from that change in their affairs, produced without their fault, perhaps,—but not without their fault if they have blinded their eyes, from party zeal, not to see the differences to the securities of the country, whether its Government is in the hands of those who carried it through the war and sustained it, or in the hands of those who fought against it and broke it. [Applause.] We have a homely maxim, that "a fool and his money are soon parted," and those who expose themselves by that folly to that loss of property, they come within that maxim, [applause,] and it will neither console their self-complacency nor restore their property to know that so wise and wealthy a man as Belmont thought so too. Well, the two parties, or the one of them that is installed in power, will have to do with the public credit, and it is said that it is not altogether wise or prudent to trust the Republican Party with the further management of your finances, your debt, and your public credit. Well, why? They certainly have managed them pretty well so far. The only serious complaint that I heard for years against the administration of the finances by the Republican Party was that they were paying the debt too fast, [laughter,] and taking too much money out of the people to apply to that object. Well, gentlemen, there may have been some pinch in that; but see what a bold and fearful step it was, facing the opprobrium of heavy taxation, insisting even upon the income tax to pay the debt of the country. [Laughter.] Is it common for public servants to increase taxation with a view of public favor? But the great lesson was to be taught these people that their energies were not crushed by the war, [applause,] that they were not impoverished, and that the slain of the war had not so thinned the ranks of labor, and the defection of the South had not so far reduced the volume of our population and our wealth, but that we could honestly pay our debt, and show that it was not a mill-stone about our neck to invite the other man. [Applause.] There was statesmanship for you. Expose a party to unpopularity, open to adverse criticism; but when the party could point to the expenses of the Government regularly paid, and six hundred and fifty-six millions of the debt discharged, they could face the world of Europe, and they could meet any danger of another rebellion. [Applause.] Well, we have reduced the debt thirty odd millions a year, and we have reduced the taxes three hundred millions—so these merchants say—and it seems to me, that as the possibility of increase of payments of the debt, decrease of interest, decrease of taxation are multiplying on every side, a wise people will let a party that has paid so much of their debt, diminished their taxes so much, add the burden of interest on the unpaid debt so much, go on and do the same thing till they are tired. [Loud applause.] I never knew of a farmer discharging a hand because he dug too many potatoes in a week, and I never heard of a merchant discharging a clerk because he could sell too many boxes of goods to solvent customers. [Laughter.]

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

But insensible as any propositions of that kind are, and hopeless of any influence on the public mind, there is another and a grave subject, to wit, the resumption of specie payments. [Applause] Well, now why is it that it is important for a people, especially a people made up of men who work and thrive, and commence with nothing but the capital of their labor out of which to make their fortune—why is it important for them that they should have the value and basis of specie for the measure of their labor? The laws says that the currency, whatever it may be, they shall take for their labor. And when men print currency, it is quite obvious that there is not so much labor in the making of a dollar as there is in doing a day's work. But when gold and silver are the measure of a man's labor, they measure it not by the imprint on the metal, but it is merely a certificate of the Government, so as to be understood by everybody, that it is gold, and how much there is of it. It gets its value from men's labor, because up to the last pennyweight of its substance it is the exact measure of somebody's labor that got it out of the earth. [Applause.] And when men have nothing but their labor in this world, they like to be sure when they part with it that they get a good measure of poor men's labor in return. [Applause.] That is the reason the Democratic party was so wise and so popular before it had occasion to modulate its principles to the getting of office. [Laughter.] It was the hard-money party of the United States. It was the champion of the laborer, of the farmer, of all men who produce by toil a portion of the public wealth. Nothing has discouraged me more than to see the utter profligacy of the party that has thus allied itself, identified itself with the cause of the laboring man and tied down the currency of the country by most useful enactments through a long series of years to the standard of gold and silver, now scouting it as a delusion and a snare, and hoping that the measure of the printing-press shall make the volume of the money that is to pay for the poor man's labor. [Cheers.] I can agree to all diversities of opinion on finance, but I do not know what has happened to these Democrats to change their opinions upon finance. I know they said this Legal-tender act was unconstitutional; I know they said it would never be paid; I know they derided and decried it, and lamented that even in war a people could not pay specie to their soldiers and for the commodities of life. But now we are told that when men say that it is the interest of labor and of honesty that gold should be the measure and the standard, they say it is an oppression of the poor. But the American people are not stupid. There is not a man in the country that does not know a gold dollar is a gold dollar—[Applause]—and that a paper promise to pay a gold dollar is only of value because the gold dollar is expected to come some time or other. [Applause.] You can very easily see that the denomination of paper notes does not amount to much if they are never to be paid. A promise to pay ten dollars, and a hundred—not performed—is not any better than a promise to pay one dollar that is performed, or even a promise to pay a dollar that is not performed. [Cheers.] And I had watched, therefore, to see whether I had overrated the intelligence of my countrymen in this behalf, and I really do not find that there is any danger of the American people being fond of money without intrinsic value, that is made for them by the fluctuating counsels of a parcel of Congressmen, who get the first hand in the distribution of it after it is made. [Laughter and cheers.] Now, does anybody doubt that the Republican Party is in favor of specie payment? Does anybody doubt that Gov. Hayes is in favor of specie payments? Nobody. Isn't it very plain, then, that if you want specie payments, you will get them from Gov. Hayes and the Republican Party? [Applause.] If you don't want them, why, then you have your choice between voting for Gov. Tilden and our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Cooper, [turning toward Cooper and bowing amid great laughter and applause,] one of whom—Mr. Tilden—professes to want specie payment, but not enough to hurt Gov. Hendricks's feelings; [renewed laughter;] not enough to name a time when he wants it, and not enough to lose any votes by wanting it. [Laughter and cheers.] And Peter Cooper—honest man as he is and has been all his life [cheers]—he professes not to want specie payment, and not to want it all the time. [Laughter.] Really, then, gentlemen, when you look at this matter between the two parties, you will see at once that on this question of specie payments there is not any doubt on one side, and there is great uncertainty on the other. Now, the Republican Party passed a bill one of whose clauses was that specie payment should be resumed on the 1st of January, 1879—it is the law of the land to-day—[cheers]—and that the Secretary of the Treasury should prepare to meet that duty, thus imposed upon him, by surplus from the revenue or by the negotiation of bonds at a favorable rate of interest. Now, Gov. Tilden before he entered the currents of Presidential aspiration, thought that that was a good law, and one of the best things about it was its definiteness and certainty, and that the State of New-York ought to go and do likewise at the same time and place. But now he has discovered that naming a day for resumption is an insurmountable impediment to ever resuming. [Laughter.] He says that resuming without preparing is nugatory; and, therefore, that preparing, I suppose, without resuming, is a great deal better. [Laughter.] And he says, although it is a good thing to name a day on which you will start on a voyage, or a journey, it is a great embarrassment to know when you will arrive at the end of it. [Merriment.] I suppose his fear is that the steamers or the locomotives that are expected to draw people through in regular time will be apt to burst their "bilers" in doing it. [Laughter.] But this is not according to the common sense of the American people. I should as soon think of Gov. Tilden's ascribing his long unmarried life to the frequency with which he had named the day for it as to have him persuade us that having a certain time within which to prepare confused and embarrassed the preparation. [Laughter and cheers.] The truth is, gentlemen, that this Democratic profession of fondness for paper money, of fondness for Republican unconstitutional rights, has always seemed to me the extreme of political effrontery. [A voice, "Good!"] And I have seen some specimens of political effrontery sometimes, even in parties to which I have belonged myself. [Laughter.] I think, therefore, that the bankers in Wall Street did not need any instruction as to whether the Republicans would handle the finances well or whether they would bring about specie payments. They wanted some shrewd intelligence, if they could find it, that would prove to them that the Democrats would do the same thing; and I confess their application to me to perform that service is a complete failure. [Laughter.] I have tried it over in my mind every way that I could; I have read Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance backward and forward; I have endeavored to see whether you would get specie payments sooner with Tilden President and Hendricks Vice-President, or with Hendricks President and Tilden Vice-President. I have endeavored to see what there was that should prevent the Democratic Party from submitting to the stimulus of a settlement by the Republican Party as to the time of payment and spending two years after the election of Mr. Tilden, up to the first of January, 1879, in getting ready, and then appealing to a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Senate—if they have one—to extend the time, say for sixty or ninety days, or some such short period. But I have been unable to understand it, and therefore my counsel to the bankers is that the Republicans will take good care of the finances and will resume specie payment, and that the Democrats will do as they shall be advised after the next election. [Applause.]

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Now under those circumstances, as you cannot advise them after election, I think you had better exercise your function before. [Cheers.] Well, there is another topic of very great interest, too, and that is the civil service—the reform of the civil service. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, I think the past of the two parties is not altogether satisfactory on that subject. I think that while the Democrats were in power, say up to 1860, they introduced, developed, and expanded, burned into the system of the politics of this country, the doctrine that the civil service belonged to the people that distributed or cajoled the votes. And I do not think that was a good basis of the civil service. Well, now, the Republicans had a great many things on their hands besides attending to the civil service. They suppressed the rebellion. [Applause.] They maintained the institution of the country unbroken, they restored its peace, they have paid off its debt, and they have been found wanting in some degree in their conduct of the civil service. I will not conceal or extenuate their faults; but I would like to compare the record of the Democratic Party with a budget as big as the Republicans have had, before I will prefer the Democrats to the Republicans. [Applause.] They had a budget of sixty or eighty millions before the war. The details of the peculations, and of the reductions which those peculations made from the volume of that revenue, have been spread before the public. Now, before they compare themselves with the Republican Party in the civil service, and the administration of the revenues of this country in that connection, I would like to see them with the budget of three hundred millions to give an account of to this people year after year for twelve years. [Applause.] Or, rather—I will take that back; I would *not* like to have them have that budget, even for the purpose of making that record. [Laughter.] I would rather concede the point than concede the budget. [Cheers and laughter.] The future question of this country, gentlemen, is precisely that: how we are to curb the power of the immense range of office holders over the politics of the country. They are killing all the statesmen; they are belittling all the issues; they are discrediting all parties; they are injuring all politics. But it is not a thing to be done in a day. The vicious circle has been keenly touched by Gov. Hayes in his straightforward letter of acceptance, [applause,] the vicious circle by which the placemen make the Congressmen and the Congressmen make the placemen, and both leave the people out, has been touched as with a needle by Gov. Hayes, [applause;] and the first ground of my confidence in any physician to cure an ill or heal a wound, is to be sure that he knows what the ill is and where the wound is. [Applause.] Now, I think you may search Gov. Tilden's long letter of acceptance, with candles, and you won't find any declaration that he means to make war on Democratic placemen making Democratic Congressmen, or Democratic Congressmen making Democratic placemen. [Laughter and applause.] He says he thinks their qualifications ought to be carefully scrutinized. [Laughter.] Well, they have always done that. All the talents and virtues that our poor humanity can collect about a man that wants an office won't pass the scrutiny unless he has the qualifications, which the Democratic Party was the first to require and will be the last to relinquish. [Cheers.] But you will observe that it is impossible that the Democratic Party should begin this reform of the public service while all the offices are filled by Republicans. That would be too much for human nature. [Laughter.] That would be a barren victory; that would be a division between fight and spoils that they never have been brought up to. And therefore I see that an eminent Democratic statesman, in an address the other night, has prepared the ground for turning out all the Republicans, not on political grounds, but because they are all liars and slanderers. [Laughter.] Well, gentlemen, we shall always have a reason—I am afraid too much of a reason—from both parties. But the Republican Party has a right to demand of Gov. Hayes, if he is elected, with a whole body of office-holders, speaking generally, of the same political party with himself—they have a right to demand of him—nominated because he was in favor of civil reform; accepting the nomination as given to him because he was in favor of civil reform—that he proceed with the work of weeding out the incompetent and the unworthy Republicans and filling their places with honest and worthy Republicans; and if their number fails, with honest and worthy Democrats. [Laughter and cheers.] That is the war that we are in for. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, this question does not much touch the public credit, except in the sense of the public payment of the interest and affection which the people feel for their Government, which has been sorely tried. I won't say during the last sixteen years, but during the last forty years, by the prevalence of what I think a dangerous postponement of the true political wisdom and ability of the country to the interests of what is called in gross language "the machine." But that belongs to neither party. That is the struggle of a generation, and that may be trusted to the party that did not invent it and that has struggled pretty hard to put an end to it. [Applause.] I did not understand that the competition of Gov. Tilden at St. Louis, by which he triumphed over his competitors, turned upon the ground at all that he would not appoint Democrats to office, or that he would apply a rigid exaction of that personal competency and integrity which excluded political issues. I think we must conclude, then, that all people that are in favor of Civil Service reform will find in Gov. Hayes a fearless, open, firm supporter of the principles which will lead to that reform. [Applause.]

PACIFICATION OF THE SOUTH.

And now, gentlemen, I am brought to what would be a third topic of administration as measured and to be expected from one party and the other; I mean, the treatment of that vital question of the pacification of the South, of the pacification of the country, of the preservation of the fruits of the war, of the discharge of the obligations of good faith which the Republican Party has assumed for one of the results of the war; but I am at once admonished that I cannot make the comparison between the administrative action and the administrative promise between the parties, because the Democratic Party, as a party, in its organization, and in its action as a party of the nation, has never done anything except to produce, to prolong, to embarrass the war and to thwart its purpose. [Applause.] I cannot tell what they would do if they undertook the service of protecting these Republican lambs down South; I do not know what they would do with observing the public faith in a debt that has been created in maintaining the Government, and which is a burden on the people. I do not know what they would do in regard to the maintenance unbroken of the right of suffrage, [applause,] a duty to which the white men of this country can never be recreant, [applause,] unless, at least, they are ready to admit that the freedmen are better able to govern them than they are to govern the freedmen. [Applause.] I do not wish to be romantic, I do not wish to be exorbitant, but there is one thing that can stand neither the curse of God or men, and that will be the desertion of the freedmen by leaving them a prey to the rebels. [Great and prolonged applause.] Now, as I do know what the Republicans will do, or wish to do, sometimes faultily, sometimes insufficiently, sometimes thwarted and opposed beyond their strength to overcome resistance, I prefer to advise the continuance of that duty in the hands that have thus far discharged it, and in the hearts that feel the obligation. [Loud applause.] I am, therefore, obliged, instead of pursuing details as to what will be the better course for the voters in reliance upon the administration of this question, to meet at once what includes the whole. Is it safe for the people of the United States to entrust to the Democratic Party,—[Cries of "No, no."]—organized and constituted as it is, led by the candidate that they propose, for your suffrages, with the record of the party constituted as it now is, and of the candidate during the struggles of the war, during the antecedent steps that led to it, during the process or pacification that has followed it—is it wise to trust it to them at all? [Cries of "No, no."] And I mean by that not whether the nicest wisdom would so determine, but I mean whether, if you trust what has been gained by so much blood sacrificed and so much treasure devoted, if you trust that and lose it, when will you ever have blood or treasure to save your country again? [Applause.] Now, there might be a Democratic Party that would include a majority of the thoughtful and honest citizens of the Northern States, led by a candidate who, notwithstanding party prepossessions, had leaped into the conflict of the country and sided himself with the loyal people to suppress the rebellion, but there might be economic issues, problems of finance, problems of administration, that by a measuring class, or that by a large volume of superiority, the people of the United States would trust to that Democratic Party thus constituted and thus made. I am discussing no abstract proposition I am describing no abstract party; I am not saying a word against the thousands and thousands of Democratic soldiers that fought on our side. [Applause.] The thousands and thousands of Democratic voters that voted on our side, [Applause,] and who for ought I know, may be all honestly and patriotically in their judgment, voting here and there, and now and then, with the Democratic Party, the party to which they were allied by birth or by habit. I am talking about a Democratic Party made up in its preponderance, of the soldiers, so far as there are soldiers in it, that voted against the country, and of voters in the mass who voted against the country, and did not help by voice, or word, or support, the maintenance of the great institutions of liberty, the sustenance of the nation, [applause,] and I say that when the people that have gone through these labors, toils, and sacrifices, are by their own vote to determine whether they will reinvest with power the Democratic Party, that, in its constitution and its leadership, is in my judgment wholly undistinguishable in principle or in make-up, from the party that we expelled from power, we are proposing a movement of this people that is intolerable to their self-respect, incompatible with the safety of the country, inconsistent with the maintenance of the Constitution. [Great applause.] It was thought to be a very good lesson of our war, and one that would not be forgotten, that men would fight as they voted; that if the mass of this people were determined that Abraham Lincoln should be President, [Applause,] they would fight until he was President *of the whole United States* to which they chose him [applause] and they did it. Now, the cool proposition on behalf of the Democracy is made to us that although we would fight as we voted, we won't vote as we fought. [Applause.] Well, gentlemen, we if won't vote as we fought, we will have some reason for changing our vote. We will understand what the issue is, and if, understanding that issue, we make up our minds that we will surrender our character, our conduct, our hopes, our future, why, we will do it, and on good reason; but we won't do it on any such foolish reason as that the Republican Administrations have shown eccentricities, shortcomings, blunders, or faults. It is too narrow an inspection of a house to find these blemishes and then determine to burn it down. [Applause.] Well, now, is the Democratic Party, as now constituted, and as now led, substantially identical with the Democratic Party as constituted and as led when James Buchanan was President and a solid South and a fragmentary North upheld him. Why, where is the difference? I don't think you could search the record of a statesman of the Democratic Party and find a closer analogy between his opinions as declared by himself and the opinions which led the Southern people into the folly of armed resistance to the Government and exposed the Northern people to the toils and labors and sacrifices of its armed maintenance, so close as those between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Buchanan. [Applause.]

There are no cerements of the grave about him, but that only proves that it is not Buchanan himself. [Laughter.] There is the same halting between two purposes—the same letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would;" the same imbecility to suppress the rebellion, although you might lament with a flood of tears. Ah, gentlemen, there is the same odor of denationality about him. [Laughter.]

RESISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Now, the whole question whether the South could measure their strength and ours, would fly to arms against the Government, was to be solved in their judgment by the question whether the Government would fly to arms against them, and the turning point was by the Democratic Party saying that there was no license in the Constitution to do so, and that the moment a military rebellion took place that was the end of the Union. Well, gentlemen, a military organization—a military threat—is a very easy mode of overcoming the strength of a great people. But the Republican North—did I say the Republican North?—no, the loyal North led by Republicans [applause] determined that the question of whether military rebellion against the Government of the United States could be suppressed, turned upon the question whether the resolution, the courage, and the patriotism of the organized loyalty of the country was stronger than what Gov. Tilden calls the organized rebellion of the country. [Applause.] Well, they tried that, and we proved that we were right. As was said by a lawyer to a client who came to consult him about his brother, and asked him whether he could be put in jail on such a cause of action. "No," said the lawyer, "he cannot." "Well, but," said the brother, "he is; he is in jail now." [Laughter.] Now, whether we did it constitutionally or unconstitutionally, we did it, [applause] and judgment has been entered, and now an appeal is taken; and the Democratic Party, submitting in arms, now says that it is going to show that all that was unconstitutional, and that the consequences of that correction of the law of this land, you gentlemen can judge as well as I, if you are fools enough to have the correction made. [Applause.] I think the judgment we have got is a good one for us, and we will hold on to it. [Applause.] Now, I have said—for I will be guilty of no injustice and no confusion to Gov. Tilden—that the turning point was whether the loyal people of the country would find means, right, authority, and power to suppress that rebellion, and the question whether the South should be urged on to the fatal and irrevocable step of military resistance, was to be settled by the attitude of their apparent allies at the North, in anticipation of the election of Lincoln, and during the period between his election and his inauguration.

Now, I would like to have you understand what the Southern doctrine about this Constitution of ours is. Away back in 1798 Southerners undertook to determine a doctrine by which the Union should last as long as they wanted it, and end when they had sucked it dry. [Laughter.] And this is the doctrine that, as in all other cases of compact, parties having no common judge each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of any infraction as of the mode and measure of redress; and that nullification by these sovereignties—that is the States—of all unauthorized acts done under the color of this instrument is the rightful remedy. Well, under the instruction of that doctrine thus prepared, at the end of a generation, they thought they would try it on and nullify on the tariff question. And now let me show you the advantage of having a Democratic President having the views of the Constitution that concur with ours and with those of the energetic mass of the people of the United States, and their triumphant maintenance of the country against the largest rebellion that the world ever saw, [applause,] because of the Democratic doctrine—that the means were found to nip that rebellion in the bud, without its ruffling a hair, or increasing the debt, or sacrificing a life; let us see, then, what might have been done when the rebellion broke out had the incumbent in the Presidential chair had been Andrew Jackson. Now, he is a good Democrat. I never belonged to his party, but he was as loyal to this country as any man who ever lived in it. [Applause.] Now, he says, I have read you the resolution of 1798, and I will bring this down to modern times. "The Constitution of the United States then forms a government, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any other manner, its character is the same. However it got to be a government, it is one, and it is not dissoluble at will. And, now, supposing the cannon had sent this exhortation to the people that were hurrying to fight against their Government. This is the exhortation which General Jackson addressed to the people of the South. Tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all. Declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled Banner of your country shall float over you. [Applause.] That you will not be stigmatized when dead and dishonored and scorned while you live as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country. [Applause.] Its destroyers you cannot be. [Applause.] You may disturb its peace. You may interrupt the course of its prosperity. You may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder." [Loud applause.] Away, then, with the notion that we Republicans draw a distinction between Democrats and ourselves in loyalty, in courage, in determination. No, we draw a distinction between the Democrats that are loyal, courageous, and firm, and the Democrats that are disloyal, timid, and base, [applause] and that is a distinction that so long as this is a free country I propose to draw, [applause] and if the Democrats don't like it they cannot like it worse than they liked that exhortation of Jackson. [Laughter,] for I cannot beat that if I were to try all night. [Laughter.] Well, let us see now, [Referring to manuscript.] The Democrats have got down to the year 1852. We cannot complain that that is as remote as 1798. "That the Democratic Party"—this was the resolution at their convention—will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, [laughter,] and in the report of Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import." Well, what enormous courage. [Laughter.] Carry out those resolutions in their meaning and import. That is, if the first gun was fired they would all run away. [Laughter.] Well, now, Buchanan came along [laughter,] four years afterward, and lasted until 1860 [laughter,] and he announced from the Presidential chair his views about this resistance to the Government of the United States that Jackson had expressed his opinions about thirty years before. See whether it sounds like Jackson, and when you have seen that, I will ask you to see whether it sounds like Tilden. [Laughter.] "The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has withdrawn, from the confederacy, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, nor to any other department of the Federal Government." [Laughter.] And he was too consistent a statesman to issue an exhortation in the language of Andrew Jackson, denouncing with thunders of vengeance people who only did what they had a right to do. [Laughter.] Now, Black, then a learned lawyer, and now a learned lawyer, in strict adherence to the Democratic Party, became Attorney General, and he says: "If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must perish—utterly perish—at the moment when Congress shall arm one portion of the people against another." [Laughter.] So, the moment we flew to arms to defend the country the Union should perish—so Black thought—"for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the essence of its proper constitutional functions." [Laughter.] Well, I don't know what its proper constitutional functions would have been while the whole Southern country was in revolt, and firing guns at it. Probably it would have been taxing the people of the North, and collecting nothing from the South.

TILDEN'S OPINIONS ON THE QUESTION.

Now, we will see about Gov. Tilden, [laughter,] whether he reminds you of Buchanan or of Jackson—[laughter]—whether his constitutional opinions are like Buchanan's or are like Jackson's. On the 26th day of October, 1860, at precisely the same stage in the Presidential canvass that we stand at now, Gov. Tilden, then a private person, but of great credit as a doctor of laws of the Democracy—[laughter]—wrote this letter, wrote it in the very stress of the incipient rebellion; wrote it as he thought it would paralyze the North and make the South triumphant, and wrote it as he wishes now he hadn't, [laughter;] but yet he has not changed a hair of his opinions—not one. Speaking of the States, he said: "Each is organized into States"—that is, the opposing parties—"with complete Governments, holding the purse and wielding the sword, and they are held together only by a compact of confederation." Now, doesn't that sound like Buchanan? [Laughter.] Buchanan did not write his Message that I have read here until thirty days after this letter of Tilden; so Tilden is not the plagiarist; he set the copy. [Laughter.]

"The single, slender conventional tie which holds in confederation has no strength compared with the compacted intertwining fibres which bind the atoms of human society into one formation of national growth."

Now, what an admirable piece of rhetoric that is. [Laughter.] If rhetoric could have allayed the Southern ambition this would have done it. Only think of the South relapsed back into the compacted fibres—[laughter]—which bind the atoms of human society into one formation of national growth! [Great laughter.] Well, they compacted their fibres and united their atoms in the form of squadrons and regiments and all that, which is not exactly a natural growth of a peaceful and civilized community. [Laughter.] Now, "our fathers," he said, "have made our Constitution, and they recognized no right of constitutional secession, but they left revolution organized whenever it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion." Now, wasn't that an admirable doctrine? [Laughter.] "They caused us to depend in a great measure upon the public opinion of the State in order to maintain a confederated Union. They intended to make it necessary for us, in every reasonable extent, to respect that public opinion." And now we come to the idea that strangled poor Mr. Buchanan: "And especially is this true of a compact of confederation between the States, where there can be no common arbiter invested with authorities and powers equally capable with those which courts possess between individuals for determining and imposing a just construction and execution of the indictment." And now, in order to show that we Republicans did not, even in Mr. Tilden's estimate of us, hold these views, he says—and he says it with regret: "But I cannot fail to see, in the mind of every second man I meet among the Republicans, the prevalence of ideas upon which it is impracticable to administer a confederate Government. [Laughter.] Now, was not that hard on us that we could not see the way in which the Government was to stand, if it depended on the public opinion of South Carolina, and if these organized revolutions existed and there was no right and no power on the part of loyal communities to put it down? While Gov. Tilden was turning his attention to the organized forces of rebellion in disloyal States, some of us turned our attention to the manifest and noble opportunities which organized loyalty in the other States. [Applause.] And it is quite clear that, if you get the patriotism and the courage and the wisdom of a majority, say of the State of New-York, in favor of blows to maintain the Government, then you have got an organized loyalty of the State of New-York that fights with its whole power, and counts against the organized revolution of South Carolina. [Applause.] Ah! but, gentlemen, there was the trying point; there was the question; and Gov. Tilden laid his finger on the very marrow of it to say to the Democrats of New-York, "Touch not with one finger the unholy effort to use force to maintain the Government." And if we had not found a great many Democrats who looked at things as Jackson did, and not as Buchanan and Tilden did, we never should have had the organized loyalty of the State of New-York, but it would have counted on the side of organized revolution. [Applause.] I was one of five men that, on Tuesday after the firing on Sumter, met in a private office in Pine street to feel the pulse of this people and to rouse them and call a meeting; and we did not know whether we dared do it, lest the fewness of the number should be counted and the game should be lost. And then we did not dare to take the Academy of Music for fear our shrunken column would display the bareness of the patriotism in New-York. But by Saturday the 19th we determined that there was no place that could hold the loyal people—the organized loyalty of New-York. [Great applause.] And on the 19th of April we had 100,000 men there, and there would have been 100,001 if Gov. Tilden had been there. [Laughter.] There were 99,999 without Fernando Wood, [laughter,] and he *was* there. We went on; we appointed a Committee of Safety; we actually manned steamers and raised regiments in our own name, with our own funds, and without the power of taxation, [applause,] and we fought it out on that line on our construction of the Constitution, [applause,] on Jackson's construction of the Constitution. [Renewed applause.] And we have not hesitated to denounce anybody and everybody that thought or wished, or felt on the other side, as Jackson denounced those people. [Prolonged applause.] Now, gentlemen, I have never seen any retraction of these political opinions on the part of Gov. Tilden; I have never seen any retraction of those political opinions on the part of the "Solid South." But if I get the Solid South wishing to dissolve the Union either for interest or hatred, I don't think I have got a very strong barrier against it in their opinions backed by Samuel J. Tilden, [Applause.] If Attorney General Black should be recalled to that office I don't think you would get any very serviceable law to uphold this Government, for he has not changed that opinion.

THE SOUTHERN DEBT.

Now, what have they said in their own behalf on all this trouble about a great aggregation of debt; about the claims of the South; that the debts be paid all around; that losses ought to be borne; that bygones ought to be bygones, and that all matters ought to be settled by putting us on an equality of common ruin, I suppose. [Applause.] Gov. Seymour—and it is the most extraordinary recommendation for a party that is seeking the favor of the suffrages of the citizens of the Republic against the opposite party. Gov. Seymour beseeches his countrymen to confide the executive branch of the Government to the Democratic candidate, because if he undertakes to carry out his principles the Republican Senate will prevent him! [Laughter.] As to Gov. Tilden, he says in his last letter that if the Democratic Congress of his party undertakes to do these things he will veto them. [Laughter.] Well, I understand how you might choose Gen. Jackson because he would veto a bank that the Whigs were for; but I never heard of choosing a President to veto a measure that his party were in favor of. [Laughter.] Indeed, gentlemen, it seems to me as if this Democratic Party, as it comes mincing up to gain the favor of the American people, relies for grace both in its contour and its drapery upon the same thing that our modern ladies' dresses do—the "pull-back." [Great laughter.] And if the "pull-back" should break, as I never knew what would happen to a lady I cannot tell what would happen to them. [Prolonged laughter.] I remember many years ago to have seen a story told by the Ettrick Shepherd in *Blackwood's Magazine* of a couple of brave Scotchmen who went out boar-hunting, but their point was not so much the prowess of overmastering the savage boars themselves as of getting into their dens and securing the succulent and savory food of the young; and one of them went into the den where he heard the squealing of a litter of young boars, and left his companion Sawney outside to look after the old boar if he should come along. Well, Sawney was brave, but his gun missed fire, and the boar dodged him and got into the opening of the den, but Sawney, with great presence of mind and great strength of body, seized hold of the boar's tail and twisted it around both his hands, bracing his feet against the side of the den. Well, his companion inside, found the light darkened, and called out, "Sawney, Sawney, what stops the light?" Sawney was a man of few words, and had no strength to waste in explanations, but he says, "If the tail breaks you will find out." [Laughter.] Now, I cannot be any more explicit than Sawney was, but I am inclined to think on Gov. Tilden's letter that, if the veto breaks, you will find out what is the matter. Well, now, a boar's tail was never made except for the light and fantastic play—[laughter]—to keep the flies off—[laughter]—and a veto was never made for the hard work of carrying on a Government; and I think that the veto will break, or if it does not, that the resolute and set purpose of the men of strong convictions and strong passions that are to fill Congress with a united South, will break the President if they cannot break the veto. [Applause.] At any rate there is nothing in that story of the Ettrick Shepherd that that encourages us to choose Mr. Tilden President of the United States. [Laughter.] Now, Gov. Tilden won't change these political opinions; they are bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. He would no more change those opinions than I would change mine, [applause,] who hold that the offspring of our revolution of 1776 was not a litter of feeble States having no tie but that which was severed when they parted from the mother country. [Applause.] I believe that there was then born a mighty and puissant nation, the United States of America, [applause] by the grace of God, free and independent of all the world, including South Carolina. [Great applause.]

WHAT WILL MR. TILDEN DO?

Now, about the ability of people to keep these promises when a party differs from him. See what he thought in this letter about President Lincoln, of whom we all have a very good opinion—had it in life, and we revere his memory as second only to that of Washington. [Applause.]

What will Mr. Tilden do? Can he be expected, as President, to understand the state of things in any other sense than that of his own partisan policy? Can he avoid the attempt to maintain the power of his party by the same means which will have acquired it? Can he emancipate himself from the dominion of the ideas, associations, and influences which will have accompanied him in his rise to power? Well, now, Gov. Tilden certainly would not expect the American people to give him credit for changing his views or defeating his party. That he—speaking in entire good faith, and with entire respect for President Lincoln and the Republican Party—said would be impossible for Mr. Lincoln to do. Then let me give you the advice he gave to people at the stage of the matter that we are now in; for I shall only need to alter the names of the persons spoken of to inculcate the injunction. He thus exhorts his countrymen: "Elect Lincoln and we invite those perils which we cannot measure. We attempt in vain to conquer the submission of the South to an impracticable and an intolerable policy. Our only hope must be that as President he will abandon the creed, the principles, and pledges on which he will have been elected. Defeat Lincoln and all our great interests and hopes are unquestionably safe." Now I will read it: "Elect Tilden, and we invite those perils which we cannot measure. We attempt in vain to conquer the submission of the South to an impracticable and intolerable policy," to wit: the impracticable policy of making them obey the laws of the United States. "Our only hope must be that as President Mr. Tilden will abandon, the creed, the principles and pledges on which he will have been elected. [Laughter.] Defeat Tilden and all our great interests and hopes are unquestionably safe." [Applause and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, we Republicans made a record and we incurred the hatred of a great many of our countrymen, and we were scorned and derided by the public opinions of many aristocratic classes in foreign society. We triumphed, and everybody recognized the power of this country, its strength, knew that it was a nation and had as much power to keep up its nationality as God had ever given to a nation in the world. [Applause.] Now they ask us—the same men that have demonstrated this—to bring back the same people and the same President that we expelled, defeated, and defied. A nation never did that, a nation never will do that. True that the English nation recalled the Stuarts, and bore a shameful penance for twenty years for doing so. But then it was the Army and the aristocracy that recalled them, and not the Puritans and the Commonwealth men. [Applause.] They

did not vote that the Stuarts should come back. Human nature is the same. Whatever credit you may give to President Tilden, as he seeks to be, for purposes and for character, he cannot do what the party in Congress won't allow him to do. It will be in vain that he says: "I came in by the votes of many excellent Republicans, who trusted that bygones were to be bygones, and nobody was to be disturbed, for I told them so in a letter, [laughter,] and now you are raising the old storm over their heads." "What do we care for that!" they will say. "Were not our heads bowed to the Republican storm for years under what you have described as an unconstitutional coercion of a State that would snap the feeble tie of confederation, and aggregate itself in atoms according to natural growth!" [Laughter.] What did the Stuarts do? Brought in by people tired of the Puritan rule; Cromwell dead—Cromwell, that stood to England as Lincoln stands to America—[loud applause]—Cromwell, by the universal consent of the present generation of Englishmen the greatest ruler that ever wielded the power of England since Alfred—Cromwell dead! Cromwell dead! and feeble councils of Presbyterians that were not Puritans and of an Army that was neither Republican nor Royalist, at length brought back the Stuarts; and Charles had promised that when he came back bygones should be bygones, and religious toleration should prevail, and nothing but peace and happiness should reign in merry England. But what was the result? On his return the Parliament was crowded with Tories, and Courtiers, and Royalists, and Macaulay, in a few words sums up what came of the King's words, and of bygones being bygones. "The King, therefore, made a feeble attempt to restrain the intolerant zeal of the House of Commons, but that House was under the influence of far deeper convictions, and far stronger passions than his own. After a faint struggle he yielded, and passed with a show of alacrity a series of odious acts against the Separatists," and so on, the Commonwealth men, and the godly men, and the Ironside Regiment, and all the stout defenders of civil liberty and religious freedom in England were ground under the heels of the restored Stuarts. And Cromwell—the dead Cromwell—was exhumed, his head cut off by the executioner and displayed over Westminster Hall, the home of justice in England—that head—the greatest in England while alive, and the most terrible lesson to all feeble lovers of liberty that liked to bring back the foe that they have banished. [Applause.] Now the manners of the time have changed in England and here. Such revolting barbarity will never be practiced; but the scorn, the undying contempt, which the banished slave power will deal out to us loyal people if, after having had the courage, the purpose, and the fortune to rescue the country from them, we by our willing vote, having the question in our own hands, decide to let them back. The old parliamentary doggerel describes all the wisdom and prudence of the situation:

"Methinks I hear a lion in the lobby roar—
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we close the door;
And keep him out, or let him in,
And take our chance to get him out again?"

[Laughter.]

Well, gentlemen, I think you have concluded that I don't consider that either the public credit, the public faith, the public fame, the public peace, the public government, the public people of the United States of America would be as safe under Tilden as they would be under Hayes. I answer these merchants and bankers in the gross. That is my opinion of the prudent choice between the two. [Applause.]

I cannot occupy your attention to-night into the late hours, [Cries of "Go on, go on,"] with all the details by which, if not an absolute drowning of the public credit, a continual threat of that drowning would infest our securities in all the markets of the world. But I will put it broad and clear that a people that by the suffrage having had the courage of their opinions of the Constitution, and having differed from Buchanan and agreed with Jackson, and fought it out on that line, [applause,] and then vote back a President that agrees with Buchanan and meets the denunciation of scorn that Jackson would shower upon him were he alive—[Great applause.]—that nation loses stability of purpose, courage in civil matters, prudence in affairs of State, and although fighting brings out the great qualities of a nation, fighting don't improve the price of its bonds. [Applause.] Well, Gov. Tilden can not be made President of the United States [cries of "No, never; no copperheads"] in any view of the canvass, without the vote of the State of New-York. He cannot carry the vote of the State of New-York unless by the vote of the people of the City of New-York and its neighborhood, and you, citizens of New-York, not only now wield that power of opinion that belongs to your wealth, your intelligence, your enterprise, your connection with the industry and the prosperity of all the land, but you have got the actual hold of the power itself, and as you determine and as you act from now onward to the 7th of November, at sundown, will the determination be whether this City will throw such a majority as overcomes the vast preponderance in the rural portions of the State. [Applause.] I speak as to wise men—Vote for Tilden, if you please, but vote knowing what will happen, and what you are doing and will have done.

I have never thought it possible that my countrymen, with the issue developed before them in time, could ever reproduce the phantom of Buchanan's likeness in the Presidential chair. [Laughter.] It may be that on the 14th of April next, the anniversary of the firing at Sumter, and the anniversary of the murder of Lincoln, Gov. Tilden may, by the voice of a free people, be its great Chief Magistrate; but I will not believe it beforehand, and I shall never have occasion to believe it afterward. [Laughter.] It may be, but I don't believe it, that the people of this country, with this record of the political opinions of Mr. Tilden, and this record of the party that is behind him pressing him on your suffrages, may clothe him with the purple of their powers—may put the golden chain of their public favor about his neck, and may applaud him as the man whom the people delighted to honor; but I don't believe they will; and if they do, the depth and measure of their repentance it is not worth while now to insist upon.

MR. EVARTS INVITED TO SPEAK IN BROOKLYN.

The following invitation was sent last evening to Evarts:

Hon. William M. Evarts:

DEAR SIR: Encouraged by your acceptance of an invitation to speak to the people of New-York City on the great issues of the day, we, the undersigned citizens of Brooklyn, do most respectfully ask that you address a similar meeting of our citizens to be held at the Rink on next Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Recognizing the fact that you enjoy the confidence of your fellow-citizens to a greater extent perhaps than any other private American citizen, we cannot well overestimate the extent and influence of your counsel and advice on the issues now before the American people, and hope you will do us the honor of accepting our invitation.

F. A. Shroeder,	John F. Henry,
Edward Annan,	Thomas S. Glover,
W. W. Goodrich,	Philander Stevens,
S. B. Dutcher,	William T. Buckley,
F. E. Dana,	Thomas M. Andrews,
Samuel Duncan,	Hamilton, Pratt & Co.,
T. C. Cronin,	Cyrus B. Bostwick,
John W. Harman,	William Van O'Linda,
W. G. Budington, M. D.,	Alva Oatman,
J. M. Boo,	Daniel O. Tatum,
John French,	William Berri's Sons,
Richardson & Boynton,	Charles Storrs,
William H. Lyon,	Samuel McLean,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,	Dwight Johnson,
Ripley Ropes,	George L. Nicols,
Alexander Forman,	Stephen Crowell,
F. Woodruff,	S. B. Chittenden,
W. L. B. Steers,	Bryan H. Smith,
Samuel Booth,	Augustus Storrs,
J. B. Hutchinson,	Joseph F. Knapp,
George J. Stockwell,	John R. Hegeman,
Haselhurst & Brother,	Henry Haight,
E. Packard & Co.,	Charles L. Norton,
Hamlin Blake,	Richard Olmer,
F. D. Blake,	John A. Clussman,
William M. Robbins,	Darwin R. James,
Hazen, Whitney, Todd & Co	R. S. Bussing,
Mills & Gibb,	A. B. Richardson,
R. C. Ward,	H. W. Beecher,
Henry Collins,	Lucien Birdsey,
A. H. Van Ingen,	A. S. Barnes,
A. R. Benedict,	A. C. Barnes,
T. M. Spelman,	Benjamin H. Baylis,
J. Q. A. Butler,	F. M. Edgerton,
John Truslow,	Israel A. Barker,
John B. Thomas,	A. J. G. Hodenpyl.
A. B. Thorn,	

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Grenada, Miss., says a fire at that place Tuesday night destroyed sixteen business houses on the west side of the square and on the west side of Greene street. The buildings destroyed were principally frame. Among them were Snyder's Bank, the Post Office, and Lake's grocery.

The old Methodist church on Pleasant street, in Malden, Mass., was burned yesterday. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Insured for $10,500, which will probably cover the loss.

The works of the Buffalo Hardware Company were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $30,000; insured for $17,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A one-story frame building at No. 526 West Thirtieth street, owned by Alexander Caruth, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $1,000; not insured.

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were announced for loss of personal effects and wages: Case No 1,725, Henry Bauer, San Francisco, $550; No. 1,729, Henry Bauer, San Francisco, $400; No. 1,730, Octavio Calzado, New-York City, $550; No. 1,731, James H. Hammond, Baltimore, $150; No. 1,756, Benjamin A. Certbill, Millsbridge, Me., $375; No. 1,788, John Suedeker, Brooklyn, $150; No. 1,789, Philip Deroy, New-York, $450; No. 1,604, Charles T. Bonney, New-Bedford, Mass., $330; No. 1,741, Francis Sauer, et al., New Orleans, for loss of merchandise by the Electric Spark by the Florida, July 10, 1864, $420 65; Case No. 1,760, Charles Espenan, New Orleans, for loss of same, $5,128 95. The calling of the calendar will commence to-morrow with Case No. 1,614.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OUTLOOK IN DAUPHIN COUNTY AND ELSEWHERE—CONGRESSIONAL ANTICIPATIONS—GAINS EXPECTED IN MOST OF THE CENTRAL COUNTIES—BETWEEN 20,000 AND 40,000 MAJORITY FOR GOV. HAYES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

The Republican prospects in Pennsylvania are improving every day, and the condition of affairs in the interior of the State seems better on a near examination than when viewed from Philadelphia. Harrisburg itself, and Dauphin County, may not do any better than last year, though there is no disaffection here which will cause any Republican losses. John W. Killinger is nominated for Congress in this district, which has long been represented by Mr. John B. Packer, son-in-law of Senator Cameron, who has been an able and popular member. Mr. Killinger was Representative of a district which, in the changes of 1871, was partly absorbed into this one, and he therefore has experience and will be a good Representative. He is sure of election.

The central part of Pennsylvania is, as a whole, Democratic. But there are some very strong Republican counties lying contiguous to some of the most benighted Democratic regions of the State. There is Lancaster County, for example, the old district of Thad Stevens, which may be expected to give a Republican majority of not less than six thousand, while Berks, adjoining, will give even a greater majority for the Democrats. The latest information from the former county shows the certainty of a very full Republican vote, and, in consequence, large gains. As a class the religious denomination of Mennonites seldom vote or take any interest in an election, but this year they will all be out on election day, and when they vote it is for the Republican ticket. Then there are a great number of wealthy farmers in the county who do not trouble themselves to go to the polls, even when a Governor is to be chosen. But they are now alarmed about the safety of their large investments in Government bonds, and they will be active and alert until they have voted for Hayes. Some four thousand more votes have been registered than were given to Hartranft in the county last year. There may be a majority of 7,000 or upward, though that is a pretty large figure. The Democrats have been claiming that Berks would give Tilden from 8,000 to 9,000 majority, but that hope, if it was anything more than a boast, has been "nipped in the bud" by the seizure of forged tax receipts. Berks will this year probably something more than offset Lancaster, though formerly they were always nearly even in their votes. Hiester Clymer will be re-elected in Berks and A. Herr Smith in Lancaster. In York County the Democrats have been claiming 5,000. The information now is that 2,800 or 3,000 is a large allowance. They will make no gains on last year.

Adams County, adjoining York, is Democratic, but will not give any Democratic gains on last year. In Cumberland County the Republicans will gain something. Except in the counties mentioned, there will be Republican gains of more or less magnitude in all the central counties. Possibly Lycoming and the other lumber counties along the west branch of the Susquehanna should be excepted, though the feeling in that region is that there will be some gains. In Lycoming the Republicans hope to succeed in electing their ticket. The best and latest information here is to the effect that the counties east of the Alleghany summit will do quite as well as last year, and excluding Philadelphia, will give a small or perhaps no majority for Tilden. This leaves the majority for Hayes in the State dependent on the result in the counties west of the mountains and in Philadelphia. Of the counties west there are the most encouraging accounts. I learn from a Pittsburg gentleman that the Republican majority in Allegheny County will not be less than 6,000. Some of the Republicans claim that it will reach 9,000. Now, the county is quite able to give the latter number, but the estimates of the State Committee, made within the bounds of absolute safety, place the majority at only 3,000. By the most moderate estimate, Hayes will get a majority of 20,000 in the State. But, by the most recent indications of improvement, he seems quite likely to have between 30,000 and 40,000. The tide has now fairly set for his election, and it cannot be turned. Among the very strong influences now operating here is the position taken by the New-York business men in their address. It is much talked about, and among the mercantile classes is causing a thoughtful examination of financial prospects. I met yesterday a man from the West who does a business of some millions annually in New-York for the firm of which he is the principal member. He had just returned from New-York, where he had been two days, and he informed me that in his communications with a large number of old Democrats he discovered they were much disturbed, and that many of them intend to vote for Hayes or else not vote at all. Reports of the same feeling among business men are brought from Pittsburg and other places in the West.

J. E. C.

HARTFORD'S CAPITALISTS ACTIVE.

A CALL FOR A GRAND HAYES AND WHEELER MEETING ISSUED—SIGNATURES OF BUSINESS MEN ATTACHED REPRESENTING ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 1.—Following the lead of the prominent capitalists of New-York and elsewhere, the foremost business men and corporations of Hartford have united in a call for a public meeting to give an expression in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler in the interest of peace and prosperity. The call is signed by the officers of the largest moneyed corporations in Hartford, among which are the following names: James Goodwin, President Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lucius J. Hendee, President Ætna Fire Insurance Company; Henry Kellogg, President Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; James G. Batterson, President Travelers' Insurance Company; T. O. Enders, President Ætna Life Insurance Company; E. B. Watkinson, Treasurer Connecticut Trust Company; Zalmon A. Storrs, Treasurer Pratt Street Savings Bank; R. E. Day, President Security Company; J. D. Browne, Secretary Hartford Fire Insurance Company; J. B. Bunce, Vice President Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company; James Nichols, Secretary National Fire Insurance Company; C. H. Brainerd, President State Bank; J. C. Tracy, President Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; M. G. Buckeley, President United States Trust Company; T. W. Russell, President Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. In addition are the signatures of the officers of the various banking institutions and of the heaviest capitalists and business men, including Cheney Brothers, Calvin Day, Root & Childs, E. H. Owen, Austin Dunham & Son; Case, Lockwood & Brainerd, and very many others. The capital represented by these business and personal interests is enormous in the aggregate. There are over ninety-three millions of life insurance assets; nearly forty millions in business and individual investments; more than thirteen millions of fire insurance capital, and nearly eight millions in banking, making a grand total of over one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RULED BY SENATOR W. H. BARNUM—HOW THE PURITY OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IS CORRUPTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much surprise is often expressed that so large a portion of the people of Connecticut should vote the Democratic ticket and send two "Copperhead" Senators to represent them in the Senate. It may be accounted for when it is remembered that Senator W. H. Barnum is President of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, a corporation which he rules with absolute power. He has appointed all the officers, from Superintendent down to trackmen, because they vote the Democratic ticket rather than for their fitness for their positions. He cannot be ousted from the Presidency of the company, although his administration of its affairs has been disastrous, because he controls Mr. Burr, the town agent of Hartford, who votes the stock of that town at all the meetings of stockholders, $750,000 in one vote, which invariably elects the Barnum ticket. Mr. Barnum is also President of the Housatonic Railroad, and controls its policy; his friends fill all the offices. W. D. Bishop, another life-long Democrat, is President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, and also controls the Naugatuck Railroad and the Shore Line Railroad. He is an intimate personal friend of Barnum, and also of Chapin, of Springfield, also a Democrat and President of the Boston and Albany Railroad. These great corporations have a vast influence in corrupting the purity of the elective franchise in Connecticut, and can always sway vast bodies of needy men to vote as they dictate. Their plans are secretly made and quietly executed by the aid of unlimited financial resources.

A CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND MASS-MEETINGS IN RED BANK—A TELLING SPEECH BY GEN. KILPATRICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RED BANK, Nov. 1.—The grandest mass-meeting ever held in this part of New-Jersey took place here to-day. Gen. Kilpatrick, the orator, was received by 100 ladies on horseback, with gentlemen escorts; hundreds of cavalrymen were in line, and the procession of carriages, clubs, boats, and full-rigged vessels full of ladies, was over four miles long. It is estimated that fully eight thousand people were present. Eleven years ago Gen. Kilpatrick spoke at this place in joint discussion with Hon. A. J. Rodgers. The people remembered him, and came miles and miles to hear him. Hundreds of Democrats were present, and all say that such a speech has never been heard in Monmouth County, convincing Democrats and firing the Republicans with enthusiasm. A grand evening meeting was held, which was addressed by Mr. Labroke, of Maine.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN A DEMOCRATIC STRONG-HOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWTOWN, Nov. 1.—The largest assemblage of the voters of Sussex County during the campaign met here to-day in the interest of Hayes and Wheeler. A more orderly and respectable gathering was never convened in the county, and the enthusiasm manifested surpassed anything we have ever seen in this Democratic stronghold. Speeches were delivered by Hon. William Bross, Gen. Thomas W. Conway, and Prof. John M. Langston. Conway and Langston spoke for three hours in the open air and held the hosts in earnest attention. The Democratic leaders look sour and disappointed and may well fear that even old Sussex cannot do much for the Tilden Reform.

RATIFYING THE TICKET.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A SOUND CODE OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A grand mass meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Assembly District was held last evening at the corner of Seventieth street and the Boulevard, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican National, State, and local nominations. During the progress of the in-door meeting, at which Mr. Andrew Bleakley presided, the Boys in Blue of the district, after their parade, assembled in the square opposite the building, where they were addressed by Prof. Hunt. The Secretary of the in-door meeting read the following series of resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

We, the Republicans of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the City and County of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, recognizing the importance of the questions to be decided by the American people on Tuesday next, and believing that the issues are such as are vital to the continuance of good government and public morality, national prosperity and individual happiness, are hereby

Resolved, That we affirm our belief in the great principle announced by the immortal Lincoln, illustrated in his life, and made glorious in his death, that Republican Government is not a failure; that we reaffirm our allegiance to the Republican Party, our fidelity to the principles advocated by it, and our determination to make those principles coextensive with American institutions and laws; that we point with pride to the abolition of slavery, to the enfranchisement of millions of Americans heretofore held in bondage; to the crushing out of armed rebellion and the restoration of the reign of law; to the successful solution of the great questions growing out of the war; to the enforcement of the national authority over territory in rebellion thereto; to the confidence created among foreign nations in our national honor and integrity; to the peace and prosperity that have followed the strife of armies; and to it, for the perpetuation of these principles, we shall rally to the support of Rutherford B. Hayes, William A. Wheeler, Edwin D. Morgan, and John A. Dix, all gentlemen of acknowledged ability, unimpeachable records, and fitting candidates for the suffrages of the people.

Alderman Henry E. Howland was then introduced, and delivered an effective speech, in which he contrasted the records of the two parties and their respective nominees, and exposed the hollowness of the Reform pretensions of the Democratic presidential candidate. The speech was followed by a stirring address from Mr. George W. da Cunha, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District. The meeting adjourned soon afterward amid general enthusiasm.

GEN. WOODFORD ADDRESSES AN IMMENSE MEETING OF ALLEGANY COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WELLSVILLE, Nov. 1.—The largest meeting ever held in this town, which is the largest in Allegany County, was held to-day at the wigwam. No such gathering has ever been seen here. The side of the wigwam had to be torn out, so that the people who crowded outside unable to get in could hear. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was the sole speaker, and he held the attention of the audience for two hours with one of his most eloquent and convincing speeches. He treated of the money question in his logical and masterly way, and, as there are three hundred Cooper votes hereabout, he is known to have done much good. He spoke also on the reform and Southern questions. In conclusion, he assured his hearers that the frauds in New York are to be squelched, a fact over which the country voters are greatly excited.

Mr. Woodford's reception was of the most flattering kind, and his speech has surely made many Republican voters.

POLITICAL NOTES.

One of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket in Massachusetts having resigned, the State Committee has adopted the nominee of the Prohibition Party. Extremes have met there.

The Secretary of the California Republican State Committee recently wrote: "California will give a majority of at least six thousand for Hayes and Wheeler. I write knowingly. The members of our Central Committee have thoroughly canvassed the field, and know how matters stand."

J. G. Carlisle, a Tildenite candidate for Congress in Kentucky, said in a recent speech: "I deny that the United States is a nation. It is a vicious system that has destroyed sovereign States and oppressed nine millions of people in the South. If a State has no right of secession, she certainly has the right of revolution."

A Missouri paper has this statement: "C. H. Morgan, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, said in a private conversation in McDonald County, that were he a private citizen, and not a candidate, he would frankly admit he would be afraid to trust this Government in the hands of Samuel J. Tilden. But, being a candidate, he would not dare to speak his honest sentiments."

Edwin Porter, Esq., a life-long Democrat, made a speech at Albion on Friday night last in opposition to the election of Tilden to the Presidency. He showed how, since he became Governor, he has labored to make the Democratic Party a Tilden party only; and proved by the records that his boasted reform is a sham and a fraud, and an insult to the intelligence of the working people of the State.

A business man in South Carolina writes: "The Democratic club appointed a 'high-toned' committee to wait on me to tell me how to do business." And further, "I should have voted for a white government in South Carolina, but I say now, incompetent negroes are better than murderers, or those who try in every way to defend and clear them when arrested. They can take the life of a negro as coolly as they would that of a beast."

For other campaign matter see Fifth page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

AN ARMISTICE SIGNED—THE PORTE AGREES TO A TWO MONTHS' CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES—RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM ACCEDED TO.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—There are various reports concerning Turkey's reply in regard to the armistice. Reuter's telegram from Belgrade is as follows: "It is said that Servia has accepted the two months' armistice, which has been agreed to by Turkey, as already announced." The Vienna *Tagblatt* in a special edition publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Belgrade, according to which the Porte is willing to accept an armistice of any length, but demands information beforehand as to the conditions of peace.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, to-day, prints the following very prominently: "We believe the statement that an armistice was signed yesterday to be incorrect. The Russian ultimatum seems to have interrupted arrangements, on the point of completion, when it arrived. In all probability the signature is only delayed."

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch declares the statement fully confirmed that the Porte has agreed to a two months' armistice, with power to renew it for six weeks. The same dispatch reports that Kruschevatz is in flames. The *Post* says, editorially: "We understand that the Russian ultimatum is couched in peremptory terms, and is accompanied by angry language. The Sultan is required to sign an armistice for six weeks or two months, and the Porte is informed that its conduct in continuing hostilities while negotiations are pending is strongly resented."

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade confirms the report that a two months' armistrice has been agreed to. It also states that the levy *en masse* has been countermanded, and the Turks have entered and burned Krushevatz. Whatever may be the result of the negotiations for a permanent peace, Servia will fight no more, and Russian volunteers are not likely to come again to fight for her.

The *Times* in its leading editorial says there is every reason to believe that an armistice is already agreed upon.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, as a proof of how far things had gone before the ultimatum was sent, the Porte, before its receipt, had confidentially informed Abdul Kerim that an armistice was concluded, and hostilities should cease on Nov. 1. The arrival of the ultimatum seemed to surprise Gen. Ignatieff as much as any one. It is reported that a third of the Russian privates, and half of the Russian officers in the Servian Army, have been killed or wounded. A special to the *Daily News* from Paratchin reports that Gen. Tchernayeff is still at that place with Prince Milan.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily New*. and a Constantinople dispatch to the *Telegraph* assert that Turkey's offer of a two month's armistice with a six weeks prolongation, is a counter-proposition to Russia's ultimatum. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says Ignatieff rejected the Porte's offer, and gave the Turks forty-eight hours from Tuesday night to reconsider the matter. He adds that the archives and furniture of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople are being rapidly shipped to Odessa, and the Russian Consuls in Turkey have been ordered to move within reach of the frontiers. The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Belgrade states that great apprehensions are felt in the upper circles of Servian society of internal troubles. A dispatch to the *News*, dated Paris, Wednesday night, says: "It is reported at the Turkish Embassy here that no answer to the ultimatum is expected until Thursday evening. At the French Foreign Office a peaceful solution is confidently expected."

THE WAR IN SERVIA.

A DESCRIPTION OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE—DEFEAT OF THE SERVIAN FORCES—COWARDLY SOLDIERS—MONTENEGRIN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* with Gen. Tchernayeff's Army telegraphs that journal a description of Sunday's battle and the position of affairs afterward. The following are extracts: "The Turks fought with a dogged pertinacity and occasionally with a brilliant dash which claim the highest admiration. The Russians fought hard and stoutly, but then the Russians had borne the brunt of fight after fight in this very position, and as for the Servians, it was not their day. The full weight and significance of the Servians' defeat is not easy to estimate, and it is too early to form an opinion of the loss incurred. We do not know where the troops are, to say nothing of the wounded, many of whom, I fear, will never be brought in. The Deligrad wing of the Army is in a condition of demoralization and at least temporary depression. Gen. Harvotovich, with the right wing, is retiring out of reach of the Turks, and it would be folly for him to offer battle. The Russian officers are leaving. They decline to be massacred for people whom they denounce as destitute of all martial spirit. They have no words to express their contempt and disgust for the pusilanimity of the Servian soldiers. The whole territory in the Morava Valley south of Paratkin is in course of universal evacuation painfully accelerated by incorrect rumors of Sunday's losses, no estimate of which can be formed, because most of the Servian battalions are more or less disintegrated, and nobody can distinguish between killed, wounded, and missing, the latter being stragglers. Many wounded must have been left on the field of battle."

A Ragusa dispatch says: "The Montenegrins are bombarding Podgoritza. The Montenegrin army has penetrated into Albania by way of Medun, cutting the communication between Podgoritza, and it is reported that the Turks have entered Deligrad."

CARDINAL ANTONELLI DYING.

A CONSULTATION OF PHYSICIANS HELD—HIS CASE DECLARED HOPELESS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The often repeated rumor of Cardinal Antonelli's critical condition, which has been again circulated the past day or two, there now seems reason to apprehend is well founded. A Reuter dispatch from Rome says: "Cardinal Antonelli is dangerously ill. The members of the diplomatic body went to the Vatican yesterday to inquire as to his condition." A special dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says: "Cardinal Antonelli is dying. His Holiness, the Pope, on Sunday ordered a consultation of physicians, who declared the Cardinal's case hopeless. His relatives were summoned to his bedside and found him unconscious."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

A GRAT MARITIME CANAL OPENED—THE DEMAND FOR COTTON IN EUROPE—A REVOLUTION IN JAPAN—AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The great maritime canal, connecting this city with the German Ocean, was opened to-day with imposing ceremonies, at which the King, members of the Cabinet, and foreign representatives were present. A grand banquet took place this evening. The city is covered with flags; there is a general illumination to-night, and splendid exhibitions of fire-works are given. The canal is sixteen miles long, and has at the sea end a harbor covering 250 acres, which, however, is not quite completed.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The *Times* to-day in its financial article says: "Messrs. Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, cotton brokers, in their annual review of the cotton trade, make a calculation based on figures and past experience, that Europe will next year require 2,241,000,000 pounds of cotton, or 5,602,500 bales. They estimate that the demand will exceed the supply by 145,000 bales. If, however, Europe continues unsettled, the demand doubtless will be less, and the probable supply may exceed the estimates, as reports from the United States frequently do not give a fair idea of the actual state of facts at the outset of the season."

The following telegram has been received at the Japanese Embassy in this city. Some portions of the dispatch are unintelligible to the Embassy itself, but it indicates that serious disturbances have occurred: "The Kumamotto Shisjokus (Lamonre class) revolted on the night of the 23d October, killing many officials. They were soon subdued. The Imperial troops also fought and overcame the Akitsouki Shisjokus near Kokoura. Hundreds surrendered. The Yamagutsi Shisjokus rose and escaped. Orders are issued for their arrest."

A lighter, laden with 200 barrels of petroleum, part of the cargo of the Norwegian bark Viking, Capt. Lasmusen, which arrived at Exeter Oct. 20 from New-York, was burned in the Exeter bight to-day.

A Cabinet council has been summoned for Saturday next, the 4th inst.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Madrid reports that Gen. Quesado yesterday held a conference with the Ministers on the state of the Basque Provinces. The army of occupation will be reinforced, and Quesado returns to Biscay immediately. The Conservative press urge an energetic policy against the growing disaffection displayed in the attitude of the Biscayan deputies and towns.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Artic steamers, Alert and Discovery, arrived off Spithead yesterday. The *Daily News* says: We understand that Mr. Gladstone will contribute to *Harper's Monthly* for December, a paper explaining his attitude toward the United States during the civil war.

THE DU SOMMERARD SCANDAL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MINISTER WASHBURNE AND THE DUKE DECAZES ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is the correspondence which has passed between Minister Washburne and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, relative to the recent publication of a letter in certain French journals concerning the Centennial Exposition:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Oct. 28, 1876.

My Dear Duke Decazes:

I have read with amazement the extraordinary letter published in the *Figaro* of yesterday over the signature of Du Sommerard, who is the General Commissioner of France *pres les Exposition Universelles*. Were this a letter of a private individual I should deem it utterly unworthy of notice, but being from a high functionary of the French Government, having official connection with the American Centennial Exposition, I should be forgetful of my duty and all the obligations I owe to my Government and to the people of the United States, did I not hasten to denounce to you the charges contained in the letter touching the Exposition, and against my country, its magistracy, and even its women, as the most monstrous calumnies. The substance of the letter has not only been already telegraphed to the United States, where it will excite the most profound indignation among all classes, but I shall deem it my further duty to call the attention of Mr. Fish to the outrageous and slanderous imputation on the American people by the French Commissioner. I am, &c.,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

DUKE DECAZES REPLY.

My Dear Minister:

On the 28th inst. you did me the honor to signalize to my attention the publication of a letter attributed by a journal to the French Commissaire General, near the Exhibition of Philadelphia. I hastened myself to bring this regrettable incident to the knowledge of my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and as early as on the 29th the note inserted in the *Journal Official* has proved to you how much the French Government preoccupied itself to immediately inquire into the facts, and to give you, in case their exactness should be established, a legitimate and prompt satisfaction. As I had hoped, the letter published under the signature of M. Du Sommorard is apocryphal. That functionary disavows it in formal terms, as you will see by the protestation here annexed, which he has addressed to the Minister with whom he is connected, and which seems to me an answer such as we could desire to the calamny.

I am pleased to think, therefore, my dear Minister, that this categorical declaration closes this regretful incident. No doubt it will seem to you, as to me, ended; and it will have had for its principal result the presentation to the French Government of an occasion to give, by the promptness with which it received your remonstrance, a new testimony of the sentiments of cordial sympathy by which it is animated for the Government and people of the United States. I am, &c.,

DECAZES.

SALE OF BOOKS BY AUCTION.

RARE AND VALUABLE WORKS DISPOSED OF AT RUINOUS RATES—THE COLLECTION OF A CONNOISSEUR BOUGHT BY SECOND-HAND DEALERS.

Messrs. Levett & Co. last night commenced at their art sales room, Clinton Hall, the disposal by auction of one of the finest collections of rare and valuable classical books and fine engravings that has been offered to the New-York public for many years. The attendance of professional book buyers was large and the competition in several instances was keen. On the whole, however, the most valuable books were sold at prices far below their value. The first work of importance offered for sale was the well-known Cadell and Davies (London, 1811,) edition of the works of Addison. This very elegantly bound but most imperfect edition of Addison's works was knocked down for $4 75. A four-volume edition of Alison's "History of Europe," a work "written by a Mr. Wordy," as Disraeli once said, went for ninety cents per volume. Alibone's "Critical Dictionary," a great classical work, was sold, after keen competition among dealers and students, for $10. Two folio volumes of Audubon's "Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America," and three volumes of descriptive text were very sharply bid for, and were knocked down at $19 per volume. Audubon's great and most popular work, "Birds of America," the plates being almost life size, were sold for the paltry sum of $50. After a few elegantly-bound copies of Bacon's Works and others were disposed of at good prices, a splendid edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramas was put up. This edition, (edited by Dyce—publisher, Moxon, London,) is now the only complete one in the public market. Apart from its purely literary merits, the work in eleven volumes, was in splendid condition, bound in full calf, with yellow edges. It was sold for $60, an insignificant price for such a work. The plays and histories of Mrs. (Aphra) Behn, most elegantly bound, went for $3, which partially indicates the lack of taste for this very anti-Tupperian class of literature. A number of well-bound copies of *Blackwood's Magazine* were sold for a song, and even a ten-volume (Bell & Daldy, of London,) edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson" only brought $2. A volume of splendid engravings (fifty in number) of paintings of the modern British school, with descriptive letter-press, was sold at $75 50. A magnificent edition of Brome's (Richard) dramatic works, in three volumes, 8vo, went for $4. Some volumes of Bryant's and Robert Buchanan's poems, and Buckle's (Henry Thomas) work on Civilization" were sold at prices far below their value. Evan Allan Cunningham's (1834) edition of the works of Burns, in fine condition, brought only $1 90. The next most valuable book put up was a very fine edition of Byron's works. This large paper and superbly-printed edition was issued by John Murray in 1839, and the edition offered for sale last night was enhanced in value by the addition of hundreds of fine engravings, inlaid in their appropriate place, illustrating the text. There were few bidders for this superb work, and it was finally bought for $18 by a dealer in rare and valuable books. Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," in eleven volumes, elegantly bound in half-calf, was knocked down at $7 50 per volume. A Baskerville (1761) edition of "Congreve's Plays," strongly bound in mottled calf, with gilt edges, was sold for the paltry sum of $6 50. A superb edition of Davies' "Athenæ Brittanica," in six volumes, was sold for $5 per volume. A set, in three volumes, of "Les Principaux Tableaux de la Galerie Royale de Dresde" sold for $65. The sale will be resumed to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—A serious accident occurred to the Buffalo express train going north on the North Pennsylvania Railroad to-night, at Centre Valley, caused by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Three sleepers and one passenger car were thrown from the track. The brakeman and porter were killed, and several others injured. The track will be obstructed for several hours. The wounded are being cared for by a relief train with surgeons sent from Bethlehem.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN VERMONT.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 1.—At 7:30 this evening, as Myron Emery, aged seventeen, was going to his barn, which is a short distance from the house, he was seized by three masked men, who gagged and dragged him two miles to Silver Lake and threw him in. The men then fled. Emery managed to free himself, and got ashore, where he was found completely exhausted and insensible. The perpetrators of this outrage have not been discovered, and no cause can be assigned for the deed.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Three days ago General Manager Canda, of the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Guage Railroad, notified the engineers and firemen that their wages would be somewhat reduced on and after Nov. 1. To-day the men left their engines without notice, and endeavored to prevent new men from taking their places. One or two trains were stopped, but arrangements will be completed before to-morrow night for the full resumption of business by the road.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TWO POWDER MILLS BURNED.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION NEAR XENIA, OHIO—ONE MAN KILLED, AND SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—An explosion occurred at the Miami Powder Mills this afternoon, by which one man was killed and several persons badly injured. The mills are situated along the Pan Handle Railroad, near Xenia, Ohio, and consist of a large number of small buildings scattered along the road for some distance. At a few minutes past 2 o'clock mills Nos. 3 and 4 blew up with terrific force, scattering fragments of buildings in every direction, breaking the windows of houses within a radius of several miles, and blowing Michael Deneare, a workman employed in one of the mills, to pieces. His trunk and shattered limbs were found several hundred feet away from the mill. Fortunately very few persons were in or about the mills at the time of the explosion, and such as were, by some means almost miraculous, escaped fatal injury. The concussion was so great that the windows of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, four miles distant, were broken. The shock was distinctly felt at other towns a much greater distance away. The damage is estimated at $15,000. The same mills were blown up three years ago, and five persons killed. The cause of explosion is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

A SCANDAL DENIED—A SCHOONER LAUNCHED—NAVAL AND MILITARY—SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister to this country, has just returned from a brief visit to Mexico, where he called upon Mr. Romero, his predecessor, and saw him living happily with his wife. He was consequently surprised to learn on his return that a report had been extensively published in the United States that Mrs. Romero had eloped with a libertine in the City of Mexico. Mr. Mariscal does not hesitate to pronounce the report to be entirely destitute of truth.

The Robert Portner, a schooner of about 650 tons Custom-house measurement, was launched at Alexandria, Va., yesterday. Although many years ago, when Alexandria had three ship-yards at work, vessels of all sizes sailing the seas and bringing to her wharves the products of every clime, such sights were common, this is the first vessel of her size launched from a ship-yard in that city, or from any point on the Potomac, for thirty-four years.

The debt statement shows a reduction during October of $3,388,139 01; amount of coin in the Treasury, $76,967,027 92; currency balance, $12,901,326 10; special deposit of legal tenders held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,670,000; coin certificates, $33,283,100; outstanding legal tenders, $367,533,716.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of October, were as follows:

On account of Civil and Miscellaneous	$5,033,682 17
War	3,469,081 59
Navy	1,332,186 83
Interior—Indians and Pensions	1,094,175 80
Total	$10,9?8,966 49

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

Midshipmen William L. Hogg, Burns T. Walling, and R. W. Fisher have been ordered to the Vandalia, European Station, per steamer Nov. 16 next, from Philadelphia. Assistant Paymaster Charles Whittlefield has been ordered to duty on the receiving-ship Wabash at Boston. Gunner Thomas Stewart has been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board on Dec. 1 next.

A general Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor, on the 6th of November, composed of the following officers: Lieut. Col. O. Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry; Capts. R. L. Morris, Jr., Eighteenth Infantry, and J. F. Kent, Third Infantry; First Lieuts. M. Barker, Sixteenth Infantry; W. N. Sage, Eleventh Infantry, and Charles Bird, Twenty-third Infantry, and Second Lieut. T. H. Eckenson, Nineteenth Infantry, with First Lieut. J. M. Ross, Twenty-first Infantry, Judge Advocate. Also, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, as follows: Major J. E. Yard, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Capt F. B. Hamilton, Second Artillery; First Lieuts. S. L. M. O'Brien, Twelth Infantry; J. M. Thompson, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieuts. J. C. Dent, Twentieth Infantry; and B. Eldridge, Tenth Infantry, with Capt. D. M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate. Capt. J. Hartley, Twenty-second Infantry, is now ordered to Buffalo to examine articles of clothing for which Capt. W. H. Powell, Fourth Infantry, is responsible. Second Lieut. Charles H. Lester, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is transferred to Eighth Cavalry Company C.

Since the passage of the act authorizing the redemption of fractional currency in silver coins, there has been issued in these coins $21,877,211 97. Of this amount $8,950,399 13 has been issued in exchange for checks and legal-tenders, and $12,926,812 84 has been issued for fractional currency, which has been destroyed. The amount of subsidiary silver coins now on hand is $1,548,086. The following statement will show the amount of these coins paid out and now on hand at the various cities named:

	Paid Out.	On Hand.
New York	$6,85?,717	$129,187
Washington	1,252,970	97,922
Boston	3,227,813	108,902
Philadelphia	2,680,531	31,129
St. Louis	1,077,260	74,358
San Francisco	321,689	1,866
New-Orleans	622,010	154,050
Charleston, S. C.	194,960	....
Baltimore	913,803	43,787
Cincinnati	1,820,974	163,011
Chicago	2,073,483	113,938
Buffalo, N. Y.	387,440	....
Pittsburg	464,883	....
Tucson	1,378	....
Philadelphia Mint	....	224,568
San Francisco Mint	....	166,910
Carson City Mint	....	19,557
In transit	....	57,000
Total	$21,877,211	$1,548,085

MR. LICK'S CONTESTED WILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—It has been ascertained that the main grounds on which John H. Lick intends to contest his father's trust-deed are insanity and undue influence on the part of the Trustees and others, who, it is alleged, have used means to prejudice the deceased against his son by falsely accusing the latter of obtaining the passage through the Legislature of a bill providing that no decedent should divide over a certain proportion of his fortune to charitable or other objects, aside from the natural heirs, by which, and other alleged untrue representations, the deceased was induced to leave the estate in trust to the prejudice of the petitioner. The legitimacy of John H. Lick will be made a prominent feature in the contest by the Trustees, and an impression prevails that it will be difficult to prove any action on the part of his father by which his legitimacy can be established.

SALE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S STOCK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1.—Four carriages, three wagons, one pair of mules, one span of horses, one harness, and three cows, the property of Brigham Young, were sold here at public auction, to-day, by the Commissioner, to pay the award of the court in the Ann Eliza case. They brought $1,185. Further seizures of property will be made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Owing to a misplaced switch on the South Shore Railroad at East Braintree, Mass., this afternoon, an express train from Boston struck the rear of the South Shore local freight train standing at that station, damaging the engine and freight cars to the amount of $1,500. Daniel Leary, a brakeman, jumped from the passenger train and was fatally injured. The fireman of the passenger engine was slightly injured.

TROTTING AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Nov. 1.—In the 2:50 class at the Charter Oak Park races to-day, Clipper was the winner. The 2:31 race was not finished. In the 2:23 class on Thursday, Thomas Jefferson, Honest Harry, Frank Reeves, and Annie Collins are entered.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—The Colorado Legislature convened at noon, to-day. Webster Anthony was elected Speaker of the House, and W. W. Webster, President, pro tem., of the Senate. The two houses meet in joint session, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to canvass the vote for State officers. The Governor will probably be inaugurated to-morrow afternoon.

A LONG JOURNEY.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* of Monday says: "On Saturday a denizen of the Far West made his appearance in the city, having started from California two years ago to attend the Centennial. The old man was in a dilapidated old wagon, drawn by a pair of dilapidated old horses. The wagon was full of skins of different kinds of fur-bearing animals, which he had taken on the way. He stated that he had started from California two years ago, and had been on the road ever since. He was a hunter and trapper, and he had hunted and trapped along the route, making the journey in easy stages to suit himself. As a result of his two years' journey and labor he had a wagon load of skins, and he was now proceeding to dispose of the same and indulge in a little relaxation by taking in the Centennial."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

H. M. S. Bullfinch arrived at Halifax yesterday from Newfoundland.

Hon. Alexander McKenzie, the Canadian Premier, and lady, left Montreal for Philadelphia yesterday.

The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition yesterday, at 50 cents, were 107,721, and at 25 cents, 1,137.

The total number of interments at Savannah yesterday was thirteen, of which seven were from yellow fever.

The water around Orleans, Ind., was reported receding yesterday. The damage is now estimated at $75,000.

J. Austin Bassett, Jr., has declined the Prohibitory nomination as Congressman for the Third Massachusetts District.

Mrs. Dearing, of Providence, wife of Lieut. Deering and only daughter of Admiral Case, died rather suddenly on Tuesday evening.

Nathan Dormady, one of the miners injured by the fire-damp explosion in the St. Clair Mine, near Pottsville, Tuesday, died yesterday morning.

The second annual reunion of the students of the Theological Seminaries of Boston, Andover, Newton, and Cambridge took place yesterday at Newton.

At the Narragansett Park races yesterday, the 2:60 race was won by Charlie; best time, 2:30. The 2:35 race was won by Commodore Perry; best time 2:32.

The Grand Jury of Sarnia, Canada, have found a true bill against Murray Grehnie, for the murder of Patrick Monaghan, in March last. The trial is fixed for to-morrow.

In the Supreme Court of Rhode Island yesterday Hassar Pacini was convicted of murdering Francisco Vincenti, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for life.

The graduating exercises of the Medical School of Dartmouth College were held in the college chapel yesterday afternoon. Seventeen students received the degree of M. D.

Patrick Reagan, arrested at St. Albans, Vt., for a murderous assault on Jack O'Brien, was released yesterday, the Judge deciding that the act was committed in self-defense. O'Brien will recover.

The schooner F. A. Smith, from the Banks, reports the loss of three of her crew on the 18th of October, by being washed overboard. Their names are James Ligsworth, Frank Dunn and Daniel McNeil.

James Daly, while walking on the track of the New-York and New-England Railroad near Readville, Mass., yesterday afternoon, was struck by an engine and received injuries which resulted fatally.

A severe lightning storm visited various parts of Western Ontario yesterday. A number of barns and a large quantity of grain are reported to have been destroyed. Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

Two men, named Redfern and Wardwell, while trolling for fish near Presque Isle, Ontario, Tuesday evening, were carried out into the lake, and, a storm coming up, Wardwell was washed overboard and lost.

W. A. Wheeler, a prominent citizen of Burlington, Vt., started from Burlington to Vergennes last week in a sail-boat, alone, and has not been seen since. The boat was picked up adrift in Burlington Bay, and it is believed that he has been drowned.

Yesterday was proclaimed Thanksgiving-day throughout Quebec, and it was generally observed in Montreal as a public holiday. Business was almost entirely suspended, and services were held in the various churches. There was a military display in the afternoon.

The contract for the construction of the Eastern Extension Railway from New-Glasgow to Canso, Nova Scotia, has been signed by the Commissioners of Public Works on the part of the Government, and Henry Abbott for self and partner. Active operations are to commence at once.

A special to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says on Monday a man named Stephen Cooper, a mountaineer in eastern Duchess County, near Dover, got into an altercation with his son and shot him in the groin. Death ensued, and the body was buried yesterday. There was no inquest, nor has the murderer been arrested.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a special dispatch from Kansas City, which says report reached there of the lynching of two horse thieves, named William Fulton and Handley, in Wyandotte County, Kansas, Sunday morning, by a vigilance committee. It is also stated that three more of the band have been captured and served the same way.

A meeting of the purchasers of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New-York Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia yesterday for the purpose of organizing a new corporation by the election of officers. The election resulted as follows: President, P. A. B. Widener; Directors, William H. Kemble, Smith Harber, Alfred Blaker, Cyrus Hilburn, B. J. Smith, and Oliver Helcom.

BROAD HINTS TO WILLIAM ALLEN.

The following letter has been addressed to ex-Gov. Allen, of Ohio, by a Cuyahoga County Democrat:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 30.

Hon. William Allen Chillicothe, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: The writer is one of the Democrats of this county that worked for you, and helped elect you Governor of the great State of Ohio. He also done everything to the utmost of his abilities to help elect you a year ago. He worked from pure patriotic motives. He, as did hundreds of others, believed then, as they do now, that the principles you advocated then were the true principles of this Government. You were not elected, and I now ask you why not? If you cannot answer I can answer for you. It was because Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, threw his entire influence against you. Samuel J. Tilden early and clearly saw that if you were elected Governor of Ohio, that he would stand no chance whatever for the nomination of the Democratic Party for President. Had you been elected a year ago Governor of Ohio Samuel J. Tilden would not to-day have been the candidate of the Democratic Party for President. You know this as well as I do. After taking all these things into consideration, it appears very strange to Democrats who have believed you honest, that you could stoop so low that you could demean yourself to the extent you have done in writing the letter you did on the 17th inst., to John G. Thompson. In that you speak of the rule of the sword wielded by fools for the benefit of knaves. Let me ask you where will you find a greater political knave than Samuel J. Tilden? He has been a knave all his life. You know this as well as I do. Let me say to you, Gov. Allen, that your letter of the 17th inst. to John J. Thompson will cause hundreds of greenback Democrats to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Although they are not all in sympathy with that party, they see clearly that it rests between honesty and trickery, and they will go for honesty. Respectfully,

L. J. FISH, Independence.

THE FALSE TILDEN CLAIMS CONCERNING COLORADO.

The Albany *Times* of Monday says: "The result in Colorado is at last announced officially to the public, and the truth compels us to say that it bears out the statement that was made soon after the election there, to the effect that the 'Tilden bureau' in New-York City were injuring the Democracy by fradulent telegraphic dispatches heralding a Democratic success. The New York *Times* on the 5th of October claimed an aggregate Republican majority in Colorado of 708, and the election of Belford, Republican, to Congress by 1,300. It also claimed the State Senate by 17 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and the House by 35 Republicans to 14 Democrats. The Associated Press reports on the 6th of October placed the Republican majority at 1,200 on the State ticket, with the Legislature two-thirds Republican. On the contrary, the 'Tilden Bureau' seems to have been able to manufacture a result for various journals which were too ready to accept news from such a quarter, and the consequence was that leading Democratic newspapers were found claiming the election of Patterson, Democrat, to Congress, and a Democratic majority in the State Senate. This shows that somebody did some persistent falsifying, and the 'Tilden Bureau' will be made to shoulder the responsibility. The Republican majority on Congressmen for the short term is 1,038, and for the Forty-fifth Congress it is 100 less. The Senate is nearly three to one in favor of the Republicans, and the House nearly two to one of like political complexion. John L. Routt, Republican candidate for Governor, has a majority of nearly one thousand over Bela M. Hughes, Democrat. When 'Reform' is made the rallying cry, Tildenism alone has been injured by misstating the facts. The Democratic Party can not justly be held responsible for 'Tilden bureau' falsehoods, whether they concern election returns, income tax, or any other subject."

THANKSGIVING IN CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation selecting the same day as the President for thanksgiving and praise:

By his Excellency, Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of the State of Connecticut, a proclamation.

In recognition of that religious faith by which the people of Connecticut have been taught, as the seasons of each year revolve, to set apart a day for the special manifestation of their gratitude to the Divine Ruler of the universe for the bounties of His providence, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God by the people of Connecticut. And I request all persons throughout the State to observe the day in a manner becoming a purpose so high and holy.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Hartford, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

By his Excellency's command:
M. H. SANGER, Secretary of State.

WAR SCENES IN BOSNIA.

A TURKISH COLUMN SEARCHING FOR INSURGENTS.

THE START OF THE EXPEDITION—MARCHING THROUGH A PICTURESQUE COUNTRY—A SINGULAR CAVALCADE OF GLOOMY-VISAGED CUT-THROATS—A BOSNIAN DINNER—THE ENEMY FOUND AT LAST—HOW A SKIRMISH OF TWO HOURS RESULTED—NO QUARTER ASKED OR GIVEN—A STARTLING PROPHECY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JAITSCHI, Sunday, Sept. 24, 1876.

Our expedition was to have started at daybreak, but no one should ever look for punctuality in the East, and it was after 8 o'clock when I was summoned to the Kohak. Here, in the court-yard, was drawn up Osman Agha's squadron; the troopers were clad in the species of Zouave costume adopted for all arms of the Turkish service, carried lances, sabres, and revolvers, and were mounted upon serviceable but badly groomed importations from Hungary. The physique of the men was good, and their general appearance, although somewhat faded and ragged, soldierly and withal superior to that of the Servian cavalry. I had been promised "my pick from the Caimacam's stables," but with Oriental casuistry, this estimable functionary had only kept to the letter of his engagement. He had sent away, during the night, all his best chargers, and thus, while allowing me a selection, had taken care that the field for that selection should be circumscribed. So I, too, only got a Hungarian, and saw none of that "choicest blood of Arabistan," which he had so vaunted over his wine cups, at our first meeting. Riza Ali was still in his harem, nor did he make his appearance until another half-hour had passed. Then he entered the Divanhané, all smiles and sunshine for me, but particularly out of humor with everybody else. This, he soon explained to me, was caused by the arrival of a Tartar with news of the burning of a small Christian village near Jaitschi, on the main road to Travnik. The outrage was of course attributed to the insurgents, but was more likely a Basha-Bazouk than a Rayah depredation. However, he intended to put a stop to this sort of thing and to make an example. So Osman Agha was called in and was ordered to slay or capture every armed rebel, but to prevent all incendiarism, mutilation of prisoners and wounded, and ill-treatment of women, children, and old men. Then a light collation of coffee, tobacco, and preserves—of which last the acme of Oriental courtesy, the cavalry officer was not invited to partake—was served by way of a stirrup cup, and then we mounted and rode away.

The population of the town was at its usual avocations, but not a glance followed us from café or shop window as we passed, and no one seemed to take the slightest interest in our movements, except two blue-jacketed peasants who jumped hurriedly upon their ponies and galloped off, in the opposite direction, as we crossed the Tscharstin. Our route led through the smiling valley of the Verbas, with much sliding and scrambling across spurs of the Kukawitza and Tissowa Planine, which might have been perfectly avoided, if it were not a point of honor with Turkish engineers to direct their roads strictly in accordance with the axiom that the straight line is the shortest distance between two places. Geometrically true, its application is sometimes attended with difficulties, and common sense should have taught them that by winding around the base, instead of toiling painfully across the summit of these hills, there would have been a great economy of time. At times we passed through dense forests, incumbered with fallen timber, through which a path is made, not by the removal of the obstacle, but by simply chopping away such portion of it as may embarrass the circulation. The old Illyrian saying, "Where the rocks cease and the trees begin, there begins Bosnia," is no longer true. On the mountain sides there are still magnificent woods of oaks and beeches, and, as you ascend, groves of pine trees, but much of the once luxuriant vegetation has disappeared, and in the lowlands one sees little save straggling undergrowth and bald places covered with bracken, with here and there some solitary monarch of the forest, kept, perhaps, as a landmark. Owing to the frequent rains and the innumerable springs and small water-courses, the roads would be impassable if they were not paved in the middle, but this rude causeway is never repaired, and although it keeps the communications from being bodily washed away, the peasants prefer wading through the mud on either side to trusting themselves and their animals upon its disjointed surface. Bridges are numerous and primitive, generally built upon piles, sometimes with piers and buttresses of masonry, with queer, triangular-shaped arches and a flooring of logs, rarely fastened together, and utterly impracticable for vehicles. Indeed, the only means of transport, except near the Save and Drina, are pack horses, of which we met several strings, whose black-turbaned drivers seemed trying to solve the problem of how to get over the minimum of space, in the maximum of time. The only accommodation for travelers in which the natives have taken any trouble is in the erection of fountains, and this is due entirely to the circumstance that the Koran enjoins frequent ablutions. As in Servia, the absence of singing birds is universal, and, except a few crows, and magpies, and red-legged partridges, I saw no specimens of either fur or feathers, although Bosnia is said to be a very paradise for the sportsman. But of swine, those idols of the Sclavonic heart, there were myriads running about the woods in a half wild state, and one can readily understand the contemptuous nickname of "home of the pigs," which the Osmanli have given to the province.

The villages were few and far between; mere collections of rude log huts, often unplastered, those of the better sort only having a rough coating of clay and a hole in the roof by way of a chimney for the smoke, which in most cases finds an issue through the crevices in the walls. Now, whether it was that the inhabitants were really at their work in the fields, or that they did not fancy our appearance, certain it is that nearly every village seemed tenantless; not a dog barked at us as we rode through the deserted streets, if streets they can be called, and not even at the roadside khans, whose landlords are all Mussulmans, did we receive a word of greeting. On reflection, I cannot wonder at their shyness, for we were not, on the whole, a reassuring-looking party to the timid mind. Ever since leaving Banialouka, we had been joined, at different points, by squads of local militia, horse, and foot, varying in numbers from ten to fifty each, so that by the time we reached Jaitschi, our force must have been nearly six hundred strong. With the exception of Osman Agha's lancers, all were numerously and wretchedly armed, with every description of gun, sword and pistol ever exhibited in a curiosity shop, and with a collection of murderous knives at their girdles. Very unlike, indeed, were they to my Kurdish and Syrian irregulars of 1854, who, were wild enough, in their way but who, at least, carried some weapon which they knew how to use; whereas these ruffians had absolutely nothing formidable to any but an unarmed or disabled enemy. Mounted upon dilapidated saddles perched on the backs of half-starved ponies in rope bridles they showed no signs of that enthusiasm which prompts the fiery Arab to dash out from the ranks and execute some brilliant *fantasia* with lance or sabre. They were nothing but gloomy visaged cut-throats animated by a hope for plunder and perhaps by a certain amount of bigoted fanaticism, although, as to this motive, I am not a little skeptical.

Eight hours had we ridden, with, of course, some halts for rest and refreshment, and a little praying, with faces toward Mecca, on the part of the most pious, and never an insurgent had we seen, nor, indeed, heard of, except from some Redif infantry, who joined us as we passed the little fort of Komotin, on the right bank of the Verbas. Even they could only speak from hear-say, and I began to doubt the presence of any insurgents in the neighborhood, and was heartily glad when we came in sight of the once important fortress of Jaitschi, whose castle, built upon an island in the Jezero Lake, has repulsed many a fierce assault during the bloody wars between the Hungarians and Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It would now scarcely resist a determined *coup de main*, and its meagre, half-starved garrison only serves to keep order among the native population, two-thirds of whom are Schokatz or Catholics, and, by the way, the most dissolute Christian community which I have ever come across. There was a Latin prelate martyred here, some three hundred years ago, and, but for the annual 10th of May pilgrimages to his tomb the old town would probably long since have ceased to exist. A deputation of notables, accompanied by some of the Ayan's cavasses, met us on our arrival with a request that the Bashi-Bazouks at least should remain outside. They would send them provisions, tobacco, everything that they might need or desire, "but for God's sake do not let them enter!" After some demur, this was agreed to, and the "miscreants" bivouacked in the fields, but, from the noise during the night, I judge that some of the houses in the suburbs were favored by a visit from these highly undesirable guests. The Ayan is a very disagreeable person, although professing much esteem for his superior of Banialouka, whose Teskiré he put on his forehead and rubbed on the pit of his stomach, as who should say, "Soul and body I am his slave!" He was not of a hospitable mind, either, and did not invite me to dinner, although he did offer me lodings beneath his roof—for a consideration. His Konak is a wretched dilapidated building, whose Divanhané, to which one is obliged to mount by a ladder, adjoins what was once the principal café of the town. Carif Effendi is its landlord, but his greed for gold has so raised the rent that he cannot find a tenant, and so he tries to turn an honest penny by taking in and doing for the casual Mousafir. Notwithstanding, then, his protestations, *Baschoume oustoun*, on my head be it, there is naught better in this abode of swine! I elected to accept an invitation from the *Khodgibashe*, or chief of the Christian community, Mr. Tochitze, who was "more than charmed to be able to receive one of his own faith beneath his roof." The presence of books and photographs, in addition to the pictures of saints, and the *guzlas* which usually form the sole adornments of even the wealthy Bosnian dwellings, showed me that my host had attained to a higher degree of civilization than the generality of his fellow-countrymen. Alas! why had not his studies been extended a little in the direction of culinary art? A Bosnian dinner is a curiosity and an abomination to which no pen can do full justice. We were eight guests, seated on chairs, each furnished with a knife and fork, the latter instrument being used with great moderation. First came tumblers of sliptovics, with sodden pastry, then a soup of onions and turnips cut up in small pieces and swimming in rancid butter; the third course was a stew of smoked salt mutton, with pickled cabbage; then bean soup flavored with nutmeg and vinegar; last, that *pièce de résistance* of every ceremonious Bosnian dinner, a sucking lamb roasted whole and stuffed with rice, hashed tripe, and garlic. Bumpers of plum brandy followed each remove, and we wound up with a dessert of watermelons and cucumbers. During this frightful banquet scarcely a word was spoken, but with their pipes and coffee they became more communicative, corroborating what I had gleaned elsewhere, yet adding no additional information. Some insurgents were really in the neighborhood, but under whose leadership they either could not or, as I am inclined to suspect, would not tell.

The stars were setting as we rode out of Jaitschi and struck off eastward, toward the village of Diwetschané, where, according to Osman Agha's scouts, the rebels were encamped. But there was no one there, except a few dogs, and so we wandered on, wading through streams, clambering over craggy hills, losing ourselves in dense pine forests and heavy jungles of birches, where we ought to have been ambushed. Fortunately, the enemy was ignorant of our movement, for the ground was unfit for cavalry, and the advanced guard and flankers were so close to the column that they would have been driven in before we could have formed so as to meet an attack. About 9 A. M. we got hold of a Tsigane, who volunteered to serve as a guide. The W'lachs, he said, were, at the foot of the Sonvna, below Vitoije, about half an hour further on, and there, sure enough, we found them. Half a dozen of our Bashi-Bazouks had galloped forward to reconnoitre, and were hidden from our sight by a wooded knoll, when we heard a sputtering noise as of the burning of small charges of bad powder, and promptly back rushed the videttes to report that, "At least two thousand horse and foot were drawn up in the meadow to receive us;" in reality, there were not more than half that number. I don't know who gave the orders for our people, and rather think that each detachment commander acted according to his lights and on his own responsibility. The half battalion of Redif's pushed on, deployed one company as skirmishers and commenced firing; the lancers formed squadrons and moved slowly toward the right, and the irregulars went where they listed, capering about and discharging their fire-arms at impossible distances, and so opened the Dobritije ball. Numerically, the combatants were pretty evenly matched, but we possessed an incontestable superiority in our regulars, who behaved as regulars always do, with great steadiness and gallantry. Evidently the W'lachs had been drilled to a certain extent, for their line was not badly formed and had reserves, and a painfully discordant bugle note was sounded occasionally to direct the movements of their skirmishers. Whoever their chief was, I cannot compliment him on his strategical knowledge, and do not think that I would have selected open ground either for the encampment or battle-field of green troops, when there was a hill-side half a mile in rear with excellent cover. He had probably been influenced by the little stream which traversed the valley, and as we came upon him unexpectedly, as is usually the case in the East, where outpost service is in its infancy, he had no choice but to fight where he stood. The two lines engaged at about eight hundred yards' distance, the Turkish infantry advancing steadily, the lancers manœuvring so as to gain the insurgent left, and so cut off its retreat from the Sonvua. The rôle of the Bashi-Bazouks continued to be a series of absurdities without any influence whatever upon the result of the action, which should have been decided in fifteen minutes, although it lasted nearly two hours. At first we had very few casualties, but as the Redifs gradually gained ground, some of the enemy's bullets got home, for he stood his ground unflinchingly. At last Osman Agha decided to attack, and a platoon rode forward and charged as foragers, the rest of the squadron following in column of platoons at halt distance, at a trot. To my surprise, about two hundred footmen, on the extreme left of the enemy's line, at once began to form square, and I could see several mounted officers in foreign uniforms driving the men into their places with the flats of their sabres, while a detachment of cavalry clustered together on their outward flanks. This was conclusive evidence of the presence of some directing influence not of Bosnian growth, and produced upon my mind the unpleasant impression that if the W'lachs stood firm we should be beaten, for we had no reserves to fall back upon. However, there was no help for it now, and my apprehensions were very soon dissipated. With a yell, that same Allah Hu! which has been the war cry of the Osmanli for centuries, the troopers, with couched lances, bore down upon the foe, and then occurred an incident which I have never seen elsewhere. In their eagerness the Bosnians opened fire from the four faces of the square at the same time, pouring a volley right into their mounted support, which at once broke and fled in confusion to the rear. Several of our saddles were emptied, but there was no second discharge, no time for reloading their old-fashioned flint-locks, no bayonets to resist the shock. Their officers behaved gallantly, and so did some of the men, and no quarter was either asked or given as the Turkish horsemen rode through the disorderly rabble. But the lance, although the "queen of weapons," as my old Professor, Mahan, calls it, must be handled by an adept to be formidable at close quarters, and many a poor devil owed his safety to the clumsiness of the Turkish spearmen. As it was, some fifty or sixty of the insurgents were killed or wounded, and as many taken prisoners; had they been attacked by Polish Hulans, not a man would have escaped.

Our fellows suffered more severely than I should have expected, for among the insurgents were many white-frocked Montenegrins, who fought savagely with their khandjars and died hard. Only one of their mounted officers was killed, and he was, I should judge from his uniform, a Servian; the others, when the square gave way and resistance in the bottom had become useless, galloped to the rear and rallied the fugitives behind the corn on the hill-side, where pursuit by the Osmanli would have been dangerous, and thither retreated the insurgent right wing as soon as our lancers had made their successful charge. The Bashi-Bazouks now came again upon the scene, there being no longer any risk for their personal safety, and although I did not actually witness the commission of any atrocity, I fear that more than one poor wretch was put out of his misery by these incarnations of cruelty and cowardice. Osman Agha and the Captain of the Redifs behaved with moderation and humanity, and the prisoners could complain of no violence during their march to Jaitschi, whence they will be directed to Travnik. Here, according to Riza Ali Pasha, they will be treated strictly as prisoners of war, but I fear that humane although the Mudir may be, he will be powerless to restrain the fanatical excesses of this the most bigoted Musulman population of the province.

The skirmish at Dobrijitzi, like those which are fought at different points in Bosnia every day, was insignificant and without bearing on the general issue. But it has proved to me that the natives possess a far higher courage than do the Servians, on whom hitherto all the sympathy of Christendom has been lavished. Their country, too, is better fitted for guerrilla warfare than is Servia, and I have little doubt of their ultimate success, provided foreign diplomacy will not interfere in a silly, if well-meant, attempt to patch up this Eastern question. That any real reforms can be introduced into Turkey so long as Mohammedan theocracy is allowed to form the basis of its Government is too absurd to admit of discussion. Nothing short of the establishment of the autonomy of each province can secure to the Christians protection for life and property, and to obtain this the Mussulmans must be driven across the Bosphorus or exterminated. The Sublime Porte will promise everything, but without the slightest intention of carrying one single engagement into execution. An armistice may be concluded, but an armistice, with both Turkey and Russia, is merely a device to gain time. Turkey would prolong the suspension of hostilities until the Spring, in order to Winter her African and Asiatic contingents, who will die off like sheep with the murrain from the inclemency of the weather. Russia wishes to protract the negotiations only until the ice shall have formed a natural defense to her seaboard, for she still fears England's iron-clads. My opinions will probably be called pessimist, but they are based upon a knowledge of the peoples and the Governments on whom depends the solution of the Eastern puzzle. So far we have only seen the premonitory symptoms of the terrible religious war which will be waged within three months between the Cross and the Crescent, between civilization and barbarism, and whose complications will change the map of Europe.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$984,999,650 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	712,320,450 00
Total principal	$1,197,320,100 00
Total interest	34,148,360 85
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy Pension Fund, at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	140,000 00
Debt on which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$2,513,240 26
Interest	165,270 17
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$367,601,408 50
Certificates of deposit	40,670,000 00
Fractional currency	28,555,478 05
Coin certificates	33,283,100 00
Total principal	$470,109,986 55
Total unclaimed interest	19,827 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,183,943,326 81
Interest	34,473,464 05
Total	$2,218,416,790 86
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$75,967,027 98
Currency	12,901,326 10
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposits, as provided by law	40,670,000 00
Total	$129,538,354 08
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Oct. 1, 1876	$2,092,266,575 79
Sept. 1, 1876	2,088,878,436 78
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,388,139 01
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	$10,560,908 21
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470 00
Interest paid by United States	32,080,218 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,990,306 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,099,912 00

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

KINGSLEY AND KEENEY'S SUIT AGAINST THE CITY—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE REFEREES.

The suit of Kingsley and Keeney against the City of Brooklyn for the recovery of $178,000 for extra work which they claim to have performed on the Hempstead Reservoir, under their contract for the building of that work, was continued yesterday in the Common Council Chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall, before the Referees appointed to take the testimony in the case—ex-Judge Lott and Messrs. George H. Fisher and Thomas H. Rodman. The plaintiffs were represented by Joshua M. Van Cott and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Corporation Counsel De Witt and John E. Parsons appeared for the city. When the reference was adjourned on Tuesday of last week, it was for the purpose of giving the plaintiffs time to prepare and present testimony identifying the plans referred to in the contract, and to prove that the same plans had been approved by the Common Council July 11, 1870, in order to prevent the granting of the motion of defendants' counsel to dismiss the complaint.

The entire session yesterday was taken up with the examination of Col. Julius W. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Board of City Works Witness testified that he had been a civil engineer forty-four years, and Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Board of City Works since 1869; Mr. Kirkwood, Consulting Engineer of the board, called his attention to the fact that an increased supply of water was needed for the city during the very first week after he was appointed Chief Engineer. The first communication he sent to the Board of Water Commissioners on the subject, is now on file in the office, and is dated May 6, 1869. Mr. Parsons objected to the introduction of the document, on the ground that it was not connected with the action of the Common Council on the subject. The communication was read by the witness, after which his testimony was continued as follows: Subsequent to the sending of this communication was authorized to employ Mr. Kirkwood as Consulting Engineer in the matter of increased water supply; employed him about the 1st of July; he had charge of drawing up the plans and surveys; we sent a joint communication to the Board of Water Commissioners, dated Jan. 1, 1876; [communication admitted in evidence;] witness instructed Mr. Kirkwood, to perfect his plans and specifications, which he did, and handed them over, when completed, to witness; witness revised them, and on June 20, 1870, transmitted a land plan to the Board of Water Commissioners; [communication also put in evidence;] witness then gave a detailed statement of the manner in which the contract was made under the specifications as prepared by Mr. Kirkwood and the subsequent negotiations for the control of Nichols' pond, and also the veto of the resolutions of the Common Council by Mayor Kalbfleisch, Aug. 22, 1870, together with the visit of the Mayor and Common Council to the reservoir in October, 1870. Pending the examination of Col. Adams the reference was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BOODY AGAINST TILDEN.

THE GOVERNOR'S BREACH OF TRUST.

HIS EXCUSES FLIMSY AND UNWORTHY A MAN OF HIS PRETENSIONS—PLEADING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS A BAD CARD FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—A LETTER FROM ONE WHO KNOWS SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent publication by you of some of the papers in the suit of Boody against Tilden and others, which bring to public view some of the doings of our reform candidate for the Presidency in connection with the consolidation of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago and North-western in 1864, seems to have caused no little stir among the friends of that gentleman, if one may judge from a long article of yesterday's date in the New-York *Herald*, in which the Reformer himself, or the "nincompoops" who write for him, attempt to break the force of the damaging statements contained in those papers by a series of "denials" and counter-allegations, and by raising the cry of "black-mailer."

Possessing a thorough knowledge of all these transactions from the very beginning, I propose to examine those "denials" and counter-allegations a little in detail, and endeavor to ascertain how far they relieve Mr. Tilden from the unfavorable judgment to which many minds have been led by a perusal of those papers.

Without dwelling upon the fact that it is no very uncommon thing for the defendant in a suit to deny the allegations of his adversary—a sort of denial which, as it imposes upon nobody, is not esteemed of much importance—I have to remark:

First—That it might be entirely true, (as alleged by Mr. Tilden or by those who write for him,) that Mr. Boody was formerly the Treasurer of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and that as such Treasurer he was a defaulter in a large amount, and still it would not be easy to see how those facts would affect the merits of his suit against Mr. Tilden, which is based upon entirely different matters; yet, in fact, Mr. Boody was never the Treasurer of the North-western Company, nor did he ever make default to that company, either in a large sum or in any sum whatever. In the Spring of 1866, two years after the consolidation of the Galena Company with the North-western, Mr. Boody, becoming suddenly and unexpectedly embarrassed through the villainy of persons whom he had implicitly trusted and greatly benefited, borrowed from one of the defendants in this suit the sum of $134,079 80, to enable him honorably to settle his accounts with the North-western Company, which for several years had kept their New-York account with him as a banker. The loan was made upon collaterals which, at the time, were worth in the market much more than the sum borrowed. This debt, which subsequently was assigned by the owner to other parties, was eventually paid by Mr. Boody in full, principal and interest, and there now exists no legal or equitable claim or demand of any sort against him, in which the lender of this money, or any other of the defendants, has, or ever had, any interest whatever.

Second—The $67,500 received by Mr. Boody for 750 shares of the preferred stock of the North-western Company, issued to him for the purpose of aiding in the purchase of stock of the Galena Company, was duly credited in the accounts on the very day it was received—as any one may see who will take the trouble to examine the accounts—and the fact that it was so accredited was and is well known to Mr. Tilden and the other defendants, and also to their attorneys. Of course, the insinuation, or assertion, that this money was appropriated by Mr. Boody to his own use is one of those slight deviations from the truth which common people call opposite to the truth, and which is like that other assertion of Tilden, that he has reduced taxation in this State some seven millions; when the truth is, and he knows it, it was the Republican Administration of Gov. Dix that put into the State Treasury the money that reduced taxation; the only virtue that Tilden can truthfully claim in regard to the reduction of taxation being that he did not steal or allow to be stolen from the State Treasury the money Republican rule had put there.

Third—Mr. Tilden, in his answer in the *Herald*—he has as yet served no answer in the suit, though he has had 175 days to do it—denies that he was in any way interested in the "pool" or association which, in the Spring of 1864, bought up the stock of the Galena Company for the purpose of consolidating said company with the North-western. Now, he either was or was not. If he was, what shall be thought of this denial? If he was not, upon what ground did he receive and does he still retain the $26,000 claimed by, and paid, him in August, 1864, solely and only as his distributive share of the supposed profits of that "pool" or association? His fellow-citizens who are asked to vote for him would be glad of a little light upon this subject.

Fourth—But Mr. Tilden denies that he ever received any *money* whatever as the proceeds of the "pool or association." This denial is eminently characteristic of Mr. Tilden, and shows exactly how much of real truth there is in his statements, whether political or financial. What he did actually claim, and receive from Mr. Boody, as his share of the profits in that "pool" was paid to him, at his request, by Mr. Boody, not in cash, but in the preferred stock of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company belonging to the pool, at its then cash market value; and at the same time when this was done he purchased, through Mr. Boody, for cash, $19,000 worth of said stock at the same rates, giving his check therefor on the 22d day of August, 1864.

Mr. Tilden denies, in his article in the *Herald*, in regard to said pool, "*that he ever received from the plaintiff any money as the proceeds thereof.*" This is technically true, but substantially false; since, instead of money, he took $26,000 worth of stock at its then cash value.

Fifth—Mr. Tilden denies that he ever borrowed from "it"—the pool—or from Mr. Boody, "in connection therewith," the sum of $60,060. Exactly; he borrowed nothing from "it," or from Mr. Boody "in connection therewith." But this is "denying" what nobody ever alleged. Mr. Tilden *did* borrow from *Mr. Boody*, on the 9th day of March, 1864, some weeks before the "pool" was formed or thought of, the sum of $60,000, imperatively claiming it upon the specific ground that, being a Director of the North-western Company, he had as good a right to the use of the company's money then on deposit with Mr. Boody as Mr. Boody himself had. He received the money, but he refused to give security for it, or to allow or pay any interest for its use, on the ground that it was money belonging to the railway company, and not to Mr. Boody.

Sixth—Mr. Tilden's friends allege in the *Herald* article that this claim of Mr. Boody was not made upon the defendants until about the time when Mr. Tilden's name came to be prominently mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The fact is that the matter was brought to the notice of all the defendants upon the same day, the 4th of September, 1875, and long before Mr. Tilden's name had been "prominently" mentioned for the office to which he now ardently aspires; and so far from its being an attempt to levy black-mail, as Mr. Tilden and his friends would have the public believe, Mr. Boody, at the outset, invited Mr. Tilden, and all the other parties interested, to make the fullest personal examination of all his books and accounts relating to the business, and if upon such examination they should not become entirely satisfied of the justness and equity of his claims, he offered to submit all the matters in dispute to the friendly arbitration of disinterested persons. Under these circumstances the cry of "black-mailer" raised by Mr. Tilden and his friends looks a little suspicious.

Seventh—It is stated in the *Herald* article, with the evident purpose of helping out Mr. Tilden, that Charles J. Canda, a former employe of Mr. Boody, and as such familiar with the whole matter, had examined the accounts, and is of the opinion that Mr. Boody has no just claim against Mr. Tilden or his associates. The errors in the statement are as follows: 1. Mr. Canda was never an employe of Mr. Boody, in any capacity whatever. 2. He is now, but was not 1864, an employe and the confidential clerk of one of the defendants in Boody's suit. 3. That he is not now, and never was, familiar with the whole transaction. 4. A portion of the accounts he has never seen at all, much less examined.

Eighth—In regard to the allegation that about the time of Mr. Tilden's nomination Mr. Boody promised a "friend" of Mr. Tilden that if this claim were paid he would stump the State of Maine in his behalf, and that if it were not paid he would "appeal to the newspapers," it is enough to say that herein "Truthful James" has drawn upon a somewhat vivid imagination for his facts. Mr. Boody has had no conversation with any "friend" of Mr. Tilden, with reference to a friendly adjustment of the matters in dispute, since October, 1875, more than eight months before Mr. Tilden was nominated, nor did he then make any such offer, threat, or suggestion. This is simply an attempt on the part of Mr. Tilden to shield himself in his wrong-doing by throwing mud at the party he has injured.

Ninth.—But the defendants to this suit *did* agree in September last, through their attorneys, to submit all the matters in dispute between the plaintiff and themselves, to the friendly arbitration of Controller Andrew H. Green, who, though formerly the law partner of Mr. Tilden, and still his personal friend, and the confidential friend of the other defendant, nevertheless bears so unimpeachable a character for integrity and for sound, discriminating judgment, that Mr. Boody felt no hesitation in submitting the whole matter to his sole decision. Yet though the arbitration papers were immediately prepared and submitted to Mr. Tilden for signature and verification, he has persistently refused to sign them, and now through his attorney threatens to serve an answer, setting up the Statute of Limitations, and go into court relying upon that.

We leave the public to judge how much Mr. Tilden has gained in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, by his denial of facts susceptible of the clearest proof, and by raising against the plaintiff in a suit against himself, to which he has no defense whatever except the Statute of Limitations, the invidious cry of "black-mailer."

AN EX-DIRECTOR OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

FIRST DAY OF THE NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB'S AUTUMN MEETING—INSPIRATION, BILL BRUCE, AND DERBY THE WINNERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The opening day's races of the Autumn meeting of the National Jockey Club, postponed from yesterday, took place to-day at the Washington Driving Park, near Benning's Station. The weather was clear and warm, the track in good condition, and the attendance larger than at any previous meeting. For the first race, in which Inspiration was the favorite, a good start was made, with Fadladeen in the lead and the others in a bunch; Matador pressed forward and took the first place, with Inspiration second, Courier third, First Chance fourth, and the others together. Going around the turn Inspiration went to the front and held it to the finish.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages; entrance, $10; entrance money to second horse; purse, $150.

A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, 5 years old, by Warminster, dam Sophia, 111 pounds.....1
P. M. West's b. c. Courier, 3 years old, by Star Davis, dam by Lexington, 95 pounds.....2
Barton & Medinger's ch. c. First Chance, 5 years old, by Baywood, dam Dot, 111 pounds.....3
Sunbeam, Matador, Leamington Second, May D., and Fadladeen, not placed.
Time—1:16¼.

In the second race Bill Bruce sold as the favorite in the pools. Fadladeen led at the start, followed by Bill Bruce, Burgoo, Hatteras, Rose, and well in the order given. Before reaching the quarter the four first named horses were bunched, with Burgoo leading. On the back-stretch Burgoo held the lead, closely pressed by Bill Bruce, with Hatteras and Fadladeen two lengths away, neck and neck, and Rose still well in the rear. At the half mile Bill Bruce went to the front, with Burgoo at his flank and Fadladeen and Hatteras following well together. Hatteras then ran to the third place. Going down the home-stretch Bill Bruce was first, Burgoo second, Hatteras third, Fadladeen fourth, and Rose fifth. Burgoo and Hatteras made a desperate rush for Bill Bruce and captured him, but he soon regained his position and came to the score three lengths ahead of Hatteras. In the second heat Bill Bruce got away first, Burgoo second, Fadladeen third; Hatteras fourth, and Rose fifth. At the quarter Hatteras had passed to the third place and Rose to the fourth, while Fadladeen had fallen to the rear. From this there was no change to the finish, and Bill Bruce came in two lengths ahead, an easy winner of the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats for all ages; purse $300, of which $50 to the second horse.

Forbes & Co.'s br. c. Bill Bruce, 4 years old, by Enquirer, dam Aurora Raby, 108 pounds.....1 1
J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 5 years old, by Hurrah, dam Emma Downing, 111 pounds.....3 2
W. Wyehe's b. c. Hatteras, 3 years old, by Red Dick, dam by Planet, 95 pounds.....2 3
Owner's Rose and Davis' Fadladeen not placed.
Time—1:45, 1:46¾.

In the third and last race, a steeple-chase, Resolute was the favorite. The horses started well, with Derby in the lead, and the others well together. Derby and Captain Hanmer went over the first hurdle together, followed by Resolute and Jack Trig, who were also together. Derby and Captain Hanmer reached the second hurdle, and jumped it at the same instant. At the third hurdle they had Resolute for company, and the three horses went over together, the others coming after them in a bunch. At the fourth hurdle Resolute had fallen back; Derby and Capt. Hanmer leaped it together, followed by Risk, then Resolute and the others close at their heels. At the close of the first mile, Derby was in the lead, Capt. Hanmer second, Risk third, Resolute fourth, and the others bunched. The first hurdle of the second mile was taken by Derby first, Capt. Hanmer second, Resolute third, Risk fourth, New-York fifth, Jack Trig sixth, Bill Monday seventh, Paladin eighth, and Lorena ninth. The second hurdle was jumped in nearly the same order. Resolute and Derby took the third hurdle together, and Risk followed, then Capt. Hanmer and the others. Going down the home-stretch the horses were all together, with Derby, Resolute, New-York, and Capt. Hanmer in the front rank, neck and neck. When the last hurdle was reached, Capt. Hanmer had fallen back, but New-York, Derby and Resolute went on together, with the others close behind them. Derby passed under the string first.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase; two miles over eight hurdles; purse, $400, of which $100 to the second horse and $50 to the third:

G. Langstaff's gr. c. Derby, 4 years old, by Eugene, dam Kate Sovereign, 148 pounds.....1
J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, 6 years old, by Revolver, dam Annie C., 154 pounds.....2
Gaffner's ch. c. New-York, 4 years old, by Planet, dam Hester, 128 pounds.....3
Risk, Captain Hanmer, Bill Munday, Jack Trigg, Paladin, and Lorena also started.
Time—3:54½.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday in the Hall of the Board, President Wood in the chair. The report of the Superintendent of Truancy for the month of October was presented and adopted. The total number of cases investigated was 1,439, of which 889 were not classed as truants, leaving 550 truants and non-attendants, who were placed at school. President Wood read a communication in which he urged the necessity of making an arrangement with the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the detention of all truants, such a step having become imperative by reason of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in denying the application of the Board of Education for $100,000 to found a reformatory institution on Ward's Island. On motion the report was referred to the Committee on By-laws. Commissioner Kane offered a resolution, which was adopted, ordering that the 6th and 7th of November be made holidays to afford the teachers and pupils an opportunity of visiting the Centennial Exhibition. A resolution ordering the Committee on Supplies to advertise for bids for the printing of the board for the ensuing year, was also adopted. The report of the Evening Schools Committee, adverse to the application for the establishment of an evening high school on the east side of the City, was adopted. A communication from the school officers of the Twenty-second Ward asking for an appropriation of $53,835 for the erection of a new school in West Fifty-eighth street, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The thirtieth anniversary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen was held at the institution on Staten Island on Friday, Oct. 27. Mr. G. C. Wetmore was called to the chair, and the various reports for the year were presented and read. From that of the Secretary it appeared that an average number of one hundred children between the ages of two and fourteen years had been cared for, and that there are at present at the home 108. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $743 63, but it appeared that during the year the society had to draw $1,200 from its very small invested fund, and even with that would have been compelled greatly to curtail its operations had it not been for unexpected aid most opportunely given. The exercises were very interesting, creditable alike to teachers and children. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Jacob LeRoy, First Directress; Mrs. William A. Booth, Second Directress; Mrs. N. Marsh, Third Directress; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Jr., Treasurer; Miss Griswold, Corresponding Secretary; Miss E. Bogart, Recording Secretary. After a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Erastus Brooks and Capt. Snow, the meeting adjourned.

THE CREDIT OF THE NATION.

CARL SCHURZ TO BUSINESS MEN.

OUR PUBLIC CREDIT ABROAD—HOW IT WOULD BE INJURED BY A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY—WHY EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS FEAR THE SOUTH—A REPLY TO AUGUST BELMONT.

Prominent business men of this City have addressed a note to Hon. Carl Schurz, asking an expression of his views upon the probable effect of a Democratic victory on the public credit abroad. Mr. Schurz has responded in a letter in which he brings his thorough acquaintance with European affairs to bear upon the subject, and shows how, in his opinion, such a misfortune would come of Mr. Tilden's success. The correspondence is given below.

THE MERCHANTS' LETTER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR: We have noticed that in your speeches delivered in this campaign you have not discussed the question whether a victory of the Democratic Party this Fall would be calculated to injure our public credit abroad, and what the influence of such an event would be on our business interests at home.

We should be glad to have you, before leaving the City, favor us with an expression of your views upon this question, which is one of great importance to all classes of our people. With much respect,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, H. STURSBERG,
E. D. MORGAN & CO., LEWIS BROS. & CO.,
JOHN JAY, W. STURSBERG,
T. L. THORNELL, M. H. LEHMAIER,
Hon. CARL SCHURZ. and others.

MR. SCHURZ'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your kind letter, I beg leave to say that I did not deem it necessary to discuss in my public speeches the question upon which you invite from me an expression of opinion, believing that the natural instinct of business men would suggest to them all that can be said about the effect of a Democratic victory upon our public credit abroad, and, correspondingly, upon our business affairs at home. But since you desire it, I shall give you, with pleasure, my views on that matter.

Some time ago I saw it stated in the newspapers, apparently on good authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury had received information from financial men in Europe to the effect that a Democratic victory would seriously embarrass, if not altogether arrest, the funding of our national debt at a lower rate of interest, and generally depress the market value of our national securities. While I can well understand that such advices should have come across the ocean, I have no personal knowledge of them, and can only reason on the general aspects of the case and my own experience of the drift of European opinion.

Mr. August Belmont, in his letter on the same subject, recently addressed to the *Evening Express*, stated that "the safety and wisdom of investment in the funded debt of the Government of the United States do not depend upon Presidential elections, in the opinion of European capitalists and bankers, any more than the soundness of English consols depends on whether the Ministry is Tory or Liberal." He reiterated the same statement in a speech last night. The question is not why Mr. Belmont urges such views, but whether such would be the current opinion among European investors generally; for it is upon the confidence of investors, large and small, that the value of securities will ultimately depend. This is an important point which Mr. Belmont has not seen fit to mention; and in this respect there is a striking difference between the relations of political parties in England to the public debt of that country, and the relations of political parties here to the national debt of the United States. However much or little interest Europeans may take in our political struggles, that difference is well calculated to arrest their attention, as it undoubtedly does. The English debt was for the most part created in consequence of wars between England and foreign powers, in which neither political party was to any great extent identified or in strong sympathy with the enemy. In the course of time all differences of opinion as to the expediency of such wars have been completely neutralized, and the debt has, therefore, always rested upon the support of a strong national feeling common to all Englishmen, aside from a widely diffused pecuniary interest. There is at present in England not a single public man of character or influence in either party the sincerity of whose desire to see all national obligations faithfully discharged according to law is the least doubted by anybody.

On the other hand, the world knows, and every investor in United States securities, down to the owner of a single $100 bond, knows that the war to which our national debt owes its origin was not a foreign war, in which all parts of this country had an equally patriotic share, but a civil war, virtually carried on by one part of the country against the other; in other words, that the debt was created by the National Government, controlled by the people of the Northern section of the country, for the purpose of subduing a great rebellion set on foot by the people of the South. Now, whatever means we may employ to that end, it will be difficult, if not entirely impossible, to make the world believe that the white people of the South, whose ambition to set up an independent Government for themselves was defeated by means of our national debt, will regard that very debt as a sacred obligation of honor and patriotism, in the same measure as it certainly will always be regarded by those who created it for the purpose of saving the integrity of the Republic. This, I think, is stating the case in its mildest form. Nothing could be more unfortunate in this respect than that the Democratic Party should have impressed all observers of current events with the fact that its success in the Presidential election is to be accomplished by the votes of a united South, under the control of the late Confederates, aided by a small number of Northern States. It is to be expected, if a Democratic victory be achieved in that way, that the world will regard the late Confederates of the South as numerically the strongest element in the victorious party; and the conclusion lies near, that this element, especially as it will inevitably furnish the bulk of Democratic Representatives in Congress, will wield the controlling influence in the councils of the organization. If that be so, those who have invested, or might, under other circumstances, be induced to invest, in United States securities, will scarcely be inclined to give their confidence to a party Government in a great measure controlled by a class of men who, when the debt was created, regarded the national creditor as the ally of their enemies, and the national debt itself as the engine of their discomfiture.

I see, therefore, strong reasons to apprehend, as I know that apprehension to exist in the minds of many financial men of influence, that the market value of our national securities depends in a much greater measure upon the result of our Presidential election than "the soundest of English consols depends on whether the ministry is tory or liberal." The difference of the two cases is evident. It should not be forgotten that public opinion abroad is apt to believe the policy of Republican Governments generally subject to sudden and violent fluctuations, and that this belief, however unjust in some cases, predisposes the public mind to unfavorable impressions. Moreover, owing to past events, the idea of repudiation is, in the European mind, unfortunately associated with a Southern State, and it is still remembered that the Democratic Party, in 1868, pronounced in favor of paying off a part of our bonded debt in depreciated greenbacks, a policy of partial repudiation. Neither will the credit which is attached to Mr. Tilden's financial views and intentions be sufficient to counterbalance the disquieting apprehensions created by the character and antecedents of the party behind him, especially as the succession to the Presidency of Mr. Hendricks, in case of accident, would open a still more alarming prospect. Considering the timidity of capital, and the sensitiveness of credit, all these things combined would seem to me well calculated, should the Democratic Party triumph, to have an unfavorable effect upon the standing of our national securities in the markets of the world.

How far that effect would go it is certainly difficult to estimate. It may be small, but it may be great. At any rate, it seems to me that those who think it "of little consequence to us whether the bondholders lose a certain percentage of the value of their bonds," take a very superficial view of the matter. It would require only a comparatively slight disturbance of our national credit to stop the funding of our securities at a lower rate of interest, and thus to prevent the annual saving to our national Treasury of a considerable amount of money. And it is scarcely necessary to tell business men that a heavy decline in the market value of our securities would bring on consequences of a very serious nature to them. In the City of New-York alone about one hundred and thirty-six million dollars of our national bonds are held by banks, savings institutions, trust companies, and life, fire, and marine insurance companies. These bonds form, aside from the ready cash, their most reliable and most available assets that can be used in case of emergency. The effect of a heavy fall in the gold value of those assets would scarcely be neutralized by an accompanying rise in gold, for it would be calculated to create wide-spread distrust as to the safety of those institutions of credit, and, where such a distrust, when once started, will stop, nobody can foretell. Such effects would be all the more dangerous, as the number of persons directly interested in those institutions is immense, especially in the northern part of the Union. According to the census of 1870, the savings banks of only nine States—the six New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey and California—have 2,200,000 depositors, and the amount of their deposits is about $1,200,000,000. In the life insurance companies doing business in New-York, not less than 800,000 persons are interested, and the policies run up to an aggregate of about $1,200,000,000. All these and similar interests of equal magnitude, which I need not enumerate, depend to a very great extent upon the value of our national securities, our public credit. That which endangers the public credit does, therefore, not touch the interests of the bond-holder alone, but it endangers the credit institutions of the country, and with them the business community in the largest sense; in fact, not only the honor, but the material interests of the whole people.

Mr. Belmont in his letter and speech intimates, and some Democratic newspapers have taken up the cry, that it is unpatriotic to discuss the possibility of a danger to the public credit arising from the triumph of a political party. I do not so understand the duties of patriotism. When a just apprehension exists in the public mind that a certain event would be apt to injure the public credit, then true patriotism imposes upon us the duty not to close our eyes against the danger and blindly to run into it, but to look carefully ahead, and use every legitimate means to avert it. But the peril can certainly not be averted by willfully ignoring it. We might as well protest against the exposure of official corruption on the ground that it would injure the national character. The existing distrust as to the consequences of a Democratic victory has been created by the Democratic Party itself, its record, and its component elements, and not by this discussion. It is an unquestionable and a very significant fact that, while for obvious reasons considerable fear is entertained of an injurious effect of a Democratic victory upon our public credit, no man, not even the most prejudiced Democrat, questions the absolute safety of our public credit in case of the triumph of the Republican candidates. The reason is that the financial policy of the Republican Party, to whatever criticism it may have given rise in other respects, has certainly succeeded in winning, in an unprecedented degree, the confidence of the whole world as to our national securities. This general confidence, which to a nation situated as we are, is of so immense a value, would unquestionably be confirmed by the election of the Republican candidates, while a Democratic success may put it in jeopardy. There is then, certainty on one side, and on the other, to say the least, serious doubt. Between these two things we have to choose.

Submitting this expression of my views, in which I have carefully avoided any overstatement, I am gentlemen, most respectfully and truly yours,

C. SCHURZ.

NOTES FROM THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The Controller issued over 2,500 warrants on the Treasury, each of which requires his signature twice, to pay off the City creditors.

Of the permanent debt, the sinking fund pays off $2,500,000. The balance of permanent debt, amounting to $816,500, is paid from taxation, which, with $2,060,000 revenue bonds, make a reduction of $5,376,500 in the permanent and temporary City debt.

The amount of interest and City debt due yesterday is $10,303,823 40, as follows:

Interest due Nov. 1, 1876	$3,373,323 40
Stocks and bonds, permanent debt, due Nov. 1, 1876	3,316,500 00
Assessment bonds due Nov. 1, 1876	1,554,000 00
Revenue bonds due Nov. 1, 1876	2,060,000 00
Total	$10,303,823 40

Including the receipts of taxes yesterday, the sum of $12,418,105 12 has been collected within the last two weeks, since the tax-books for 1876 were opened, or more than one million dollars a day for taxes. To collect this enormous amount of taxes, a large clerical force has been constantly engaged day and night since the books were opened at the Tax Receiver's office.

The Finance Department was the scene of immense business operations yesterday and the day before. Yesterday a long line of stock and bond holders attended at the Controller's office to receive their semi-annual interest, and the amounts of due them for stocks and bonds maturing on the 1st November, and, as on the day before, the tax-payers besieged the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes all day long to pay their money into the City Treasury, and save the discount allowed for prompt payment of their taxes, that being the last day they could have the benefit of this privilege.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION IN TROUBLE.

There is a vacancy among the Democratic Inspectors of Election in this City, which was caused by the arrest of an Inspector. It appears that one Caleb L. Woodruff, residing at No. 1,209 Broadway, was recently appointed an Inspector of Election, and also registered as a voter. Investigation into his case by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley, showed that Mr. Woodruff has not resided in this State the requisite length of time to act in either capacity. Mr. Crowley, on making this discovery, went before Commissioner Davenport and obtained a warrant for Woodruff's arrest. The latter was taken into custody and was brought before Commissioner Davenport, who committed him in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

William McNulty, an Inspector of Election of the Twenty-seventh Election District in the Fifth Assembly District, was charged before the Police Commissioners yesterday with having falsely sworn, on September 25, before Mr. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, that he [McNulty] was a citizen of the United States and had been a resident of the City for five years or more. From an examination of the registry of the district it was ascertained that McNulty had been naturalized as late as Oct. 4 last. John Williamson, an Inspector of Election of the Fifth Election District in the Sixth Assembly District, was charged with violating section 82 of the Election laws, in absenting himself from the place of registry on Oct. 28, and thus leaving the place without a quorum of the Board of Registry. Both cases were heard in detail and referred to the full Board of Commissioners for consideration.

LACK OF SCHOOL FUNDS IN JERSEY CITY.

It seems as though the School Board of Jersey City will be obliged to close the schools for want of funds to carry them on between Nov. 11 and Dec. 1. The Board of Finance reduced the appropriation for educational purposes in the hope of forcing the Board of Education to reduce the salaries of the teachers. The Board of Education refused to make the reduction, and ran the schools at the same expense as though the appropriation had been as large as usual. The consequence is that only enough money is left to the credit of the School Board to pay the teachers to Nov. 11, and no longer. The Board of Finance is precluded by law from making any supplemental appropriation, as is the Board of Education from incurring debts in anticipation of future appropriations. In this dilemma the teachers were invited to give their services to the city gratuitously during the hiatus. They considered the proposition at a meeting held Tuesday night and refused to accede.

A RAILROAD BOND SUIT DECIDED.

Judge Larremore, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, denied the motion for an injunction against the defendants in the case of Gilley against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff desired to restrain the latter from refusing to take up more than twenty bonds per annum of each of two Southern Railway Companies, the Illinois Central having agreed to take up one hundred bonds of each company each year. It appeared, however, that the Illinois Central Company had taken up two-thirds of the whole amount of the bonds in a lump. The plaintiff alleged that the time of payment of his bonds of one of the Southern companies was postponed thereby and their value depreciated. Judge Larremore holds, however, that the Illinois Central was not obliged to take up the bonds in their numerical order, and that the plaintiff, if aggrieved, will have an ample remedy by his action, the defendants being responsible parties.

THE COUNCIL OF RAILROAD MANAGERS.

Another conference of the railroad managers was held yesterday morning at the Brevoort House, at which Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central and Hudson River; Mr. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania; Mr. King, of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Mr. Jewett, of the Erie, were present. The meeting, like those of the day previous, was held, it is understood, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of fixing a schedule of rates that will do away with ruinous competition, and was, like them, strictly private. Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett, after the conference was over, declined to make known any of the business transacted except the fact that no definite conclusion had been arrived at, and that the meeting had adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. Both gentlemen professed ignorance of the time and place of the next meeting.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

In reference to the opposition to the proposed amendment to section 3, article 5, of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works and the abolition of Canal Commissioners, the President of the Produce Exchange stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the Board of Managers had received several letters, as well as the circular issued from Albany, indicating that an attempt would be made to defeat the amendment. Its passage, he said, would abolish the office of Canal Commissioner, and as there were three Commissioners it was very plain how their influence would be used. With respect to the distribution of ballots, he was not aware that the Exchange would take any steps in that direction, outside such action as might be taken by members in an individual capacity.

PHILIP OTTMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Detectives Lyons and King, of the Central Office, who have had charge of the search for Philip Ottman, the Fulton Market butcher who disappeared so mysteriously on the evening of the 21st ult., have succeeded in tracing him to a house in Broome street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets. He was seen in a hack standing in front of the house indicated on Saturday night, but since that time all trace of him has been lost. The detectives have also failed to trace the driver of the hack, and a reward is offered for his discovery.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minzelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB AND ADAM AND EVE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

In a brief address to Republicans, the Chairman of the National Committee pointedly sets forth the grounds of confidence in the result of next Tuesday's voting. His estimate of the effect produced by Mr. TILDEN'S disingenuous letter on war claims is undoubtedly correct. Not for the first time, the cunning of the Democratic candidate reacted prejudicially to his party. The question of the rebel claims, in itself formidable, acquired increased urgency from Mr. TILDEN'S epistle, which, as Mr. CHANDLER says, "alarmed, instead of quieting the Northern people." The accumulating evidence of the fact that the business men of the country realize the danger to their interests and to the public credit which the return of the South to power would entail, and the indignation aroused all over the North by the desperate devices employed by the South to break down Republican majorities, are too apparent to need more than mention. Mr. CHANDLER expresses the opinion that, despite all violence, four Southern States will give majorities for the Republican candidates; while the North, he anticipates, will be all but unanimous in their favor. These hopeful assurances are not intended to lull Republicans to sleep. They show, however, how the popular current runs, and they should stimulate the party to do its whole duty. *If this* be done, the result is reasonably sure. To make it sure, the work must be carried on with unbated energy to the latest moment.

We trust that Republican managers in districts which are threatened with Democratic frauds do not forget that they hold in their own hands the means of securing help from Federal officials on election day. The United States Court for any district is required, upon the petition of ten voters, to appoint Supervisors for each voting precinct within the district represented by the petitioners. Where no step has been taken it is, of course, too late to secure the advantages conferred by the presence of these Supervisors at the registration, but they are entitled to be present at the polling places next Tuesday, and at the counting of the votes in their respective precincts. Nor are the Supervisors powerless. They may obtain from the United States Marshal as many Deputies as may be required for protection in the discharge of their duties and in the maintenance of order at the polls. The law excites the ire of the Democrats, who did their utmost last session to set it aside. But it is a righteous law, and its provisions should be turned to account everywhere as diligently as they will be in this City.

If the Sheriff of Baltimore had entertained the idea which has been erroneously imputed to him, and proposed to arrest United States Deputy Marshals on election day, in order that fraudulent voting in the interest of the Democrats might go on with impunity, he would simply have accepted the suggestion thrown out by no less a personage than Senator BAYARD. The Delaware Senator, at a meeting in Baltimore the other night, actually urged resistance to the Federal law enacted to secure order and purity at the polls. He denied the authority of the National Government to enact and enforce any law relating to elections, contending that in regard to these, each State is supreme, and declaring his readiness to resist the law, in behalf of his own State, if the opportunity were afforded him. The obvious intent of Mr. BAYARD, in making the suggestion, was to precipitate a conflict between the State and Federal officials; and the frantic applause with which his defiance of the law was greeted showed that his disloyal utterances fell upon sympathetic ears. The Sheriff seems to have more sagacity than the Senator. The latter is apparently unable to control his temper in view of the safeguards which Federal law provides for honest voting, and his zeal for the Democracy manifests itself in expressions that would have been worthy of a Georgia fire-eater on the eve of the rebellion.

In announcing the abandonment of the movement in favor of a non-partisan ticket for Mayor, and other local officers, Mr. OTTENDORFER throws upon the Republican Committee the blame for the failure of the negotiations. Should the nomination of a "straight" ticket result in the entire success of the Tammany nominees, it will certainly be a misfortune for which this community will some day desire to fix the responsibility somewhere. There is very little to be gained by discussing the subject now. The Germans and Municipal Reformers can best show the sincerity of their attachment to the cause of good government by voting for the least objectionable candidates who are in the field. If they prefer ELY to DIX, CALVIN to PEABODY, or FREEDMAN to SCUDDER, they will certainly prove that there was rather more pretense than reality in their expressed solicitude to put an end to the arrogant and debasing political despotism of KELLY and his colleagues. If they desire to give a clear indication of their strength, let them make up a ticket partially selected from the Republican nominees, and so prove to the satisfaction of the politicians that the vote they represent really controls the choice of local officers in this City.

Mr. GREEN has replied to the request to be permitted to withdraw his name from the contest in a letter replete with dignity and strong common-sense. He wisely abstains from replying to the malicious slanders in regard to his "bargain" for a renomination for the Controllership or from recognizing the necessity which some captious critics have discovered of keeping in the field by way of proving the sincerity of his candidature. Mr. GREEN'S position in this contest has been from the first, a perfectly consistent one, and will, when the smoke of the conflict has cleared away, be reckoned as certainly not the least of his many services in the cause of reformed methods of local government.

In another column will be found a caustic analysis of the answer printed in the *Herald* to the complaint brought by HENRY H. BOODY against SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Our correspondent disposes very thoroughly of the flimsy excuse urged to palliate Mr. TILDEN'S breach of trust in connection with the purchase of the stock of the Chicago and Galena Railroad Company. He points out how thoroughly characteristic of Mr. TILDEN'S foxy and treacherous disposition has been his treatment of these charges, and with what callous disregard of all considerations of right and justice he announces his intention of pleading the Statute of Limitations as a defense to the suit. It is unfortunate for Mr. TILDEN that the plea which has helped him to swindle tradesmen and business associates will not serve him when the courts take up the case against him for fraudulently withheld income tax.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ, in his admirable statement of the dangers with which the public credit is threatened in the event of Democratic success, notices one point which has unexpected verification in the letter of Mr. REAGAN, JEFF. DAVIS' Postmaster General, as found among the rebel archives. Mr. BELMONT'S assertion is that the whole American people are as intent upon the faithful discharge of all national obligations as are the whole English people in reference to their national debt. But the British debt is a consequence of wars between Britain and foreign powers, the expediency of which no longer forms a party question. Our national debt, on the other hand, was incurred by the Government, sustained by the Northern people, for suppressing a rebellion waged by the South. The South regards the public creditor as the ally of the North, and therefore as the enemy of the Southern cause; and it would have none of the scruples in dealing with his interests which it might have felt had Mr. REAGAN'S proposition been acted upon as one of the conditions of a restored Union. That proposition was that provision should be made "for the auditing of the debt of the Confederacy, and for its payment in common with the war debt of the United States." And the reason assigned by Mr. REAGAN was that it would be unjust to compel the Southern people to assist in the payment of the war debt of the North, if no arrangement were allowed for the payment of their own creditors. This opinion is held as universally throughout the South to-day as it was in the Spring of 1865. It is, in the judgment of the South, an equitable opinion; and though its practical application is for the time forbidden by the Constitution, it cannot fail to render the Southern representatives less sensitive than otherwise they might have been to questions affecting the public credit.

Although prudent men decline to commit themselves to specific measures, predicated upon contingencies which may not arise, the contingencies themselves are worth thinking of as possible sources of very serious trouble. The tactics employed by the Democrats to secure a united South suggest more than one unpleasant hypothesis. There are certain Southern States, for example, which, under anything like a free and fair election, would be as decidedly Republican as Maine or Vermont. Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, all have assured Republican majorities, which can be overcome only by organized intimidation and violence. Exactly what questions would arise if the Democratic "shotgun policy" produce its intended result, it were idle at this moment to consider; but it is clear that awkward questions might grow out of the reported results of elections which had notoriously been controlled by violent and unlawful methods. We know in advance that only by these methods can the Democrats hope to elect their candidates in any of these States. Their denials and disclaimers are worthless. That the canvass is, on their part, a canvass which depends for its efficacy on brute force and cruelty, is a fact as well authenticated in Louisiana and Mississippi as in South Carolina; and it will naturally be borne in mind in judging of the legality of elections in these States, and their right to be considered in making up the result.

MR. EVARTS' SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. EVARTS last evening was a powerful one, and cannot be without great effect at this stage of the canvass. It was devoted mainly to a very clear and logical statement of the controlling issues pending between the two great parties, which statement was, however, preceded by an exceedingly acute and skillful comparison of the private and public characters of the candidates. Mr. EVARTS found no difficulty in giving to Gov. HAYES a cordial but discriminating indorsement, and drew a striking contrast between the services which he has rendered to his country and the principal features of Mr. TILDEN'S career.

The three subjects to which Mr. EVARTS particularly addressed himself were the prospect of specie payments afforded by the respective parties, the chances of civil service reform which each holds out, and the supreme question of the effect upon the results of the war to be expected from the election of Gov. TILDEN. His treatment of the positions of the parties relative to specie payments was exceedingly apt, and his exposure of the insincerity, imbecility, and duplicity of Mr. TILDEN'S course was very telling. On the matter of civil service reform, he was explicit. His exposition of the vicious system by which the "machine" embarrasses the public service, enfeebles the Legislature, and perverts and corrupts politics, was very plain, and was received by his audience with evidences of hearty approval. We commend our readers, who had not the pleasure of hearing Mr. EVARTS to this portion of his remarks, and to his explanation of why he believed Mr. HAYES could and would reform this evil, and why Mr. TILDEN would not if he could, and could not if he would.

In the discussion of the relations of the two parties to the results of the war. Mr. EVARTS spoke with great eloquence and force. He constantly recurred to the struggle for the Union, and his words were deeply charged with that warm patriotism which he so often displayed at that period. We have no doubt that his expressions will offend those who think there can be no statesmanship in a man who cannot regard the war with calm indifference, and treat the past as if it were not. Mr. EVARTS is not ready to bury the past, or belittle the forces which survive from that time. He does not think that it is yet safe for the American people to "recall its Stuarts." He pointed out that the turning point in the growth of the rebellion was when the South asked its political allies in the North what would be the consequences to it of military resistance to the Government. He recited the message which, on a precisely similar occasion ANDREW JACKSON had sent to the same section, contemplating a like attempt, and recalled the fact that at that crisis the attempt was abandoned, and the Union kept safe without the arming of a squadron or the loss of a life. He then recounted the course of Mr. TILDEN, who, in October, 1860, at a stage of the Presidential canvass corresponding to the one at which we now stand, had given to the South every encouragement to rebellion by his celebrated Kent letter. Had he taken the opposite course, and had his party been guided by other counsels than his, the war might have been avoided. Why, then, should we exalt to the highest place in the nation a man, who at the most trying crisis of its history, did what he could to ruin, and nothing to save, it? Why should we suppose that this man, who at such a moment yielded everything to the South, would now be able to resist its passions, its eager interest, and its burning ambition? It was true that Mr. TILDEN had said that he should veto the claims of the South, but it was a novel idea that a free and intelligent people should elect a President in order that he might veto the measures of his own party. The entire address of Mr. EVARTS was masterly. His point of view was elevated, his reasoning was logical, direct and pointed, and his lighter touches were skillful and witty.

THE MAYORALTY.

It has been conceded somewhat too hastily that the Republican nomination for Mayor has not been made with a view to win. Whatever was the motive of the political managers who headed the County ticket with the name of Gen. DIX—and we don't presume to be in the secret of their management or their motives—there can be no possible reason drawn from the character of the two candidates why Gen. DIX should not poll more votes than Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr. Mr. ELY labors under the fatal disadvantage of being the nominee of JOHN KELLY. Had the "Boss" of Tammany Hall chosen to exert his power, he might as easily have nominated for Mayor an obscure politician like Alderman PURROY, as a tolerably well-known public man like Mr. ELY. The one would have been obviously and notoriously nominated as Mr. KELLY'S "dummy"; the other must, from the necessities of his position, be a dummy too. There is nothing in Mr. ELY'S past career to show that he is incapable of doing the bidding of a man like JOHN KELLY, and there is everything in the influences which would surround him, in the event of his election, to show that he would have no choice but to obey the demands of Tammany Hall.

Mr. ELY had pluck enough in 1866 to protest against "the extravagant and improper contracts which had been made by the persons directing the erection of the new Court-house." Two years later his name appears as voting for the allowance of hundreds of thousands of dollars to GARVEY, INGERSOLL, KEYSER, MILLER, and all the familiar gang of Ring tradesmen, who erected that Court-house. Mr. ELY says that he was misrepresented by the official minutes of the old Board of Supervisors. Mr. JOHN FOX says that *he* was misrepresented, so does Mr. JAMES HAYES, and Mr. ISAAC OLIVER wishes a trustful public to believe that instead of helping to pass the jobs of the Ring, he was the steadfast opponent of TWEED, and was a subject of constant dread to that potentate. It is singular that these eminent statesmen did not think of correcting the alleged interpolation of the minutes when the printed copies were laid on their desks. It is still more singular that Mr. FOX did not think of this mode of defense when he was assailed by Mr. MORRISSEY for the very votes in which his name appears in conjunction with that of Mr. ELY, and that Mr. HAYES did not attempt to turn the edge of similar accusations against him when he ran for Register two years ago. Charges which helped to beat Messrs. FOX and HAYES can hardly assist to elect Mr. ELY.

But if the minutes of the Board of Supervisors are, somewhat late in the day, declared to be fraudulent, it will hardly be pretended that the minute-book of the late Stuyvesant Bank is unworthy of belief. Here are some facts which appear from that record.

Dec. 21, 1869—SMITH ELY, JR., was elected Director and President. (He was not a stockholder until Jan. 6, 1870, and never held but ten shares of stock.) He held the Presidency for a few weeks only, but on

June 28, 1871—Messrs. SEARLES, ELY, LANDON, DAVIS, and BELL were appointed the Committee on Quarterly Examination.

July 1—Committee reported that "they were pleased to find the bank in so prosperous and, in their judgment, sound condition, as set forth in Cashier's quarterly report. They recommend a dividend of four per cent. (free of tax) from net earnings. They believe this just to the stockholders, and for the best interests of the bank, establishing confidence in the minds of the community, as well as insuring success to the institution."

When this report was made and adopted, the books showed that the bank was hopelessly insolvent. The nominal capital was $200,000; half of it was lost in bad debts, while the other half was locked up in the lease of the bank building and in a loan to the Columbia Iron Mine, appearing on the books as the Weed Iron Company. This loan was accepted by Mr. ELY, to whom it was referred as a committee of one. On his recommendation the bank advanced $40,000 on the security of bonds, which the Receiver sold for $12,000, and on which he received $1,200. At the date of the statement in question, "bills discounted" were reckoned among the assets at $324,149 31. But of this amount, $41,841 83 was under protest, and so hopelessly under protest that at the time of the bank's failure only $5,121 28 had been paid. Of these bills receivable, $250,073 74 were held as collateral by another bank. Six months after the failure the bank credited as collected $152,172 88 against its claim of $180,294 11. "Loans" figured in the assets at $190,612 25. Among these the Weed Iron Company loan was included at its full amount, as well as $65,200 set down after the failure as "notoriously bad." In fact, the condition of the bank was hopelessly rotten, at the time when Mr. ELY incautiously declared it to be prosperous and sound. One of the results of this culpable blunder was the deposit in this bank, and the consequent loss through its failure, of $50,000 of the savings of working men and women.

Mr. ELY may be as free of legal responsibility for his share in the mismanagement of the Stuyvesant Bank as Mayor HALL was of responsibility for signing the Ring warrants. But we do not want in the Mayor's office a man who can be so easily led by the nose, and we certainly do want a man who could be trusted to oppose, with some vigor and effect, the raids of Tammany claimants on the Public Treasury. The career of Gen. DIX as Governor of this State shows how unfaltering is his opposition to corruption in all its forms, and how hopeless would be the effort to revive under his administration the efforts, which Controller GREEN has so successfully resisted, to press the outstanding mass of fraudulent claims held by the representatives of the old Ring. From the Ring advertising bills to the smallest swindle in the shape of special legislation for the benefit of official sinecurists, nothing escaped the unfailing veto of Gov. DIX. In his hands the interests of the City would be safe, its credit sustained, and its tax-payers protected against spoliation. It would be impossible to say as much for his opponent.

A SOUND RECORD.

The financial record of our candidate for the Presidency is a sound one. There is no repudiation of dollars or of dates in it. Twelve years ago, by one of his first votes cast in Congress, he declared that the public debt is "sacred and inviolate," and that any attempt "to repudiate or in any manner impair or scale" the debt should be promptly rejected by Congress. In the years 1866 and 1867, when a successful candidate for Congress and for Governor, and in 1868, when not a candidate for any office, he vigorously battled against the tide, in those years strongly setting in in favor of the captivating scheme of wiping out the war debt with an enormous greenback inflation. Gen. HAYES manfully maintained his ground with all the Democrats in Ohio and part of the Republicans against him. Even Senator THURMAN, who has since been ostracized by his party for his supposed hard-money views, in a speech delivered at Marietta in August, 1867, distinctly declared in favor of the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks.

In the canvass of 1869 Gov. HAYES fought and vanquished PENDLETON, the author of the greenback heresy, on the square issue of greenback expansion. In 1872, in his Glendale speech of Sept. 4, he said:

"In the present condition of the country two things are of vital importance- peace and a sound financial policy. We want peace, honorable peace, with all nations, peace with the Indians, and peace between all of the citizens of all the States. We want a financial policy so honest that there can be no stain upon the national honor and no taint on the national credit; so stable that labor and capital and legitimate business of every sort can confidently count upon what it will be the next week, the next month, and the next year."

Then again emerging from private life after a third nomination for Governor had been forced upon him, he reiterated his old faith, and with singular exactness sets forth the evils of inconvertible paper, in a speech delivered at Marion, Ohio, July 31, 1875:

"An irredeemable and inflated paper currency promotes speculation and extravagance, and at the same time discourages legitimate business, honest labor, and economy. It dries up the true sources of individual and public prosperity. Overtrading and fast living always go with it. It stimulates the desire to incur debt; it causes high rates of interest; it increases importations from abroad; it has no fixed value; it is liable to frequent and great fluctuations, thereby rendering every pecuniary engagement precarious, and disturbing all existing contracts and expectations; it is the parent of panics. Every period of inflation is followed by a loss of confidence, a shrinkage of values, depression of business, panics, lack of employment, and widespread disaster and distress."

In the same speech, with a clear comprehension of what ex-Secretary BOUTWELL and others seemed confused about, he says:

"The more promises to pay an individual issues, without redeeming them, the worse becomes his credit. It is the same with nations. The legal-tender note for five dollars is the promise of the United States to pay that sum in the money of the world—in coin. No time is fixed for its payment. It is therefore payable on presentation—on demand."

The history of the great currency campaign of 1875, is well known. In it Gov. HAYES was raised from a State leader to a national man. He had to struggle against adverse majorities and demagoguery in its most dangerous forms. The Democracy had carried the State by 24,000 majority on their Congressional ticket the year before. His competitor was a popular man, then holding possession of power. The aggressive inflation party fully expected to elect WILLIAM ALLEN Governor of Ohio by a prodigious majority and then nominate and elect him President of the United States. That they were paving the way with their inflation lunacy to elect his Republican competitor to both offices, never entered their inflated calculations. HAYES had to encounter and cure this paper-money madness in his own party. Republican members of Congress begged him to tone down, for the sake of success, his hard-money views. His answer can be found in his Marion speech, from which we have quoted, and in the Garfield letter, written on the 4th of the following March. In that already-published letter are as bold and as courageous expressions as any public man ever used:

"My opinion is decidedly against yielding a hair's breadth. * * * 'No steps backward' must be something more than unmeaning platform words. * * * We are in a condition such that firmness and adherence to principle are of peculiar value just now. * * * To yield or to compromise is weakness, and will destroy us."

After what we have quoted, Gov. HAYES could well say in his letter of acceptance: "On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject." What follows is familiar to every man who has been honestly seeking to learn who has made sound money pledges, and who has kept them.

For more than ten years the financial faith of the Republican candidate has been known to the world. He believes that duty and interest alike require the earliest resumption of specie payments. He is opposed to repealing the present Resumption act, or unsettling the date, which is the vital point—unless a better act is substituted in its place. The only paper or leather dollar he believes in is one that is at all times instantly convertible into coin. The only promise to pay that can be safely used as a measure of values, he thinks, is one that, at all hours, has a coin dollar behind it with which to redeem it. For the Government to promise every day to pay three hundred and sixty millions of greenback dollars, and refuse every day to pay a dollar, he believes is neither sound business nor sound morality. To postpone indefinitely the period or date of payment or solvency, is to leave the Government in the condition of a broken bank or an insolvent debtor. A private debtor who has the ability to pay his overdue debts, and refuses to pay them, or to take any steps or to fix any date or time when he will pay them, would be looked upon as lacking common honesty. And this is the precise way in which Mr. TILDEN and his friends would have the Government of the United States regarded.

A CHIVALROUS JUDGE.

JOHANNA TURBIN is a resident of the District of Columbia who, some time since, had a little difficulty with her husband. After a lively debate, in which Mr. TURBIN displayed an unbecoming obstinacy, his wife convinced him of his error by summarily killing him, and subsequently soothed her wounded feelings by cutting him in pieces. A brutal Grand Jury, wholly forgetful of the respect due to Mrs. TURBIN'S sex, indicted her for murder, of which crime she was found guilty. On Tuesday last she was arraigned for sentence, but fortunately for the honor of our country, the Judge was a truly chivalrous man. He informed Mrs. TURBIN that she had committed "a most atrocious and revolting" crime, and that "if there ever was a case in which capital punishment was deserved" it was the case under consideration. Nevertheless, the Judge felt "a repulsion" toward hanging a woman, and he therefore announced that he would take measures to secure the commutation of the death sentence, which the law required him to pass, and that the criminal could confidently count upon escaping the gallows. Thus we are spared the disgrace of hanging a woman merely because she had committed an atrocious crime, and the sacred right of women to kill their husbands is established more firmly than ever.

Hitherto women who have been tried for murder have been acquitted on the plea of insanity. Of course, this was merely a legal fiction, invented in order to remedy the failure of the law to exempt the sex from capital punishment. Every one knows that Mrs. HARRIS, Mrs. FAIR, and other female homicides, were perfectly sane, and were acquitted solely because of their sex. Still, no lawyer has so far ventured to claim an acquittal for a female homicide on the solitary plea that she was a woman. While the fiction of "temporary insanity" has always secured the desired result, it was a clumsy way of supplementing a defect in the law. That defect no longer exists. The Washington Judge has boldly decided that a woman must not be hanged in any circumstances. This decision renders the insanity plea henceforth unnecessary, and when Mrs. HOUSE kills her next husband, and is indicted by an ignorant grand jury, her counsel will save her from the gallows by merely proving that she is a woman, and citing the precedent established in the case of Mrs. TURBIN.

That no plea of insanity was made in Mrs. TURBIN'S behalf may seem strange, but it is readily accounted for by the fact that she was a colored woman. It is universally recognized by our courts that colored criminals are never insane. As a rule, the colored murderer has neither money, friends, nor political influence, and hence he is hanged with great promptness, and the inexorable impartiality of the law is thus justified. Had Mrs. TURBIN been a white woman, the jury would have found her insane without leaving their seats. Being a colored woman, the hypothesis of her insanity was out of the question, and hence had it not been for the Christian Judge, who regarded her sex rather than her color, she would doubtless have been hanged for the murder of which the jury was compelled to find her guilty.

The judicial announcement of the great truth that women ought not to be hanged is a matter upon which honest and straightforward people ought to congratulate themselves. To laymen who cannot appreciate the subtleties of law, it has always seemed unpleasantly disingenuous to ask for the acquittal of a female homicide on the false plea of insanity, when the Judge, the jury, and the public perfectly well understand that the defense was the fact of the defendant's sex. Henceforth there will be an end of this sort of thing. When next a woman is tried for murder, her lawyer will call witnesses who have seen her try to hit a nail with a hammer, and have noticed the subsequent state of her fingers, or who are prepared to swear that they have known her to mend broken chairs with mucilage; and having thus proved her to be a woman, he will demand and secure her acquittal. The maxim that a woman can do no wrong in the direction of homicide will hereafter be an acknowledged principle of our criminal jurisprudence, and even the humble colored woman whose razor carves the throats of objectionable husbands will no longer be in peril of her life because her color is judicially held to be incompatible with insanity.

Having gone so far in our determination to honor and protect woman, we ought to go a step further. Now that it is settled that no woman can be hanged for murder, we should also exempt the sex from punishment for lesser crimes. We have given women authority to take our lives whenever they so desire, and we ought to be equally willing to surrender to them our property. The chivalry which refuses to hang a woman for murder but which punishes her for theft is inconsistent. What is wanted is an amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing to women the full enjoyment of theft, arson, forgery, and other crimes. The world will then know that we are the most chivalrous people in existence, and that our respect for women is so unbounded that we regard them as licensed criminals, and hold them to be as irresponsible as full-grown lunatics or chemically pure idiots.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A Republican Legislature, years before Gov. Tilden's term, provided for the payment of the bounty debt. When, by the provision thus made, the debt was canceled, Gov. Tilden claimed the credit of doing it.

The total taxes levied in this State during Gov. Morgan's second term of office, were $12,471,041. For two years under Gov. Tilden, they have been $22,835,854. The current expenses for the same period under Gov. Morgan, were $7,409,772; under Gov. Tilden, they are $15,576,167.

The cost of running the State Government under Morgan, in 1861, was $2,342,862; under Dix, in 1873, it was $3,194,395; and under Tilden, with all his "economies," during the current year, it has risen to $3,734,271, or over half a million more than was ever known before.

Mr. Tilden makes professions and pledges of what he will do if elected President. We should have more confidence in these, if Mr. Tilden had not previously given us his code of morality on this matter, in his "Kent letter," wherein, referring to the probable election of President Lincoln, he says: "Our only hope must be that as President he will abandon the creed, the principles, and the pledges on which he has been elected."

"The Brady's Bend Iron Company, as reformed by Samuel J. Tilden," was the motto on a large placard suspended in the ruined mill of the company on the occasion of a Republican meeting held in it last week. Mr. H. Dudley, former Superintendent of the works, addressed the meeting and explained how the once prosperous concern and the little village which depended upon it had been ruined by the stock-watering of Samuel J. Tilden.

"I did not sign it," cries Gov. Tilden, when asked how it was that the bill became law giving Willard Johnson $55,000 on a contract which had been declared fraudulent. The Governor is right. He did not sign it; he only kept it the ten days necessary to make it become a law. Mr. Delos De Wolf, banker, and Democratic leader of Oswego County, can explain what arguments he used with Mr. Tilden to save the bill and his advances to Johnson.

We have been hearing from the solid South. We now hear from solid New-York. Wealth speaks Commerce has tongues as well as wings. Capital sounds the alarm. The men of wealth and of substance, of solid worth and exalted character, of highest standing and largest influence, have, with united voices, warned their countrymen of calamities to come. Never has New-York spoken with such weight. The call to Charles Sumner to speak when foreign intervention seemed impending, was not of such weighty force as that with which William M. Evarts has been honored.

Do not forget that two important constitutional amendments are to be voted upon at the coming election. They are intended to place the State Prisons under one general officer, to be called the Superintendent of State Prisons, and the canals under one head, to be called the Superintendent of Public Works. These officers are to be appointed by the Governor of the State, and to hold office during his term. This places the whole responsibility for the conduct of these works and institutions directly upon the Governor and his two appointees. At present we have a beautiful arrangement of double-action boards and commissions, specially contrived for inefficiency and shifting responsibility.

While preparing his admirable letter of acceptance, in the executive office at Columbus, Gov. Hayes said to a friend: "I have been overwhelmed with letters from Indiana imploring me to put some soft-money phrases in my letter, and warning me that the State will be lost should I not do so. But I can't do that thing, so I guess we shall have to throw Indiana overboard. Thus by standing by his hard money convictions, the Republican candidate has lost inflation support in the West. Shall not the East reward an honest Western man who in principle is with them, who thinks as they they think and dares to say so, with inflationists threatening and surrounding him!

Mr. J. Albert Englehardt has been renominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Twentieth District. Mr. Englehardt was a good and useful member of the last House, and did not disappoint the just expectations of those who elected him. He is a gentleman who represents the best element of our voting population, and was looked up to and respected as such. He seldom spoke without commanding the attention of the House. If members could not always agree with him, they at least felt that they were listening to a gentleman who believed what he said, and was far above the influence of mercenary considerations.

Quite recently Mr. Tilden has found it to his advantage to pen some very pretty sentences about reform in the civil service, but as he had already made for himself a record, as in the case of Rev. E. W. Flower, a Union soldier crippled in the war, by turning Republicans out of office merely because they were not Democrats, his professions were received with decided coolness. Gov. Hayes' devotion to this reform is more than a profitable novelty. Eight years ago he supported Jenckes' bill, and six years ago he recommended, in one of his Messages as Governor, the amendment of the Ohio Constitution so as to make civil service reform a part of the organic law. Furthermore, though influentially urged to turn out the Democratic State Librarian and appoint a most worthy and competent Republican, he refused, because the incumbent was "painstaking, faithful, and courteous." The contrast is strong enough to make its moral apparent.

Joseph Hoffman has been renominated for the Assembly in the Tenth District. We hope respectable Republicans there will not vote for him. The nomination should never have been made. Personally the man is not worth notice; but as the Republican Party has to bear the responsibility of his acts, a few words may be devoted to him. Hoffman served his first term in the last Assembly. He first attracted attention by the silent stolidity of his demeanor and a hopeless idiocy of mind which raised a doubt whether he understood what the Assembly was, or why he was in it. About the close of the session, the fact seemed to have wormed itself into his head that votes had an exchangeable value; that they could be sold like any of the commodities he was accustomed to vend. From that time, his party was sold out on every close vote. He was one of the four renegades who defeated the Ogden charter on its final passage. He became an object of universal contempt. Other men would have sunk under it, but Hoffman appeared too stupid to feel any sense of shame. He was ironically pointed at as a "specimen of the party of moral ideas." Most people thought he had been disposed of when the Legislature adjourned, and he ought to have been. Such men are not only utterly useless, but a positive detriment to the party which they are supposed to represent. Of what earthly use is it to elect a "Republican," who votes against his party every time the other side are willing to buy a vote?

The Republicans of the Seventeenth District have done themselves honor by renominating for the Assembly Mr. William T. Graff. They have a right to feel proud of the gentleman who represents them. Mr. Graff took his seat in the last House entirely unknown outside his own district. At the close of the session he was respected and honored by everybody, without distinction of party. He was probably one of the most painstaking and conscientious members that ever sat in the Assembly. It was said of him that he never gave a vote without knowing all that could be learned about the matter he voted upon. His bill files and memoranda were so accurate a record of the business of the House, that whenever a member wanted to learn the situation of a bill, or any other matter, he went to Mr. Graff, who forthwith produced his little book or hauled out his files and gave the needed information at a glance. Mr. Graff's inflexible honesty became almost proverbial. He was not an easy speaker, yet when the House came to learn what sort of a man it had in him, he never spoke without being respectfully listened to; and his vote was one which generally carried a number of others with it. "I shall vote as Graff votes," was a frequently heard observation from members who wished to vote right, but had not a very clear idea of the matter in hand. A characteristic incident was Mr. Graff's return of all his unused official stationery to the Assembly Clerk, at the close of the session. The old Clerk told of it with great glee, and it would never have been known had he not mentioned it. Mr. Graff, though a firm Republican, is not a partisan. No one asked him to vote for a bill merely on party grounds. It would be useless. If he could conscientiously approve the measure, he voted for it; not otherwise. His sole desire and effort seemed to be to do his duty.

The large number of persons who think that the use of public money for sectarian purposes is dangerous to the stability of the public school system, will not forget Gov. Tilden's discreditable course concerning the Gray Nuns bill in 1875, and his refusal to preside over a public meeting held in 1871, and having for its object the non-partisan condemnation of such use of the funds of the State. The question was also raised in the last campaign in Ohio, when the Democrats truckled to the Priest-led foreigners who demanded a division of the school fund, while the Republicans, led by Gov. Hayes—who though no enemy of Catholics as religionists, is the relentless enemy of Catholics as Catholic politicians, as he would be of Methodists as Methodist politicians—insisted upon political recognition of the fact that our system of free secular schools lies at the very basis of our liberties, and won a triumph, owing far more than has been realized to the abhorrence excited by the attempt to substitute parochial for public schools. The Ohio journals contain abundant evidence as to the boldness of the assault and the reality of the danger.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE SHEARMAN.

George Shearman, one of the oldest printers in the State, died yesterday in Williamsburgh, at the age of sixty-two. He was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, in which city he learned his trade. He came to New York in 1834, and was employed in the office of the *Courier and Enquirer.* Subsequently, he worked in the office of the *New York Gazette* and on Mumford's *Standard.* In 1841, in company with Jeremiah Gray and other printers, he began the publication of the *Planet,* a daily Democratic newspaper, which had an existence of about two years. He was one of the first compositors employed on the *Tribune* when that journal was founded by Horace Greeley, and he remained in that office until near the end of his life. He was highly respected by the members of his craft for his devotion to the art of which he was such a proficient master; and all who knew him will remember him as an honest, kindly and honorable man.

LETTER FROM MR. J. M. FORBES.

An assertion by Mr. Wendell Phillips, in reference to the management of the canvass in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts, has elicited from Mr. J. M. Forbes a letter, in which he says: "Mr. Phillips's language is easily open to the construction that I had been guilty of the sublime impertinence of pretending to direct the course of Judge Hoar, the man of all others who best knows his own mind and acts upon his own convictions. If Mr. Phillips, however, simply means that I expressed my opinion that Judge Hoar ought not to submit to his dictation, and in the face of such a canvass plead before him for votes by putting out opinions or promises, Mr. Phillips may be right. In this he would only give me credit for the opinion held by most sane men then, and which, with equal force, applies to the very transparent bait lately thrown out by Gov. Tilden for Northern votes in promising to veto the claims of his solid South for our soldiers' trespasses on the sacred soil."

THE INDIAN BATTLE ON CEDAR CREEK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—An official report of the battle between Sitting Bull, Pretty Bear, Bull Eagle, John San Arcs, Standing Bear, Gaul, and White Bear, on Cedar Creek, the general results of which were given in a St. Paul dispatch last night, states that the number of Indians known to have been killed is five. The report concludes: "I believe this matter can be closed now by vigorous work. Some cavalry is indispensable."

SILVER COIN AND BULLION FOR CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The Pacific Mail steamer Alaska sailed to-day for Hong Kong via Yokohama, taking out $600,000 in silver coin and bullion, a large proportion of which was sent by local banks, on account of Eastern and European correspondents, who prefer to settle their indebtedness in Oriental markets through this channel, and have recently purchased bills on San Francisco to large amounts for that purpose.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 1, 1876.

A spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the Northern people within the last few days, evidenced by recent advices up to this evening at these head-quarters, leaves no doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler by a large majority of electoral votes. The evasive and valueless promises of Mr. Tilden, with the stereotyped and reluctant approval forced by him from a few Southern Democratic committees not to press rebel war claims for loss or damage to property, although still demanding the payment to rebels as well as to loyal persons, of about two thousand millions of dollars claimed in their bills before Congress for supplies furnished or taken, and for use and occupation of property, have failed to produce conviction in the face of overwhelming evidence of their contrary purpose, and have alarmed instead of quieting the Northern people.

The imminent danger to the public credit, and to reviving commerce and manufactures, if the payment of the national debt is to depend upon a Government of men whose rebellion that debt was created to suppress, has aroused the merchants and business men of New-York and of the country.

The violation, over nearly half the territory of the nation, by intimidation and murder, of the fundamental republican principle that the ballot shall be freely chosen and safely cast, is rallying a united North to put down promptly this new Southern rebellion.

With this uprising of Northern sentiment, every Northern State will probably be carried for Hayes. The frauds in New-York City will be prevented, and the Democratic City majority kept down to such an amount that the large Republican majorities elsewhere will not fail to overcome it and secure a decided majority in the State for Hayes and Wheeler. The three Pacific coast States and New-Jersey are believed to be surely Republican, and there is a good fighting chance for Indiana, while the information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana shows that, in spite of the murderous opposition of Tilden Democrats, those Southern States will give majorities for Hayes. The systematic and prearranged boastings from the Tilden head-quarters in New-York are only desperate expedients to avert inevitable defeat. The Republicans of the country have only to perform their full duty, and every man go early to the polls, and the triumph of Hayes and Wheeler will be overwhelming.

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

THE CONTEST IN THIS STATE.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER COUNTIES.

THE BEST OF FEELING AMONG REPUBLICANS—BUSINESS MEN OF BOTH PARTIES WANT TILDEN DEFEATED—NO ONE WANTS HIM ELECTED BUT THE ARMY OF CLERKS WHO ARE PAID BY THE STATE FOR DOING THE GOVERNOR'S CAMPAIGN WORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TROY, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

If the Republicans of Rensselaer County do as well as they expect, and those of Albany County as well as they hope, the two counties ought to offset each other in the majorities for the Electoral ticket. But in both counties there is a large margin denominated the "floating vote," on which neither party is able to make very reliable calculations. In Albany County the Democratic majority is variously estimated from 700 to 1,500. There is a large number of leading Democrats in that city who will not vote for Tilden under any circumstances, and there is a much larger number who wont vote for him unless they are paid for it, provided inducements are held out for them to vote for some one else. The number who will vote for Tilden because they like the man, or think him a fit candidate for the Presidency, is confined almost exclusively to the men comprising what is known as his "kitchen cabinet." These men are working for him with an unscrupulous devotion and a desperation that are not surprising when it is considered that they are, for the most part, upstarts, who owe all they are to him, and who know very well that if he is defeated they will all sink back into their native insignificance. They are aided in their work by all the clerks in the State departments, who, for the last three months, have illustrated Tilden's idea of civil service by devoting their whole time to the political campaign of their master while drawing their pay from the State Treasury. But they constitute only a very small fraction of the votes that Tilden must get if he carries this State, or even Albany County. The Democracy cannot all be furnished with clerkships or be given employment on the canals when there is no work to be done. The bulk of them must be rewarded in some other way, and there is no other way but to buy their votes. This is what Tilden proposes to do. It is the only way in which he can make a decent show of support from his own party in the capital of the State where he has resided for the last two years. He understands this and so do the voters, and there is probably not one Democrat in ten in Albany County who will not insist upon seeing the inside of those famous "bar'ls" before he casts his vote for "Tilden and Reform" on Tuesday next. But, in spite of all these obstacles which they have to contend against, the Albany Republicans expect to get enough of the better class of Democrats, who can neither be bribed nor intimidated, to reduce the usual Democratic majorities of the county at least one-half. They also feel confident of electing their Congressman, Hon. Hamilton Harris, over Terrence Quinn, the Democratic candidate, who, like his Presidential candidate, is trying to buy his way to Washington. The Assembly delegation will probably stand the same as last year, two Republicans and two Democrats. James F. Fisher in the First District, and Addison A. Keyes in the Third, will probably be the Republican members, and there is also a fair chance of electing W. W. Braman in the Fourth District.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

This county two years ago gave Tilden 21 majority, and has regretted it ever since. A year afterward (1875) it reduced the majority for Tilden's ticket to 14 for Sohn Bigelow, and this year it expects to make another reduction in the same ratio, which will leave a Republican majority of 807. In Troy, as in Albany, there are many of the better class who will not vote for Tilden, and within ten days past there have been many changes among business men, who, up to that time, intended to vote the Democratic ticket. Tilden's letter promising to veto rebel war claims, instead of allaying apprehension has greatly increased it, and every day brings reports of accessions to the Republican ranks from business men and tax-payers who, but for that letter, would probably have voted for Tilden. I have heard the names of more than a dozen in this city to-day who have always voted the Democratic ticket, but who now declare their intention to vote for Hayes and Wheeler. A marked change has taken place in the spirits of Republicans all through the State from last week, and the Democratic brag and bluster which have prevailed all along the line for the past ten days are now pitched on a much lower key. The real panic turned out to be on the Democratic side, and the extent of the fright was made manifest when the head of the ticket found it necessary to write that letter to Hewitt. The Republicans of Rensselaer County who, previous to that letter, were claiming a majority of only 200 or 309, now predict a thousand and over. The majority for Martin I. Townsend, for Congress, in this district, comprising the Counties of Rensselaer and Washington, is estimated at 3,500. The Republicans will carry the Second and Third Assembly Districts, electing John J. Filkins and Richard A. Derrick, which will leave the delegation the same as last year—two Republicans to one Democrat. The people are thoroughly aroused all over the county, and the vote will be the largest ever polled, which, in the country towns, means an increased Republican majority. In the City of Troy it means a full Democratic vote for Tilden, provided the "barr'ls" hold out, but not otherwise.

SENATOR BLAINE AT AUBURN.

THE GREATEST POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION EVER HELD IN CAYUGA COUNTY—AN IMPOSING PROCESSION AND SEVERAL IMMENSE MEETINGS—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BLAINE AND GEN. GIBSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, Nov. 1.—The Republican demonstration in Auburn to-day exceeded in enthusiasm any political meeting ever held in this city. At an early hour the streets were thronged with people from the surrounding country, and private dwellings and stores were profusely decorated. A severe rain-storm, accompanied with thunder, deluged the streets, but in no manner diminished the enthusiasm of the people. At 12 o'clock the procession was formed, and delegations from the various towns marched through the principal streets. A cavalcade a mile in length was the feature of the day. The town of Sinnett received a flag as a prize for turning out the largest number. At 2 o'clock the speaking was commenced from the grand stand in front of the Court-house. Gen. Gibson, of Ohio, thrilled the immense audience with an impassioned speech of three hours. Senator Blaine arrived from Ithaca at 7 o'clock by special train. As early as 5 o'clock the crowds gathered at the Opera-house and Court-house and patiently awaited the opening of the doors. The jam was unprecedented in any campaign in this city. Both the opera-house and court-house were packed to overflowing. Meetings were extemporised in the street. Gen. Gibson and Senator W. B. Woodin addressed the people at the Opera-house and G. W. Carter at the Court-house.

Senator Blaine arrived at the Opera-house at 9 o'clock, and was received with thunders of applause, repeated again and again. In his speech, he referred to the fact that the debt of New-York City and Brooklyn, under the rule of the Democrats, and in the immediate control of Gov. Tilden, was over two hundred millions, more than the indebtedness of the country incurred in the war of the revolution. He reviewed the Southern claims question, showing that there were no Constitutional objections to the Riddle bill and kindred bills, and that, while the Constitution prohibited the payment of debts incurred for the rebellion, it did not stand in the way of the payment of debts incurred on account of the Rebellion. He referred to the fact that the South had always dictated the policy of the Democratic Party, and always would; that the party expected to succeed by a solid South and two or three Northern States, and that fact meant Southern rule. He showed the result of this return to power of the South, and illustrated the subserviency of the Democratic Party to the South by the fact that all the chairmanships of the principal committees in the present Congress were occupied by Southern men, and New-England, with eleven of the ablest Democrats in the House, were deprived of representation. The Democrats hoped to elect Mr. Tilden by two agencies—coercion in the South and fraudulent votes in New-York. In both instances they were to be disappointed. He assured the people that all measures would be taken in New-York and Brooklyn to prevent the home of the reformer from perpetrating the crime of electing him through fraud. Referring to the sending of troops to the South, he said the country that could not protect its humblest citizen in the rights of citizenship was unworthy of allegiance, and that while no Democrat would be deprived of his vote, every Republican of the South should be protected in his endeavor to vote as his conscience dictated without molestation or intimidation. This sentiment, eloquently expressed, was received with cheer after cheer. Mr. Blaine spoke for nearly an hour at the Opera-house, and then proceeded to the Court-house, where another audience awaited his arrival, whom he addressed for half an hour. The speeches were all of great merit, and produced an enthusiasm paralleled only in the wonderful campaigns of Lincoln's day. The meetings closed at 11 o'clock. The most encouraging feeling prevails, and the County of Cayuga will do its full duty on Tuesday next.

A GREAT MEETING IN ITHACA.

THE REPUBLICANS OF TOMPKINS COUNTY AROUSED—SENATOR BLAINE ON THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS QUESTION—A GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 1.—This afternoon and evening has witnessed here the grandest political demonstration in the history of this section of the country. It has been said, with some degree of truth during the great campaign, that the Republicans of Tompkins County were lacking in enthusiasm and interest, but in the light of the magnificent rally of to-day, this charge loses all its force, and it may be stated as a truth that if all sections of the Empire State are as thoroughly aroused to the importance of the occasion as is this county at the present time, there need not exist the slightest fear in the heart of a single friend of the party anywhere but that the Republicans are to achieve in this State, rightly called the battle-ground of the campaign, on Tuesday next, a splendid and overwhelming victory. To-day was the occasion of the coming to Ithaca, for the first time, of Senator Blaine, and at an early hour, from near and far, loyal friends of the party and admirers of the great ex-Speaker began to pour in. They came from every town in the county, in vehicles of all descriptions, in large delegations, with banners and flags waving, and bands playing; in small parties, singly, on foot, on horseback; they came in throngs on the railroad from many surrounding towns and counties; they literally swarmed into the place from everywhere and in every fashion, until, when the hour arrived for the speaking, there was a sea of humanity surging toward the Fair Grounds, where a monster tent had been erected, whose ample folds covered thousands gathered there to listen to forcible and convincing addresses by Senator Blaine, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and Hon. Francis M. Finch, Chairman of the meeting.

Thunders of applause went up at frequent intervals from the huge throng as some telling point was made. Senator Blaine's arraignment of Tilden and the "reform" party, added scope for the terrible and scathing invective, in which lies his great force as an orator, and it was called into play without stint. The Senator confined himself most largely, however, to a discussion of the Southern claims question, showing most clearly the real danger in which the nation would be placed by the election of Tilden to the Presidency, on this account if on no other. Mr. Blaine left for Auburn at the conclusion of his speech, having spoken twice yesterday and twice again to-day. He is laboring incessantly, but bears it well.

Mr. Grow's address was an able discussion of the financial question. The speaking continued for over two hours, being interspersed by well-executed campaign solos by Mr. E. D. Hocking, of Syracuse, who has done much good in this manner throughout this part of the State in the present campaign. To-night occurred the largest and finest torchlight procession ever held here on a political occasion, thousands participating in it, while the whole town was ablaze with illuminations and fireworks, the residences of hundreds of our more prominent citizens being handsomely adorned with flags, banners, bunting, transparencies, &c. In the parade there were ten bands, delegations of Wideawakes from Cortland, Waverly, Dryden, Candor, Trumansburg, Spencer, Danby, Ithaca, and other places, and hosts of citizens mounted and on foot carrying torches, lanterns, flambeaus, and transparencies. Prominent in the procession were a large number of the Cornell University cadets in uniform, and commanded by their regular officers. The University is largely Republican. After passing through the principal streets the procession countermarched in front of the hall, where the orators of the evening, Hons. C. D. Murray and Galusha A. Grow, were stationed, and while this was in progress a pyrotechnical display, principally gotten up by the "Kappa Alpha" and "Zeta Psi" fraternities of the University, occurred. After the parade, addresses were made to immense throngs by the gentlemen mentioned, and their stirring and encouraging words formed a fitting close to a day such as we have never had here before, and one which, if there be any virtue in such signs, must foretell a great success for the party in this section on Tuesday next. In addition to the distinguished gentlemen on the stage already mentioned, were Hon. Douglas Boardman, Judge of the Supreme Court; Hon. J. W. Dwight, candidate for Congress from this (Twenty-eighth) district; Hon. E. S. Esty, Hon. C. D. Murray, Hon. W. L. Bostwick, B. G. Jayne, Senator Seikreg, and numbers of others of the most prominent and highly estimable citizens of this and surrounding places.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

THE SHAM REFORMERS DEFEATED IN SAG HARBOR—HOW LONG ISLAND REPUBLICANS ARE WORKING FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAG HARBOR, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

The Tilden Democracy of this village have for weeks been playing the same game of brag and bluster here as elsewhere throughout the State. They have claimed that they would carry this village by a considerable majority, and their leaders have repeated the story so often, under the direction of their New-York masters, that they began to believe it. The annual school meeting was adjourned until last evening, and the Tildenites determined to put in nomination a clean Democratic ticket for members of the Board of Education, the purpose being to take the people of the village unawares, elect the ticket and then howl over great gains for "Tilden and Reform." They "counted their chickens before they were hatched." The Republican leaders here took hold of the matter, and the sham Reformers and their ticket were defeated overwhelmingly, namely, by a majority of 94 in a total vote of 220. Great preparations had been made by the Tildenites for a grand jollification. But after the count, disappointed and disheartened, they left the polling place.

This is the first skirmish on the east end of Long Island. The Republicans have been earnestly but quietly at work. Their canvass is complete. Enthusiasm has given place to stern determination, and on the 7th of November the towns of East and South Hampton will roll up an old-fashioned majority for Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan and Rogers, and true reform.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS IN BROOME COUNTY—SPEECHES BY GOV. NOYES AND GEN. SHERIDAN—THE MEETING BROKEN UP BY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 1.—The mass-meeting of the Broome County Republicans in this city to-day was by far the largest political gathering seen in this part of the State for years. It is estimated that 15,000 people filled the streets, and elaborate decorations gave a gala day appearance to the place. Large delegations from the neighboring towns were arriving all the morning, and when the procession started about noon, its ranks extended nearly two miles. The industrial and manufacturing interests of the city were largely represented. The afternoon meeting was addressed by ex-Gov. E. F. Noyes, of Ohio, and in the evening by Gen. George A. Sheridan and Hon. Edward Culver. The torchlight procession numbered about one thousand, and the line of march was finely illuminated. The evening meeting was so largely attended, that thousands were unable to gain admittance to the spacious wigwam, and an out-of-door meeting was organized in front of the Exchange Hotel, with Gen. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, as speaker. The meeting was broken up by a Democratic mob, led by "Jim" Lyon, a notoriously bad character, who upon several occasions has unsuccessfully endeavored to break up Republican meetings by organizing meetings, and who, becoming exasperated by the repeated failures of his party, and by the Republican success to-day, made it impossible for Gen. Sheridan to speak. This action against free speech has cost the Democrats many votes.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OSWEGO COUNTY—A LARGE MEETING IN OSWEGO—SPEECHES BY COL. CARTER AND SENATOR BOUTWELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.—By far the largest meeting of the campaign was held in this city last evening by the Republicans. At least three thousand five hundred people—many of them being ladies—assembled to hear the political questions of the campaign discussed by two able and distinguished speakers. Hon. John C. Churchill, ex-Member of Congress, presided. The first speaker of the evening was Col. George W. Carter, the eloquent Louisianian, who, though suffering from severe hoarseness, delivered a very able and eloquent speech of an hour in length, showing up the Southern question in a clear and convincing manner. Col. Carter was followed by ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, who spoke in an able manner of the main issues of the campaign. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Republicans of Oswego County are wide awake and enthusiastic, and will make a good report on Tuesday next. The whole line is in motion. On Friday evening next the Republicans will have a monster torchlight procession.

GREAT RALLY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 1.—The Republicans of Jefferson County held a mass-meeting here to-day, and, notwithstanding very unpropitious weather, it has been a remarkable success. Rain commenced falling at an early hour this morning, and heavy showers followed in quick succession all day. Despite this, the people came flocking in, and all arriving trains were well loaded. About noon, a procession of several hundred horsemen in uniform was formed and paraded the streets. An afternoon meeting was advertised to be addressed by Senator Boutwell and Gen. Thayer, and the crowd was so great that it became necessary to transfer the meeting from the place advertised to the skating rink. This evening there has been a torchlight procession, composed of influential business men of this city and surrounding towns in this county. Hundreds of dwellings along the line of march were profusely decorated and illuminated, which, with the brilliant display of fireworks, made a thrilling scene. Another meeting was held at the rink this evening, when John A. Kasson, of Iowa, addressed fully five thousand earnest, enthusiastic people for two hours. Aside from the unfavorable weather the demonstration has been in every way satisfactory to the Republicans. There has certainly never been a time since 1864 when the people of this section were so thoroughly stirred up on political matters, and Jefferson County is sure to show the result next Tuesday, of the thorough hard work done by the Republicans during the past two month.

REPUBLICAN PATRIOTISM IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ASHTABULA, Nov. 1.—Three thousand persons assembled in the park here to-day, and were addressed by Senator John Sherman and Judge L. S. Sherman. The Boys in Blue and Wide-Awakes, horse and foot, from the whole county, some four hundred in number, paraded this evening with six bands. We feel our political strength renewed, and our patriotism quickened.

For other campaign matter see Second page.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Capt. Hawkins, of the schooner Anna, from New-York, reports that the schooner Thomas W. Sweeney, Capt. Steelman, from Philadelphia Oct. 6, with a cargo of coal and 2,000 kegs of powder for New-Orleans, was wrecked during the recent gale on the Bahamas.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Janauschek began her American representations in Boston, on Monday evening.

New scenery is being painted and new costumes are being prepared for the approaching revival of "As You Like It," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Mme. Essipoff, the distinguished Russian pianist, whose début in America will take place in Steinway Hall on Nov. 14, arrived at this port aboard the Labrador yesterday.

Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. J. M. Hardie, Mr. Lewis Baker, and Mrs. Clara Jennings are the principal artists engaged to act with Mr. Booth at the Lyceum Theatre.

The announcement that Miss Claxton's engagement at the Union Square Theatre had terminated was at least premature. The lady will fill her original rôle in the "The Two Orphans" until the run of the play at that house comes to an end.

Miss Neilson's American tour, under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, commenced at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Monday evening. The house was crowded in every part and Miss Neilson's reception was of the most cordial nature. Every seat has been sold, we learn, for the week.

After a most prosperous fortnight's sojourn in Philadelphia, Miss Kellogg left that city, on Sunday. Monday night the prima donna appeared in Albany Tuesday she was in Syracuse, and last evening she was heard in Rochester. To-night she is to be in Buffalo, and her singing will delight Cleveland from Nov. 6 to Nov. 11.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, warmer south-east to south-west winds, and in the northern portions cloudy or rainy weather, but in the southern portions haze or fog.*

MORE NAVAL CADETS DISMISSED.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—Second-class Cadet Midshipmen Charles W. Garrett, of Indiana, and Frederick A. Woodworth, of California, were to-day dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing. So far, twelve cadets have been dismissed for this offense.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE name of B. T. Babbitt is synonymous with honesty and success, and his products are the very best in the market. His "BABY SOAP" ranks as the finest soap for toilet purposes in the world, being entirely free from poisonous elements, and the cleanest in use, as also the pleasantest for the skin that can be used.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T MISS MOODY'S CHICAGO SERMONS in the *Witness* every morning. They are invaluable.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for colds and catarrh is a sure cure. Experience has heralded its virtues. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Do it at Once!!

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this Balsam is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, including bronchitis, sore throat, croup, hoarseness, pains in the chest, and bleeding of the lungs, yield to its wonderful power. We advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use this BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public for twenty-five years, and their reputation as a specific for coughs, colds, and the numerous affections of the throat is increasing until not only in our own country, but abroad, they are almost universally used.

Experience demonstrates that Parker's GINGER TONIC is a matchless remedy for coughs, colds, and sore throat, and by reason of its fertilizing influence upon the blood through the medium of improved digestion, most serviceable to the feeble consumptive. Ask your druggist for it. HISCOX & CO., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 163 William st., New-York.

Bad Specks. Bad specks on the teeth are almost as unpleasant as bad specs in the money market. To prevent them or to get rid of them use SOZODONT. It is literally a specific for every blemish that disfigures the teeth, and whitens them without endangering the enamel.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms. Established 1840.

A $3 Felt Hat, $1 90. Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—WILEY.—At St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Stevens Parker, Mr. J. TREDWELL RICHARDS, of Elizabeth, N. J., to Miss HELEN WILEY, daughter of Dr. John Wiley, of Cape May Court-house, N. J.

SMITH—BEALE.—At Yedo, Japan, on 27th October, by Bishop Williams, in presence of the United States Consul General, J. BRADLEE SMITH, of Hong Kong, China, to LUCY C., daughter of John C. Beale, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BRYCE.—Nov. 1, WARNER, younger son of T. Tileston and Anna M. Bryce, aged 11 months.

Funeral Friday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the parents, Garden City, Long Island, on arrival of the 12:32 P. M., train from Long Island City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CLARKE.—In Newtown, Conn., Nov. 1, 1876, of pneumonia, WALTER CLARKE, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M., from Trinity Church, Newtown.

CLOSE.—Suddenly, at Milford, Penn., DAVID A., son of Aaron and Harriet Close.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 3, at 5 P. M., from residence of his father, No. 228 West 43d st.

GILLESPIE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, ANN WALDRON, widow of James Gillespie, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on Friday morning, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock.

JENNINGS.—Suddenly, Oct. 31, ANNIE BEATRICE, beloved wife of Frederick C. Jennings, and second daughter of Loyal S. Pond.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 213 West 14th st., on Friday morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends will kindly send no flowers.

KELLBERG.—JOHN W. KELLBERG, in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst., at 10 A. M.

KNAPP.—In Greenwich, Oct. 31, JOHN V. KNAPP, aged 21 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Round Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 1 o'clock.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Oct. 31, Mrs. LAVINIA LA TOURETTE, relict of Cornelius Seguine La Tourette, aged 58 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, Friday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M. Train from foot of Liberty st. at 12:15.

MALLABY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 24, at Medford, Mass., IDA RUTH, wife of Theodore Mallaby, Jr., of New-York, and daughter of the late Samuel G. Wheeler.

MILLS.—At Warrington, Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 27, MARY ANN, wife of Capt. William A. Mills, and daughter of the late Dennis Harris, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Asbury M. E. Church, east side of Washington square, at 1:30 o'clock, Thursday, Nov. 2.

MOTT.—At Yonkers, Tuesday, Oct. 31, AGNES NODINE, wife of William R. Mott, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, Yonkers, Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—At his late residence, No. 214 East 14th st., on Monday, Oct. 30, GEORGE J. MILLER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PALMER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 31, of typhoid pneumonia, WALTER B. PALMER, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Dr. Taylor's Church, corner 34th st. and 6th av., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, Mrs. EUNICE SEE, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 48 West 21st st., on Friday, Nov. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SELDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, GEORGINA FRANCES HURRY, only child of Saml. Colt and Alice Hurry Selden, aged 1 year, 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 3 West 50th st.

SHEARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, GEORGE SHEARMAN, aged 62 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Richard W. Swan, No. 150 Wilson st., on Friday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

☞ Newport and Providence papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 31st October, SUSAN C., wife of Jesse C. Smith, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services from St. Ann's Church on the Heights, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, CARRIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Samuel S., Jr., and Augusta P. Smith, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) evening, 7:30 o'clock, at the residence of her grandfather, Elias Carpenter, No. 220 Clinton st., near Madison st.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of his grandfather, (Mr. Charles Ruland,) No. 297 President st., Brooklyn, LESTER W., only child of Theodore W. and Rebecca M. Smith, aged 5 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

SWAN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 29, after a short and severe illness, EMMA JOSEPHINE, wife of Charles H. Swan, and eldest daughter of Joseph H. Hobby, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 12 St. Mark's av., near 5th av., on Thursday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood.

TENNEY.—SARAH BROWNSON, daughter of the late O. A. Brownson, and wife of William J. Tenney, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Oct. 30.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., from St. Michael's Church, Elizabeth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT LOW PRICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

LOOK AT IT!

An Important Statement by Prominent Business Men—Every Voter Should Study it Carefully.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount....	$2,756,431,591 43
Reduced June 30, 1876, to..........	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction during this period of eleven years since the war of.....	$656,992,246 44
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was..........	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876..........	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of..........	$32,824,479 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of....	262,349,619 56
And in federal taxation more than..	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point that its four and a half per centum bonds, issued in redemption of the six per centums, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JAMES LENOX,	E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	C. L. TIFFANY,
J. D. VERMILYE,	GEORGE S. COE,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	A. A. LOW,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,	WILLIAM H. MACY,
JOHN A. STEWART,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	B. G. ARNOLD & CO.,
JAMES BROWN,	JOHN W. ELLIS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	C. F. DETMOLD,
JOHN C. HAMILTON.	

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES, &c.,
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av., corner 42d st.—The Pew Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will be in attendance at the church, on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 30 and 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at Auction, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.,
Valuable OLD and NEW BOOKS, comprising many that are Rare, Illustrated, and handsomely bound.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRACE OF BUSY B'S.

BARNUM AND BILLINGS.

P. T. Barnum's new book, LION JACK; or, How Menageries are Made, an illustrated book for boys and girls,

and

Josh Billings' new FARMER'S ALMINAX for 1877, with comic illustrations and proverbial philosophy, will both be ready this week by

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

*** Orders are pouring in from every quarter, and enormous sales are anticipated.

1877. JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX.

Ready this week and full of comic illustrations. JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for 1877. One of the richest numbers yet issued of this funniest of all funny publications. Price, 25 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

*** Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO.

BARNUM'S NEW BOOK!

Published this week. A splendid new book for boys and girls, by P. T. BARNUM, called LION JACK, or How Menageries are Made. With lots of illustrations. One of the best books for young people ever printed. Beautifully bound. Price, $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FOR CONGRESS,

ELIJAH WARD.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. CORSA.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS have been established at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., and will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Any information cheerfully given.

V. K. FARMER, Chairman Ex. Com.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Prof. JOHN M. LANGSTON; Rev. HENRY H. GARNET.
Irving Hall, New-York	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES; Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Bleecker Building, N. Y.	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS.
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	Ex-Gov. EDW. SALOMON.
Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., New-York	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
Poughkeepsie, noon	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE; Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED; Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Troy, evening	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE; Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Goshen, noon	Ex-Gov. MARSH'L JEWELL; Hon. ISAAC I. HAYES.
Potsdam, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Ogdensburg	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Salamanca, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Utica, P. M.	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN; Gen. WM. H. GIBSON.
Albany	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS; Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Fiftieth Street Church, N.Y.	Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN.
Turn Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Horseheads, P. M.	Gen. CLARK E. CARR; Col. A. E. BAXTER; Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Fort Covington, P. M.	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canisteo, P. M. and evening	Hon. E. D. CULVER; Hon. J. C. BURROWS.
Palmyra	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Ballston Spa	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Poland, P. M.	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Middle Granville	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Astoria	Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. WM. A. DARLING; Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Newark	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW; Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Townsend	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Ninth District, N. Y.	Hon. WM. W. GOODRICH.
Edmeston	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Schenevus	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Morrisville	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Hempstead	Hon. JOHN F. QUARLES.
Baldwinsville	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Croton Lake, evening	Gen. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Mount Morris	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Dansville	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Keeseville	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Dundee	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Taberg	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Clarkstown	Hon. A. W. GLEASON.
Silver Creek	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Wurtsboro	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Andes	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
King's Bridge	Hon. ISAAC DAYTON.
Stottville	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Lowville	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Freeport	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Jasper	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Esperance	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Sing Sing	Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN.
Smithtown	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Tompkins Cove	Maj. WILLARD BULLARD.
Port Jefferson	Hon. J. H. LITTLEFIELD.
Ashland	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
Smithtown Branch	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Wyoming	Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Afton	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
Guilford Centre	GEORGE W. RAY.
New-Berlin	Hon. H. G. PRINDLE.
Schodac Centre	Rev. J. BRADF'D CLEAVER.
Yatesville	JOHN T. KNOX.
Carmansville	Dr. R. S. NEWTON; Prof. J. L. V. HUNT.
Wheeler	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Livingstonville, P. M.; Broome Centre, evening	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Melrose	WILLIAM A. BROWN.
No. 466 Pearl st., N. Y.	CHARLES H. KITCHEL.
No. 748 Broadway, N. Y.	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Clintondale	WM. S. KENYON, JR.; CARROL WHITAKER.
Orient	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
64 Exchange Place, N. Y.	FRANCIS S. LAMBEAT.
Geneva	Hon. MELVILLE C. SMITH.
Ellisburg	Hon. CHAS. B. SKINNER; Hon. P. C. WILLIAMS.
Carthage	Hon. DENNIS McCARTHY.
Mongaup Valley	T. A. READ.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

Buffalo	Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.
Brooklyn	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Malone, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Kingston, P. M.	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS; Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Rondout, evening	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS; Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Jamestown, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD; Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Newburg	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES; Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Warsaw, P. M. and ev'g.	Hon. J. C. BURROWS; Gen. RUFUS SCOTT; Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Westport	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Yonkers	WM. ALLEN BUTLER; Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Madrid	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Tarrytown	Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
Norwich	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Whitehall	Hon. A. W. TENNEY; Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Islip	Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
Owego	Gen. W. H. GIBSON.
Huntington	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN; Hon. WM. P. VIERO.
Ilion	Hon. T. M. POMEROY.
Sayville	Hon. WM. A. DARLING; Geo. F. C. BARLOW.
Fulton	Dr. WM. C. DOANE; Hon. GEORGE B. SLOANE.
Corry, Penn., P. M.	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Norwood, P. M.	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Port Henry	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Greenpoint	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS.
Weedsport	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Lebanon Springs	Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Schenectady	Gen. THEO. B. GATES; Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Richfield	Hon. H. R. WASHBON.
Sodus	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Canaseraga, evening	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Bath	Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Wayne	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
New-Paltz	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
Suffern	Hon. HORACE RUSSELL.
Jacksonville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Golden Bridge	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Chittenango	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Candor	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Marathon	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
York	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Nunda	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Jordan	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Delhi	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Highland Falls	Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
Dover Plains	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Cuddebackville	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Copenhagen	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
West Glenville	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
West New-Brighton	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON.
Riker Hollow	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Newtown Village	Major HENRY D. TYLER; Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Setauket	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Windham	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
North Blenheim, P. M.; Breakabeen, evening	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Amagansett	E. A. CARPENTER.
Linoleumville	Hon. THOMAS D. ADAMS.
Potter Centre	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Olive City	CARROLL WHITAKER; A. T. CLEARWATER.
Baiting Hollow	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
Heuvelton	Hon. HENRY R. JAMES.
Smithville Flats	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
Cochecton, P. M.	T. A. READ.
Stuyvesant	Capt. J. V. WHITBECK.
Germantown	JAMES KILBOURN.
Craryville	J. RIDER CADY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Terrace Garden, 58th st., near 3d av., N. Y.	Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW; Major Z. K. PANGBORN.
Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW; Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Bridgeport, Conn., P. M.	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Plattsburg, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL; Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Central Hall, Morrisania	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.
Fredonia	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Elmira, P. M. and evening	Gen. WM. H. GIBSON; Hon. J. C. BURROWS; Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Olean	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Binghamton	Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW.
Clayton	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canton	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Oneonta	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Apollo Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
Hudson	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Portchester	Gen. JOHN A. DIX; Hon. GEO. A. BRANDRETH; Hon. G. H. FORSTER; Hon. EUGENE B. TRAVIS.
Geneseo	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Cape Vincent	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Randolph	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Crown Point, P. M.	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Wappinger's Falls	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Otego	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Elizabethtown	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Macedon	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Havana	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Ghent, P. M.	Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM; Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Port Jervis	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR; Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Chatham, evening	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Monticello	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Gilbertsville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Skaneateles	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Cicero	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Cohocton	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Matteawan	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING; Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
New-Utrecht	Hon. H. D. DONNELLY.
White Plains	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON; Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
St. Johnsville	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Bristol	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Rhinebeck Village	Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Woodsburg	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Kelley's Station	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Bay Shore	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Belfast	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Maspeth	Hon. J. THOS. D. ADAMS; JOHN F. MINES.
Sharon Springs, P. M.; Hyndsville, evening	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Sonora	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Bridgehampton	E. A. CARPENTER.
Italy Hollow	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Alligerville	THERON P. KEATOR; CARROLL WHITAKER.
Patchogue	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
East Nassau	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.
Long Eddy	Hon. C. V. LUDINGTON; T. A. READ.
Greenport	J. RIDER CADY.
Spencertown	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Oxford	Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
Pulteneyville	CHARLES E. FITCH.
New-Bremen	Hon. H. S. RENDEE.
Lincklaen	GEORGE W. RAY.
Italy Hollow	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
South Corinth	Col. D. F. RITCHIE.
Constableville	Hon. C. L. MERRIAM.
East Greenbush	Capt. R. W. HUNT.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Peekskill	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Tivoli	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Rutledge	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Mineville, P. M.	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Howard	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Caldwell, N. J.	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Woodbourne, P. M.; Grahamville, evening	Hon. C. V. R. LUDINGTON.
Canaan	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Morston	T. A. READ.
Knoxville	JAMES B. JENKINS; M. D. BARNETT.
Astoria	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Wayland	CHARLES D. BAKER.

POLITICAL.

A CARD FROM MR. SMITH ELY, JR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your columns to-day that you quote from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1869, some bills of Keyser, Miller, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others, aggregating $630,000, to which my name is affixed as having voted in the affirmative. I never voted for any such bill or bills, and thinking possibly that those who are strangers to me may desire something more than a simple denial, I affix hereto my affidavit. During the last four years of my service in that board I sat with Mr. Tweed without exchanging a word with him, and I have never spoken to him since. The minutes of the board were kept by the clerk on detached pieces of paper, which sometimes were not copied into a book until weeks or months after the meeting. My name was appended to the bills you quote either carelessly or by malicious design.

SMITH ELY, JR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Smith Ely, Jr., of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he did not vote for the bill or bills of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, and others, as published in *The New-York Times* newspaper of this date, and deponent further says that he never during the said year, or during the year that preceded or followed it, voted for any bill of said contractors, but that he invariably voted against all such bills. And he further says that any record or minutes to the contrary are utterly and absolutely false, and without any foundation in truth.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of October, 1876.

CHAS. P. DALY,
Chief Justice of the New-York Common Pleas.

COOPER INSTITUE.

PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON

AND

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET

Will address a REPUBLICAN MEETING at

COOPER INSTITUTE,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,

At 7:30 o'clock,

Under the auspices of the Republican Colored Central Committee of the City of New York.

WILLIAM FREEMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MAJOR GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES

AND

HON. CHARLES H. TREAT, OF MAINE,

WILL ADDRESS

the Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock,

at

IRVING HALL, Irving place, corner 15th st.

Music by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

Singing by a celebrated Glee Club.

Front seats reserved for ladies.

FRANK E. HOWE, President.

ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

M. CREGAN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

REGULAR

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

LEVI P. MORTON.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT HAYES and Wheeler Campaign Club will meet at No. 466 Pearl st. this evening at 8 o'clock. CHARLES H. KITCHELL, Esq., will address the meeting.

P. ELLIFF, President.

THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT HAYES and Wheeler Club, No. 748 Broadway, near Astor place: public meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock; Addresses by JOHN TRACEY MYGATT, Esq., ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., Esq., and CHARLES T. POLHAMUS, Esq.; singing by Glee Club.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, President.

W. P. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT HAYES AND WHEELER CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a grand ratification meeting at Bleecker Building, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Hon. Frederick W. Seward, and Hon. William W. Goodrich. SAM'L HALL, M. D., Pres't. NATHANIEL APPLETON, Chairman Committee on Public Meetings, WILLIAM FLOCK, WILLIAM D. GREENE, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A grand meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at Windolph Hall, No. 346 8th av., at 8 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. George Bliss, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, J. Seaver Page, Esq., and others. A cordial invitation extended to all.

W. JOHN TURL, Sec. KNOX McAFEE, Pres.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club will meet at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Hon. WILLIAM HERRING will address the meeting.

ANSON G. McCOOK, President.

JOHN F. WRIGHT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting THIS EVENING in the church in 50th st., between Broadway and 8th av., at 8 o'clock. The Idlewild Quartet will sing. Gen. Joshua T. Owen and J. Seaver Page will address the meeting. Ladies invited.

JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at head-quarters, Boulevard and 70th st. hall, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

J. J. HUMPHREYS, Secretary. C. F. BRUDER, President.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS, OF CONNECTICUT, will address the people of New-York on the financial issues of the day at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following cases were heard:

No. 63.—*Shaw vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action to recover the value of the steamer Robert Campbell, impressed into the carrying service in 1863, and lost by fire when so employed. The original claim was for $70,000, but the award was for $57,000, less an insurance of $25,000. The balance of $32,000 was paid to the claimant. A subsequent claim to have the whole amount allowed was rejected by the Auditor. This action was brought to recover $38,000, the difference between the estimated value and the amount of the award, the claim being that the insurance was not for the benefit of the United States, and that it could not be deducted. The Court of Claims decided that the claimant could not recover the insurance, but that the companies might in his name. The Government pleaded the Statute of Limitations to the amended petition, and it is here insisted that it substituted a new action for the one with which the proceeding originated. The argument was concluded on Monday. Joseph Casey for appellant; Assistant Attorney General Smith for the Government.

Nos. 66 and 67.—*Bank of Kentucky vs. Adams Express Company, and Planters' National Bank vs. Adams Express Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—The main question in these cases is whether the delivery of a bill of lading by the carrier and its acceptance by the shipper, without objection at the time of the delivery of the goods into the custody of the carrier, constitutes, in the absence of fraud or mistake, the contract between the parties. The Louisiana National Bank sent packages of money by the Southern Express Company to the plaintiff in error, but neglected to fill up certain blanks on the outside of the envelope, which would have notified the company that the matter was to be insured under its common law liability, and the money was lost while in the custody of the Adams Express Company, which undertook the transportation over its route. The question is whether, as the company was in the habit of charging more for express matter than for freight under the ordinary bill of lading, it is liable beyond the liability imposed by a bill of lading, in the absence of information that the packages contained express matter. The court held that the company was not liable as for express matter under the bill of lading as delivered. The case comes here, the plaintiff in error maintaining that, while the right of the carrier to contract for a reasonable limitation of his liability cannot be disputed, it is clear that his responsibility cannot be restricted or qualified unless the carrier expressly stipulates for the restriction; and that exemption cannot be made to depend upon implication or inference founded on such evidence as that urged in this case—the delivery without filling up the blanks referred to—but must be specific and certain, leaving no room for controversy on the subject. It is said that it is not only against the policy of the law, but a serious injury to commerce, to allow the carrier to say that the shipper of merchandise assents to the terms proposed in a notice, whether it be general to the public or special to a particular person, merely because he does not expressly dissent from them. John M. Harlan for plaintiffs in error; C. M. DaCosta and C. A. Seward for defendants.

No. 43.—*Sherman vs. Buick.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This was an action of ejectment to recover a quarter section of land in township No. 5 south, of range No. 1 east, Mount Diablo meridian. The plaintiff in error relied upon a patent from the United States, issued in 1869, and the defendant relied upon a patent from the State of California, issued the same year. The Court excluded evidence offered by the plaintiff in error to show that at the time the State patent was issued the State had no title to the land in question, ruling that the patent could not be thus assailed collaterally in a court of law. It is here insisted that this was error, and such evidence can be admitted as well in law as in equity, and that it is only where merely the correctness of the method of action of the officers of the Government in issuing the patent is questioned that the party resisting a Government patent is driven to a court of equity. S. M. Wilson, P. Phillips, and G. A. Nourse for plaintiff in error; M. Blair for defendant.

On motion of W. H. Arnoux, J. Warren Coulston, of Philadelphia, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 48.—*Horace B. Claflin, plaintiff in error, vs. Julius Houseman, Assignee, &c.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. W. H. Arnoux, of counsel for plaintiff in error; submitted on printed briefs by Mr. B. F. Lee for the defendant in error.

No. 81.—*James M. Barkley, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Levee Commissioners, Parishes of Madison and Carroll.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. E. T. Merrick, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and continued by C. L. Walker for defendant in error. Adjourned until to-morrow.

A WARRANT FOR A REFEREE'S ARREST.

The suit of Buchman against McMullen and others was recently brought in the Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $3,000. Edward F. Hopke, of Hastings, was appointed by Judge Dykman as the Referee to sell the incumbered property. At the sale the defendant, McMullen, purchased the premises for $7,500, leaving a deficiency of $1,500. He paid the Referee $750—the usual ten per cent. of the purchase-money. The matter was to have been closed on Oct. 21; but McMullen having made arrangements for a loan, to cover up the $1,500 deficiency, desired to have it closed on Oct. 18; McMullen had also arranged to sell the property to a third party, subject to the new loan. Theodore Aub, the counsel for the plaintiff, applied to Hopke to settle the matter on Oct. 18, but Hopke refused to do it before the 21st. On the latter date Hopke did not make his appearance, but sent a messenger, who said that Hopke was sick. Hopke at the same time sent to Mr. Aub $550 of the $750 received by him. Mr. Aub, in an affidavit, alleges that he took this money, though he had no right to do so, because he feared his client would suffer loss in case he did not take it. A new time was then fixed for the Referee to settle the matter, but the latter again failed to put in an appearance. There was, however, $23 due for advertising, and Hopke sent to Mr. Aub to offer $102 for a receipt in full. This would leave Hopke $75 as his fees in the matter. Mr. Aub declined the offer, as Hopke had not signed the Referee's deed nor made a report showing the deficiency on the sale of the property. Mr. Aub then obtained from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order directing Hopke to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in not fulfilling his duties as Referee. This order was made returnable yesterday, and as Hopke did not appear, Judge Barrett issued an order for his arrest.

CHARLES R. BECKWITH CONVICTED.

The jury in the case of Charles R. Beckwith, lately cashier and book-keeper to Benjamin T. Babbit, the wealthy soap manufacturer, charged with forgery, were locked up in the jury-room of the Court of General Sessions on Tuesday evening, having failed to agree upon a verdict after having been eight hours in deliberation. At 11:30 A. M. yesterday, after having been kept together all night, they stood as they had on retiring—nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Nobody expected an agreement, but fifteen minutes afterward, strange to say, the jury sent word that they had agreed, and, on coming into court, rendered a verdict of guilty on the third and fourth counts of the indictment. Judge Fullerton asked that the jury be polled, which was done with the same result. Counsel then gave notice of a motion in arrest of judgment and the argument was set down for Monday next, the prisoner being meanwhile remanded to the Tombs. Beckwith heard the verdict with the most astonishing coolness; but his wife and mother completely broke down, and the former fainted away. The conviction of Beckwith is considered a brilliant legal victory for Assistant District Attorney Bell, as the defense having been prepared by Ex-Judge Fullerton, who was assisted by Mr. Frank J. Dupignac. Mr. Bell intends to try Beckwith on one of the twenty other indictments found against him in connection with his alleged embezzlement of $225,000 while in the employ of Mr. Babbitt.

SENTENCE OF A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

About a year ago a notorious young thief named John Nagle, aged sixteen, living at No. 12½ Washington street, known as "Jack Sheppard," was brought before Judge Sutherland, charged with picking a man's pocket of $7. The thief pleaded guilty, and having escaped from the House of Refuge, was sentenced by his Honor to one year in the Penitentiary, the lightest punishment in the power of the court to inflict. Some of the newspapers characterized this sentence as a piece of unnecessary cruelty on the part of Judge Sutherland, and he received a number of anonymous letters condemning his "tyranny." Yesterday this same Nagle, whose term in the Penitentiary has only just expired, was again brought before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with snatching a watch and chain from Adolph Tippman, of No. 18 Greenwich street, on Oct. 22, and pleaded guilty. His Honor, addressing the young culprit, said, "Nagle, some time ago I sentenced you to one year in the Penitentiary on a plea of petit larceny from the person. Some of the newspapers took hold of it, and abused me shamefully for my 'cruelty.' I even received an anonymous letter calling me an 'old sinner,' and saying that I 'ought to have my throat cut from ear to ear.' The press did not consider that your crime was larceny from the person, and that I should have violated my oath of office had I not sent you to prison for the lowest period prescribed by law for the offense. You are a bad boy, and I now sentence you to two years in the State Prison at hard labor."

CONVICTED OF ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

On Oct. 18, one of the days of registration, Neil McKenna, a laborer, having no home, presented himself at the registration place of the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District and attempted to register as a resident of No. 24 Jackson street. The inspector discovered that McKenna did not reside at the place in question, and had him arrested for violation of the Election law. On being called up by Assistant District Attorney Rollins in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, McKenna admitted his guilt and attempted to justify his crime by stating that he was drunk at the time, and attempted to register from the address mentioned, where he resided two years ago. Judge Sutherland said there was no excuse for the crime committed, and sentenced him to one year in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Thomas, a negro, who stole four coats from the clothing store of Frederick Greenwood, No. 66 Bowery, on Oct. 23, was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

The will of Charles E. Carman, of New-Jersey, dated Dec. 33, 1874, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The deceased left a large amount of personal property in this City, and a great deal of real estate in New-Jersey, all of which is left to members of his family.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of error, returnable at the January session of the Supreme Court, General Term, to review the proceedings in the case of Michael McGinn, recently convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

James McKay, aged seventeen, of No. 166 Madison street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of picking pockets. The youth, with several confederates, jostled Mr. David T. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, in Nassau street, near John, and during the scuffle one of the party stole Mr. Lincoln's watch. The prisoner was held at the Tombs, and the Police are looking for his accomplices.

Argument was had before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion to render permanent the injunction heretofore obtained against Sydney Rosenfeld restraining him from using the title *Figaro* as that of an illustrated weekly journal. Decision was reserved by the court. In the meantime, and for this week only, Mr. Rosenfeld's paper will be entitled the *Hornet*.

Contest has been begun in the Surrogate's Court relative to the will of the late Samuel Donn, formerly President of the American Meter Company of this City. The contest is brought by his wife, Elizabeth Donn, upon the grounds usual in such cases. The estate left is understood to be a very large one, and by the terms of the will, one-third of the rent of the real estate, and the household property in the hotel at Neversink is bequeathed to his wife, and the rest to members of his family. The will bears the date of February 1, 1871.

The trial of Capt. J. L. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, indicted for alleged cruel and inhuman treatment, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Most of the day was occupied in the examination of Mary Blank, the nurse in Capt. Grindle's family, though the argument of both counsel was heard upon adjournment, Messrs. Fullerton and Knox appearing for the deceased, and Assistant United States Attorney B. B. Foster for the Government. Judge Benedict will charge the jury at 10 o'clock this morning.

Judge Barrett, in a decision yesterday in the case of the Rhode Island Horse Shoe Company against the Goodenough Horse Shoe Company, held that the transfer of a suit to the United States Courts is not completed by the filing with the County Clerk of a petition and bond such as is provided for by the United States Statutes. The law requires the bond to be filed in the Supreme Court, and Judge Barrett holds that the County Clerk's office is not the Court for such a purpose, since the inquiry into the sufficiency of the sureties to the bond is a duty imposed on the Court, which the Clerk cannot discharge.

The action of Bernard Sheridan against Stephen Jackson, to recover possession of about two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property at the junction of Grand and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn, resulted in favor of Sheridan. Justice Gilbert yesterday issued a writ of assistance, which was put in the hands of Sheriff Hardy for execution. The location of the property is known as Jackson's Hollow, and is principally occupied by squatters. The Sheriff merely informed the residents of the change of titles, and warned them that they were hereafter to pay rent to Mr. Sheridan, and not to Mr. Jackson. The suit has been pending in the courts for the past twenty years.

Charles Cameron, who gave his residence as No. 687 Hudson street, was held in $3,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire, on the charge of swindling a number of sewing-machine companies. He would call at the establishments, and, after examining a number of instruments, would select one and pay $5 in advance, the money to be refunded if the machine did not suit. The machines were sent to the address given by Cameron, and when the agent called next day Cameron and the machines had both disappeared. The suit was brought by the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, and J. E. Watson, R. T. Sperry, and J. C. Cowan testified that they had been duped in the same manner.

A motion for an additional allowance to defendants' counsel of $2,000 in the old suit of Aaron S. Bright against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, was granted by Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit was begun in 1868, and then came before Judge Barnard, who appointed James M. Sweeny receiver of the property in controversy. The plaintiff, on the motion before Judge Lawrence, contended that the case had been removed to the United States Courts. Judge Lawrence held, however, that the plaintiff was too late in endeavoring to remove the cause from the Supreme Court after allowing a circuit of the court to pass by at which it might have been tried.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Gilley vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company.—Application for injunction denied. Opinion.

Astor vs. Wing.—First branch of motion granted.

Rosenbach vs. McLelland.—Granted.

Shook vs. Keyser.—Application granted.

McBrair vs. Husted.—There should be a reference to take proof of acts and report thereon.

The Bershire Woolen Company vs. Lalliard.—Will see counsel.

By Judge Donohue.

Todd vs. Perine.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

The Rhode Island Horse-shoe Company vs. The Goodenough Horse-shoe Manufacturing Company.—The motion must be denied with $10 costs. Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Bright vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company et al.—Motion that cause be removed into the United States Circuit Court denied with costs; motion for an allowance on discontinuance by plaintiff granted with costs. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings signed.—Heyman vs. Berringer et al.; Earle vs. Sturges et al., and Levy vs. Merrill.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Crotty vs. Mackenzie.—Motion to vacate execution and levy granted, without costs.

Edna Webster vs. John Webster.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment in favor of plaintiff for a divorce.

Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Crotty vs. Mackenzie.—Execution set aside, &c.

Agnew vs. Keith et al.—Nos. 1 and 2.—Answer of defendant Keith overruled as frivolous.

Agnew vs. Keith.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Motion denied in each action.

Le Vere vs. Munro et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event of suit.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions filed.—Watson vs. Huntingdon; Richardson vs. Michelena; Pixlee vs. Skinner.

Baranese vs. Spignese—Kramer vs. Zeimer.—See indorsement on papers.

Randlett vs. Rooney.—Motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to a new application upon additional papers.

Herbst vs. Vichot.—Motion to punish for contempt granted.

Fontana vs. Freidberg.—Sureties approved.

Contant vs. McCartan.—Receiver appointed.

Orders granted.—Kahn vs. Kahn; Gebalt vs. Cameron; Railway Advertising Co. vs. House; Devillars vs. Conner; Angar vs. Heillreich; Van Horn vs. Clarke; Damzak vs. Schroff; McManus vs. Tracey; Rise vs. Maclahan; Duffy vs. Parker; Miller vs. Starin; Young vs. Gunning; Mahon vs. Coulter; Weidenmeyer vs. Bonhard; Durjee vs. Tallman; Valentine vs. Maher; Williams vs. Nichols; Carera vs. Tellippi.

Motions granted.—Hobart vs. Kearney; Daniels vs. Merrick.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
99	Scott vs. Solomon, No. 1.	163	Same vs. Same.
100	Same vs. Same, No. 2.	230	Brainerd vs. The Van Anden File Co.
105	Oppenheimer versus Green.	278	Stanley vs. Wood, two motions.
106	Newton vs. Green.	289	Dobos vs. Reynolds, two motions.
107	Steers vs. Green.	293	Matter of Mildeberger.
114	Gerstein vs. The Society "Goel Zedeck."	299	Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr.
117	Firth vs. Green.	300	Grant vs. Tweed, Jr.
121	Stanley vs. Wood, two motions.	313	Standacher vs. Pregenzer.
162	Matter of the Columbia Ins. Co.	315	Van Doesen vs. Howard.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
4725	Lowitski vs. Conner et al.	8111	O'Dwyer vs. McArthur.
4390	The N. Y. Col. of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Dickel.	4430	Clan Ranald vs. McDonald.
4972	Kohlbacher versus Bloch.	5080	Woolf vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
4903	King vs. Arch.	5083	Frank et al. vs. Horn et al.
5057	Gill et al. vs. Harft.	5084	Rouse vs. Strause et al.
5067	Conner vs. Fisher.	5085	Dwinells vs. Boyle.
5069	Greene vs. West.	5036	Ellis et al. versus Schenck et al.
5071	Britton et al. vs. Salomon.		

All other courts have adjourned for the Term.

A BOGUS BARON SENTENCED.

On Sept. 18, a young German of apparent wealth and position put up at the Windsor Hotel, and registered as "Baron von Dieischroeder." Next day he gave the cashier a check for $500 on August Belmont & Co., bearing his own signature and rank, and obtained $25 on account. The check was duly presented to Belmont & Co., by whom it was honored, and the "Baron" received the money. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that the check was bogus, whereupon the "Baron" was arrested and indicted for forgery. He was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, on Oct. 21, and pleaded guilty, but was remanded at the request of his counsel, in order that his history might be inquired into. It has since been discovered that the name of the prisoner is John Boddinghaus, aged 21, a native of Solingen, Prussia, and a member of a wealthy family. He has only been a short time in this country, and it was supposed by his friends that he had committed the offense charged in order to extricate him from his difficulties into which he had been drawn by youthful extravagance. Judge Gildersleeve took the circumstances of the case into consideration, and sentenced Boddinghaus to the lowest penalty for his offense—one year in the Penitentiary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday,) Nov. 1:

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Mann, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 26 by 102.2, on West 82d st., north side, 200 feet west of 11th av., for $15,560 to Franklin Brown, plaintiff. The same firm, by order of the United States District Court, E. Deming, Esq., Receiver, sold the following improved property: Two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, together in size 40 by 85, on Lexington av., south-east corner 47th st.; one similar house, with lot 20 by 85, on Lexington av., 60.5 feet south of 47th st.; two similar houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 85 feet east of Lexington av.; four similar houses, with lots, together in size 74 by 100, on East 47th st., south side, 145 feet east of Lexington av.; and four similar houses, with lots, each 17 by 100, on East 47th st., 237 feet east of Lexington av., for $326,839 to J. H. Greenaward.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot, 25 by 98.9, on West 26th st., south side, 500 feet east of 9th av., for $5,000, to Henry Weil, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myer, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. S. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 100 feet west of 4th av., for $15,000, to Selig Steinhardt, plaintiff. The auction firm, under a similar Court order, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold a similar house, with lot, on same street, north side, 151 feet west of 4th av., for $18,000, to same buyer.

B. P. Fairchild, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 111.11, on 3d st., south side, 170 feet west of Avenue A, for $7,400 to A. Jaeger.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick house, (front,) and one two-story frame house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 531 West 46th st., north side, 325 feet east of 11th av., for $3,600 to John Hemmer.

The sale by Bernard Smyth of the leasehold premises known as the Manhattan Club, on 5th av., south-west corner of 15th st., was adjourned to Nov. 8.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Munell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East 44th st., north side, 135 feet east of Lexington av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William R. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 100th st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 283.4 feet east of 10th av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. M. Marsh, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., south-west corner 121st st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 111th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Knox, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 21.4 by 100.11, on East 124th st., south side, 275.8 feet west of 3d av.

By Winans & Davis, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 13.5 by 100, No. 130 Carroll st., west side, 100 feet north of Henry street, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

4 lots, West 82d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., each 25x102.2 ....$15,560

2 four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots together in size 40x85, on Lexington av., s. e. corner 47th st.; 1 similar house, with lot 20x85, on Lexington av., 60.5 ft. s. of 47th st.; 2 similar houses, with lots, each 20x100, on East 47th st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Lexington av.; 4 similar houses, with lots together in size 74x100, on East 47th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Lexington av., and 4 similar houses, with lots each 17x100, on East 47th st., 237 ft. e. of Lexington av. 326,839

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 26th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 25x98.9; leased for 11 years; ground rent, $200 per annum $5,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, East 65th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 17x100.5 ....$15,000

1 similar house, with lot, East 65th st., n. s., 151 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 18x100.4 18,000

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 four-story brick tenement house, with lease of lot, 3d st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x111.11; leased June 14, term 3 years; ground rent, $175 per annum $7,400

By D. M. Seaman.

1 two-story brick house (front) and 1 two-story frame house (rear,) with lot, No. 531 West 46th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., lot 25x100.4 ....$3,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Concord av., n. e. corner 161st st., 21x60, 23d Ward; C. Decker and husband to N. D. Lawton $3,500

Teller place, between 161st and 162d sts., 50x100, 23d Ward; M. A. Fagan and others to P. Daly 1,700

27th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 21x98.9; S. S. Laforge and wife to G. Wisker 12,000

49th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 49th st., 25x100.5; E. J. Mens to H. Mens and others .... nom.

48th st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 18.10x53.5; M. A. Phyfe to H. S. Choate 24,000

124th st., s. s., 208.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 36x100.11; J. Speas and wife to C. Crolius 24,000

40th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th av., 18.4x98.9; M. Witmars to B. Solomon 11,000

62d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; W. Armand and wife to R. Cook 22,500

28th st., s. s., No. 206, 90.10 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x98.9; J. Barrard to E. Hoyt 9,000

Fulton st., n. s., e. of Nassau st., 25x176.1; F. J. Betts, Executor, to A. Bird 50,000

1st av., w. s., 67.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x75; L. Bayer to M. J. Burchell .... nom.

80th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100; S. J. Doying and husband to W. Doying 13,000

Fulton st., No. 195, 25.1x78.7; A. Luke and wife to W. S. Tone 30,000

15th st., s. s., 28 ft. w. of 3d av., 21x103.3; J. Miller and wife to F. Fischer 10,750

Grant av., e. s., 24 ft. s. of Central av., 112½x irregular, (24th Ward;) H. F. Nichols and wife to H. Harswig .... nom.

37th st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of 6th av., 25.6x98.9; C. L. Richards and wife to H. S. A. Clark 46,000

4th av., s. e. corner 52d st., 15x100.5; Steinway & Sons to S. Beaming 57,000

112th st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.10; also 57th st., n. s., 33.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5; E. A. Sumner to G. E. Smith .... nom.

Henry st., s. s., 287.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x half block; L. L. Wallen and husband to L. H. Dickinson 25,000

Lexington av., e. s., 20.1 ft. n. of 24th st., 19.9x80; J. B. Walker to M. E. Dwinelle 9,500

10th av., w. s., 8 ft. n. of 65th st., 20x80; H. A. Braun, Referee, to North American Life Insurance Company 15,400

13th st., n. s., 21 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; H. A. Braun, Referee, to F. Audier 3,500

33d st., n. s., 19.4 ft. e. of 10th av., 18.10½x98.9¼; H. A. Braun, Referee, to J. G. de Angarica 5,600

88th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th av., 75x100.8; W. Watson, Referee, to N. R. Monat 8,700

1st av., s. w. corner of 102d st., 13 lots; R. M. Henry, Referee, to Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company 8,000

11th av., s. w. corner of 83d st., 10x102.2; J. Lindsley, Referee, to G. B. DeForest 14,000

Morton st., s. s., 102.4 ft. e. of Greenwich st., 25x100; J. A. Sherman, Referee, to L. H. Westbrook 2,500

9th av., e. s., 41 ft. w. of 23d st., 19x67; W. Watson, Referee, to S. B. Bryce 14,000

9th av., 22 ft. n. of 23d st., 19x65; same to same 14,000

13th st., s. s., 26 ft. e. of 5th av., 21x79.9; C. C. Edgerton, Referee, to S. J. Held 13,400

LEASES RECORDED.

East Houston st., No. 360, 5 years; S. Erlanger to E. Plath 720

East 38th st., No. 40, 3½ years; M. Mitock to G. Moste 3,300

Clinton place, n. s., e. of 5th av., 21 years; Sailor Snug Harbor to D. B. DeLong 500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AT A REDUCED PRICE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house NO. 112 EAST 39TH ST., 20 feet by 55; well arranged, frescoed, and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—THREE LARGE FULL-size houses on Ninth st. near University place, in fee; good present rental and splendid prospective value; will be sold low and on satisfactory terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SALE THIS DAY, 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick dwelling, No. 130 Carroll st., Brooklyn; rent $720. WINANS & DAVIES, Auctioneers, 128 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.—For small families; brown-stone; light; ventilation; oriel windows; Jackson's grates; elegant gas-fixtures; spacious garden; $480 to $800; janitor.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick, 22x40, in complete order. Apply to the owner, No. 38 East 28th st., between 4th and Madison avs.

REDUCED RENTS.

NEW COMPLETE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED LISTS. Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fire-proof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Brevoort place, (10th st.,) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a lady breaking up housekeeping; a good place for a competent person who has lived with her more than six years; she is an excellent laundress and chamber-maid, and would do chamber-work and plain sewing; last employer can be seen at Hotel Buckingham. Apply at No. 230 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAIDS AND WAITRESSES.—By two respectable young girls, sisters, as good chambermaids and waitresses, also good washers and ironers; would be willing to separate; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 445 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman (Protestant) to do light chamber-work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has reference. Call or address for two days No. 321 7th av., near 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl; would like to do chamber-work and sewing, or would wait on a lady and sew; no objection to travel or go to the country; has two years' reference. Call at No. 201 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a young girl, or would assist with laundry work; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; or will do sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 783 8th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR chamber-maid alone; private family or boarding-house; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 155 Madison av., near 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address O. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 163 East 31st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—OR chamber-maid and waitress, by a young woman; five years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 223 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; or to do sewing; can operate on machine; best City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A LADY, FOR A young girl to do light chamber-work, or to assist in taking care of children. Apply at No. 7 West 22d st. to-day, between 4 and 5 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; willing to assist with washing if required; no objection to a boarding-house; references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR TO take care of children and do plain sewing; four and a half years' reference. Call at No. 10 West 37th st., last employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and fine washer and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable Protestant German girl, or assist with waiting; best City references. Call at No. 332 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a girl as chamber-maid and laundress; City reference. Call at, for two days, No. 288 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; best City reference. Address No. 883 3d av., care Mr. Spencer.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 457 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for chamber-work; would assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 462 Third av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IS A GOOD PLAIN SEWER; or as nurse; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at 261 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 255 West 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO ASSIST IN washing; good reference. Call at 247 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A FIRST-class family; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread, and understands all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, game, and jellies; has good City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one as good cook, and would assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are both willing and obliging; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 233 East 46th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, sisters, in a private family; one as good cook and would assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; are both willing and obliging; three years' reference from their last place. Call at No. 116 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing and ironing; understands her business in all branches; last employer can be seen. Address O. S., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; in a private family; together or separate. Call for three days at No. 321 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A willing young woman; is thoroughly reliable; or will do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 424 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts., over carpet store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Canadian young woman; to cook, wash and iron; good City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 329 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; city or country. Call at No. 329 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objections to a boarding-house; an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 387 2d av., bet. 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife in a private family; wife as good French cook; man as gardener, or to serve at the table; French language spoken; City or country. Inquire for two days of Mr. Koeppel, No. 71 Essex st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do boning and larding; can make French dishes in the neatest style; good pastry baker, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 445 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread baker; or as laundress, in City or country. Call at West Side Relief Association, No. 403 W. 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN in a private family or hotel; understands all kinds of cooking; reference; country preferred. Address A. M., No. 488 6th av., in rear.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; Call at No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, smart woman; excellent laundress; private family preferred; City or country; best City reference. Call at 344 West 26th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understand all kinds of meats, games, soups, and jellies; also baking of all kinds; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN; VERY OBLIGING; will assist with washing; no objection to a short distance in country; good reference. Call at No. 239 East 33d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, in a private family; three years' City reference. Call for two days at 16 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND to take care of milk and butter; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer or general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 85 Carmine st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work, in a small private family, by a respectable colored girl. Apply to present employer's, No. 432 West 23d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, other as waitress; no objection to town or country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 918 3d av., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or small hotel. Call or address for two days No. 204 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly competent in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 663 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands family cooking in all branches; best of City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is an excellent laundress and good cook; best of City reference. Call or address Miss Clarkin, No. 133 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED GIRL; OR would do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to the country. Call two days at No. 205 West 17th st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call at No. 216 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; City reference. Call at No. 467 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., toy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 116 West 35th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD washer and ironer; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR PRIVATE family, or private boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; will do coarse washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 70 West 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, with best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; COLORED; understands family cooking; good baker; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 West 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK; would assist with washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman, thoroughly experienced; good City reference given. Call at No. 112 West 16th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing.—Best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 42d st., second flat.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 796 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 219 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; CITY OR country; good City reference. Call at No. 503 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family. Apply to-day at No. 247 East 19th st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK. APPLY FOR two days at present employer's, No. 341 5th av.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; is a first-class seamstress, wishes to engage permanently by the month in first-class families, or would travel as lady's companion, to take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe; best City reference. Call at No. 117 East 1st st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who speaks French, as nursery governess or lady's companion. Call or address Governess, No. 212 East 37th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK OR ANY KIND of work in hotel or restaurant, or Janitress.—By two sisters; good references; excellent workers; City or country. Call at No. 20 Rector st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN lady in reduced circumstances; would like a position as housekeeper, companion to lady, or as seamstress in family; understands cutting and fitting. Call or address for two days, G. S., 415 West 43d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN HOTEL, OR WOULD take charge of an apartment house; not afraid of work; unexceptionable reference. Address for two days Mrs. M. L., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT to assist a lady with her housekeeping; a good sewer and can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A SMALL FAMILY; would like to take charge of a house in the city for the winter; best of references given. Call or address for two days No. 34 West 39th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman; is careful and economical, and has best reference. Apply at No. 854 6th av., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN for house-work in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th st., first floor, rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, for general house-work; is willing and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 403 West 27th st., West Side Relief Association.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WIDOW, WITH ONE child, nine years, in a small family; understands house-work perfectly; no objections to the country; has first-class references. Call at No. 261 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman for a small family; wages, $12; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th st., near 9th av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in small family, or do up-stairs work and assist with washing; good reference. Call all week at No. 218 East 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 53d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS FRENCH PROTESTANT lady's maid; understands her duty perfectly, or can take good care of an invalid; good City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 226 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking Italian, to accompany a family going to Europe. Address X., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT, as lady's maid; first-class seamstress; cuts and fits well; can dress hair neatly. Call at No. 48 West 37th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; has first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from lady she last lived with. Call or address No. 652 2d av., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist with chamber-work understands puffing, fluting, and lace curtains; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference from last employer; a good home preferred to wages. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a few more families, ladies', or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; no objection to do a little chamber-work; best of City references. Apply at No. 35 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist in chamber-work; three years' City reference from last place; wages $16. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 225 West 13th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to do some light chamber-work in a private family; two years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 163 West 59th st.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 160 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 467 4th av., second floor.

MAID, &C.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as maid and seamstress; can dress hair nicely; best of reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A PROTESTANT nurse, who has lived with her for two years, and whom she can thoroughly recommend to take entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 8 East 24th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock on Thursday.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children perfectly; can operate, or would go traveling with a lady; best City references. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young girl, or would assist with chamber-work if required; can furnish best City reference. Call at No. 1 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, to nurse an invalid lady; can make herself generally useful; is a good seamstress. Address No. 270 7th av., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do plain sewing; best City reference. Call or address No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; willing to assist in chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 709 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; understands care of baby from infancy; is a neat sewer; undoubted City reference from last place. Call at 230 East 54th st., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST reliable Protestant; can bring up an infant from birth; also cut and make children's clothing by hand; City reference. Call at No. 211 West 19th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, 17 years of age, who is willing to teach English and German; first-class reference. Address A. Kraft, Jeweller, No. 184 Bowery.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her first-class English governess, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of growing children and do sewing or chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 346 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE AND maid; will give her service for her passage. Apply at present employers, No. 39 West 17th st.

NURSE AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL lately landed, fourteen years old, to mind a baby and be generally useful. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; City or country; six years' reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse for baby or growing children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 314 West 38th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS COMPEtent; or chamber-maid; five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 372 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WIDow as nurse to take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 8 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl, just arrived, in a private family, to growing children. Address No. 150 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, BY the day or week; not menial; understands all kinds family sewing; could alter or remake ladies' or children's dresses; can operate on several machines; would take work to do at home. Address for one week Employment, Box No. 231 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE woman as seamstress; willing to assist with upstairs work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; wages no object in a good family. Call at present employer's, No. 50 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO WORK OUT BY THE DAY, week, or month; understands dress-making; can operate on different machines. Call at No. 1 White's place, West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKING; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will assist with any other work; City reference. Call at No. 110 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE—TO GROWING children; is competent; cuts and fits children's clothes neatly; operates Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; best City reference. Call at No. 33 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, or to do light chamber-work; would like to travel South with a lady. Address M. K., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl who understands all kinds of embroidery, and is a good sewer, to go out by the day, in a store or elsewhere. Call at No. 12 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WORK by the day in families; understands all kinds of sewing; $1 per day. Call at No. 121 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMan as seamstress and nurse; is fond of children; best of reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

TO TRAVEL.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH lady to travel with a family, South or to Europe; best references. Address or apply at No. 100 6th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family; baby three weeks old. Address Woman's Asylum, No. 83 Marion st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman as wet nurse; wages no object. Apply at No. 219 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN A private family as waitress; understands the care of silver and making of salads perfectly; can furnish the best City references. Can be seen at No. 936 Broadway, in the florist's, between 21st and 22d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 282 West 25th st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; BEST CITY REFerence from last place; can clean silver and dress salads to perfection. Call at No. 11 West 27th st., between Broadway and 5th av., paper store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, waiting in all its branches; best of City references. Call at No. 486 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable; puffing and fluting included; 75 cents a dozen; done in first-class style. Call or address Laundress, No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, ALways been in the capacity, as laundress; family or gentlemen's washing, weekly or monthly. Apply at No. 131 West 28th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AT home or go out by the day; understands all kinds of house-work. Apply at No. 512 East 12th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, who is a first-class laundress, gentlemen's washing to do at her residence. Call at No. 149 West 52d st.

WASHING—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with out family; would take home washing, or go out by the day; best of reference. Apply at No. 502 2d av., second flight, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands her business; families' or gentlemen's washing. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., third floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 120 West 26th st., ring basement bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or house-cleaning; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD take in washing or would go out by the day. Call or address M. W., No. 114 East 41st st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A PLACE WITH A GOOD WHOLEsale firm, to solicit orders, by a commercial man of six years' experience through the North, South, and West. Address G. G. M. D., Room No. 12 Leggett's Hotel.

SALES-LADY.—BY A FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING and writing French, German, and English, in a store as sales-lady. Address, Mrs. Sage-Dieu, No. 160 West 25th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTler; table waiter; speaks English; in a private family; good reference. Address C. H., 165 West 31st st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—Strictly temperate; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, can milk, attend furnace, and be generally useful in a gentleman's place; is careful driver; no objection to country; nine years' reference given. Address P. L., for two days, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; would like to find a home in a respectable private family; is a first-class coachman and careful driver; can tend furnace, and will make himself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Address B. N., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can tend steam and hot air furnaces; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious single Scotchman; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; moderate wages; best City references. Address Coachman, No. 125 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man who understands his business in all its branches; careful driver and excellent groom, which reference will show, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address Joseph, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of long experience in City and country; also, the proper care and treatment of a gentleman's road horses; strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; good City and country references. Call, or address Coachman, No. 32 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful; wages, $15 per month; City or country; four years' first-class reference. Address JAMES, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and thoroughly understands the care of a furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has six years' best City and country references. Address O., box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A., at Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of references from his last employer. Call or address William, No. 66 Cortlandt st., Office No. 1.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no family; thoroughly understands his business; many years' City reference; willing, obliging, sober, and honest. Address Robert, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is competent in his business; has twelve years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Address E. B. Box No. 206, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CITY OR country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; seven years' City references in one place. Call on or address James, 107 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SUPERIOR coachman, just disengaged; will be found competent in every way; four and seven years' best City references. Address O. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; nine years' of good City recommendations can be given. Call or address Coachman, No. 7 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Englishman; good groom and driver; will be generally useful; can milk, tend furnace; City reference for honesty and sobriety; small wages expected. Address B. C., Box No. 229 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; understands both branches thoroughly; can milk, attend furnace, and will make himself generally useful; best City references. Address O. M., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH;) no family; understands the care and management of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married, no incumbrance; has several years' first-class City and country references. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who has had many years' experience; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address for two days E., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; careful City driver; seven years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Maddern's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; can milk, tend furnace, is willing and obliging; strictly sober; wages moderate; two years' City reference. Address N. D., Box 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; thoroughly understands his business; best reference from last employer. Address Q. T., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the business; seven years' very best of City reference from last employer. Call or address P. M., No. 135 West 33th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; best of references. Address J. P., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN AS COACHMAN or porter; good City reference. Apply at No. 512 East 12th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY, FOR HER COACHman whom she can highly recommend; strictly temperate. Call for two days at No. 32 East 9th st.

PORTER AND WAITER.—BY A RESPECTAble young colored man in a boarding-house, hotel, or private family; wages to suit hard times; best of reference. Call for two days, or address D. F., No. 6 Clark st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH MAN TO ATtend to furnaces, black boots, or run errands; willing to do any kind of work in a family or boarding-house; very best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 321 East 54th st., rear house.

VALET, &C.—AS TRAVELING SERVANT OR valet; speaks French, English and Italian; best reference. Address C. S., Box 264, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS WAITER, a colored man; he can give him the very highest character for any place of trust, which he is competent to fill in a family or institution; he is a man of excellent intelligence and agreeable address. He may be seen at 37 East 37th st., his employer's residence.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTEStant young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., at Rowan's ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 394 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man with six years' reference from last employer. Address Waiter, No. 334 6th av., ice-cream saloon.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good City reference. Address Felix, No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN; ONE EACH IN NEW-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and one in every State; salary, $90 per month and expenses paid. Address GEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

LAW.—WANTED A BOY OF SIXTEEN OR SEVENteen, writing a good hand; one willing to study law preferred. Address, in own handwriting, M. M. F., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid; good reference required. Apply at No 14 East 23d st., basement door.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK TO LIVE IN the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Thursday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 10th November prox.

FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAVEN.—PERSONS WHO HAVE PURCHASED goods from JAMES M. HAVEN, Auctioneer, No. 39 East 13th st., and on examination found they were not as represented, will apply personally, or by letter, to Police Justice Kasmire, Second District Police Court, No. 18 Washington place, New-York.

PARTIES HAVING LAND TITLES OR legal claims of any kind or nature in any part of the United States, Canadas, or Europe, which need investigation, attention, or prosecution can find assistance by addressing Post Office Box No. 4,163, New-York City. First-class references.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOzenge; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

PEW TO LET.—DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st.; No. 54 middle aisle, unto from pulpit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,434.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"IRONCLADS."
A STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
"WAUKENPHAST."

These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.

A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

THE FINAL CONTEST.

STATISTICS ON THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY, NOV. 7.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND FOR STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESSMEN THROUGHOUT THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED IN VARIOUS STATES—HOW THE STATES HAVE VOTED IN FORMER YEARS.

The people of all the states of the Union, except Colorado, will elect on Tuesday, Nov. 7, Electors of President and Vice-President, 369 in number, apportioned among the States as follows:

Alabama	10	Mississippi	8
Arkansas	6	Missouri	15
California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New-Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New-Jersey	9
Florida	4	New-York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10

On the same day, Governor and other State officers will be chosen in twelve States, a Governor alone of State officers in one, and minor State officers in one. Members of the Forty-fifth Congress will also be elected in thirty-two States, which are entitled to 243 Representatives. Forty-two members—thirty Republicans and twelve Democrats, representing five States—have already been chosen. The five States are Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Ohio, and Vermont. New-Hampshire will not elect its three members until March next. In the following columns we give lists of the candidates for the various offices to be filled, with statistics of the previous votes of the several States. The following abbreviations are used: Proh.—Prohibition; Ind.—Independent; Grbk.—Greenback; Tam.—Tammany; A. T.—Anti-Tammany; s. t.—short term, (to fill a vacancy.)

THE PRESIDENCY.

For the Presidency there are three leading tickets in the field, composed as follows: Republican—For President, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; Vice President, William A. Wheeler, of New-York. Democratic—For President, Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York; Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Greenback—For President, Peter Cooper, of New-York; Vice President, Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio. There is also a Prohibition ticket in the field, with Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President; also, a Christian (anti-secret society) ticket, with James B. Walker, of Illinois, for President, and Donald Kirkpatrick, of New-York, for Vice President. In but few States have the two last Electoral tickets in the field, and they receive mention here only as matters of record. The following table shows the popular vote for President in all the States in 1872, compared with the result of the *latest* contested election in each State. The figures for Colorado, Georgia, and West Virginia are not complete, but are the nearest estimate we can make from the imperfect data attainable:

States.	For President, 1872.		Last State Election.		
	Grant.	Greeley.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	56,298	93,693	....
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	37,306	71,298	....
California	54,020	40,718	31,322	61,509	29,752
Colorado	(New	State)	13,975	13,025	....
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	43,510	51,138	3,955
Delaware	11,115	10,206	11,259	12,438	....
Florida	17,763	15,427	18,609	17,555	....
Georgia	62,550	76,356	35,000	113,000	....
Illinois	241,944	184,938	163,024	128,169	75,580
Indiana	186,147	163,632	208,080	213,164	13,213
Iowa	131,566	71,196	125,058	93,359	565
Kansas	67,048	32,970	48,794	35,307	2,277
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	90,795	126,976	....
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	69,544	68,586	....
Maine	61,422	29,087	75,024	59,987	532
Maryland	66,760	67,687	72,544	85,447	....
Mass'etts	133,472	59,260	83,639	78,333	11,937
Michigan	138,455	78,355	111,519	105,550	3,937
Minnesota	55,117	34,423	47,141	35,173	1,600
Mississippi	82,175	47,288	66,155	96,596	....
Missouri	119,196	151,434	112,104	149,566	....
Nebraska	18,329	7,812	21,568	8,946	5,505
Nevada	8,413	6,236	7,754	10,339	....
New-H'shi'e	37,168	31,424	41,756	38,500	425
New-Jersey	91,656	76,456	84,050	97,283	....
New-York	440,736	387,281	375,401	390,211	11,103
N. Carolina	94,769	70,094	84,595	98,217	....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	317,856	311,220	1,863
Oregon	11,819	7,730	9,106	9,373	1,182
Pennsylv'a	349,589	212,041	304,175	292,145	13,244
Rhode Isl'd	13,665	5,332	8,706	3,665	6,723
S. Carolina	72,290	22,703	80,403	68,814	....
Tennessee	85,655	94,391	55,842	103,061	....
Texas	47,406	66,500	47,719	150,581	106
Vermont	41,481	10,927	47,723	20,988	73
Virginia	93,468	91,654	93,490	120,747	....
W. Virginia	32,315	29,451		12,000	
Wisconsin	104,997	86,477	85,155	84,314	601

The total vote for President in 1872 was 6,460,638, divided as follows: Grant, 3,597,070; Greeley, 2,834,079; O'Conor, 29,489. The total vote in the last State Elections, enumerated above, was 6,905,495, divided as follows: Republican, 3,185,999; Democratic, 3,535,323; scattering, 184,173.

ELECTIONS IN THE STATES.

Below we present full statistics of the elections of State officers and Members of Congress also to be held throughout the Union on the 7th of November:

ALABAMA.

Alabama will elect eight members of the next Congress. Its present delegation is composed of two Republicans and six Democrats. The candidates are as follows:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. W. W. D. Turner, Ind. — James T. Jones. Fred. G. Bromberg, Ind.
2. Gerald B. Hall. — Hilary A. Herbert.
3. William H. Betts. — Jeremiah N. Williams.
4. James T. Rapier. Jere Haralson, Ind. — Charles M. Shelly.
5. D. B. Booth. — Robert F. Ligon.
6. — Goldsmith W. Hewitt.
7. — William H. Forney.
8. — W. W. Garth. John B. McClellan, Ind.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas elects four members of the next Congress. Its present delegation is unanimously Democratic. The candidates are these, there being six in the Third District:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. — Lucien C. Gause.
2. Oliver P. Snyder. — William F. Slemons.
3. John McClure. V. Dell, Ind. — Jordan E. Cravens. H. B. Stuart, Ind. John H. Cherry, Greenb'k. M. L. Rice, Greenback.
4. J. H. Huckleberry. — Thomas M. Gunter.

CALIFORNIA.

California will elect four members of the next Congress. Its present delegation consists of one Republican and three Democrats. The candidates are:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Horace Davis. — William A. Piper.
2. Horace F. Page. — G. J. Carpenter.
3. Joseph McKenna. — John K. Luttrell.
4. Romualdo Pacheco. — Peter D. Wigginton.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut, through the amendment to its Constitution, will elect its full State ticket and four members of the next Congress. A Congressman will also be elected in the Fourth District to fill the vacancy in the present House caused by the transfer of Mr. Barnum, Democrat, to the Senate. The same gentlemen are running for this vacancy as for the next House. The present delegation is composed of one Republican and two Democrats. For State officers there are four tickets in the field. Following are the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Henry C. Robinson. — Richard D. Hubbard.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Frederick J. Kingsbury. — Francis B. Loomis.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Francis A. Walker. — Dwight L. Morris.

FOR TREASURER.
Jeremiah Olney. — Edwin A. Buck.

FOR CONTROLLER.
Eli Curtis. — Charles C. Hubbard.

Prohibition. — *Greenback.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Joseph Cummings. — Charles Atwater.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
George P. Rogers. — Francis Gillette.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
R. P. Cowles. — Lucien V. Pinney.

FOR TREASURER.
John A. Rockwell. — Loren F. Judd.

FOR CONTROLLER.
M. A. Dean. — John A. Peck.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Joseph R. Hawley. Wm. H. Stetson, Proh. — George W. Landers.
2. Stephen W. Kellogg. — James Phelps.
3. John T. Wait. — Thomas M. Waller.
4. Robert Hubbard. — Levi Warner.

The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.	Gr'b'k.
1876—Governor	43,510	51,138	1,983	1,972
1875—Governor	44,272	53,752	2,942	....
1874—Governor	39,973	46,755	4,960	....
1873—Governor	39,245	45,059	2,541	....

DELAWARE.

Delaware will elect one member of Congress. Its present Representative is a Democrat. The candidates are: Republican, Levi C. Bird; Democrat, James Williams; Prohibitionist, Charles Moore.

FLORIDA.

Florida will elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and two Congressmen. Its present Representatives are both Republicans. Following are the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Marcellus L. Stearns. — George F. Drew.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
David L. Montgomery. — Noble A. Hull.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. William J. Purman. — Robert H. M. Davidson.
2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr. — Jesse J. Finley.

The vote of Florida in recent years has been:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1874—Congressmen	18,609	17,555
1872—President	17,765	15,428
1872—Governor	17,603	16,004

GEORGIA.

Georgia will elect nine members of Congress. The present delegation is unanimously Democratic. The candidates are these:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. John E. Bryant. — Julian Hartridge.
2. Richard H. Whiteley. — William E. Smith.
3. William P. Pierce. — Philip Cook.
4. — Henry R. Harris. Henry W. Hilliard, Ind.
5. William Markham. — Milton A. Candler.
6. James Fitzpatrick. — James H. Blount.
7. Samuel Sheats. — William H. Dabney. William H. Felton, Ind.
8. No candidate. — Alexander H. Stephens.
9. — Benjamin H. Hill.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois will elect a full ticket of State officers and nineteen members of Congress. The present delegation in Congress is composed of eight Republicans and eleven Democrats. For State officers there are five tickets in the field, composed as follows:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Shelby M. Cullom. — Lewis Steward.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Andrew Shuman. — Archibald A. Glenn.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
George H. Harlow. — Stephen Y. Thornton.

FOR AUDITOR.
Thomas B. Needles. — John Hise.

FOR TREASURER.
Edward Rutz. — George Gundlach.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
James K. Edsall. — Edmund Lynch.

Prohibition. — *Greenback.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
James F. Simpson. — Lewis Steward.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
A. S. McCormick. — John H. Pickerell.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
James Lemont. — M. M. Hooton.

FOR AUDITOR.
Jacob Hoopsetter. — John Hise.

FOR TREASURER.
Abraham B. Van Doren. — Henry T. Aspern.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Uriah Copp, Jr. — William S. Coy.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.
Governor—Samuel B. Allen.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel French.
Secretary of State—George A. Robinson.
Auditor—James M. Wallace.
Treasurer—Moses Pettingill.
Attorney General—Judge Zing.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. William Aldrich. — J. R. Hoxie.
2. George R. Davis. — Carter H. Harrison.
3. Lorenzo Brentano. — John V. LeMoyne.
4. William Lathrop. S. A. Hurlbut, Ind. — John F. Farnsworth.
5. Horatio C. Burchard. — John Pattison.
6. Thomas J. Henderson. — Charles H. Dunham.
7. Philip C. Hayes. — Alexander Campbell.
8. Greenbury L. Fort. — George W. Parker.
9. Thomas A. Boyd. — George A. Wilson.
10. B. F. Marsh. — W. W. Matthews, Ind. John H. Hungate.
11. Joseph Robbins. — R. M. Knapp.
12. David L. Phillips. — William M. Springer.
13. Thomas F. Tipton. — Adlai E. Stephenson.
14. Joseph G. Cannon. — Charles G. Black.
15. George D. Chaffee. — John R. Edin. A. J. Hunter, Grbk.
16. E. M. Ashcroft. — William A. J. Sparks.
17. Henry S. Baker. — William R. Morrison.
18. Benjamin L. Wiley. — William Hartzell.
19. Edward C. Bonham. — R. W. Townsend. Wm. B. Anderson, Ind.

The vote of Illinois in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
1874—Treasurer	163,024	128,169	75,580
1872—Governor	237,774	197,084	....

IOWA.

Iowa will elect some of its State officers and nine members of Congress. Its present delegation in Congress is composed of eight Republicans and one Democrat. For State officers there are three tickets in the field, composed as follows:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Josiah T. Young. — John H. Stubenrauch.

FOR AUDITOR.
Buren R. Sherman. — William Groneweg.

FOR REGISTER.
David Secor. — N. C. Ridenour.

FOR TREASURER.
George W. Bemis. — Wesley Jones.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
J. F. McJunkin. — J. C. Cook.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.
William H. Seevers. — Walter I. Hayes.
James H. Rothrock. — William Graham.

Greenback.
Secretary of State—A. McGrady.
Auditor—Leonard Brown.
Register George M. Walker.
Treasurer—George C. Fry.
Supreme Judges—W. H. McHenry, Oliver B. Jones.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. J. C. Stone. — Wesley C. Hobbs.
2. Hiram Price. — J. H. Murphy.
3. Theodore W. Burdeck. — Jeffrey M. Griffith. E. S. Gaylor, Grbk.
4. N. C. Deering. — Cyrus Foreman.
5. Rush Clark. — Andrew J. Beatty. S. W. Rutherford, Grbk.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson. — H. B. Hendershott. D. M. Copley, Grbk. James Matthews, Grbk.
7. H. J. B. Cummings. — Samuel J. Gilpin. Andrew Hastie, Grbk.
8. W. F. Sapp. — L. R. Bolter.
9. Addison Oliver. — Samuel Rees.

The vote of Iowa in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.
1875. Governor	125,058	93,359	565
1874. Sec. of State	107,256	79,054	...
1873. Governor	105,143	82,598	...

KANSAS.

Kansas will elect its State officers and three Congressmen, and will vote upon two amendments to its Constitution. The present delegation in Congress is composed of two Republicans and one Democrat. Following are the names of the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
George T. Anthony. — John Martin.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
M. J. Salter. — J. A. Beals.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Thomas M. Cavanagh. — S. M. Palmer.

FOR AUDITOR.
P. J. Bonebrake. — H. F. Sheldon.

FOR TREASURER.
John Francis. — Amos McLouth.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. William A. Phillips. — Thomas P. Fenlon.
2. Dudley C. Haskell. — John R. Goodin.
3. Thomas Ryan. — F. M. Springfield, Samuel J. Crawford, Grbk.

The vote of Kansas in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1874—Governor	48,594	35,301
1872—Governor	66,715	34,608

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky will elect ten members of Congress. Its present delegation is composed of one Republican and nine Democrats. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Henry H. Houston. — Andrew R. Boone. Oscar Turner, Ind.
2. J. Z. Moore. — James McKenzie.
3. E. L. Mottley. — John Caldwell.
4. John W. Lewis. — J. Proctor Knott.
5. Walter Evans. — Albert S. Willis.
6. J. J. Landram. — John G. Carlisle.
7. T. O. Shackelford. — Joseph C. S. Blackburn.
8. William O. Bradley. — Milton J. Durham.
9. Robert Boyd. — Thomas Turner.
10. W. H. Wadsworth. — John B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana will elect its State officers and six members of Congress. Its present delegation in Congress is composed of three Republicans and three Democrats. Five amendments to the State Constitution are to be voted upon. One limits the expenses of the Legislature to $175,000 each session, members to receive $5 per day and mileage; the second extends the time for an unvetoed bill to become a law to twenty days after the adjournment of the Legislature; the third relates to the jurisdiction of parish and district courts; the fourth places the Governor's salary at $6,000; and the fifth provides that no fees or perquisites shall be allowed to the State Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or District Attorneys. Following are the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Stephen B. Packard. — Francis T. Nicholls.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
C. C. Antoine. — Louis A. Wiltz.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Emile Honore. — William A. Strong.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
William H. Hunt. — H. N. Ogden.

FOR AUDITOR.
George B. Johnson. — Allen Jumel.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. William M. Burwell. — Randall L. Gibson.
2. Henry C. Dibble. — E. John Ellis.
3. Chester B. Darrall. — Joseph H. Acklen.
4. George L. Smith. — J. B. Elam.
5. Jno. Edwards Leonard. — William W. Farmer.
6. Charles E. Nash. — E. W. Robertson.

The vote of Louisiana at its last election was as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1874—Treasurer	69,544	68,586

MARYLAND.

Maryland will elect six members of Congress. Its present delegation is unanimously Democratic. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Thomas A. Spence. — Daniel M. Henry.
2. J. Morrison Harris. — Charles B. Roberts.
3. Wm. E. Goldsborough. Alex. H. Hobbs, Ind. — William Kimmell.
4. James H. Butler. — Thomas Swann.
5. John Henry Stillman. — Eli J. Henkle.
6. Louis E. McComas. — William Walsh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts will elect State officers and eleven members of Congress. Its present delegation in Congress is composed of four Republicans, two Independents, who usually act with the Republicans, and five Democrats. Following are the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Alexander H. Rice. — Charles F. Adams.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Horatio G. Knight. — William R. Plunkett.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Henry B. Pierce. — Weston Howland.

FOR AUDITOR.
Julius L. Clarke. — John E. Fitzgerald.

FOR TREASURER.
Charles Endicott. — David N. Skillings.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Chester R. Train. — Richard Olney.

Prohibition, Woman's Suffrage, and Labor Reform.
Governor.—John I. Baker.
Lieutenant Governor.—Daniel C. Eddy.
Secretary of State.—D. B. Gurney.
Auditor.—J. H. Orne.
Treasurer.—D. N. Skillings.
Attorney General.—Orin T. Gray.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. William W. Crapo. — Joseph M. Day.
2. Benjamin W. Harris. — Edward Avery.
3. Walbridge A. Field. — Benjamin Dean.
4. Rufus S. Frost. — Leopold Morse.
5. Nathaniel P. Banks. — Richard Frothingham.
6. George B. Loring. — Charles P. Thompson.
7. Benjamin F. Butler. E. Rockwood Hoar, Ind. — John K. Tarbox.
8. William Claflin. — William W. Warren.
9. William W. Rice. — George Verry.
10. Amasa Norcross. — Samuel O. Lamb.
11. George D. Robinson. — Chester W. Chapin.

The vote of Massachusetts in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1875—Governor	83,639	78,333	9,440
1874—Governor	89,344	96,376	270
1873—Governor	72,183	59,360	....

MICHIGAN.

Michigan will elect State officers and nine members of Congress. It will also vote upon three amendments to its Constitution. One prohibits the granting of liquor licenses; one increases the salaries of certain Judges—and the State Committees of both parties have issued addresses in favor of the adoption of this; and the third permits the vote on any proposed constitutional amendment to be taken at the April election, if deemed desirable, instead of in November. The present delegation from Michigan in Congress is composed of six Republicans and three Democrats. For State officers there are four tickets in the field; the candidates are as follows:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Charles M. Croswell. — William L. Webber.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Alonzo Sessions. — Julius Houseman.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Ebenezer G. D. Holden. — George H. House.

FOR TREASURER.
William B. McCreery. — John G. Parkhurst.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Otto Kirchner. — Martin Morris.

Prohibition. — *Greenback.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Albert Williams. — Levi Sparks.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
E. Curtis. — Julius Houseman.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Merritt Moore. — A. Stegeman.

FOR TREASURER.
A. L. Chubb. — J. G. Parkhurst.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
D. P. Sagendorph. — A. J. Chapman.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Henry M. Duffield. John Russell, Proh. — Alpheus S. Williams. John V. Renhle, Grbk.
2. Edwin Willits. — John J. Robison.
3. Jonas H. McGowan. — Finus Livermore. George Thomas, Grbk.
4. Edwin W. Keightley. C. E. Bailey, Proh. — Henry Chamberlain.
5. John W. Stone. — Myron Harris.
6. Mark S. Brewer. — George H. Durand. Henry Whiting, Grbk.
7. Omar D. Conger. — Anson E. Chadwick.
8. Charles C. Ellsworth. — Frederick H. Potter.
9. Jay A. Hubbell. — Joseph H. Kilbourne.

The vote of Michigan in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Proh.
1875—Judges	117,951	91,876	.....
1874—Governor	111,519	105,550	3,937

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota will elect three members of Congress, its present delegation being composed of Republicans solely. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Mark H. Dunnell. — E. C. Stacy.
2. Horace B. Strait. — E. T. Wilder.
3. Jacob H. Stewart. — William M. McNair. Ignatius Donnelly, Grbk.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi will elect six members of Congress, its present delegation being composed of two Republicans and four Democrats. Following are the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. James W. Lee. — H. L. Muldrow.
2. Thomas Walton. — Van H. Manning.
3. W. W. Chisolm. — Hernando D. Money.
4. W. M. Hancock. — Otho R. Singleton.
5. M. Shaughnessy. — Charles E. Hooker.
6. John R. Lynch. — James R. Chalmers.

MISSOURI.

Missouri will elect State officers, thirteen Congressmen, Legislature, and County and Township officers. Its present delegation in Congress is composed of Democrats solely. For State officers there are three tickets in nomination. Following are the names:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
G. A. Finkelnburg. — John S. Phelps.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
C. C. Allen. — Henry C. Brockmeyer.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Eugene F. Weigel. — Michael K. McGrath.

FOR TREASURER.
John F. Severance. — Elijah Gates.

FOR AUDITOR.
George R. Smith. — Thomas Holladay.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
A. W. Mullins. — Jackson L. Smith.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
David Wagner. — John W. Henry.

Greenback.
Governor—J. P. Alexander.
Lieutenant Governor—James A. Owens.
Secretary of State—A. W. St. John.
Treasurer—Stephen G. Price.
Auditor—R. G. Hubbard.
Attorney General—A. L. Gilstrap.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Anthony Ittner. — Edward C. Kehr.
2. Nathan Cole. — Erastus Wells. A. W. Slayback.
3. Lyne S. Metcalfe. — Richard G. Frost. Robert A. Hatcher.
4. —
5. John Q. Thompson. — Richard P. Bland.
6. Harrison E. Havens. — Charles H. Morgan.
7. John H. Stover. — Thomas T. Crittenden.
8. D. G. Twitchell. — Benjamin J. Franklin.
9. Ben F. Loan. — David Rea.
10. H. W. Pollard. — Rezin A. De Bolt.
11. Mark L. DeMotte. — John B. Clark.
12. J. T. K. Hayward. — John M. Glover. John M. London, Grbk.
13. No candidate. — Aylett H. Buckner.

The vote of Missouri in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1874—Governor	112,104	149,556
1872—Governor	121,271	156,714

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska will elect State officers and one Congressman, its present Representative being a Republican. Following are the names of the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Silas Garber. — Paren England.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Othman A. Abbot. — Miles Zentmyer.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Bruno Tzschuck. — Joseph Ritchie.

FOR AUDITOR.
J. B. Weston. — George P. Thomas.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
George H. Roberts. — G. L. Ashbury.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
Frank Welch. — Joseph Holman.

The vote of Nebraska in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1875—Judge	31,226	15,091
1874—Governor	20,874	8,471

NEVADA.

Nevada will elect one member of Congress, its present Representative being a Republican. The candidates are: Republican, Thomas Wren; Democratic, A. C. Ellis.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The people of New-Hampshire will elect the members of a convention which (if carried,) will meet in Concord in December next to revise the Constitution of the State. Its three members of Congress will not be elected until the regular State election in March next. Its present delegation consists of one Republican and two Democrats.

NEW-JERSEY.

New-Jersey will elect seven members of Congress, its present delegation consisting of two Republicans and five Democrats. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Clement H. Sinnickson. — Charles H. Zimmerman.
2. John H. Pugh. — Hezekiah B. Smith.
3. George W. Atherton. — Miles Ross.
4. Rynier H. Veghte, Ind. — Alvah A. Clark. Samuel Barber, Ind. Augustus W. Cutler.
5. Alfred Mills. —
6. Thomas B. Peddie. — William A. Righter. William Dexter, Grbk.
7. Leonard J. Stiastny. — Augustus A. Hardenbergh.

NEW-YORK.

In New-York we elect our Governor and some other State officers, under the amended Constitution, for three years; also, two Judges of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancies; two Senators, to fill vacancies; thirty-three members of Congress, and the members of the State Assembly. Two amendments to the Constitution of the State are to be voted upon. One abolishes the office of Canal Commissioner and provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works; and the other abolishes the office of Inspector of State Prisons, and provides for the appointment of a Superintendent of State Prisons. Each of these new officials is to serve five years, and to be removable only for cause. Our present delegation in Congress is composed of seventeen Republican, and sixteen Democrats. For State officers we have four tickets in the field, as follows:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Edwin D. Morgan. — Lucius Robinson.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Sherman S. Rogers. — William Dorsheimer.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Daniel D. Spencer. — Darius A. Ogden.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.
Charles T. Trowbridge. — Robert H. Anderson.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
George F. Danforth. — Robert Earl.

Prohibition. — *Greenback.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
William J. Groo. — Richard M. Griffin.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Albert F. Brown. — Thomas Armstrong.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Shotwell Powell. — Abraham J. Cuddeback.

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.
Elias T. Talbot. — John W. Crump.

FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
— Marcena M. Dixon.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
Republican. — *Democratic.*
At Large.
Abraham X. Parker. — Horatio Seymour.
William H. Seward. — De Witt C. West.
Dist.
1. Henry J. Scudder. — Parke Godwin.
2. John F. Henry. — Thomas H. Rodman.
3. Timothy C. Cronin. — Edward Rowe.
4. Jacob Worth. — Thomas D. Jones.
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck. — Oswald Ottendorfer.
6. Edwin W. Stoughton. — Thomas Mickellar.
7. Ruth. Stuyvesant. — Anthony Dugro.
8. H. Hyland Garnett. — Augustus Schell.
9. John J. Townsend. — Frederick Smyth.
10. Morris K. Jesup. — Joseph J. O'Donohue.
11. Frederick Kuhne. — Samuel F. Barger.
12. D. Ogden Bradley. — Jordan L. Mott.
13. Abiah W. Palmer. — James H. Holdane.
14. Halsteau Sweet. — William Voorhis.
15. John W. Larkin. — Addison P. Jones.
16. Nathan D. Wendell. — Eli Perry.
17. Benj. F. Bancroft. — Atherton Hall.
18. Russel M. Little. — Henry D. Graves.
19. Leslie W. Russell. — William J. Averell.
20. Edward Ellis. — Daniel B. Judson.
21. Norwood Bowne. — Edmund A. Ward.
22. Willard Ives. — Ansel Foster.
23. Daniel B. Goodwin. — James McQuade.
24. D. Gerry Wellington. — Bartholomew Lynch.
25. James C. Carmichael. — Calvin L. Hathaway.
26. George W. Jones. — George W. Knowles.
27. Eben S. Smith. — William C. Dryer.
28. William L. Bostwick. — Frederick O. Cable.
29. Martin Adsit. — John McDougall.
30. Freeman Clarke. — Jerome Lee.
31. Elbert Townsend. — Charles B. Benedict.
32. Francis H. Root. — Cyrus Clarke.
33. Norman M. Allen. — Porter Sheldon.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
7. George W. Rawson. — James L. Angle.
8. Albert Haight. — William H. Henderson.

FOR THE STATE SENATE.
5. Fred'k W. Seward. — Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
31. E. Carlton Sprague. — James M. Willet. J. C. Kingston, Grbk.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
1. John A. King. B. J. Reeve, Proh. — James W. Covert.
2. James Cavanagh. — William D. Veeder.
3. Simeon B. Chittenden. — Thomas S. Dakin.
4. Solomon Spitzer. — Archibald M. Bliss.
5. — Nicholas Muller, Tam. Michael C. Murphy, A. T. James Kerrigan, Grbk.
6. — Samuel S. Cox.
7. Wallace P. Groom. — William C. Maclay, A. T.
8. Anson G. McCook. Charles P. Shaw, Ind. — Elijah Ward.
9. George W. DaCunha. — Fernando Wood.
10. Hamlin Babcock. — Abram S. Hewitt.
11. Levi P. Morton. — Benjamin A. Willis. William S. Werle, Grbk.
12. George A. Brandreth. — Clarkson N. Potter.
13. John H. Ketcham. — J. Mansfield Davies.
14. Halstead Sweet. — George M. Beebe.
15. Thomas H. Tremper. — Stephen L. Mayham.
16. Hamilton Harris. — Terence J. Quinn.
17. Martin I. Townsend. — Roswell A. Parmenter. Daniel Ayer, Greenback.
18. Andrew Williams. —
19. Amaziah B. James. — Daniel Magone, Jr.
20. John H. Starin. — Nicholas H. Decker.
21. Solomon Bundy. — Tompkins H. Matteson.
22. George A. Bagley. Charles Avery, Proh. — George W. Smith.
23. William J. Bacon. — Scott Lord.
24. William H. Baker. O. M. Bond, Proh. — Andrew S. Warner.
25. Frank Hiscock. W. P. Coddington, Pr. — Daniel Pratt.
26. John H. Camp. — Peter H. Van Auken.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham. — Harlow L. Comstock.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight. — Edward F. Jones.
29. John N. Hungerford. — Edward D. Loveridge.
30. John M. Davy. A. A. Hopkins, Proh. — E. Kirke Hart.
31. George G. Hoskins. Thos. L. Flagler, Ind. — Charles B. Benedict.
32. Elbridge G. Spaulding. L. K. Kenyon, Proh. — Daniel N. Lockwood. Jay Dinsmore, Greenback.
33. George W. Patterson. — James Freeland.

The vote in New-York in recent years has resulted as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
1875—Secretary of State	375,401	390,211	11,103
1874—Governor	366,074	416,391	11,768
1873—Secretary of State	331,128	341,001	3,238
1872—President	440,759	387,279	201
1870—Governor	366,436	399,532	3,366
1868—President	419,883	429,883	....
1868—Governor	411,355	439,301	....

THE ASSEMBLY.

The last Assembly was composed of seventy-two Republicans and fifty-six Democrats. The Senate, which holds over, has eighteen Republicans and twelve Democrats, there being two vacancies, both of Republican districts. Following are the names of the candidates for the Assembly:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*

ALBANY COUNTY.
1. James Fisher. — John Sager.
2. Stephen P. Corliss. — Jonathan R. Herrick, Wm. R. White, Jr., Grbk.
3. Addison A. Keyes. — William J. Maher. George L. Thomas, Ind.
4. Waters W. Braman. — Edward Curran. George Williams, Grbk.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Sumner Baldwin. — James B. Macken.

BROOME COUNTY.
Edwin C. Moody. Martin Swift, Proh. — Jerome DeWitt.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. Thomas J. King. — J. D. Coburn.
2. Edgar Shannon. — Samuel Merrick.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. George I. Post. — Henry L. Storke.
2. John S. Brown. — Jonathan W. Clark.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. Sherman Williams. — William H. Whitney.
2. Theodore A. Case. — O. Lee Swift.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
L. W. Bailey. — Hosea H. Rockwell.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
J. Hudson Skillman. M. C. Dixon, Proh. — Charles C. Dalrymple.

CLINTON COUNTY.
Shepard P. Bowen. — John W. Havens.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. Stephen W. Ham. Abel Peck, Proh. — Jacob H. Proper.
2. John T. Hogeboom. — Hugh McClellan.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Delos McGraw. — John H. Hicok.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. William J. Welch. — William H. Hill.
2. James Oliver. — Isaac H. Maynard.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. Thomas Hammond. — William F. Jackson.
2. DeWitt Webb. — Benjamin S. Broas.

ERIE COUNTY.
1. Anselm J. Smith. L. Holzworth, Proh. — John R. Crowley.
2. Joseph W. Dennis. P. P. Laughlin, Proh. — John G. Langner.
3. Edward Gallagher. Z. J. Norton, Proh. — David F. Day.
4. Lyman A. Parker. Louis Wild, Proh. — Charles F. Tabor.
5. Charles A. Orr. Joseph Snearer, Proh. — Bertrand Chaffee.

ESSEX COUNTY.
Benjamin D. Clapp. — J. C. Hollenbeck.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
John I. Gilbert. — Gardner Pope.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
George W. Fay. — Cyrus B. Stewart.

GENESEE COUNTY.
Eli Taylor. — William L. Bradley.

GREENE COUNTY.
Oliver Bourke. — Oscar T. Humphrey.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Myron A. McKee. James H. Steele, Proh. — Hamlin B. Maben.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. Charles R. Skinner. — A. Palmer Smith.
2. Henry Spicer. — Lansing Becker.

KINGS COUNTY.
1. William M. Rome. — John M. Clancey. Daniel Bradley, Ind.
2. Richard Marvin. — John D. Pray.
3. — John J. Shandley. Peter Fogarty, Ind.
4. Tunis G. Bergen, Jr. — James G. Tighe. William M. Ivins, Ind.
5. W. W. Stephenson. — W. C. B. Thornton.
6. Jacob Worth. — John M. Dillemeier.
7. William H. King. — Charles L. Lyon.
8. Adrian M. Suydam. — Thomas Eames.
9. S. Gifford Nelson. — John McGroarty.

LEWIS COUNTY.
John C. Wright. — William Wirt Rice.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Jonathan B. Morey. — Anson L. Angle.

MADISON COUNTY.
1. Albert N. Sheldon. — Clark N. Brown.
2. Merchant Billington. — Hobart S. French.

MONROE COUNTY.
1. Willard Hodges. Rollin W. Warner, Pr. — William M. Newman.
2. Nominates Nov. 4. Lyman C. Hough, Pr. — Nominates Nov. 3.
3. Heman Glass. John E. Baker, Proh. — Washington L. Rockwell.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Davis W. Shuler. — Edward Wemple.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
1. — James Healy, Tam. Thomas Foley, A. T.
2. — Thomas F. Grady, Tam. Dennis Burns, A. T.
3. — William H. Rooney, Tam.
4. — John Galvin, Tam.
5. George W. Betts. — Peter Mitchell, Tam.
6. James J. Scully. — P. J. MacAteer.
7. Isaac I. Hayes. — Horatio N. Twombly, Tam.
8. — M. Nachtman, Ind.
9. William H. Corsa. — And. J. Mathewson, Tam. Charles E. Simons, A. T.
10. Joseph Hoffman. — Henry Cunningham, Ind.
11. Elliot C. Cowdin. — James McConnell, Tam.
12. Herman Wolf. — Nelson K. Holahan, Tam.
13. Robert H. Strahan. — Theodore F. Rich, Tam.
14. George McKee. — Luke F. Cozzens, Tam.
15. James Turner.
16. F. Hagameyer, Ind.
17. William T. Graff. — James A. Cotter, Tam. Michael J. Mead, A. T.
18. — Stephen J. O'Hare, Tam. Chas. R. Townsend, Ind.
19. Simeon E. Church. — T. E. E. Ecclestine, Tam.
20. Isaac A. Engelhart. — Joseph I. Stein, Tam. Michael Hahn, Ind.
21. J. C. J. Langbein. — John P. Fallon, Tam.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. Austin Dunton. — Amos A. Bissell.
2. Jonas W. Brown. — Sherburn B. Piper.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. James Corbett. Harrison Gilmore, Proh. — Grove W. Bagg.
2. Everett Case. D. Boynton, Proh. — Joseph B. Cushman, 2d.
3. Spencer J. Upson. J. C. Longland, Proh. — Benjamin D. Stone. Walter Ballou.
4. J. Robert Moore. W. D. Waldo, Proh.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. Thomas G. Alvord. Edward Connell, Proh. — Daniel O. Salmon.
2. Carroll E. Smith. C. Wells Alvis, Proh. — Avery R. Palmer.
3. C. Fred. Herbst. H. B. Chamberlain, Proh. — George J. Champlin.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. D. B. Backenstose. — H. C. Harmon.
2. Amasa T. Winch. — Daniel R. Bostwick.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. James G. Graham. — Nathaniel D. Woodhull.
2. J. D. Rockafeller. — Stewart D. Durland.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
Joseph Drake Billings. — Volney Acer.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. George B. Sloan. Rens. Mattison, Proh. — David H. Judson. Nirreau Streever, Ind.
2. George M. Case. R. F. Avery, Proh. — William B. Howard.
3. De Witt C. Peck. Isaac B. Parsons, Proh. — Azariah Wait.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. John K. Tyler. — James S. Davenport.
2. Simeon R. Barnes. L. C. Fish, Proh. — Joseph D. Curtis.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
Hamilton Fish, Jr. — William Humphreys, Jr.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. Samuel Willets. Daniel G. Banks, Pro. — Elbert F. Jones.
2. John E. Van Nostrand. Marshall Dibble, Pro. — George E. Balmer. Stephen O. Jennings, Ind.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. Frederick P. Allen. — Nominates Nov. 3.
2. John J. Filkins. — Harvey S. Chatfield.
3. Richard A. Derrick. — William H. Slifer. Daniel Ayer, Grbk.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Kneeland S. Townsend. — Samuel R. Brick.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
Henry M. Peck. — George W. Weiant.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. David McFalls. — Charles S. Phillips.
2. A. Barton Hepburn. — William A. Post.
3. Lewis C. Lang. — Sumner Sweet.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. Jehiel W. Hines. — George W. Neilson.
2. Isaac Noyes, Jr. — George H. Bennett.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Charles Hastings. — Walter T. L. Sanders.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
James Harroway. — James H. Brown.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
William Gulick. — J. Fletcher Stillwell.

SENECA COUNTY.
William G. Wayne. — Albert Childs.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. James J. Reynolds. — William B. Ruggles.
2. Jerry E. B. Santee. John Hurlbut, Proh. — James E. Johnson.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
Moses R. Smith. Edwin F. Squiers, Pro. — Francis M. Brill.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Charles T. Kilbourne. — Thornton A. Niven.

TIOGA COUNTY.
Eugene B. Gere. John J. Hooker, Proh. — Alonzo Norris.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
Silas R. Wickes. Fox Holden, Proh. — Samuel D. Halliday.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Frederick Stephan. — Thomas Hamilton.
2. Nathan Keator. — Nathaniel Lefevre.
3. Meths'lm Hoornbeck. — Isaac W. Longyear.

WARREN COUNTY.
Robert Waddell. — Horace S. Crittenden.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. Townsend J. Potter. — Thomas W. Brownell.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr. — George Brett.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. Jackson Valentine. — Emory W. Gurnee.
2. Jeremi'h Thistlewaite. — Silas N. Gallup.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. James R. Angell. E. A. Hill, Proh. — Ambrose H. Purdy.
2. Alexander Taylor, Jr. R. Mott Underhill, Proh. — William F. Moller.
3. James W. Husted. — George E. Crafts.

WYOMING COUNTY.
Arthur Clark. — William Crichton.

YATES COUNTY.
Mason L. Baldwin. — John Sutherland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina will elect its State officers and eight members of Congress. It will also vote upon thirty-two amendments to its Constitution, proposed and urged by the Democrats and opposed by the Republicans. Its present delegation in Congress is composed of one Republican and seven Democrats. Following are the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Thomas Settle. — Zebulon B. Vance.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
William A. Smith. — Thomas J. Jarvis.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Jonathan W. Albertson. — Joseph A. Engelhard.

FOR AUDITOR.
John Reilly. — Samuel L. Love.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.
John C. Carson. — John C. Scarborough.

FOR TREASURER.
William H. Wheeler. — John M. Worth.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Tazewell L. Hargrove. — Thomas S. Kenan.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Duncan McD. Lindsey. — Jesse J. Yates.
2. Curtis H. Brogden.
3. William P. Cannady. — Alfred M. Waddell.
4. Isaac J. Young. — Joseph J. Davis.
5. James E. Boyd. — Alfred M. Scales.
6. Allen Jordan. — Walter L. Steele.
7. Thomas J. Dula. — William M. Robbins.
8. E. R. Hampton. — Robert B. Vance.

The vote of North Carolina in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Rep.	Dem.
1874—Supt. Instruction	84,181	98,217
1872—Governor	98,630	96,731

OREGON.

Oregon will elect one member of Congress, its present Representative being a Democrat. The candidates are: Republican, Richard Williams; Democratic, Lafayette Lane, the present incumbent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania will elect twenty-seven members of Congress. Its present delegation consists of ten Republicans and seventeen Democrats. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. Republican. — Democratic.
1. Chapman Freeman. — John S. Thackara. William Moran, Ind.
2. Charles O'Neill. — Charles H. Gibson.
3. Benjamin L. Berry. — Samuel J. Randall.
4. William D. Kelley. — John T. School.
5. Alfred C. Harmer. — Jacob S. Duval, Ind.
6. William Ward. — William D. Hartman.
7. Isaac N. Evans. — Abel Rambo.
8. Henry D. Markley. — Heister Clymer.
9. A. Herr Smith. — George Nauman.
10. Howard J. Reeder. — Samuel S. Bridges.
11. David J. Waller. — Francis D. Collins.
12. H. B. Payne. Edward Jones, s. t. W. W. Winton, Proh. — Hendrick B. Wright. William H. Stanton, s. t. Calvin Parsons, Proh., s. t.
13. James L. Nutting. — James B. Reilly.
14. John W. Killinger. — William B. Wilson.
15. Edward Overton. — Joseph Powell.
16. John I. Mitchell. — Henry White. J. F. Davis, Grbk.
17. Jacob M. Campbell. — John Reilly.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon. — William S. Stenger.
19. C. H. Bressler. — Levi Maish.
20. R. V. B. Lincoln. — Levi A. Mackey.
21. — Jacob Turney.
22. Russell Errett. — James H. Hopkins.
23. Thomas M. Bayne. Thomas H. Rabe, Proh. — Alexander G. Cochran.
24. W. S. Shallenberger. — Robert B. McCombs.
25. Harry White. — George A. Jenks.
26. John M. Thompson. — James Sheakley.
27. Lewis F. Watson. — William L. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island will elect two members of Congress, its present Representatives being both Republicans. It will also vote upon three amendments to its Constitution. One changes the present mode of granting charters; the second repeals the registry tax and the requirement of military duty as a qualification for voters, and the third admits soldiers and sailors of foreign birth, who fought in the Union Army during the war, to the right of suffrage. Following are the names of the candidates for Congress:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Benjamin T. Eames. — Edward W. Brunsen.
2. Latimer W. Ballou. — Charles H. Page.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina will elect its State officers and five members of Congress, its present Representatives being all Republicans. It will also vote upon an amendment to its Constitution which establishes a permanent tax for the support of free schools and prohibits the transfer of school funds from the counties where raised. Following are the names of the candidates:

Republican. — *Democratic.*

FOR GOVERNOR.
Daniel H. Chamberlain. — Wade Hampton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Richard H. Gleaves. — W. D. Simpson.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
Henry E. Hayne. — R. M. Sims.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Robert B. Elliott. — James Conner.

FOR CONTROLLER.
T. C. Dunn. — Johnson Hagood.

FOR TREASURER.
F. L. Cardozo. — S. L. Leaphart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.
John B. Tolbert. — H. S. Thompson.

FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL.
James Kennedy. — E. W. Moise.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.
Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Joseph H. Rainey. — John S. Richardson.
2. Richard H. Cain. C. W. Butz, s. t. — M. P. O'Connor.
3. L. Cass Carpenter. — D. Wyatt Aiken.
4. Alexander S. Wallace. — John H. Evins.
5. Robert Smalls. — G. D. Tillman.

The vote of South Carolina in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Republican.	Opposition.
1874—Governor	80,403	68,814
1872—Governor	69,838	36,537
1870—Governor	85,071	51,537

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee will elect its Governor and ten members of Congress. Its present delegation in Congress consists of one Republican and nine Democrats. For Governor the Republicans have not made any nomination. Probably most of them will support Gen. George Maney, who is running as an independent candidate. W. T. Yardley, a colored man, claiming to be a Republican, is also running as an independent candidate. The Democrats have nominated James D. Porter for re-election. Eighteen amendments to the Constitution of the State are to be voted upon. One lengthens the term of the Governor and of the members of the Legislature from two to four years; another withdraws the prohibition against the establishment of a State bank; a third provides for the election of Judges by the popular vote; a fourth authorizes the Legislature to exempt manufactures from taxation for a period not exceeding six years. The other amendments are of local interest. The candidates for Congress are these:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. James H. Randolph. — William McFarland.
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh. — William Cullom, Ind.
3. George M. Drake. — George G. Dibrell.
4. No candidate. — Henry Y. Riddle. —— Cox, Ind.
5. No candidate. — John M. Bright.
6. William F. Prosser. — John F. House.
7. — W. C. Whitthorne.
8. S. W. Hawkins. — J. D. C. Atkins.
9. — William P. Caldwell.
10. William M. Randolph. — H. Casey Young.

The vote of Tennessee in recent years has been as follows:

Year. Office.	Republican.	Democratic.
1874—Governor	55,843	103,061
1872—Congressmen	80,825	107,086
1870—Governor	41,500	78,979

TEXAS.

Texas will elect six Congressmen. Its present delegation is unanimously Democratic. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. L. W. Cooper. — John H. Reagan.
2. S. H. Russell. — David B. Culberson.
3. J. C. Bigger. — James W. Throckmorton.
4. J. P. Osterhout. — Roger Q. Mills.
5. No candidate. — D. C. Giddings. George W. Jones, Ind.
6. — Gustav Schleicher.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia will elect nine members of Congress. Its present delegation consists of one Republican and eight Democrats. It will also vote upon ten amendments to its Constitution. Five of these relate to the Legislature and five to the suffrage. They provide for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, and reduce the number of members of the House to not more than one hundred nor less than ninety, the Senate being reduced proportionately. They require the payment of a poll-tax by all voters; prohibit persons convicted of the crime of petty larceny from voting; strike out the clause requiring a registration, and authorize the Legislature to enfranchise persons who have been disfranchised by dueling. The candidates for Congress are these:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Lemuel C. Bristow. — Beverly G. Douglass.
2. Joseph Segar. — John Goode, Jr.
3. Charles S. Mills. — Gilbert C. Walker.
4. Joseph Jorgenson. M. R. De Mortie, Ind. — William E. Hinton, Jr. R. F. Childrey, Ind.
5. D. Sheffy Lewis. — George C. Cabell.
6. George H. Burch. — J. Randolph Tucker.
7. Everett W. Early. — John T. Harris.
8. J. C. O'Neal. — Eppa Hunton.
9. George T. Egbert. — Auburn L. Pridemore.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia will elect three members of Congress, its present delegation being unanimously Democratic. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Charles F. Scott. — Benjamin Wilson. George Miller, Grbk.
2. Ward H. Lamon. — Benjamin F. Martin.
3. B. J. Raymond. — John E. Kenna.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin will elect eight members of Congress. Its present delegation consists of five Republicans and three Democrats. Following are the names of the candidates:

Dist. *Republican.* — *Democratic.*
1. Charles G. Williams. — H. G. Winslow.
2. Lucien B. Caswell. — Harlow S. Orton.
3. George C. Hazleton. — Philo A. Orton.
4. William E. Smith. — William P. Lynde.
5. George W. Carter. — Edward S. Bragg.
6. Alanson M. Kimball. — Gabriel Bouck.
7. H. L. Humphrey. — Milton R. Gage.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound. — George W. Cate.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

Republican. — *Democratic.*

DAKOTA.
Jefferson P. Kidder. — S. L. Spink.

MONTANA.
E. D. Leavitt. — Martin Maginnis.

NEW-MEXICO.
Trinidad Romero. — Pedro Valdez.

UTAH.
— George Q. Cannon.

WASHINGTON.
Orange Jacobs. — John P. Judson.

WYOMING.
W. W. Corlett. — William R. Steele.

REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD McPHERSON—SAFETY FOR THE PEOPLE TO BE FOUND ONLY IN THE ELECTION OF HAYES.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Your favor of the 18th has reached me at this point. I have carefully read the remarks of Gov. Hendricks at the Democratic meeting in Indianapolis Oct. 17, and especially the portion relative to "Southern claims." They are, of course, misleading. The point between the two parties on this subject is not whether bona fide claims for supplies furnished, or even damages sustained, by men in the South who were loyal to the Union should be paid. The Republicans have paid many such, and been rather liberal than severe in applying to this class of claims the principles which have governed their settlement. But it is whether the claims of men in the South who were disloyal to the Union during the war shall be paid.

The alarm felt at the developments on this subject during the last session of Congress was at the various propositions made to repeal all the existing distinctions between the Union and the rebel classes in the South, and to open the Treasury equally to all having claims, no matter what their course during the rebellion.

This was shown not merely by the various bills proposed, but by the action of the Democratic majority of the Committee on War Claims, who repealed the Republican rule of that committee, requiring proof of loyalty from every claimant; but also by the report of the same committee in the Pickrell & Brooks case, of Virginia, (made by Mr. Cabell, of Virginia,) taking the ground that if the party came within the terms of either of President Johnson's proclamations that fact qualified him as a claimant. Under this doctrine all Southerners would be held to have been loyal citizens during the war, except the few persons specially excepted by him. It is true that very few claim bills were passed by the House. Gov. Hendricks forgets that the House did not sit last Winter for legislation, and that they did not pass one public law of any importance. The word went around, do as little as possible; postpone everything; avoid all record of purpose or principle, and especially stave off all appropriations till after the elections. There was little actually done. But there was much foreshadowed, and this it is which alarms.

The discussion of these claims has even alarmed Gov. Tilden, as I see by the morning's papers. He promises to resist these schemes, as Buchanan in 1856 promised to resist the same class in their raid against freedom in Kansas. And he will be as little able, if elected, to resist that united mass of determined, hungry, and aggressive men as was his predecessor to prevent the iniquities which led to the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. Men trained in the school of slavery and accustomed to command, and as accustomed to obedience from their Northern allies, will find some means—it cannot be doubted from their past history—to indemnify themselves at our cost. Gov. Tilden's letter admits that in proposing to demand pay for their claims, Southern Democrats are violating public pledges of the Democratic Party, made with their concurrence. But what care they for pledges? What have they ever cared when power could be had by breaking them? How much less care they now, when money for their purses will come with power for their people? There is on this question, as on all others pending between the parties, safety for the people only in the success of the Republican ticket. I am, very respectfully,

EDWARD McPHERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s C. 83	100 St. Paul........ 24⅞
8,000 N.J.C. Cvt. xi. 86¼	100 do........ 24⅝
800 Western Union... 74¼	100 do........ 24⅞
700 do........ 72½	500 do........ 25
1000 do........ 72⅝	300 St. Paul Pref..... 55¼
1900 do........ 72⅝	860 do........ 55
400 do........ 72⅝	100 do.....s3. 55¼
400 do.....b3. 72⅝	100 Lake Shore........ 59½
100 Pacific Mail... 24⅝	100 do........ 59⅝
200 do.....s3. 24¼	2500 do........ 59⅝
100 do........ 24⅝	3000 do........ 60
1400 do........ 24⅜	200 do........ 59⅞
400 Erie Railway.... 11¼	600 do........ 59¾
500 do........ 11½	1100 do........ 59⅝
100 do........ 11⅛	1700 do........ 59⅝
200 Mich. Central.... 48½	400 do........ 59⅝
500 do........ 48¼	400 do........ 59¾
300 do........ 49	800 do........ 59⅞
500 do........ 49½	500 do.....b3. 60
1000 do........ 49	300 do........ 59⅞
100 do........ 48⅞	600 do........ 59⅝
100 do........ 48½	500 do........ 59⅝
700 do........ 48⅜	400 do........ 59¾
300 do........ 48⅜	300 Del., Lack. & W.. 73⅝
100 do........ 48⅜	200 do........ 73½
300 do........ 48⅜	100 do........ 73⅝
200 do........ 48⅜	500 do........ 74
700 do........ 48⅜	200 do........ 74
300 do........ 48⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo.Pf.. 27½
200 do........ 48⅜	300 Toledo & Wab.s3. 7⅝
400 do........ 48⅝	300 do........ 7⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.... 35⅝	58 do........ 7
100 do........ 37	100 do........ 7⅝
100 do.....s30. 35⅞	100 do........ 7⅝
100 N. W. Pf.....s3. 60¼	100 N.Y.C. & Hudson.103⅛
100 do........ 60⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s '81,R.117⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........116
6,000 do.....12.117⅜	
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..x.i.n.110⅛	2,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.........x.i.n.113
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N........113⅛	3,000 do.....12.113⅛
1,000 do.....12.113⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12........124⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, old, J & J........ 19	300 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 48½
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old, A & O........ 19	200 do.....s3. 48⅝
	100 do........ 48⅝
2,000 Dis. of C3-65s. 69½	400 do........ 48⅞
3,000 C.&O. 1st,c.on. 31	100 do........ 49
2,000 do.....b.c. 31¼	100 do.....s3. 49
1,000 N. J. C. new... 89	400 do........ 49⅛
11,000 N. W. C. G. 95⅞	300 do........ 49⅛
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..106⅜	100 do.....s3. 49
10,000 M. to. 2d, xint. 102	200 do........ 49
1,000 C. & T. N. B....105¼	100 do.....s3. 49¼
1,500 C. P. & A. old.106	300 do........ 49⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st.C.120	400 do........ 49⅜
3,000 No. Mo. 1st.... 98	300 do........ 49¼
4,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.110	100 do........ 49⅜
1,000 West. Pac.....102½	100 do........ 49½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....105⅞	200 do........ 49
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅛	600 do........ 48⅞
15,000 do........ 91½	700 do........ 48¾
6,000 C.C. & I.C. 1st 41	100 do........ 48⅝
2,000 D. & H.C. 7s, '94 98	300 do........ 48⅜
5 Con. Bank........ 68	850 L. S. & M. So. b.c. 59⅞
20 Man. & Mer. B'k. 35	200 do.....s3. 59⅞
50 Bank of Com.....108	2600 do........ 60
10 Bank of Repub.. 72	300 do........ 60⅛
25 ...Bank.... 85	100 do.....s3. 60
100 Fourth Nat. B'k. 88	1400 do........ 60¼
100 D. & H. Can...b.c. 72½	100 do.....s3. 60¼
100 Md. Coal Co..b.c. 10½	22 do........ 60⅛
14 At. & Pac. Tel..... 15¼	600 do........ 60⅜
200 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 72⅝	800 do........ 60⅜
500 do........ 72⅝	600 do........ 60¼
100 do........ 72½	300 do.....s3. 60⅜
100 do........ 72⅝	300 do........ 60⅜
400 do........ 72⅝	100 do........ 60⅛
700 do........ 72⅝	300 do........ 60⅛
900 do........ 71⅞	700 do........ 60
200 do........ 72⅝	300 do........ 60⅛
100 do........ 72½	200 do.....b3. 60⅛
200 do........ 72⅝	500 do........ 60⅛
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 24⅜	400 do........ 60
100 do.....s3. 24½	100 do........ 59⅞
400 do........ 24⅝	500 do........ 59¾
300 do.....b3. 24⅜	1200 do........ 59⅝
5 American Ex..... 61	800 do........ 59½
5 N.Y.C. & H.b.c. 103⅛	500 do........ 59⅝
200 Erie.......b.e.b30. 11½	500 do........ 59⅛
30 Harlem........ 138	300 Chi. Mil. & St. P. Pf.......b.c.s. 55⅝
22 New-Jersey.b.c..136½	
100 Un. Pac......b.c. 62	600 do........ 55⅛
10 do........ 62½	100 do........ 55⅜
100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 37⅞	100 do........ 55⅜
300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 60½	500 Tol. W. & W...b.c. 7½
100 do........ 60⅜	100 do.....b3. 7⅝
100 do........ 60	300 do........ 7⅝
200 do.....b3. 60	400 do........ 7¾
100 C. & R. I....b.c.s3.102	1000 do........ 7⅞
100 do.....s3.102	100 do........ 7⅞
100 Cen. of N. J...b.c. 36½	100 D., L. & W...b.c. 74
200 do.....s30. 35⅝	200 do........ 74
100 do........ 37	100 do........ 74⅛
100 do.....s30. 35⅞	600 do........ 74⅜
100 do.....s30. 36	300 do........ 74¼
200 do........ 37	100 do........ 74
500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 25	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 27½
100 do........ 25½	20 P., Ft. W.&C.G'd.102⅝
100 do.....s3. 24⅞	100 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 5
400 do........ 25	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 N.C.6.oldA&O. 19	900 Lake Shore........ 59⅛
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 45	1700 do........ 59
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.102	800 do.....s3. 58⅞
2,000 N. W. C. G..... 95⅞	1000 do........ 58¾
2,000 N. J. C. 1st C. 87½	600 do........ 58⅞
500 Del. & Hudson...72½	1700 do........ 58⅞
400 West. Union.... 72⅝	100 do.....b3. 58⅞
100 do.....s3. 72½	600 do........ 58⅞
200 do.....s3. 72¼	1300 do........ 59
100 do........ 72½	900 do........ 59⅛
100 do........ 72	300 do........ 59¼
200 do........ 72⅛	1400 do........ 59⅛
300 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.103¼	100 do.....s3. 59
200 do.....s3.103	1000 do........ 58⅞
200 do........ 103⅛	300 do........ 58⅞
500 Pacific Mail...... 24½	1000 do........ 58⅞
130 Pittsburg........ 90⅛	200 do........ 58⅞
100 North-west....b3. 37⅜	100 do........ 58⅞
400 Cen. of N. J..... 36⅞	500 do........ 58⅞
400 do.....s30. 35⅝	300 do........ 58⅞
100 do........ 35⅝	300 do........ 58⅞
400 do.....s30. 35⅞	300 do........ 58⅞
100 do........ 35⅞	1600 do........ 58⅝
100 Mich. Central..... 48⅜	300 do........ 58⅞
300 do........ 48½	500 do........ 58¾
100 do........ 48½	800 do........ 58⅝
400 do........ 48½	400 do........ 58⅝
1200 do........ 48	400 do........ 58⅝
100 do........ 48⅛	100 Rock Island......101½
100 do.....b3. 48⅝	50 do........ 101⅞
200 do........ 48⅝	300 St. Paul........ 24⅞
100 do........ 48⅜	100 St. Paul Pf........ 55¼
900 do........ 48⅜	200 do........ 55
200 do........ 48	400 do........ 55⅛
200 do........ 47⅞	100 do........ 55
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 73⅞	100 Tol. & Wab........ 7⅝
100 do........ 73⅛	100 do.....b3. 7⅝
100 do.....s3. 73⅜	100 do........ 7⅞
100 do........ 73⅝	100 Ohio & Miss........ 11
100 do.....s3. 73⅜	100 do.....b.c.s. 11

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.116⅛	$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.116⅛
10,000 do.....b.c.s3.116	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000 M. C.7s.x in.102½	500 Lake S.&M.So.b.c. 58⅜
2,000 C. P. 1,8,3.b'h. 92	500 do........ 58¼
1,000 U. P. 1st.b.c.106⅛	1900 do........ 58⅛
100 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 24⅝	400 do........ 58⅜
100 do........ 24¼	900 do........ 58⅜
100 do........ 24⅜	1600 do........ 58¼
100 N. Y. C.& H.b.c.s3.102½	1100 do........ 58⅛
100 do........ 102⅝	100 do.....s5. 58⅛
100 do........ 102¼	2800 do........ 58
400 do........ 102	1100 do........ 57⅞
200 do........ 101¾	1300 do........ 57⅝
500 West. Union..b.c. 72½	500 do........ 57⅝
1600 do.....s3. 72	500 do.....s3. 57½
2100 do........ 72	200 do........ 57⅜
1400 do........ 71⅞	500 do........ 57⅜
500 do........ 71⅝	1800 do........ 57⅝
800 do........ 71½	700 do........ 57⅜
500 do........ 71½	600 do........ 57⅝
2200 do........ 71⅝	500 do........ 57½
300 do........ 71¼	2000 do........ 57⅜
1600 do........ 71⅝	4600 do........ 57¼
200 do........ 71½	25 Illinois Cen....b.c. 82½
200 do........ 71⅞	100 Cleve. & P. gd.b.c. 90
100 do.....s10. 71¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 59⅞
200 do.....s3. 71¼	200 do........ 59½
700 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 59⅛
1200 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 59⅛
200 do........ 71	200 Cent. of N. J.b.c. 36⅝
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 11	50 do........ 37
500 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 47⅞	100 do........ 36½
400 do........ 48	50 Chicago & R.I.b.c.101⅞
200 do........ 47¾	100 do.....s3.101½
200 do........ 47⅝	300 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 24⅞
400 do........ 47⅝	100 do........ 24⅜
200 do........ 47⅞	700 do........ 24⅜
500 do........ 47⅛	500 do........ 24⅜
100 do........ 47⅛	300 C.M&SP...f.bc.b3. 55⅛
800 do........ 47⅛	100 do........ 55
1800 do........ 47	400 do.....s3. 55
300 do........ 46⅞	300 do........ 54⅞
300 do........ 46⅞	400 do........ 54⅝
100 do.....s3. 46⅝	200 do........ 54⅞
200 do........ 46⅝	200 do.....b3. 5
200 do........ 46½	100 Del., L. & W....b.c. 73½
100 Tol. W. & W.b.c. 7⅞	100 do........ 73⅛
100 do........ 7⅞	300 do........ 73⅛
100 do.....s3. 7⅞	500 do........ 73⅝
100 do........ 7⅝	600 do........ 73¼
200 Han. & St. Jo..... 15	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 86½	700 North-west........ 37¾
20,000 Pittsb'g 4th.105¼	400 do........ 37⅞
5,000 W. U. T. C. 1900 x in...100¾	100 N. W. Pf........ 59⅝
	200 do........ 59½
9,000 B.C.R.&M 1st. 40	1000 Lake Shore........ 57⅝
1900 Western Union... 70⅞	2400 do........ 57⅛
1200 do........ 70¾	400 do........ 57⅝
800 do........ 70⅞	600 do........ 57⅜
2500 do........ 71	20 do........ 57½
700 do........ 71⅛	100 do.....s3. 57¾
400 do........ 71¼	300 do........ 57¼
100 do.....s3. 71⅛	800 do........ 55⅝
700 do........ 71⅜	100 do........ 57⅜
200 do........ 71½	1800 do........ 57⅝
400 do........ 71⅝	200 Cen. of N. J........ 36½
100 Pacific Mail...... 24⅝	100 do.....s3. 36⅝
700 do........ 24¼	300 do........ 36⅝
100 Illinois Cen...... 82¼	200 Rock Island.....s3.101½
200 Mich. Cen........ 46⅝	100 St. Paul........ 25
300 do........ 46½	100 Han. & St. Jo........ 15
100 do........ 46⅜	300 Del., Lack. & W... 73¼
300 do........ 46⅛	500 do........ 73⅛
100 do........ 46	100 do........ 74
200 do.....s3. 46⅞	100 N. J. Southern.... 1¼
200 do........ 47	200 Chi. B. & Q........115½
100 do........ 46¾	100 N. Y. C. & H........101⅛
200 do........ 47	100 do........ 101⅛
100 do.....s3. 47	100 do.....b3.101⅞
100 do........ 46⅞	100 Erie Railway........ 10⅞
100 do........ 47	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the day was a most disastrous one for the speculators on the bull side of the account, as prices after an early advance tumbled headlong, the late favorites, Lake Shore and Michigan Central, leading the downward turn. The immediate cause for the sharp decline was a report—this time apparently well authenticated—that the conference of railroad representatives had finally adjourned without arriving at any arrangement for the settlement of differences, and that, consequently, the railroad war was likely to be prolonged indefinitely. This intelligence, coupled with a report that lake freights had been reduced, caused a heavy selling movement, with the attendant result of a decline in prices ranging from ⅛ to 3¼ ℘ cent. At the period of the greatest depression the dealings were characterized by much excitement, and a feverish and uneasy feeling prevailed. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, after advancing to 60⅛, fell off to 57¼, with a final rally to 57⅞. Michigan Central followed closely on the footsteps of Lake Shore, advancing to 49½, and subsequently declined to 46¼, closing at 46⅞. Western Union was weak, and after advancing to 72⅞ broke to 70¾, with closing sales at 71½@71⅝. New-York Central opened at 103⅛@103¼, the lowest price touched subsequently having been 101½. At the close a recovery of ½ ℘ cent ensued. Erie declined from 11¼ to 10⅞, North-west common from 37⅞ to 37¾, preferred from 60⅜ to 59⅛, Rock Island from 102 to 101½, and Pittsburg from 90½ to 90. Pacific Mail ranged between 24 and 24½, closing at 24¼. The St. Paul shares were firm in the early dealings, but later declined from 25⅛ to 24⅝ for the common and from 55⅝ to 54¾ for the preferred. Wabash advanced to 7⅞ and closed at 7½. Union Pacific sold at 62 and Delaware and Hudson Canal at 72½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed at 74, after fluctuating frequently between 73½ and 74¼. New-Jersey Central was comparatively steady, selling at 36½@37, with final transactions at 36⅝. At the close of business prices in the general list showed a recovery from the lowest point of ¼@¾ ℘ cent. The sales for the day reached 174,710 shares, of which 63,200 were in Lake Shore, 40,700 in Western Union, and 27,000 in Michigan Central.

The money market was firmer to-day and call loans commanded higher rates. Business early in the day was at 3@4 ℘ cent., and in the afternoon transactions were made as high as 6 ℘ cent., the closing rate being 5. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $670,000. The rates of domestic exchange at the interior cities on New-York to-day were: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par to ¼; Charleston, scarce; buying, nominally 5-16; selling, ¼ to par; Cincinnati, dull; 100 discount; New Orleans, commercial, ⅜; bank, ¼; St. Louis, 150 to 200 discount, and Chicago, 25 discount.

The foreign advices were unimportant, the London Stock Exchange and most of the Continental Bourses, as usual on All-Saints' Day, having been closed. The sum of £66,000 sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England. Bar silver at London was quoted at 53¼d. ℘ ounce. At Frankfort, United States new 5s were firm at 102⅜.

The sterling exchange market was firm, actual business being on the basis of $4 82@$4 82¼ for bankers' sixty-day bills, and at $4 84@$4 84¼ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 82½ and $4 84½, with the demand moderately active.

Speculation in the Gold Room was tame in the absence of the usual quotations from the foreign markets, which always exercise an important influence in shaping the course of affairs on this side. The price declined at the opening from 109⅞ to 109¾, and subsequently advanced to 110, the market closing firm at that figure. The public debt statement for October shows a decrease in the debt of $3,388,000. The Treasury disbursements for the past month, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, were $10,900,000. On gold loans to-day the rates ranged from flat to 3 ℘ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were quiet and prices ruled steady throughout the day. New 5s, coupon, sold at 113@113⅛, and old 1865s, coupon, at 110⅛, ex interest. Sales of 1867s were made at 116@116⅛. Railroad bonds were fairly active, and prices in most cases well maintained. Union Pacific firsts sold at 105⅞@106⅛, and Central Pacific firsts at 110. New-York Central coupon firsts brought 120. Michigan Southern second sold at 102, Michigan Central 7s at 102½, Western Union Telegraph 7s, coupon, at 100¾, and New-Jersey Central convertible at 86¼, ex interest. New-Jersey Central firsts, new, declined to 109, and C., C. and I. C. firsts to 41. In State bonds the dealings were smaller than yesterday, and quotations were without essential change.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

Gold receipts	$338,565 74
Gold payments	665,762 03
Gold balance	50,175,908 68
Currency receipts	556,166 83
Currency payments	583,893 38
Currency balance	42,943,217 78
Customs	190,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 1.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American gold	109⅞	110
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111⅜	111¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	114½	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 82@$4 82¼	$4 82@$4 82¼
New-York Central	103	102
Rock Island	101⅞	101½
Pacific Mail	23⅞	24¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24½	25
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55	55⅛
Lake Shore	59	57⅞
Chicago and North-western	38	38
Chicago and North-western Pref	60	59½
Western Union	72	71⅝
Union Pacific	62	62
Delaware, Lack. and Western	73½	74
New-Jersey Central	36¼	36⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	71¾	72½
Morris and Essex	94	94
Panama	125	125
Erie	10⅞	10⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14¾	15
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	27	27½
Michigan Central	47⅝	46⅞
Illinois Central	83	82¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold to day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103¼	101⅜	2,000
Erie	11¼	10⅞	2,180
Lake Shore	60⅛	57¼	63,200
Wabash	7⅞	7¼	4,200
North-western	38	37¾	1,300
North-western Preferred	60⅜	59⅛	2,700
Rock Island	102	101½	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25⅛	24⅝	3,100
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55⅝	54¾	5,100
Pittsburg	90½	90	230
Delaware, Lack. and West	74¼	73⅛	7,500
New-Jersey Central	37	36½	8,650
Del. and Hudson Canal	72½	72½	500
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	115½	115½	200
Michigan Central	49½	46¼	27,000
Illinois Central	82¼	82¼	100
Union Pacific	62	62	100
Missouri Pacific	5	5	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	15	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	27¾	27½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11	200
Western Union	72⅞	70¾	40,700
Pacific Mail	24½	24	4,300
Maryland Coal	10⅛	10⅛	100
New-Jersey Southern	1¼	1¼	100
Total sales			174,710

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅜	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117⅜	117⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110⅛	*110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	116	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	116	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅞	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	115¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113	*113⅛
United States 4½s	111	111½

* Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $758,000 for interest, $800 for called bonds, and $10,200 silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,806,000
Gold balances	1,431,266
Currency balances	1,810,368

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$88,504,306
Currency balances	3,075,469
Gold exchanges	5,006,218
Gold balances	242,657

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 32½	Asv. or Unl., due '92.106
Alabama 5s, '86..... 32½	Han. & St.Jo.due '86.107
Alabama 8s, '86..... 32¾	Han. & St.Jo.due' 87.107
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 30½	N. Y. R. B. Loan...102¾
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S. iss. 9	N. Y. C. B. Loan...102½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 19
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9½	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 18½
Connecticut 6s.....112	N. C. N. C.R., A.& O. 60
Georgia 6s.......... 93	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 6
Georgia 7s, new bs..105	N. C. new bs., A.& O. 6
Georgia 7s, indorsed.101	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 1
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.106	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3. 1¼
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877....103	Ohio 6s, '81.......105
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879....103	Ohio 6s, '86.......113
Ill. War Loan......103	Rhode Island 6s.....110
Kentucky 6s.......103	South Carolina, J.&J. 33
Louisiana 6s....... 41	South Car. A. & O.. 33
La. 6s, new bonds.... 41	S. C. Fund. Act '66. 33
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. N. F. bds........ 2
La. 8s, Levee bds..... 41	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46½
La. 7s, Consolidated. 59	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 44½
Mich. 6s, 1877-1879..103½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n.s.. 44¾
Mich. 6s, 1883......106	Virginia 6s, old..... 30
Mich. 7s, 1890.......107½	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 73
Mo. 6s, due in '77....102	Va. 6s, ex m. coup... 67⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 6½
L.bs., due '82 to '96 in.107¼	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924... 69⅛
Fund. bds., due '94-'5.106	Dist. Col., reg....... 69

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs....109	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.. 24
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....102	Ind., Bl. & W. 2d... 5
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs.... 96½	M.S.&N.I.S.F'd 7p.c.108
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 17¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F....108
Boston, H. & E. G'd..17	C., P. & A., old bds.10
Bur., C.R.& M.1st 7s. 37	C., P. & A., new bds.105⅛
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.... 30¾	Buffalo & Erie n. bds.105
Ches. & Ohio Ex. C. 31	Buffalo & S. Line 7s.105
Chicago & Alton 1st.117	Kal. & W. P'n. 1st... 80
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.102⅜	Lake Shore Div. bds.105
C., B. & Q.8 p. c. 1st..116½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..102¼
Chic. R.I. & P. 1st 7..110	N. J. South. 1st. 7s.. 21
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I 6s '95.106⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...102
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new.109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...105¾
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 86¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.x 99½
C.R. of N.J. 1st Conv. 85¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.x.100
L. & W.B.Con.Guar.163	N. Y. C.& H. 1st, coup.119⅞
Am. Dk. & Imp.bds. 77	N. Y. C.& H. 1st, reg.119⅛
M.&St.P. 1st, 8's PD116	Har. 1st 7s, Coup..x.116
M.&S P.2d,7 3-10PD. 98¼	Har. 1st 7s, Reg..x.116
M.&S.P.1st 7s,$GRD.102	North Mo. 1st....... 98⅛
M.&St.P.1st. L.C.D.102½	O. & M. Con. S. F... 92½
M. & St.P. 1st, I.&D. 95	O. & M. Consol...... 92¼
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 90	O. & M. 2d Consol... 57¾
M. & St. P. Con. S.F. 85⅝	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..110
M.&St. P. 2d..........91	C. P., San Joaq. B'h. 91¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.102	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.. 93½
Chic. & N.W.C.bs...102½	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.. 95
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Western Pacific bds.102⅝
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95¾	Un. Pac. 1st bds....105⅞
Chic. & N. W. Reg. 95¼	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....100⅝
Peninsula 1st Conv.103	Un. Pac. S. F........ 91½
Chicago & Mil. 1st...106	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 94½
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.107½	P., Ft.W.&Chic 1st...119½
C.,C.,C.& I.C.M.bds.107¼	P., Ft. W.& Chic.2d...114
Del. L. & W. 2d.....108	C. & P. 4th S. F....105¼
Del. L.& W. 7's Con.107½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st.. 40½
Mor. & Es. 1st.....115¼	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre.. 90
Mor. & Es. 2d.......106⅜	T., P. & W., 1st, E.D. 88
Mor. & Es. 7s of '81.101⅛	T., P.& W., Bur. D.. 26
Mor. & Es. 1st C. G'd.102	T. & W. 1st, Ex..... 93
Erie 1st. Ext'd.....x.108	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div. 70¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79......102	T. & W. 2d........ 69¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......100¾	T. & W. Equip. bds. 20
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 96
Erie 5th 7s, '88......101	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68
Buf., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77. 92	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 61
Buf., N.Y.& E. L. bds. 92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 75
Han. & St.J.8s, Conv. 81	West. Un., 1900, C..100⅞
Dub. & S. C. 1st....106	West. Un., 1900, R...100
Dub. & S. C. 2d div..106	

And the following for City bank shares:

America........136	Fourth National.... 88
American Exchange.106½	Fifth Avenue.......212
Chemical.......1014	Hanover............ 85
Commerce.......108	Importers' & Trad's.185
Continental....... 68	Merchants'.........116
Corn Exchange.....120	Metropolitan.......123½
East River......... 90	People's...........130
First National.....200	Republic........... 72

Mr. Archibald Turner has associated with him Mr. Joseph S. Decker, under the firm name of Archibald Turner & Co., for the transacting of a banking and commission business.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia. 51¾	Confidence........15
California......... 56⅜	Sierra Nevada......11½
Ophir............ 49¾	Exchequer..........15
Chollar............77	Overman........... 81½
Savage............13	Justice............ 23¾
Consolidated Imperial. 3¾	Caledonia.......... 9¾
Mexican...........27	Bullion............ 34½
Gould and Curry...... 14¼	Julia.............. 7
Best and Belcher.....45¾	Kentuck........... 11
Hale and Norcross.....	Leopard............ 6¾
Crown Point.........10	Northern Belle...... 27¾
Yellow Jacket.......21	Raymond and Ely..... 5½
Alpha.............44¾	Silver Hill......... 9
Belcher............16	Union............. 12¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	3	Lead, pigs	2,450
Bees-wax, pkgs.	6	Molasses (N.O.) bbls	1,124
Broom-corn, bales	54	Moss, bales	182
B. E. Peas, bags	8	Spirits Turp., bbls.	96
Beans, bbls	402	Resin, bbls	651
Cotton, bales	6,794	Oil-cake, pkgs	575
Cot. S. Cake, bags	250	Pork, pkgs	653
C. S. Oil, bbls	39	Beef, pkgs	726
Copper, bbls	1,025	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,444
Dried Fruit, pkgs	985	Grease, pkgs	47
Eggs, bbls	1,089	Lard, pkgs	847
Flour, bbls	13,237	Butter, pkgs	4,795
Wheat, bushels	49,716	Cheese, pkgs	4,084
Corn, bushels	37,146	Tallow, pkgs	156
Oats, bushels	19,318	Lard-oil, bbls	158
Rye, bushels	800	Pea-nuts, bags	211
Malt, bushels	697	Rice, pkgs	870
Barley, bushels	23,108	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds.	89
Peas, bushels	5,900	Sugar, bbls	576
Grass-seed, bags	1,775	Starch, bxs	1,080
Flax-seed, bags	1,364	Skins, bales	68
Corn-meal, bbls	1,200	Sumac, bags	140
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds.	367
Hops, bales	321	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,468
Hides, No.	3,511	Whisky, bbls	607
Hides, bales	1,112	Wool, bales	1,585
Leather, sides	7,238		

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; 1,000 bags by the Cricket at Baltimore sold on private terms. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 9,105 bags; of other kinds, 37,998 mats, and 7,785 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in moderate request and prices have been without change of moment.

CORDAGE—Has been comparatively quiet within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb.; spinners and shippers purchased more freely....Ordinary quoted at 9 5-16c.; Low Middling, 10 11-16c.@10 15-16c.; Middling, 11¼c.@11 7-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,970 bales, (of which 140 bales were on last evening), including 997 bales to shippers, 1,770 bales to spinners, and 203 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, business has been fairly active at improved prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 28,100 bales, of which 4,200 bales were on last evening, and 23,900 bales to-day, with 3,900 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 11 11-32c.@11⅜c.; December, 11½c.@11 17-32c.; January, 11 23-32c.@11¾c.; February, 11 15-16c.@11 31-32c.; March, 12⅛@12 9-32c.; April, 12 5-16c.@12 11-32c.; May, 12½c.@12 17-32c.; June, 12 11-16c.; July, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; August, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c. ℘ lb., showing an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,790 bales, and at the shipping ports 27,681 bales, against 23,349 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 132,166 bales, against 113,124 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 942,497 bales, against 859,227 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 35,272 bales; to the Continent, 17,144 bales....Stock in New-York to-day 107,210 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 555,445 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16	9 5-16
Strict Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Good Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	10 7-16	10½	10½
Low Middling	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Low Mid	11	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11¼	11⅜	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12¾	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 1-16	Low Middling	10 3-16
Strict Good Ord	9 11-16	Middling	10 [illegible]-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quite moderately dealt in, mostly in a jobbing way, at somewhat easier prices. Export purchases were limited. The only sale of any moment reported for the English trade was of 1,000 bbls. City Mill Extra at $5 30, which rate was subsequently bid. West India trade requirements were comparatively limited. ...Sales have been reported since our last of 12,600 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly extras at $4 10@$4 85; sour Flour mostly at $3 50@5 75, of which Extras went in lots mainly at $4 25@$4 85; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 15, mostly at $3 50@$4; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 50@$5 for good to choice, (part choice Winter Wheat;) poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 50, mainly at $6 20@$6 30, for the West Indies, and $5 30 for the English market; interior to very good shipping Extra Western $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,950 bbls. City Mills, 2,200 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 900 bbls. do. patent do., 700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment;) these mainly at $5 75@$6 35;) 500 bbls. Superfine, 400 bbls. No. 2, 375 bbls. Sour Extras at quoted rates.... Southern Flour weak, on sales of 1,500 bbls., within yesterday's range....Of Rye Flour, 375 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania....Of Corn-meal, 550 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 85@$3 15; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand at 95c.@1 35 ℘ 100 lb. ...Of the sales were 2,400 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills....Buckwheat Flour in fair request at from $3 50@$3 90 for good to very choice State and Pennsylvania, and $4 for fancy do.

GRAIN—Wheat was in much less demand, especially on export account, and at the close quoted rather weak....Sales have been reported to-day of 97,000 bushels, including good to prime new White Western at $1 30@$1 33; new White State at $1 34; new Red Western, good to choice, at $1 25@$1 28; New-York No. 3 Red (one car-load) at $1 25; ungraded new crop Spring at $1 25@$1 31, the latter for Sheboygan; No. 1 Spring, odd lots, at $1 25@$1 30; old mixed Spring at $1 13@$1 15; old and new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 20, and prime Canada Spring, 24,000 bushels, in bond, at $1 32 ℘ bushel....A fairly active trade was reported in Corn at, however, irregular and somewhat easier prices, as a rule. The main business was in ungraded Mixed Western....Sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, good to choice, at 59½c.@60c., chiefly choice do. at 60½c.@61c.; Kansas do., quoted at 60c.@60½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do. 58½c.@59c.; rejected Chicago Mixed at 59c.; Mixed Western, crop of 1874, in store, 15,000 bushels, at 59c.; New-York No. 1, in few car loads, at 60c.; New-York Mixed at 59½c.@59¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 59c.; New-York Yellow, 800 bushels, at 61½c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 59½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.@59c.; New-York no grade at 56¼c.; Western Yellow at 60c.@61c.; Western White at 60c., from track; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.@59c.; White do. at 59c.; unsound Corn at 55c.@57½c.... And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western for November, quoted nominally at 60c....Rye dull and weak; 84 bags new Pennsylvania sold at 83c....Barley quiet and depressed; ordinary to very good six-rowed State quoted at 75c.@80. Sales rumored of 12,000 bushels at 78c., but rumor not confirmed....Of Barley-malt, 4,000 bushels fair Canada reported sold at $1 12; market about steady....Peas and Buckwheat as last quoted....Good to prime new Oats have been in fair demand for trade purposes, at comparatively firm rates; poorer qualities dull and unsettled.... Sales reported of 53,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 32c.@46c., as to quality, the latter rate for choice, mostly at 35c.@40c.; new White State at 46c.@49c., chiefly prime, afloat, at 48c.@48½c.; new Mixed Western, 31c.@41c., as to quality, mainly at 32c.@37c.; New-York No. 2, 36c.@36½c., and by sample at 37c.; New-York No. 3, about 12,000 bushels, at 33½c.; New-York Rejected at 31c.@31½c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@47½c. for poor to very choice, mainly at 46c.@47c....Feed has been moderately active and quoted generally steady as to prices....We quote within the range of $12@23, as extremes ℘ ton....The main dealings have been at $12 50@$13 for 40-lb. stock, $15@$16 50@$18 for 60-lb., $16 50@$18 for 80-lb., $19@$21 for 100-lb., $15 50@$17 for Rye Feed, and $21@23 for Sharps, ℘ ton....Bale hay has been rather more sought after at firmer quotations; offerings of really desirable lots less urgent....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 55c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c. ℘ 100 lb.; Clover 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@55c....Straw has been in better request, or rather stronger in price, including Rye Straw within the range of 50c.@75c.; Oats, 45c.@55c. ℘ 100 lb.... Timothy Seed has been moderately inquired for since our last, at prices ranging from $1 85@$2 05 for about fair to strictly prime....American Rough Flax has been more sought after and quoted strong at $1 60@$1 62½ ℘ bushel....Clover has been in limited demand, with prime Western quoted at the close, weak at 15c. ℘ lb....Foreign Hemp-seed has been inactive; quoted here at $1 9@$2....Canary-seed has been in fair demand, and quoted firm at from $4 25@$4 75 ℘ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been in request, out the extreme firmness of holders checked operations; quoted at $2@$2 05, gold, ℘ 56 lb....Stock of Calcutta Linseed here, 147,900 bags, and at Boston, 12,160 bags; of Bombay, here, 29,500 bags, and at Boston, none.

HEMP—Dull, but steady, to-day....Stock here includes 116,697 bales Manila Hemp, 6,000 bales Jute, and 6,000 bales Jute Butts, and 450 bales Jute Rejections; and at Boston no Manila Hemp, 700 bales Jute, and 900 bales Jute Butts.

HIDES—Have been fairly active again to-day at full rates; sales reported of 2,300 Buenos Ayres Kips, 1,000 dry Western, 400 Dry-salted Texas, and 650 California Kips on private terms and 2,600 dry California at 21c. 60 days....Stock in first hands to-day 27,600 Hides and 44 bales do., against 192,100 Hides and 1,998 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in fair request partly for export, at steady rates. The main call has been for the finest qualities of State, which have been offered with reserve....New-York State crop of 1876 quoted at 25c.@37c. for ordinary to very choice, with fancy lots held higher; Eastern new, 25c.@35c.; new Wisconsin at 25c.@35c.; Yearlings, 10c.@20c.; California of 1876 at 35c.@38c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. ℘ lb.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been in generally good demand, and quoted firm as to values.

LEATHER—Has been active and firm; offerings of ole now quite limited....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 20c.@21c. for Buenos Ayres; 19½c.@20c. for California, and 19c.@20c. for common Hide product; medium, 22½c.@24c. for Buenos Ayres; 22c.@23c. for California, and 21c.@22c. for common Hide; Heavy, 24c.@26c. for Buenos Ayres; 24c.@25c. for California, and 24c.@25c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 19c.@21c.; poor do., 14c.@16c. ℘ lb....Heavy sides at 27c.@30c....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 33c.@34c.; Middle Backs, 33c.@35c.; Light Crop, 30c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 31c.@32c.; Heavy Crop, 31c.@32c....Texas thus: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c. Rough Hemlock, 24c.@25c.; Rough Oak, 24c.@28c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull, but held firmly....Stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 4,653 hhds. foreign, against 4,486 hhds. foreign Nov. 1, 1875.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day on the basis of $2@2 10 for common to good Strained, per 280 lb....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine decidedly more active and much higher, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close up to 38½c.@39c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 39½c.@40c., chiefly at 40c.; 500 bbls. Southern at 39c.; and for Wilmington delivery, 1,700 bbls. on private terms....Stock in yard to-day—37,167 bbls. Resin; 1,195 bbls. Tar; and 2,848 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 12c. in bulk, and 16c. in shipping order, on a slow movement....Refined has been in moderate demand, and quoted at 26c. from refiners. Sales, 3,000 bbls. at 26c., and re-sales of 3,200 bbls. at 25½c....Refined in cases quoted at 30c.@31c. for Standard. Sales, 10,000 cases on private terms, for shipment to Calcutta....Naphtha at 14c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery, at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in moderate request for early delivery, and quoted about steady.... Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 290 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17....Other kinds inactive. Prime Mess quoted at $18 50. Extra Prime, uninspected, quoted at $14....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in light demand; quoted for November, $16 50; December, $15 90@$16; January, $15 90@$16....Sales, 500 bbls. February option at $16.... The stock of Pork in the packing yards to-day was 9,998 bbls., against 16,630 bbls. Oct. 1, 1876, and 9,405 bbls. Nov. 1, 1875....The receipts of Pork in October were 4,568 bbls....The stock here to-day included 6,657 bbls. Mess, 23 bbls. prime Mess, 74 bbls. Prime, and 3,085 bbls. uninspected....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅛c.; light Pigs at 7¾c., showing a decline on light stock....Cutmeats have been less sought after at rather easier rates....Sales include 56,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 lb. to light averages, at 9⅝c.@10¾c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range....Bacon, dull and heavy; Long Clear quoted here at 8¾c.@9c.; Long and Short Clear, December, at 8⅛c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately sought after for early delivery, and at the close rather firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $10....And for forward delivery, Western Steam was in less urgent request; quoted at the close, for November, at $9 85 bid; December, $9 82½ bid; January at $9 87½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., November option, at $9 85; 1,500 tcs. December, at $9 80@$9 82½; 2,250 tcs., January, at $9 85@$9 87½....City steam and Kettle Lard has been less active; quoted at $9 75@$9 87½; sales, 150 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at 9⅝c....Refined Lard has been quiet; quoted for the Continent at $10 43¾; for the West Indies at $9 25; and for South America at $10 75....Stock of Lard here to-day reported at 4,339 tcs. prime, 145 tcs. off grade....Stock of Stearine, 424 tcs.... Beef steady; 200 tcs. Philadelphia sold on private terms....And Beef Hams quoted without important change. Sales, 120 bbls. choice Western Beef Hams at $20....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 2,110 tcs. and bbls., against 2,064 tcs. and bbls. Oct. 1, 1876, and 3,133 tcs. and bbls. Nov. 1, 1875. The receipts of Beef in October were 1,710 pkgs....The general movement in Butter has been comparatively slow and unsatisfactory, with prices ruling in favor of buyers on accumulating supplies of most grades....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@37c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@33c.; do., Welsh tubs, 25c.@32c.; do., firkins and half-firkins, fair to strictly fancy, at 25c.@33c.; State Butter, whole dairies, good to strictly choice, 27c.@33c.; Western, pails, fair to fancy, at 20c.@35c.; do., tubs, common to strictly choice, 17c.@26c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 16c.@21c.; Western rolls, good to strictly choice, 23c.@27c.... Cheese has been quite moderately sought after at somewhat irregular prices. We quote State Factory at from 11¼c.@13¾c. for fine to strictly fancy, the latter an extreme; 9c.@11¼c. for fair to fine, and at 6c.@8c. for Skimmed; and Western Factory at 10c.@12½c. for fair to strictly choice; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@11½c.... Eggs have been less active, the advanced prices claimed checking business....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 26c.@30c. for ordinary to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots of good to strictly choice at from 27c.@29c....Tallow has been in less demand at rather easier prices; sales, 115,000 lb., prime to very choice, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c....Stearine quiet, with Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 20; sales, 50 tcs.... A fairly active jobbing inquiry has been noted for Domestic Rice at firm prices....We quote fair to prime Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 00; Louisiana, $5@$5 75....East India Rice has been quiet since our last, with Rangoon quoted at $2 70@$2 75, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 .3, currency, free, ℘ 100 lb....Stock, 200 casks Carolina, 1,500 bbls. Louisiana, and 5,450 bags cleaned East India.

SUGAR—Raw have been dull to-day at 9⅜c. for fair, and 9⅝c. for good Refining Cuba; sales, 32 hhds. Cuba at 9½c....Refined have been in less request, with Crushed quoted at 11½c.; Powdered, 11¼c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.@11½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅞c.; Hard Loaf, 14½c.; Soft White, 10⅜c.@11c., and do. Yellow, 9⅜c.@10¼c....Stock of raw Sugar here to-day, 13,497 hhds., (of which 17,578 hhds. Cuba, 90 hhds. Porto Rico, 544 hhds. Martinique, 245 hhds. English Islands,) 14,918 bxs., 73,497 bags, and 1,713 bbls. Melado, against 61,011 hhds., 22,902 bxs., 173,698 bags (and 7,806 hhds. Melado) same date last year.... The stock of Raw Sugars, in bags, here includes 25,789 bags Manila, 3,700 bags Brazil, 2,000 bags Java, 36,218 bags Cuba, 1,403 bags Mexican, and 158 bags St. Domingo.

TEAS—Steady; sales, 1,000 half-chests Green and 500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active at former quotations....Stock of domestic Leaf in warehouse to-day, 34,257 hhds., against 29,799 hhds. same time last year. Stock of Spanish here, 14,550 bales, (of which 14,383 bales Havana and 167 bales Yara), against 17,234 bales Nov. 1, 1875. Sales of Kentucky Leaf here in October, 5,700 hhds.....Receipts of Leaf Tobacco here in October, 3,719 hhds.; sales and deliveries from warehouse, same time, 4,867 hhds.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; sales reported of 50 bbls. at $1 13½; subsequently offerred at $1 12½.

FREIGHTS—Berth-room has been quoted steady, with a moderate call for accommodation mostly for Grain, Cotton, Provisions, Apples, and Resin. And in the chartering line, a fair demand was noted for tonnage for Grain, Cotton, Lumber, and Naval Stores, with a moderate inquiry for vessels for Petroleum, Tobacco, and Deals, at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ lb.; 600 tons Oil Cake and 200 tons Bone Dust (these on recent contracts,) at 21s. 3d.@22s. 6d., respectively; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ℘ bushel; 3,400 bxs. cheese, and 850 pkgs. Butter, nearly all at 50s. ℘ ton; and 1,800 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℘ bbl. Also, three ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans (reported as chartered there) at ½d. ℘ lb....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lb.; and by steam 37,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d., the latter rate partly for Grain in bags; 200 bales Hops at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 100 bales Hair at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 200 tcs. Beef on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms, and 50 bales Hops at ⅜d. ℘ lb. ....For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 8d. ℘ 60 lb.; 100 bbls. Tallow at 40s. ℘ ton; and 16 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; also, a Br. steam-ship, 1,039 tons, gross, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo....For Hull, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lb....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Br. bark, 582 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, at 5s. 10½d. ℘ quarter, with option of Oil-cake at 25s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 683 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 1½d., and a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 1½d. ℘ quarter. Vessels for the Naval Store trade, Wilmington loading, were more sought after on the basis of 5s. and 7s., on which basis two vessels were reported as chartered....For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 14½c. ℘ bushel....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples, 5s. ℘ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 497 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 489 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ℘ bbl. and $10 gratuity....For Calcutta, by sail, 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Malaga, a British brig, 293 tons, hence with Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. and 26 cs., and Resin (about 300 bbls. to complete cargo) at 4s....For Mantanzas, a schooner with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $9....For Boston, tonnage for the coal trade, Philadelphia loading, was in fair request and quoted at $1 90@$2 20....For New York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 50@$7 90.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

On a rather heavier run of horned Cattle, trade on this forenoon was slow at reduced rates. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 7c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weights 5½@9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼@9 cwt.; from 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows slow at $50@$65 ℘ head, Calves included. Veals in light demand at 7c.@9c. Calves, quality coarse, 4¼c. ℘ lb.; also at $4 50@$11 ℘ head. Sheep very slow, Lambs also. Sheep sold at 4c.@5¼c. ℘ lb., Lambs at 5¼c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold at $5 87½@$5 90 ℘ cwt.; City Dressed, 6¾c.@7⅛c. ℘ lb., with light weight; Market Pigs at 8c. ℘ lb.; trade at these rates being dull.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 30 cars of Horned Cattle: sales as follows: 36 common Illinois Steers at 8c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 87 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 40 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 49 coarse Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 71 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 40 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 30 coarse Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 9¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt.; C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn 17 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Kahn and Furst 19 good Kentucky Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for L. Brown 48 Kentucky Steers and one mixed at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; H. F. Burchard sold for A. Van Atta 17 poor Indiana Steers at 7½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 128 common Indiana Steers at 8¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Siegel and Meyer sold for selves 180 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 8½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Thompson and Healy sold for selves 93 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold on commission 83 common State Steers from 7c.@8c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. O. P. Evans sold for J. Boggs 80 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for House & Davenport, on last Monday afternoon, part to-day, 76 common Indiana Steers at 8c.@9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for self, 32 common Indiana Steers at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cory sold for Ulery & Goff 90 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for Goff brothers, 31 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 dry Kentucky Cows at 7½c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 16 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for M. Kirchway, 48 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Elliott sold 16 Ohio Bucks, weight 1,700 lb., at 4c. ℘ lb.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,110 lb., at $5 18 ℘ cwt.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,150 lb., at $5 30 ℘ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 18 State Sheep, weight 1,730 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 58 State Lambs, weight 3,570 lb., at 5¾c. ℘ lb.; 99 State Lambs, weight 7,000 lb., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 83 State Lambs, weight 5,010 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 191 Canada Lambs, weight 13,680 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 1 State Buck, weight 129 lb., at 4c. ℘ lb.; 30 State Ewes, weight 2,520 lb., at 4½c. ℘ lb.; 4 State Sheep, weight 340 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 26 State Lambs, weight 1,570 lb., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; 75 State Lambs, weight 5,060 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 113 State Lambs, weight 8,590 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 64 State Lambs, weight 4,2 0 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 610 lb., at 4¼c. ℘ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 920 lb., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 100 lb., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,260 lb., at 9c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 20 State Sheep, weight 2,130 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 137 State Lambs, weight 9,540 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 7 Grass-fed Calves at $4 50 ℘ head; 3 Grass-fed Calves for $15; 42 Grass-fed Calves at $9 75 ℘ head; 5 Grass-fed Calves at $10 ℘ head; 2 Grass-fed Calves at $11 ℘ head.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 10 Ohio Hogs, live weight 232 lb. ℘ head, at 5⅞c. ℘ lb.; 501 Ohio Hogs, live weight 208 lb. ℘ head, at $5 90 ℘ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—Carey & McPherson sold for D. A. McPherson 31 good Ohio Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for W. Hoonshine, 30 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; M. Canterbach sold for Kopier 61 common Missouri Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. Laub 14 Virginia Oxen at 9c. ℘ lb., live weight 1,800 lb. ℘ head, on 55 lb. net; for Christie & Co., 10 common Virginia Steers at 8¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; for J. M. Roy, 28 coarse Virginia Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Gregg & Co. 32 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb., weights 7¼ to 9 cwt.; for Helsech & Joseph, 26 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 8¾c.@10½c. ℘ lb., weights 7 cwt., scant, to 9 cwt.; or Henderson & Higgins, 14 good Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 72 common Missouri Steers at 8¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; B. and H. Westheimer sold on commission 49 common Virginia Steers at 8¼c.@9c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ to 6¾ cwt.; 49 Virginia Steers from common to fair, from 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant, to 7¾ cwt.; Kase & Pidcock sold 63 Jersey Ewes, weight 95 lb. ℘ head, at 4¼c. ℘ lb.; 115 Jersey Ewes, weight 108 lb. ℘ head, at 5c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 1,515 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 543 Veals and Calves, 5,013 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,875 Sheep and Lambs, 77 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 5,098 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove Yards: 2,028 head of horned Cattle, 2,131 Sheep and Lambs, 3,064 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head; total for the week thus far, 8,040 head, against 6,239 head for the same time last week; market fairly active late yesterday and this morning; best stock generally find Eastern purchasers; country dealers are buyers more readily; prices are a shade weaker; 90 car-loads were disposed of; 15 car-loads of the poorest offerings were unsold; sales of Native Steers at $4@$4 62½; Stockers, $3 10@$3 90; Cows and Heifers, $3 50@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,800 head; total for the week thus far, 18,000 head, against 11,800 for the same time last week; market active for Canada Lambs; light receipts.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Cattle—The market has been more active and firmer during the past week, and prices are a shade higher; very best at 4⅞c.@5¼c.; first quality at 4c.@4¾c.; medium or good fair quality at 3⅛c.@3¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows at 2[illegible]@3c.; most sales at 3½c.@4¼c.; receipts, 4,949 head; sales, 3,234 head. Hogs have been fairly active, and prices are ¼c. lower; range at 7c.@7¾c.; receipts, 4,585 head. Sheep have been dull and heavy, and prices are ¼c. lower; range at 4c.@4¼c.; receipts, 5,033 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 42 cars, or 714 head; all for this market; total for two days, 3,145 head; supply heavy, with a moderate demand at off prices; best at $5 75; medium to good at $4 75@$5; common to fair, $4@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,255 head; total for two days, 5,170 head; Yorkers at $5 25@$5 50; Philadelphias at $5 75@$6. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; total for two days, 7,000 head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,930 head; market dull and entirely nominal. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 8,400 head; market dull, weak, and lower; heavy packing, $5 50@$5 65; good to choice shipping, $5 60@$5 90; light, $5 60@$5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,580 head; market quiet; sales at $3 75@$3 85.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 9,951 bbls.; Corn, 111,836 bushels; Wheat, 218,714 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 33,500 bushels. By Railroad—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Corn, 22,400 bushels; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Oats, 16,800 bushels; Barley, 5,200 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 41,650 bushels; Wheat, 22,291 bushels; to interior points—Corn, 600 bushels; Wheat, 27,293 bushels. By Railroad—Flour, 10,520 bbl.; Corn, 70,600 bushels; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Oats, 16,800 bushels; Barley, 5,200 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Flour quiet; sales, 600 bbls.; no change in quotations. Wheat in moderate demand; held firm at unchanged rates; sales of 10,000 bushels Spring and 750 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn dull; held firm; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52c.; 3,500 bushels sample at 51c.; 500 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 52c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley in light request; sales, 500 bushels two-rowed State on private terms. Malt quiet; prices unchanged. Seeds—Fair inquiry for Clover; Timothy inactive. High wines unchanged; sales of 75 bbls. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Canal and rail freights unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; demand active; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12¼, cash or November; $1 13¾ December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 98c.@$1 02; rejected, 88c.@91¼c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; 42⅝c.@42¾c., cash; 43¼c.@43⅜c., December. Rye easier at 60c. Barley dull, weak, and lower at 80c., cash; 82c., December. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $15 50@$16, cash; $15 35, December; $15 37½@$15 40, all the year. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $9 60@$9 65, cash; $9 40, December; $9 37½@$9 40 all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 09. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,600 bushels; Corn, 113,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat, ⅛c. lower. Corn, ⅛c. lower. Oats, 32⅜c., cash. Pork lower; $15 32½ all the year. Lard easier; $9 37½ all the year.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 15@$1 28. Corn higher at 45c.@49c. Oats dull at 30c.@37c. Rye quiet but steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, $1 05@$1 08. Pork steady, with a fair demand at $16 50. Lard scarce and firm; steam Rendered, $9 50@$9 56¼; Kettle do., $10@$10 25. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c., all loose; Boxed Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 6¾c., spot; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c., seller first half of November; Short Clear Middles, 8½c., spot; Long and Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c., November and December, &c.; December and January; Long-cut Hams, 10¼c., November. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. Whisky unsettled, at $1 06@$1 07. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand, and firm for good light; dull for heavy; common light, $4 90@$5 10; fair to good light, $5 25@$5 40; do. heavy, $5 30@$5 60; receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 815 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Flour in fair demand but lower: Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 25; Treble do., $5 50@$6 50; high grades, $6 75@$7 25. Corn dull; Mixed, 56c.; White, 57; Yellow, 65c. Oats in fair demand; St. Louis, 40c.@48c. Corn-meal quiet at $2 60. Hay in good demand; primo, $16@$17; choice, $19. Pork in fair demand at $17 50. Lard dull; Tierce, 10⅞c.@11c.; Kegs, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bulk Meats in active demand; Shoulders, old, 7⅜c.; new, 8c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams dull at 15c.@17c. Whisky quiet, but steady, at $1 13@$1 14. Coffee scarce and firm; Rio cargoes nominally 16c.@19¼c. Sugar in fair demand; common, 6¾c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@8¼c.; prime to choice, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses in active demand; Centrifugal, 35c.@46c.; fair, 43c.@47c.; prime to choice, 49c.@55c. Rice easier at common to choice, 3½c.@5⅜c. Beans dull, weak, and lower at 70c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 29 for the Bank. Gold, 110⅜.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—Flour—Inadequate shipping facilities and high freights have depressed the market, and prices are about 25c. off; Superfine Fall, $3 75@$4; Extra do., $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra do., $4 75@$5. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21¼, cash; $1 21½, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 12, cash and November. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@40¾c., cash; 40⅜c. bid, November. Oats inactive; No. 2, 30½c. bid, cash; 30⅜c. bid, November. Rye quiet but steady at 58¼c. Barley dull and drooping; prime to fancy Minnesota, 75c.@$1 05. Whisky dull at $1 08. Provisions quiet, unchanged; only a jobbing trade done. Live Hogs active and firm; Yorkers, $5 20@$5 40; Bacon, $5 45@$5 60; Butchers', $5 50@$5 75. Cattle strong; prices unchanged. Receipts—3,700 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, Nov. 1.—Flour steady; No. 1 Spring, $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 25@$7 50; White do., $7 50@$7 75; Double Extras, $7 75@$8; concessions were made on round lots; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; Extra White Michigan held at $1 42. Corn quiet at 58c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 02. Canal Freights weak and lower; Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c.; Barley, 6½c. to New-York; Barley, 5¾c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $2 75 to Newburg, $3 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 19,700 bushels; Barley, 23,400 bushels; Lumber, 318,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels; Lumber, 339,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—Flour inactive; nominal. Wheat unsettled; opened 1c. lower; closed firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19½; No. 2 do., $1 13¼; December, $1 15½; January, $1 17¼; No. 3 do., $1 06. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 45c. Oats inactive; easier; No. 2, 32c. Rye—No. 1, 61½c. Barley steady; in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 84c.@85c.; No. 3 do., 47c. Provisions nominal; Mess Pork, $15 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 9⅝c. Boxed Middles, 8c.@8½c.; Shoulders, 6¼c. Freights quiet, but steady; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—9,500 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 29; extra do., $1 31; Amber Michigan, spot or November, $1 22½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 19½; No. 3 Red, $1 12½; Rejected Lake Shore Red, $1 07½. Corn dull; Low Mixed, 47c.; No. 2 White, 47c.; No. 2, spot or November, 47c.; no grade, 46½c.; damaged, 43½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 31c.; December, 32½c.; Michigan, 32¾c.; Rejected, 25½c. Clover-seed, $8 30. Receipts—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin steady at $1 55 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 75.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1.—Printing Cloths dull but nominally steady at previous prices.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—Cotton—Offerings light; good demand; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,481 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,455 bales; coastwise, 1,283 bales; sales, 2,350 bales; stock, 67,969 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,931 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,816 bales; coastwise, 651 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 29,901 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 4,937 bales; gross, 4,992 bales; exports, Coastwise, 1,832 bales; sales, 3,668 bales; stock, 60,985 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; net receipts, 3,853 bales; gross, 5,113 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 154,013 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—Cotton strong and higher, active; Middling 10⅞c.@11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.@9⅝c.; net receipts, 5,252 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 80,345 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—To-day, All-Saints' Day, is observed as a holiday. There will be no Continental markets.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £66,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 1.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 46s. Hams—Long-cut dull at 57s.; Shoulders steady at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess firmer at 115s.; Prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 47s. 3d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 25s. Resin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice, dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8d for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed, soft, steady at 26s.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅛d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6d⅛. Of the sales to-day 12,200 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 7-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 1—5:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil 27s. ℘ cwt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MURRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt, Joseph Murray, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. John Fitch, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said Petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26th, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court of said District.
n2-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, James R. Clark, Junio, Frederick A. Whitney, and Edwin D. Griswold, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt, Frederick A. Whitney, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office at Number one hundred and fifty-two Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, October 18th, A. D. 1876.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
o19 1aw3wTh

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELLICK POLLOCK and SAMUEL D. LUX, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Ellick Pollock and Samuel D. Lux in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fourteenth day of October, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o19-1aw3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT V. LYNCH and WILLIAM EMBERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH H. TALLMADGE, composing and as the firm of Tallmadge & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court made in the above-entitled matter, dated October 24, 1876, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, in the City of New-York, for cash upon delivery, the stock of goods of said bankrupt now stored in the warehouse of Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling slip, New-York City, and consisting of about seventy-five packages of essential oils, soap, &c., said sale to take place at said warehouse, No. 29 Burling slip, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 26, 1876.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. HULL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Wright, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1876.
NATHANIEL H. WOODMAN, Assignee,
o26-1aw3wTh* No. 82 New st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. MURRAY, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt, John A. Murray, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, October 31, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
n2-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEO POPPER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Leo Popper, of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 20th day of September, 1876. M. R. COOK, Assignee.
o26-1aw3wT

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY W. POINIER, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
o19-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH SCHOOLHOUSE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
o19-1aw3wTh No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—TIMOTHY O'LEARY against MARY JONES, widow of Thomas Jones, deceased; Thomas Jones, son of Gregory Jones; Gregory Jones, individually, and as guardian of Thomas Jones; Nicholas Jones, and Sarah, his wife; her Christian name being unknown, she is sued as Sarah Jones; John Jones and Margaret, his wife, her Christian name being unknown, she is sued as Margaret Jones; Mary O'Neil and Michael O'Neil, her husband; Mary A. Jones, widow of Patrick Jones, deceased; Ellen Jones and Annie Jones, children of Patrick Jones, deceased; Mary A. Duffy, wife of Thomas Duffy; Miles Lennon, surviving executor of Thomas Jones, deceased.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 237 Broadway, New York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 18, 1876.
J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 237 Broadway, New York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1876.—Dated New York, November 1, 1876.
J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n2—1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—DONALD CURRIE, plaintiff, against WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM, William T. Cunningham, Graham P. Cunningham, and Winthrop R. Cunningham, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred fifty-five and 47-100 dollars, with interest from the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one hundred seventy-one and 50-100 dollars, and from the 12th day of August, 1876, on three hundred eighty-three and 97-100 dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 2d Sept. 1876.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of October, 1876. FOSTER & THOMSON,
o5-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York: City and County of New-York.—ANN COWLEY, plaintiff, against GRIFFITH ROWE, Samuel Schiffer, and Minna Schiffer, his wife; The First National Bank of New-York, The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, Aaron Brummer, Ezra Wheeler, Thomas Roundey, Jr., Augustus Ireland, John V. Wheeler, Jones E. Jacobs, as Assignee of Samuel Schiffer; Sarah A. Robins, Isaac Meyer, Julius Weis, Victor Meyer, Adolph Meyer, and Aaron Barnett, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Griffith Rowe, Julius Weis, Victor Meyer, and Adolph Meyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 15th, 1876.
SAM'L W. JUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o26-1aw6wTh* No. 132 Nassau street.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANN ELIZABETH HASBROOK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GESSNER and JOSEPHINE his wife, Henry Schipper, Luke Higgins, Lawrence O'Brien, Maria Barlow, Columbus Winthrop, Leonard Seufeld, Paul Becker, Thomas Welden, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Keegan, Patrick Whelan, David Peregrine, Patrick Manning, William Butler, Anthony Muggin, John Leonard, Michael Carty, Michael Doyle, Stephen Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Duignan, and John Cleary, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1876.
WEEKS & FORSTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o12-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER and JAMES THOMSON, plaintiffs, against THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office Number 69 Wall street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred twenty-three 20-100 dollars, with interest from the 11th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, 11th of September, 1876. FOSTER & THOMSON,
Plaintiffs in person.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York this 11th day of October, 1876.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs in person.
o12-1aw6wTh No. 69 Wall st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSIAH C. HANNUM, plaintiff, against OSWALD MILLER and MINNIE H. MILLER, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 24, 1876.
RUDOLPH SAMPTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1876.
RUDOLPH SAMPTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o26-1aw6wTh No. 345 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—GEORGE C. GIBSON, plaintiff, against EDWIN WILSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 203 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven 97-100 dollars, with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 8, 1876. CHAS. H. BURTIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
To the defendant, Edwin Wilson: Take notice, that the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in said State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1876.—Dated October 10, 1876. CHAS. H. BURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 203 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
o12-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN G. DALE, Plaintiff, against KATHARINE L. BUCKLEY, MARY D. K. BUCKLEY, and JULIAN C. BUCKLEY, Defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1876.
JAMES W. GERARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the second day of May, 1876. JAMES W. GERARD,
o5-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 1|BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8|ABYSSINIA.WED., Nov. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway. WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES..........Nov. 4
ALPS..........Nov. 21

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6

Superior first-class passenger accommodation. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Lecuioux...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CLYDE..........TUESDAY..........Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 4

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia....Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Victoria....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia......Nov. 25, noon

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY, Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Angila, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain......Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.

Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER......Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER......Sat., Nov. 18
RHEIN......Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15, connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand. Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8

For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS. Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO......Nov. 11|HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO......Nov. 25|NAVARINO..........Dec. 23

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT..........Nov. 9|SUEVIA..........Nov. 16
POMMERANIA..........Nov. 9|LESSING..........Nov. 23

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.

*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.

*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.

*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.

Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *.

For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION. ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN. Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.

Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE, BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.

Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.

All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.

Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:19, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.

Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.

CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.

For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., *(9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., *(10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

$100 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any of the Election Laws of this State.

Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

MACHINERY.

WANTED.—STATIONARY ENGINE, SECOND-hand, in good order, modern build 200 to 250 horse power, with or without boilers. Must be modern build. Address P. BARNES, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS, available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

THE BREWERS' AND GROCERS' BANK will commence business on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1.

DIRECTORS.
Solomon Mehrbach, S. Sternberger, James Everard, J. L. Humfreville, O. W. Brennan, G. W. Griffith, David Jones, J. Richardson, T. J. McCahill, H. C. Friedman, Levi Samuels.
JAMES EVERARD, President,
G. W. GRIFFITH, Vice President,
JOHN W. HESSE, Cashier.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box No. 4.475 New-York City Post Office.

CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, AND OTHER Mining Stocks, bought and sold on commission, and receive special attention. Orders executed by us daily at San Francisco and elsewhere.

Our Mr. A. H. Nicolay is also a member of the New American Mining Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

Established 25 years.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Albert H. Nicolay & Co., auctioneers, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 20th day of November, 1876, at 1:30 P. M., the out-standing and uncollected debts due the estate of James H. Gorman, bankrupt. For further particulars apply to C. W. TOWN, Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., New-York City, or GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee, 84 Warren st., N. Y. City.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

CAPITAL WANTED—$7,590—FOR THREE or more years; at 12 per cent. interest; amply secured; payable monthly; in an established business. Address DIAMOND, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$25,000 WANTED—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on City real estate, valued at $60,000. Apply at No. 381 Pearl st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD ($3\frac{1}{3}$) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct 20, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, due Nov. 1, will be paid at this office.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville R. R. Co., due on the 1st prox., will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Cor. 5th av. and 50th st.

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house, newly and elegantly furnished; best accommodations in New-York for the money.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms; weekly, $3; gentlemen only. Corner Bowery & Bayard st.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL, ADULT, PRIVATE FAMILY, of high respectability, social and otherwise, will let the whole or a part of the well-furnished second story of their own house very near the Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; board and all appointments strictly first-class. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

NO. 597 5TH AV., Near Windsor Hotel. Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table, if desired; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms will be rented, with board, in a strictly private family (living in own house,) on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; house and all appointments unexceptionable. Address KANT, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST. One suite consisting of two large rooms on second floor, exclusive bath, &c., with parlor on first floor, with or without private table, together or separately; reasonable terms.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT ON second floor; elegant parlor, &c., with private table and attendance; first-class appointments and highest references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR first-class gentlemen boarders; location Ninth Ward; house, modern improvements, good neighborhood; best of references required. Address L. BLISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—IN A PRIVATE family, a handsomely furnished second floor; suitable for gentlemen or small party of adults; location central; terms reasonable. No. 140 West 43d st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two fine large rooms, connecting; hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also room for single gentlemen; table strictly first class; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST. Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

NO. 139 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A comfortable room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, with or without board.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—An excellent third-story sunny room, with first-class board; also two rooms on fourth floor; location central; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Address M., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 239 WEST. Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Good accommodations for families and gentlemen, with board; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH excellent board, at reasonable rates to desirable people with references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, second story; in private family; suitable for two; with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 8 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT FURnished apartments, with or without board, or private table; also, hall bed-room.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentlemen and wife, in a private house. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 214 MADISON AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A fine suite of two or more rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR; TWO LARGE WELL-furnished rooms sunny front, excellent table; to a family for $36; references. No. 39 West 16th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABE DOUBLE and single rooms to let with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOM ON first floor suitable for gentleman and lady; table first class; highest references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—SPACIOUS FIRST floor suite; other large and single rooms; first-class board.

NO. 8 WEST 37TH ST.—CHOICE OF ROOMS, with excellent table; comforts of private family; terms reasonable.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT and back room, with or without board. No. 42 East 19th st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH av., handsomely furnished parlor floor, with private table.

ONE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, second floor, with board; terms low. No. 126 East 27th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished connecting rooms, second floor, with board; hall room; references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor; also, rooms on fourth floor, with board.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family; references exchanged. No. 229 East 19th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished, piano, private bath-room, &c. with or without private table; rooms on fourth floor.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floor entire or en suite, and other rooms with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, home, and table; first-class private table if desired; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor; single room on third floor, with board; references.

ROOMS TO LET SINGLE AND DOUBLE with home comfort; terms to suit times, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 214 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE ELEGANT rooms to let, with first-class board; an entire second floor; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms with first-class board; references.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 98, CORNER 15TH ST.—ELEgant rooms, with or without board.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—A FAMILY OF Friends have a room to let with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—Apartments, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board, or private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen may find handsomely furnished apartments, with light breakfast if desired, in an eligible location and approximate to several first-class restaurants, by addressing H. A. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 19 West 18th st., near 5th av., will rent to two or three gentlemen, at very reasonable rates, a parlor and adjoining bedrooms, on the third floor, without board, but including fire, gas, and service.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; all conveniences, and adjoining bath-room, in strictly private family on 20th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman. Address S. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter. E. P. GARDINER.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN; FURNISHED or unfurnished; in the vicinity of the Union Club and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address Cicero, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

LIFE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT COMEDY OF CITY TYPES, with Mr. COGHLAN, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, James Lewis, Wm. Davidge, Miss Georgie Drew, Emily Rigl, Sydney Cowell, Mary Wells, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.

The *Graphic* says: "The BALLET in the SNOW of LIFE is the most exquisite ever seen in this City, and BONFANTI has no equal on the stage."

MATINEE OF LIFE SATURDAY AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11—First appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, and brilliant production of Shakspeare's Marvel of Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT, with magnificent NEW SCENES and DRESSES and a POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET

JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."

GRAND — NEW — BALLET.

TWELFTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play, SARDANAPALUS.

MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.

THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.

THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS, WITH PUBLIC REHEARSALS, SEASON 1876-77, AT STEINWAY HALL.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the remaining Five Symphony Concerts and Public Rehearsals can be had during this week at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

PRICES:
To Symphony Concerts, with reserved seat......$6 75
To Public Rehearsals, with reserved seat......3 50

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE. THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy. SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis,
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox,
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance,
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.

Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,

Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School Reopens Sept. 27. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN. Intermediate class and private class for boys. KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her English, French, and German day school for young ladies and children at No. 43 West 48th st., on Tuesday, Sept. 26. Advanced classes in English literature and the German language for post graduates and others.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NOS. 539, 541, AND 543 5TH AV. REOPENS SEPT. 18.
E. A. GIBBENS, Harvard, D. BEACH, Jr., Yale. } Principals.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY—Up-town College, No. 284 8th av.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, English branches, writing, $3 monthly. Backward persons receive private attention daily.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address, FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th st., reopened Sept. 18.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS No. 131 West 43d st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 20.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PROFESSIONAL LADY, NATIVE OF France, wishes a situation to teach French, German, and music in an American family. Apply to Miss HAND, at No. 107 Leroy st., for two days.

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"THE SQUIRREL FISH," "OLD WIFE," "GLOBE FISH," "PORCUPINE FISH," "PARROT FISH," "SEA RAVEN," "SEA SWALLOW," "TOAD FISH," "WEB-FINGERED GOURNARD," "HELL BENDER," "CRAMP FISH," AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.

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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, AT GILMORE'S GARDEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME. MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND HIPPODROME. LARGEST COLLECTION OF RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS IN AMERICA, including the $25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS. PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, HORSES AND PONIES. ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE. NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW FEATURES. MARVELOUS HORSEMANSHIP. BEAUTIFUL LADY EQUESTRIENNES. ADMIRAL DOT, the handsomest and smallest of men. THE GREEK NOBLEMAN, TATTOOED FROM HEAD TO FOOT. THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURIOSITIES. ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, under nine years, 25c. ORCHESTRA SEATS, 25c. EXTRA. Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Orchestra Seats may be secured at the box office one week in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY

POOLE & DONNELLY..........Lessees and Managers.

GILMORE AND HIS FAMOUS BAND.

FIRST OF THE GRAND SERIES, NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1876!

in a magnificent programme, assisted by Miss Lilian B. Norton, soprano; Mr. Adolph Sosat, baritone; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet; Mr. Ferdinand Carri, violinist; Master Herman Rietzel, pianist; Mr. E. A. Lefebre, saxophone; Mr. F. Letsch, trombone; quartet of flutes, quartet of oboes, quintet of saxophones, and Gilmore's Band of sixty-five performers. Marvelous and original performances of the grand overture to "William Tell," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," and other grand works will be presented.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats, including admission, 75 cents and $1, according to location; for sale at the Grand Opera-house, (box-office open daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.;) Rullman's No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

LAST NIGHTS, AND SATURDAY AT 2 LAST MATINEE OF TOM COBB. ADAM AND EVE.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, the original comedy THE CRABBED AGE, in which Miss LOTTIE ALLEN will make her first appearance in New-York.

MABILLE THEATRE. 34TH ST. AND 3D AV.

A FAMILY RESORT. LADY AUDIENCES. Decided Hit. Immense success of the amusement marvel of the age, Prof. HUGHES' MABILLE MYTH. EVENING at 8; MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.

Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Complete change of attraction. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 7. Drama—Rosina, or the Temptations of City Life.

THE TURF.

EXTRA RACE DAY AT JEROME PARK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

The first race will be started punctually at 1 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 2....3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6....8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8....11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10....1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13....6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M., for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.

Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer AMERICUS, daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WHERE THERE ARE NO other boarders, preferred, by a family of three adults and nurse, two large rooms on second floor and one small room; location between 14th and 43d sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY WITH TWO young daughters in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 18th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars, S. M. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY FOUR ADULTS; REquire three rooms. Address, giving price and full particulars, G., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $20 a week, including grate-fire and gas; references required. Address P. C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

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UNLIKE any other establishment in the country. FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER. ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE. CATALOGUES FREE.

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MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS,

Offers a unique assortment of latest finest Paris millinery Fatiset Virot and Tuvee's bonnets of rare elegance. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. New goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager

Every evening at 8, and Saturday, last Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

Last 7 performances of the new comedy by DION BOUCICAULT,

FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

Mr. Wallack is obliged to announce the last nights of this comedy in the midst of its successful career. It must be withdrawn for the present, as on Thursday, Nov. 9, DION BOUCICAULT will appear as CONN, in his Irish Drama, the SHAUGHRAUN, originally produced in Wallack's Theatre, and written for his company.

In addition to the features of the original cast, which will be preserved, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson will appear as Arte, Moya, and Robert Ffolliott.

Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON will, on this occasion, make their first appearance this season.

The CAST of the SHAUGHRAUN: (As originally written for and played by them)

Father Dolan	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux	Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff	Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corney Kinchela	Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn	Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant	Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan	Mr. W. Stynge.
Doyle	Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan	Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott	Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly	Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget	Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy	Miss Blaisdell.

Entirely NEW SCENERY, Dresses, and Appointments.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

Mr. WALLACK, in reply to inquiries, begs to say the performances of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S comedy, FORBIDDEN FRUIT, although suspended during his engagement, will be continued after his departure on his Western tour. The production of an entirely new and original comedy, written expressly for this theatre, by the author of "London Assurance," will follow the run of "Forbidden Fruit."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, AT 8 O'CLOCK. GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, AT 2:30 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY. Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Conductor. Vocalists: Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM, Messrs. H. A. BISCHOFF and F. REMMERTZ.

PROGRAMME.

SYMPHONY—No. 5, in C minor..........Beethoven

The first time in America, the first act of DIE WALKURE.

The second part of the RING DES NIBELUNGEN, by R. Wagner.

Subscriptions—Season Tickets, with reserved seats for Rehearsals only..........$3
One season ticket, for Rehearsal and Concerts, without reserved seat..........10
Including reserved seat in any part of house except proscenium boxes..........15
Season Tickets, with reserved seats for Concerts..........7

Are now being received at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Marten Brothers, No. 1,164 Broadway, and by applying to the Secretary, D. Schaad, No. 61 East 3d st.
Rehearsal Ticket, with reserved seat..........$1 00
Concert Ticket, with reserved seat..........1 50
Concert Ticket for family circle..........1 00

Text Book (in English) of "Die Walküre," price 10 cents, for sale at the Rehearsal and Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BABA

43D TO 50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA.

The most successful spectacle ever produced.

TRIUMPH OF
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORE
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA

MARETZEK'S MUSIC.

SHERWOOD'S WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS

Continued success of the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI, And of SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, MLLE. MALVINA, and the AMERICAN CORYPHEES.

PERFECTION OF BALLET. SECURE SEATS AND AVOID THE RUSH. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA, MONDAY, NOV. 6.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

REDUCTION OF ADMISSION

FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.

Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.

HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors.
W. W. HANLEY..........Manager.

HARRIGAN & HART in Edward Harrigan's THE MALONY FAMILY. IRA PAINE, the Champion Pigeon Shot of the World, FIELDS and HOEY, the Great Musical Coons, Billy Gray, Alice Bennett, Larry Tooley, Harrigan and Hart, in "McFadden's Canvass." Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

First nights of the new burlesque entitled TWO ORPHANS! A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED—LION AND THE LAMB. A NEW SKETCH, ENTITLED—THE SPELLING BEE. The grand Spanish song and dance, La Manola. Walters and McKee, with the entire company, appear nightly and at the Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.

Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.

The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av. Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Every evening. Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Overwhelming success. Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARK PHAETON, ONE COUPE, ONE doctor's wagon, one top and one no-top buggy wagon, all nearly new, at a sacrifice. To be seen at McCURLEY'S, No. 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.

Now open for the reception of pupils.

For particulars send for circular.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A REGULAR MEETing of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d day of November, at 8 o'clock P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Union. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, and Chamber Sets, rich cut and engraved Glassware for table service.

Also Vases, Bronze Figures, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, and FRIDAY, Nov. 3, each day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Goods on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and Wednesday, Nov. 1.

The trade and public are invited to attend, as the sale is entirely peremptory and without any reserve. Experienced packers will be in attendance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of A. K. & W. A. BROWN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ARTHUR K. BROWN. NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876. WILLIAM A. BROWN.

The undersigned will continue the Custom-house Brokerage and General Commission Business, as heretofore, at No. 113 Water st., under the firm name of BROWN & ARNOLD. WILLIAM A. BROWN. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876. FRANK ARNOLD.

THE FIRM OF F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKers, No. 48 Pine st., New-York, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. FRANK A. OTIS. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876. WM. P. O'CONNOR.

NOTICE.

Mr. CHARLES G. PETERS retires this day from the firm of BALDWIN & KIMBALL. T. B. BALDWIN, G. S. KIMBALL. NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY J. S. ROCKWELL & Co. on Importers & Trader's National Bank to order of D. Harrington & Co. for three thousand dollars ($3,000,) dated Nov. 1, 1876. The public is hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating same as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with D. Harrington & Co., No. 770 1st av.

LOST—AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, LAST evening, a carriage-blanket, with A. Boody's name worked in it; of no value to anybody but the owner, as it was a present from a deceased relative. If returned to the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the party will receive $10 as a reward. A. BOODY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

THE ANTI-TAMMANYITES.

EFFORTS TO FORM A COMBINATION ABANDONED.

THE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FINALLY ADJOURN—THE PARTY HEADED BY IRA SHAFER TO SUPPORT KELLY'S NOMINEES—ADDRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO MR. GREEN, AND HIS REPLY.

The Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens,' and German-Americans' Independent Subcommittees had a final meeting, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Astor House, in reference to the possibility of placing an Anti-Tammany combination ticket in the field with any prospect of success. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that in view of the action of Anti-Tammany, in substantially indorsing the Tammany ticket, and of the Republicans, in nominating a straight ticket, it would not be prudent to form a combination ticket. As a last effort, the following ticket, which had been informally canvassed on Tuesday evening, was presented for consideration:

Mayor.—Andrew H. Green.
Surrogate.—Charles Craig.
Sheriff.—Dr. Feodore Mierson.
County Clerk.—Joseph Shannon.
Superior Court.—Henry E. Knox.
Marine Court.—Joseph Koch.
Coroners.—Dr. Charles E. Simmons, Edward Hogan, and Theodore F. Glaubenskiee.
Aldermen at Large.—Gershon Cohen, Herman Uhl, J. Graham Hyatt, and James Cunningham.

It was immediately apparent, however, that there was a general doubt of the expediency of forming a coalition ticket, and at 11:40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, the meeting of the joint subcommittees was adjourned *sine die*, leaving each organization represented to act as it should deem best in making nominations or indorsing or supporting candidates. The Anti-Tammany Subcommittee went to report to its main Committee, at Mr. Purser's office, in Nassau street, and the Independent Citizens' and German-Americans' Independent Subcommittees remained a short time longer at the Astor House. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, as Chairman of the Independent Citizens' Conference Committee, called his committee together, and Mr. Lewis M. Dorscher acted as Secretary of the meeting, the object of which was to take action in view of what had been done by the subcommittees. It was resolved that the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee should be requested to prepare a communication to Controller Green in reference to the difficulties which had prevented a coalition and the impolicy of running a ticket on account of these obstacles, and the fact that the Republicans had nominated a straight ticket. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The German-Americans' Independent subcommittee reported to its main committee, which resolved to meet at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at No. 200 Third avenue, and Mr. Herman Uhl, Chairman of the County Convention of the organization, issued a call for the convention to meet this evening and take such action as may be deemed best, in view of the complications which have arisen. The Anti-Tammany subcommittee reported to its main committee at noon, Hon. Ira Shafer presiding at the meeting. Dr. Feodore Mierson, Adolph Sanger, Gershon Cohen, and most of the candidates presented on the ticket which had been referred to the Conference Committee, by the Anti-Tammany County Convention on Monday evening, withdrew their names, in order to leave the committee entirely free to act in reference to nominations. A resolution offered by Mr. John D. Coughlin, to the effect that, as Tammany Hall had nominated an acceptable candidate for Mayor, and as the balance of its County ticket was preferable to that of the Republicans, the Anti-Tammany County ticket should be withdrawn and the Tammany County ticket be supported by the Anti-Tammany organization, was unanimously adopted. A committee, composed of Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, Ira Shafer, George H. Purser, William P. Mitchell, and Thomas Mackellar, was appointed to wait upon Mr. Ely, and announce to him the result of the action of the Conference Committee. After a resolution had been adopted requesting the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Ely to draft an address to the Anti-Tammany Democracy, the Conference Committee adjourned *sine die*.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the German-American Conference Committee met at Schmenger's Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, Coroner Ellinger presiding, and prepared their report to submit to their County Convention at Beethoven Hall this evening. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed in relation to some of the candidates on the Kelly ticket, and especially in relation to Kelly's action in reference to not giving the Germans a fair representation on the County ticket, but it was agreed to report in favor of giving support to most of the nominees on Kelly's ticket. The committee appointed by the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee waited on Mr. Ely, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Union square and Fifteenth street, and presented him the following communication, which is intended as an address to the Anti-Tammany Democracy:

IRVING HALL, Nov. 1, 1876.

To the New-York County Democracy:

Last Fall, in the interest of good Municipal Government, we combined with the Republicans, the Germans, and all parties opposed to Tammany Hall, and achieved a victory over its candidates. This Fall, remembering the past, we sought to bring about the same result, through the same instrumentalities, but found it impossible without endangering the success of our National and State tickets. Under these circumstances we have determined to run no County ticket. We have determined to support Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., for Mayor, and rather than witness the spectacle of this Democratic City being ruled by Republicans, we have concluded not to vote for Republicans, but to support the remainder of the ticket headed by Mr. Ely, and recommend its adoption by you. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not disband our organization, but in the present exigency deem it wise to pursue the course suggested, as one best calculated to insure the election of the Democratic National and State tickets, the overthrow of the entire Republican County and Congressional tickets, and prevent the success of the Republican machine leaders in their intrigue to aid the election of their National and State tickets.

IRA SHAFER, Chairman.
EMANUEL B. HART,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WILLIAM P. MITCHELL,
Committee.

MR. ELY'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

To the Nominating Committee of the New-York County Democracy:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of address of this date, tendering to me the nomination for the important and responsible position of Mayor of this City. I accept your nomination with very great pleasure and gratitude, the gratification being much increased by the magnanimous and patriotic suggestions with which you have accompanied its presentation. I believe that I fully appreciate the generous sacrifice you have made in the interest of the great party in whose ranks we are all fraternal co-workers; and I assure you that, if elected, I will endeavor to act so justly and impartially that you will never regret your action in this matter. Please accept the assurances of my sincere regard, and believe me to be,

Respectfully yours, SMITH ELY, JR.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Ottendorfer and Dorscher, the committee of the Independent Citizens' Party, called upon Mr. Green at the Controller's office and presented him the following communication, to which he last evening, at the head-quarters of the Independent Citizens' Party on Fifth avenue, made the reply which follows the communication:

ADDRESS OF THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO MR. GREEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

Hon. Andrew H. Green:

SIR: At a mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York City, held at Cooper Institute Oct. 7, 1876, at which you were nominated for Mayor, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five citizens be appointed by the President of this meeting, with power to fill all vacancies in their number, whose duty it shall be to cause this nomination to be tendered to Mr. Green, and, upon his acceptance thereof, to take, in their discretion, prompt and effective measures in the spirit of this meeting to promote his election.

Pursuant to that resolution, the committee of twenty-five was appointed, and after organizing, on the 12th day of October, 1876, formally tendered to you the nomination for the Mayoralty of the City. The full report of the proceedings of that day were published in the daily press of this City, and we will allude only to the portion of your reply in which you stated in substance "that you were not a candidate for the office of Mayor nor for any other office, but that if any considerable number of our citizens should desire to secure, in the office of Mayor, such experience in the management of our City affairs as you had, you would not feel at liberty to decline their call, and that it would be quite agreeable to you to see some competent person other than yourself elected that office."

The committee of twenty-five thereupon, in the discharge of what it deemed its plain duty, appointed the proper committees and proceeded to the work of endeavoring to unite the different organizations in the City that were, or professed to be, in sympathy with the purpose of securing an honest, capable, and independent City Government. Conferences were had with the German-American independent associations, the Anti-Tammany organization, and the Citizens' Committee appointed at the German Savings Bank, and all agreed with our committee in the purpose we desired to effect. Our committee, conjointly with the above-named organizations, communicated officially with the Republican County Convention. This communication was referred to their Nominating Committee, and on the 27th of October last received a reply stating that "if upon further deliberation they concluded that it is desirable to confer with you, you will be advised thereof at an early day."

This communication of the Republican Nominating Committee could not be construed otherwise than as a declination to co-operate with us; its meaning was so interpreted in the conference, and the proposition to give the representatives of the Republican Party further time to reconsider their action, which was a snare, or their professions of a desire to exert their influence for the protection of the interests of our City, found at first very little favor with a majority of the members of the conference. But in view of the fact that a very large number of influential members of the Republican Party, and among them the most respectable, sympathized with our movement, and deplored the indications that the men who controlled their organization seemed inclined to sacrifice our City for their party purposes; that the most influential Republican paper stated only a few days ago that the nomination of a straight Republican ticket for Municipal offices could mean nothing else but an indirect support of the Tammany candidates for the several offices, and would be the most unfortunate mistake the Republican Party could commit; that to raise such a grave accusation against the Republican Party as it would expose itself to by the adoption of such a course requires something more than suspicions and rumors, however well founded they may seem to be—in view of all this the conference resolved to hope, against all reasonable expectations, that the Republican organization would not stultify itself by making straight nominations, but that their convention would insist on a respectful consideration of our invitation.

The conference was well aware that by the procrastination caused thereby a great deal of valuable time, indispensable for an effective campaign, was lost; that our whole movement was in danger of becoming demoralized, as in fact a branch of our conference, the representatives of Anti-Tammany, lost partially the control of their organization, which to some extent became the prey of an ambitious and disappointed member; but we thought it wiser to await the final and official decision of the Republican party in reference to our Municipal ticket, so that if thereby our endeavors to secure the election of honest, capable, and independent candidates for the Municipal offices, to be filled at the coming election, should be frustrated, our citizens will at least know where the responsibility rests and who is to be blamed for it.

The Republican County Convention met last evening, and realized the hopes of the enemies and the fears of the friends of reform in our Municipal affairs, by nominating a straight Republican ticket.

By this, and by the disintegration of our movement, caused by the unwillingness of the Republican nominating Committee to consult with us, all possibility of uniting on a joint ticket in opposition to the Tammany Hall candidates is gone, and the conference thereupon resolved "that in consequence of the events of the last two days, no further efforts be made to nominate a joint ticket."

It seems our citizens have not learned enough by the experience of the past to compel their political organizations not to consider our City the foot-ball of their political schemes, and as long as our political parties see that the confidence of the people in them is not impaired by the sacrifice of the interests of our City to their ambition, they will no doubt continue the nefarious course they have adopted.

The greatest efforts of independent citizens will be of no avail, especially as long as our Municipal elections are held simultaneously with our State and national elections, and in years like the present, when the wave of political excitement submerges every other consideration. It would be unpardonable to ask you, who have spared no time, labor, and annoyance to protect our people against their worst enemies, to lead a forlorn hope, and therefore the Independent Citizens' Committee of twenty-five,

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary prepare an address requesting Mr. Green to allow his name to be withdrawn from the canvass, and giving the full reasons therefor.

For these reasons, and in compliance with that resolution, we request you to allow us to withdraw your name as candidate for the Mayoralty. Respectfully yours, OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Chairman.
LOUIS M. DOSCHER, Secretary.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Chairman; Louis M. Doscher, Secretary:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, wherein you correctly state the terms of my candidacy for the Mayoralty. I am much obliged by your complimentary allusion to my modest public career, and being very well assured that your Committee have arrived at the conclusion to which you give expression, after a full consideration of the situation, I accede to their request to allow the withdrawal of my name as a candidate for the Mayoralty with quite as much alacrity as I gave consent to use it. Whatever regret I may feel on public grounds at the interruption of a movement which promised to unite good men, without distinction of party, in the effort to rescue the conduct of our Municipal affairs from the hands of venal politicians, is qualified by the confident assurance that this movement will, by the conspicuous circumstances surrounding its temporary check, gather fresh impulse and energy.

I find special reason for congratulation in the fact that this movement has not in the slightest degree impaired that entire independence of partisan affiliations which I have endeavored to maintain during the whole course of my connection with the public business of the City. No more flattering recognition of my success in vindicating the independence which Municipal administration ought to sustain to party politics could have been afforded than in the nomination for the office of Mayor tendered me by a committee comprising so many men of high standing in the community, who, honestly differing on questions of State and national politics, were thoroughly agreed as to the vital necessity of selecting Municipal officers solely on grounds of capacity, experience, and honesty.

The character of that committee, the character of the public assemblage whose representative it was, and the demands of those principles of Municipal reform to which I have devoted so many of the best years of my life, left me no alternative but to accede to the request for the use of my name as a candidate.

The obstacles in the way of making the nomination effective have been neither of your making nor mine. Your committee have confined themselves to honorable expedients to insure the success of what I think a majority of this community agree with them in judging to be a worthy end. Their efforts entitle them to the thanks of every honest citizen. The cause of non-partisan reform in local government has met with many rebuffs and reverses. Whether it be given to you and to me to participate in the triumph of the principle to which New-York owes all the progress it has made in Municipal administration during the last few years, this triumph will as certainly come as the triumph of right over wrong, of enlightenment and honesty over ignorance, prejudice, and rascality. Yours very respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN.

HOME WORK.

A vote taken yesterday in the office of a prominent insurance company gave the following result: Hayes, 40; Tilden, 20.

A meeting of colored Republicans of the east side was held at No. 96 Third avenue last night, and eloquent speeches were made by Mr. G. W. Dease and Hon. Pierre Barguet, of South Carolina.

The German Republicans of the Second Assembly District held a ratification meeting at No. 466 Pearl street last evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Theodore Johnson, Ellmann Cantor, and others.

A vote on the Gubernatorial candidates was taken yesterday morning on a train of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, between Yonkers and Sing Sing, with the following result: Morgan, 109; Robinson, 72.

The Independent Republican County Convention, at an adjourned meeting last night, adopted resolutions indorsing the nominees of the regular Republican County Convention, and pledging themselves to support the regular candidates.

The German Republican Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District ratified the Congressional, Assembly, and County nominations last evening. The Germans of this district will give a good account of their stewardship next Tuesday.

A grand Italian Republican rally was held last night at Masonic Hall. Mr. A. D'Anglo opened the meeting with a short and eloquent address, and speeches were made by Y. Vertin, C. Orsini, E. J. Jenny, G. W. McKee, John Nessi, A. Grissi, and others.

The Seventeenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan and Rogers Campaign Club held a meeting last evening at No. 385 Bowery, Julius Harburger in the chair. Resolutions were read and adopted indorsing the nominations made by the Republican County Convention.

Joseph Pulitzer addressed a German Democratic meeting in Hoboken last night, and by his aspersions against Carl Schurz aroused the indignation of a large portion of his audience. The speech had the effect of driving many Democrats and Independents into the Republican ranks.

The clerks employed by Mr. Davenport were busily engaged all day yesterday in making transcripts of the naturalization records of the Superior Court for the present year. Mr. Davenport also furnished Mr. Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, with the proper blank books in which the entries are to be made, and Mr. Jarvis detailed two of his clerks to make the necessary transcripts.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Republican Benevolent Association of the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts was held at No. 390 Eighth avenue, last evening, the President, Mr. Ralph Scherick, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted, endorsing the City and County ticket and the nomination of Charles A. Peabody for member of Assembly. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Edward Pertrell and Mr. Charles Quigley.

James R. Angel is the Republican nominee for Assembly for the First District of Westchester. Mr. Angel is a well-known lawyer, a man of the highest integrity and first-rate ability, has been doing splendid service on the stump, and is President of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association. His opponents are "Tony" Hartman and Ambrose H. Purdy. Mr. Angel's character, training, and popularity, should secure his election beyond peradventure.

To-morrow evening a grand Republican rally will take place at Yonkers. There will be a torchlight parade of the Boys in Blue of the city, and delegations from similar organizations in adjoining towns will also take part in the procession. A meeting will be held in Washburn Hall, which will be addressed by Hon. William Allen Butler, Hon. James R. Angel, and Gen. James W. Husted. Active preparations are in progress, and it is expected that the demonstration will be one of the largest which has taken place in Westchester County since the opening of the campaign.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Fourth District Republican Assembly Convention met last evening and nominated Augustus Schaffel for member from that District. Mr. Schaffel has voted the Republican ticket since 1856, and is esteemed for his past services rendered to the party. He has been a resident of the district for sixteen years.

The Republican Convention of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., made the following nominations last evening: Mayor, Robert W. Townley; Freeholders, John S. Wolf, Dr. J. S. Crane, S. B. Ryder, and F. T. Winans.

The Third District Republican Assembly Convention nominated John C. Brogan for member of Assembly last evening.

Mr. Samuel Eagel was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republican Convention of the Eighth District, last evening.

The Republicans of the Seventh New-Jersey Assembly District, Hudson County, have nominated Abram Barnett for member of Assembly.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District, met at No. 205 Grand street, last evening, and nominated Morris Friedsam. Mr. Friedsam is a school trustee of the Fourth Ward, and a real estate broker by occupation.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland was renominated Alderman by the Seventh Aldermanic District Republican Convention last evening.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Eighteenth District met last evening, and nominated Christopher Pullman for member of Assembly.

Luther T. Hand has been renominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Elizabeth, N. J.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The final mass-meeting of the colored citizens' Hayes and Wheeler Club, of Brooklyn, E. D., will be held this evening, at their head-quarters, on Fourth street.

Assemblyman Lyons, the Ring candidate in the Seventh Assembly District, against W. H. King, the Republican nominee, was a willing tool of the Brooklyn corruptionists in Albany last year. Lyons should be buried out of sight on election day.

The candidacy of Ripley Ropes for the office of Controller, is adding new strength each day to the national and State tickets. His name is a tower of strength with the tax-payers of Brooklyn. Beyond casual mention at ward meetings, poor Mr. Burrell is never heard of.

Mr. James Ridgeway, the Republican and Independent Democratic nominee for Justice in the Second District, is one of the most popular young lawyers in the city. Mr. Ridgeway's opponent on the Ring ticket is Wilson G. Bloome. On the night of his nomination Bloome was too full for utterance.

Ordinarily the Fifteenth Ward goes Republican, but an objectionable candidate would give it to the Democrats. Fortunately, Mr. John Davies, the present Republican nominee for Alderman, is not only a popular man in his party but is well known all over the ward, and respected by all its citizens. Mr. Davies will be elected by a good majority.

In the First Ward the Democrats have nominated Mr. Anderson to run against Alderman Burnett, who has been renominated by the Republicans. Anderson has been beaten several times when he ran for office, but he is an energetic man, and the Republicans of the ward should work hard to prevent even the slight possibility there is of his being elected.

The "Boss' man Barre" has got out thousands of Republican tickets with his name for Register on them. No Republican in Brooklyn worthy of the name will vote to increase McLaughlin's private income and power over the people by supporting his man Barre. The gallant Corp. Tanner, who lost both his legs fighting for the Union, will be the next Register of Brooklyn, despite the Boss and his man Barre, with all their Ring devices.

In a speech made last Fall "Boss" McLaughlin boasted that he had hired 300 rowdies at $2 each to break up a Republican meeting. The "Boss'" followers are pursuing the same course this year. A gang of rowdies broke up a Republican meeting which was being addressed by Mr. James McDermott in the Ninth Ward on Tuesday evening. The same evening a gang of rowdies attacked a torchlight procession of colored men with stones and brickbats.

The Ring nominee for County Clerk is circulating a printed document with signatures, designed to injure his opponent politically. It sets forth that when Mr. Berri was a member of Assembly he fought and defeated a bill permitting the sale of liquor on Sunday. Mr. Berri advocates temperance in all things, but it so happens that during his two terms in the Assembly no such bill as the one referred to was introduced. The circulation of the anonymous attack on the Republican and Independent Democratic nominee for County Clerk is a fair specimen of the underhand, infamous and cowardly methods of the Ring.

The Democratic Legislature of 1875 passed a bill, which Gov. Tilden signed, at the solicitation of the Brooklyn Ring, authorizing the Board of Aldermen to appropriate $500,000 for the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir—a work for which, although it is yet incomplete, Kingsley & Keeney, the Ring contractors, have made the people pay nearly a million and a half of dollars. Republicans, and particularly the Republicans of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth Wards, should remember that if the Ring Democrats secure a sufficient majority in the Board of Aldermen, that half million of dollars, which the Republican Board refused to appropriate, will surely find its way into the pockets of the public plunderers.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND PARADE.

The committee of bankers and business men appointed Tuesday evening to co-operate with the officers of the Boys in Blue in making arrangements for the torchlight parade of to-morrow night, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. A subcommittee of six, consisting of Gen. Graham, Hon. B. F. Mainerre, J. T. Hale, H. S. Billings, H. B. Wells, and Capt. Shumway, was selected to wait upon Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, to request him to act as Marshal of the procession. Col. Clark will be waited upon this morning, and if he consents to act as Marshal he will probably issue his orders for the parade this evening. In case he declines to act, the committee has power to extend an invitation to some other gentleman to act in his stead. The parade will in all probability be a grand success. The Boys in Blue will attend in full force from this City, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Invitations have been extended the Boys in Blue in other places, and without doubt the invitations will be quite generally accepted. The bankers and business men will turn out at least a thousand strong, and probably more. Their numbers will depend largely upon the personal efforts of those who have already interested themselves in the matter, in soliciting the presence of their acquaintances. It is earnestly hoped by the committee that every man who desires the success of the Republican ticket next Tuesday will waive any objections he may entertain against joining in a public demonstration. To those who have any hesitancy on account of their dislike of carrying torches, the committee authorize it to be stated that only such persons as desire to carry torches need do so. Calcium lights will be provided for that portion of the procession that may not be lighted by torches. The remaining details of the arrangements will be made to-morrow evening.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Republicans of Jersey City held their last great rally of the campaign in the Catholic Institute last night. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity, while the platform was crowded with many of the leading citizens of Jersey City. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. John L. ?R. Jenne presided, and at his side, conspicuous on the platform, sat Mayor Seidler. Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, was the principal speaker. He was received by the audience with a warmth of welcome seldom extended to political orators. He went over the currency question, showing how the inflation demanded by the Democracy would practically amount to repudiation. When the public exigency, during the existence of the rebellion demanded the issue of $150,000,000 of greenbacks the Democracy set up a howl that the issue was unconstitutional. To-day they are crying, with questionable consistency, for more greenbacks. He also made reference to the fact that immediately upon gaining power in the House, the rebel element from the South gained control of the party machinery. Seventy Southern Generals demanded Kerr for the Speaker. One hundred and ten Northern Democrats demanded Randall. The 110 deferred to the 70 and Kerr was chosen. He told some funny experiences connected with the investigations in the House into the Republican officials. Of these investigations he said eighty-four had been originated and but five had been heard of. The rest of course being failures. He held the attention of his audience for two hours, and elicited frequent bursts of laughter and applause.

GOING OVER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

The Tyrrell Association, a Democratic club composed of about one hundred men, met last evening at the Seventh Ward Republican Head-quarters, No. 184 East Broadway, and indorsed the Republican tickets, both national and State. Mr. McGauran presided, and introduced Mr. Tyrrell, who, in a stirring speech, stated why the club had gone over to the Republicans. Mr. George Law also made an effective speech, which was enthusiastically received. The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Republican nominees.

A MASS-MEETING IN WALL STREET.

Preparations are being made for a grand Republican mass-meeting to be held in Wall street, on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of the Republican Reform Club. Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, has announced his intention of attending and delivering an address on the issues of the campaign.

AN ATTORNEY'S LIEN FOR COSTS.

A decision was rendered by Chief Justice Curtis, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the case of Richard D. Crotty against Duncan E. Mackenzie. It appears that the plaintiff recovered judgment against the defendant for about $260, of which $160 was due as costs and counsel fees. The plaintiff, after recovering judgment, and without consulting his attorney, settled with the defendant. The attorney, hearing of this, issued execution on the judgment. He did this, as he claims, in order to secure the payment of the fees and costs to him. The defendant, not relishing this proceeding on the part of his opponent's lawyer, made a motion to set aside the execution. Chief Justice Curtis grants the motion, and holds, in his opinion, that an attorney has no lien on a judgment for costs as against the opposite side unless he has given the latter notice of his lien.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Finn, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. 68 Oliver street, fell overboard at Pier No. 7 East River, yesterday. He was rescued and cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital.

James McDonald, the bell boy at the Grand Central Hotel who was injured by falling from an elevator on Tuesday evening, died a few hours after being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Special exercises will be held at 1 P. M. to-morrow at the Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park street. It is expected to be an interesting occasion, and the mission will be open to the public.

Michael Agle, aged nine years, of No. 12 Washington street, was severely bitten by a dog while at Pier No. 2 East River, yesterday. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, and the dog was killed.

The bark Jasper sailed from this port yesterday for Liberia, having among her passengers Bishop Gilbert Haven, Revs. J. T. Gracey and D. A. Day and wife, Hon. Mr. Fuller, of Liberia, and about forty freedmen.

The amount of taxes on real and personal estate received yesterday was $1,037,520. One per cent. penalty will be added to all unpaid taxes after Dec. 1, and twelve per cent. after Jan. 1, 1877. During the present month no penalty will be added to unpaid taxes.

On and after Nov. 1 the Boston steamers via Stoughton will leave from the foot of Jay street, North River, at 4:30 P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore, and the Providence Line, from the foot of Park place, will leave at 4 P. M., instead of 4:30, as in the past.

William Foley, one of the Irish-Australian exiles, died yesterday at O'Donovan Rossa's Hotel. The deceased served ten years in prison in Australia, and was largely instrumental in the recent release of the other Australian prisoners. The cause of death was consumption contracted during imprisonment.

H. B. Stephenson, who was suspected of having sometime ago robbed Mrs. J. F. Garrett, of No. 222 East Sixty-first street, of jewelry valued at $500, was arrested several days ago in Boston, and on being brought to this City he gave information which led to the recovery of the property, which had been pawned.

Early yesterday morning an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct discovered water running in the store of James McCutcheon & Co., at No. 645 Broadway. Obtaining assistance, the policeman entered the store and found that the water was flowing from a leak in the Croton pipe. Before the flow could be stopped, damage to the amount of $200 was done.

Louis Wolfert, alias "French Louis," a noted character, was seen by Detective Elder, of the Central Office, in Wall street yesterday, and was arrested. On searching him, two samples of fine black silk were found concealed in his hat. It is supposed that the pieces of silk are samples of stolen property. The prisoner was taken before Justice Kasmire at the Washington Place Police Court, and remanded to give the officer an opportunity to make inquiries in relation to his character.

Capt. Ashbury, of the brig Nellie Ware, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on Oct. 22, in latitude 28° 42', longitude 77° 33', he saw a dismasted vessel, which proved to be the schooner Kate P. Lunt, Capt. Lopey, of Tremont, from Brunswick, Ga., for St. Iago, with a cargo of pine wood. She had lost her deck load and was water-logged. One of the Captain's children was drowned in the cabin, and another was washed overboard. The survivors were brought on the Nellie Ware to New-York.

BROOKLYN.

Walter Kearney, aged 22 years, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $74 in greenbacks from the confectionary store of Pauline Leider, No. 30 Atlantic avenue.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors has resolved to pay the bill of Mr. Mumford, the architect of the Hospital for Incurables, at Flatbush, amounting to $794 5?.

Casper Vangaswinkle was yesterday sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary, by Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, for an assault, with intent to kill, upon his landlord.

Patrick Teenan, who was convicted, in the Court of Sessions, of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for having caused the death of his wife by pulling her from her bed and throwing her upon the floor, was yesterday sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The first rope for the temporary foot-bridge of the East River bridge was received yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Tower dock. This rope is two and five-eighths inches in diameter and weighs 46,000 pounds. The work of stretching this rope between the towers will probably be begun to-day.

James Wells, aged thirty-five years, of No. 20 Stanton street, New-York, and Peter Martin, of No. 271 Stanton street, were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by Sergeant Brennan and Officer Quinn, of the Fifth Precinct, while attempting to break into the dry-goods store of Charles Seward, No. 236 Broadway, E. D. The officers had been watching the men for some time, until they finally heard the sound of breaking glass, and saw the burglars walk to the corner to see if they were being watched, whereupon the officers pursued and arrested them.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. John S. Glendenning, having been deposed from the ministry by the Illinois Presbytery, has commenced the study of law in Jersey City.

Burglars attempted to rob the house of Benjamin G. Clarke on Grand street, Jersey City, Tuesday night. The burglar-alarm aroused Mrs. Clarke, whose call for an officer frightened the men away.

Gen. George B. McClellan is defending a suit in the Hudson County Circuit Court brought by Richard English. The plaintiff, who is a builder, erected a home for the General in South Orange, and the dispute is about an additional claim for services.

The real and personal property of Paul Heilbrant, the absconding Union Hill broker, was seized by Sheriff Laverty on Tuesday, at the suit of Henry Deigan, of Guttenberg, who is one of the heaviest creditors. Henry Eckert, an employe of the North Hudson County Railway stables, loses $1,100, the savings of many years of hard labor.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Police Board last evening, Commissioner Brigham, President of the board, notified the members that he had placed his resignation in the hands of Gov. Bedle, and made his farewell address. Mr. Brigham resigns to escape the Republican nomination for the Assembly in the Fifth District. It is understood that N. R. Fowler, ex-Chief of Police, will be appointed in his place.

The Synod of New Jersey has just expressed the judgment that the relations of Rev. Alexander McKelvey with the Westfield Church ought to cease entirely. Last night the friends of the late Pastor met in the church and passed resolutions, and expressed themselves freely, in a friendly way, concerning Mr. McKelvey, but very much the reverse concerning the Synod and General Assembly. Mr. McKelvey has preached elsewhere as a candidate, but still remains in Westfield. The troubles in the church have existed several years.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. C. A. Lindsley, of Yale College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Sheriff C. A. Leblanc, of Montreal, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the New-York Hotel.

Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M. P., of England, is at the Brevoort House.

G. E. Hubbard, United States Consular Agent at Mayaguez, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, and Hon. Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

Mme. Annette Essipoff, the Russian pianist, and B. Timiriaseff, of the Russian Centennial Commission, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, and Judge Arthur MacArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Charles de Bielsky, Ivan Yankooliv, and Alexander Ozoubischin, of the Russian Centennial Commission, and Count d'Oultremont, of Belgium, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

David Chadwick, M. P., of England; H. C. Johnson, United States Commissioner of Customs; J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, and J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF SENOR DE MIER.

With regard to the imprisonment of Mr. Juan C. De Mier in Ludlow Street Jail, *Las Novidades*, the Spanish newspaper, in its issue yesterday, published the following:

"Mr. Mier was for some years engaged in business transactions with Obregon & Co., of Bogota, New-Grenada, and a current account existed between them. Some months ago Obregon & Co. ordered Mier to buy silver and send it to Bogota; but, as the order was not plainly given, Mr. Mier replied asking if it should be in bars or coin. Mr. Mier received no answer for a long time. Meanwhile Obregon & Co., seeing that a revolution was about taking place in the United States of Colombia, drew $12,000 on Mr. Mier, being the balance in their favor, per account current remaining in his hands. The drafts were presented for acceptance, but meanwhile Mier had become bankrupt, and Obregon & Co. became creditors of Mier's estate. Their claim was put into the hands of Señor Miguel Camacho Roldan. This gentleman put the matter in the hands of his lawyers, who caused Mier's incarceration. When Mr. Camacho Roldan heard that Mier had been put in jail he tried to cause the suit to be withdrawn, but the lawyers told him that he could not now interfere in the matter. Mier's counsel, Messrs. Coudert, state that exorbitant bail is demanded of Mier."

ADVENTURES OF NEWSPAPER "COPY."

About a month ago a package having the appearance of an ordinary folded newspaper arrived at this office from London, England, bearing a half-penny stamp, and the address, "Mr. Finch, Compositors' Department, *Af. Times*, M. S." As no one answering to that name applied for mail matter, the package remained on the foreman's desk until yesterday, when it was opened for the purpose of obtaining a clue to its origin. It was found to be the entire "copy" of an edition of the *African Times*, published at No. 121 Fleet street, London, and had evidently been sent from the editorial department of that journal to the composing-room, in some other street, through the mail. A close examination of the wrapper showed that the mark "M. S." had been mistaken for "U. S.," and hence the package was sent on board a New-York steamer, and in due time arrived at this office. The matter intended for "making up" the *African Times*, is a curiosity to those used to witnessing the enormous quantity of manuscript used in preparing the daily editions of the Metropolitan newspapers. The "market reports" covers a half sheet of ordinary note paper. The *Standard* receives a furious onslaught, in twenty lines, for publishing news "eight month's old" announcing the signing of peace articles between the Liberian Government and the Cape Palmas District. Then comes about two columns of "exchange" matter clipped from the London daily journals, and finally a sound editorial on "the old abomination, the desolating curse—slavery—in the British possessions on the western coast of Africa." Two "letters to the editor," complete the "copy" intended for publication in one edition of the *African Times*, whose readers have doubtless been deprived of their weekly literature, while the scene between the editorial department and the foreman of the composing-room upon the non-appearance of "copy" can readily be conjectured.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, requests that all Inspectors of Election or Poll Clerks, who may be taken sick, or from any other cause be prevented from performing their duties on election day, give immediate notice of such sickness or inability to perform duty, at the nearest Station-house, so that their places may be filled at once, and no delay occur on election day.

A PLAIN-SPOKEN SOUTHERN TILDENITE.

The Tuscumbia (Ala.) *Times* says: "It is a matter of surprise to see Southern politicians and Democrats of the North asserting that if Tilden and Hendricks are elected, the just claims due the Southern people will not be paid. We are disgusted with such moral cowardice as will lead those who should be friends of the South to thus show the white feather before the 'bloody shirt' banner of those who would rob the people of the South of their just and legal claims. We have always believed, insisted, that claims for private property taken from our people during the war and used by the Federal Army, or sold and the proceeds carried into the United States Treasury, should be paid; and we are satisfied that when prejudice and bitterness cease to control our rulers and legislators, every one of these claims will be paid. While a member of Congress, we voted to allow the claims of loyal citizens of the South for every cent of the value of property taken from them by the Federal army. We also voted to pay for school-houses, churches, and buildings belonging to charitable associations which were wantonly destroyed by the Federal Army. In thus voting we thought we were advocating what was just, fair, and in strict accord with established principle, believing that private property can not, in any case, be taken and used by the public or by the Government without being paid for; and we shall continue to insist that not only should the claims of loyal citizens against the Government for private property taken or destroyed during the war by the Federal Army be paid, but that in every case where private property was taken and used by or for the benefit of the Government, it should be paid for. It is high time that our people should insist upon simple justice being done them, at least by those they send to Congress to attend to their interests, and that no backing down from a determination to assert and insist upon our legal or equitable rights should be permitted. Let the candidates for Congress be interrogated as to their intentions as to such claims, and if either one is not in favor of demanding and working for our rights, let us vote for those who will."

GRAIN TRADE OF BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Oct. 31 says: "The total receipts of grain at Buffalo in October were 7,234,167 bushels. In the corresponding month last year there were 8,065,990 bushels, and 7,933,430 bushels in the year previous. With the exception of 1872 and 1873, when the eastward movement of grain was unusually large, the receipts in the month just closed compare favorably with those of previous years. The imports at Buffalo for the navigation season up to Nov. 1, aggregate 38,628,153 bushels; in 1875 there were 43,929,857 bushels. This shows a total decline of only 5,301,000 bushels in the grain receipts, which is not as great a loss as might have been anticipated from the terrible competition that the lake route has had to contend against all the season. The shipments to the East by canal show a somewhat greater falling-off than the movement by lake, as the canal has to meet the increased competition of the New-York Central and the Erie Railways at this port. The extent of this competition may be seen from the fact that these roads have taken out of this city since Jan. 1 over 11,000,000 bushels of grain that were received by water. The total shipments by canal for this season reach 24,478,030 bushels; in the corresponding period in 1875 they were 30,193,870 bushels."

FIVE CHILDREN LOST WITHIN A WEEK.

A Massachusetts paper says that a fatality almost unprecedented in the history of a single household occurred last week in the family of Peter Reeves, North Andover. One of his children died Monday of diphtheria; a second died Tuesday; Friday two others died, and, on Saturday, while the four who had previously died were lying unburied in the receiving tomb or at the house, the death of the fifth child occurred. The funeral service over the remains of all five of the children was held at the same time, and they were buried together at the cemetery. A sixth child, the only remaining one of the family, and the father and mother, are now ill with the disease. The cause is believed to be defective drainage.

SUSPENSIONS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY.

The Providence *Journal* of Wednesday says: "Four or five members of the Sophomore Class in the university have been suspended for misconduct, of which they will repent upon calm reflection and judicious advice from home. The class proposed to make common cause with the culprits, but the administration of the university wisely decided to treat such cases individually, as the circumstances shall demand. There is little doubt that wholesome discipline will be maintained, as the best interests of the institution demand."

A VERDICT OF MURDER
Should be found against those who allow their children to be burned or scalded to death, when Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will save them. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship Scythia, for Liverpool.—Brandon Abecasis, A. Algover, Arthur Alvim, J. Anderson, J. E. Anderson, W. S. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Ballantine, and child, Miss Julia Ballantine, Black Band, Miss Barnhart, W. E. Bartlett, William Bates, Miss Bayly, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Beach and child, Mr. Beaufay, George Bemis, Dr. Bennt, A. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Brinkmann, Capt. A. H. Brown, C. A. Brown, J. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, and two children, Miss Campbell, C. Minton Campbell, M. P., Miss Carey, Mr. Carrie, C. R. Carter, J. C. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Clapp, Miss Corcould, H. M. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moir Crane, R. L. Cumming, Mrs. Cutler, Miss Mary W. Dana, Capt. A. F. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day, Miss Eliza S. Day, Miss Susan D. Day, Miss S. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dods, J. P. Doyle, T. Duckham, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Dyson, D. G. Elliot, W. Endicott, J. R. De La Espriella, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans, Miss Evans, Mr. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fitzgerald, W. J. Foskett, Mr. and Mrs. S. French, C. A. Galloney, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Galloway, Miss Galloway, Mrs. H. Gelston, Mr. Goujon, Mrs. G. Griswold Gray, J. E. Gregory, Mrs. J. G. Gregory, George H. Haslun, Alfred P. Haven, Gardiner S. Hawes, R. G. Hazard, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Henley, Capt. Percy Hewitt, George G. Hobson and daughter, J. Holzinger, Thomas B. Homer, William Hooper, Thomas Hope, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. How and child, Mrs. Howard, Capt. T. G. Ilderton, Mrs. R. Irvin, Jr., John H. Iselin, Lieut. Von Issedorff, J. Jeffrey, Miss Jeffrey, Miss Jones, Miss S. Kendall, George King, R. W. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Koehler, C. Kuhn, W. Ramsay L'Amy, H. M. Langley, Mr. Leith, John Leng, Mr. and Mrs. G. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Miss Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de Machado and infant, B. Mansfield, John J. McGauran, Miss McMaster, R. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. George Meakin, M. Middlewood, Mrs. Mills, Richard Moir, Miss Moir, Mrs. Morgan, Edmund K. Muspratt, John Nairn, Peter Naylor, M. Nelson, David Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nicol, A. Openheim, S. Osborne, Baroness de Overbeck and two children, Alex. Ozoubishin, Charles S. Parnell, M. P., A. A. Paton, Mrs. Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Peak, J. Peet, Dr. Buckner, Mrs. Perkins, F. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Power, Miss C. Powers, Mrs. M. E. Reed, son, and daughter, William Thomas Rees, Mrs. F. Remington, Miss Remington, Emerson Rhodes, John G. Rollins, Alexander Rumsey, J. Ryder, Auguste Sallé, John C. Sampson, Mrs. Sands, Miss Sands, H. M. Sands, Frank A. Sartori, Victor A. Sartori, Mr. Schofield, Warner Sherwood, L. J. Simmons, Mrs. Sinclair and two daughters, Miss Ellen Smith, Warre Smith, Miss Stanier, Mr. Stebbert, Christopher Story, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strahlheim, Miss Strahlheim, W. S. Thompson and son, B. Thomson, Mrs. James Thomson, A. Tod, Dr. S. P. Tuckerman, Miss Tuckerman, Mrs. William Fuller Tufts, Master Tufts, Miss N. Twiss, Miss De Voe, John Waddell, Mrs. E. Walker and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Walrotlil?, R. H. Warwick, Joseph Whitaker, J. H. White, Danie, Wilink, Ernest Withington, Mr. Wyld, John Van Koolia.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Adae, Master Adae, Miss Althanse, Miss L. G. Bakewell, Dr. Berens, Miss Berens, E. Bradford, Major and Mrs. T. B. Brooks and three children, W. L. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bull, two Misses Bull, Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M. P., Miss Childers, B. S. Cohen, Mr. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunkin, Mr. Bex, H. S. Keams, Miss Duval, Mr. Fell, Charles Fitz, John Flannigan, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbin, R. Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Grigor, R. C. Gurney, Sidwell Harris, Miss Hartley, Miss A. Hartley, Miss Louise Herget, J. Hilton, L. Hordern, George Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Keats, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kemp and four children, Dr. E. Kimber, Dr. H. J. Linn, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lee, Mr. Maffitt, Miss Maffitt, Mrs. C. Mink, Mr. Natorp, F. E. Parker, W. T. Payne, Mrs. A. W. Payne, Miss Payne, Master Payne, Miss Peniston, Miss Phelan, R. F. Queal, Jean Schoffler, Miss Shaw, Mrs. H. Trott, F. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walkinshaw, Mr. Weber, F. R. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, H. Hunt, Mr. and Mr. Roberts, Mrs. L. Haas, Miss Broughton.

In steam-ship Labrador, from Havre.—Col and Mrs. D. Wise and child, Mr. Wertemberg, Bonifacio Lajarza, Mrs. Annette Elsiboff, Miss Williams, Mr. Ollive, Mr. Birck, Mrs. Birck, Mr. Recacoechea, Mr. Denis, Mr. and Mrs. De Lagrange, Mr. and Mrs. la Comtesse de Gibacoa and child, Mr. Navarro, Master Olozaga, Mr. Dessauer, Louis Regnaud, Mr. Chacon, Francois Montaloo, Miss Roserie, Mrs. Lemaurier, Mrs. Caroline Mayer, Mrs. Babette Cahn, Isaac Moog, Mrs. Jeannette Moog, Mr. Lapfle, Mrs. Lapfle, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, C. Bertrand, Julien Crevier, C. Veutier d'Hallerein, Jose Camacho, A. Monnier, Miss A. Monnier, A. Moog, H. Costerausti, Mr. Schoen, Mr. Degen, Mrs. Degen, Selim Effendi, Mr. Hirschsfeld, Miss Auele Boni, Miss Mauri Snichetti, Mr. Vivier, Mrs. Vivier, Fritz Jacob, Mrs. Josephine Burtet, Mr. Favier, Emanuel J. Buch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets.....4:56 | Moon rises..5:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...7:25 | Gov. Island....8:14 | Hell Gate..9:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Scythia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, Charles G. Francklyn; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; George W. Clyde, Ingraham, Morehead City, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Anuis?, Steen, Wilmington, Del.; Beverly, Wallace Philadelphia.

Barks Ferdinandel (Ger.,) Wachter, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac (Aust.,) Morena, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Grasner (Ger.), Christoffers, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Sionoe (Ital.), Funeo, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Lucie Radmann (Ger.), Meyer, Cork for orders, Dill & Radmann; Otto (Ger.) Dariner, Charleston, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Eliza Thompson, McConnell, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Alice (Br.), Montgomery, Truxillo via Turks' Island, Eggers & Heinlein; Regulator (Br.), Northcott, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.

Schrs. Wm. R. Barry, (Br.,) Douglass, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son, C. S. Van Gilder, Cherry, Georgetown, D. C., Pidgeon & Christopherson; Old Chad, Wylie, Cape Hayti, I. R. Staples; Grace, Alley, Boston, Chas. Twing; Nelly Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Addie M. Bird, Fales, Portsmouth, N. H.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 21, Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Ashland, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Algiers, Hawthorne, New-Orleans Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Oct. 14, via Flushing 17th, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre Oct. 21, via Plymouth 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Swift, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Oct. 26, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Jeanora, Johnson, Portland.

Ship Johanne, (Ger.) Bunje, Bremen 46 ds., with empty barrels to Barnstoff & Co.

Ship Tobique, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davies, Liverpool Sept. 28, in ballast to order.

Ship Martha, (Ger.,) Lewin, St. Michaels 45 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nanny, (Swed.,) Graff, Padang June 14, Port Elizabeth Aug. 11, with coffee to Benham & Boyesen. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 31, and crossed the equator Sept. 25, in lon. 23 35 W. July 24, 50 miles S. W. of the Cape of Good Hope, during a gale from the W., with cross seas, was boarded by a heavy sea, which carried away jibboom and foretopmast. July 25, put into Port Elizabeth for repairs. Oct. 21, lat. 30, lon. 71 30, was near the centre of a hurricane for 6 hours.

Bark Kate, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, Antwerp 49 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Tordenskjold, (Nor.,) Paulsen, Boulogne 49 ds., in ballast to Louis Tetens. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Octavia, (of Greenock,) Jones, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. B. Borland. Crossed the equator Oct. 2d, in lon. 38 W.

Bark Milton, (Norw.,) Kroeger, Antwerp 45 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Als, (Norw.,) Aslaksen, Gloucester 40 ds., with salt to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co. Oct. 8, lat. 47, lon. 48, spoke Norwegian bark Camilla, from Glasgow, for New-York.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Minatitlan 40 ds., with hides and cedar to J. O. Ward & Co. Oct. 19, off Jupiter Inlet Light, had a hurricane from E. N. E., which carried away some sails; kept casting lead constantly; at 2 A. M. the last sail was blown away and we drifted some hours; 20th had a terrible gale from S. W., moderating at 4 P. M., and clearing in W.; 21st made what sail we could; 22d, 7 A. M., lat. 28 42, lon. 77 33, saw a dismasted vessel which proved to be schr. Katie P. Lunt, of Tremont, Lopey, from Brunswick, Ga., for St. Jago, with a cargo of pine-wood; had lost deck load, and was water-logged; one of the Captain's children was drowned in the cabin; another one was washed overboard with Captain's wife; the child was lost, but the wife was saved, but was very seriously bruised. We rescued all on board and brought them to this port.

Brig Sabra, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Charlton, Glasson Dock Sept. 23, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig C. C. Robinson, Franklin, Salem.

Schr. Saltao, (of Machias,) Taylor, St. John, N.B., 10 ds., with lath to Jed, Frye & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Magnet, (of Machias,) Blackford, River Herbert, N.S., 12 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Alexander, (of Halifax,) Forbes, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes, to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Portland, with potatoes, to A. Bennett.

Schr. Nancy W. Smith, Tooker, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton, to W. P. Clyde & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co., in tow of steamship Gulf Stream.

Schr. Ruth Robinson, (of Portland, Conn.,) Rogers, Rio Janeiro 33 ds., with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 7 in lon. 36 30.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. William H. Jones, Falkenburg, Fernandina 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Harry White, Hopkins, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckil—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Walter Irving, Ryder, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ella Pressey, Thorndike, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. James Henry, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hampton, Fletcher, Triverton.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Chase, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ripple, Cartwright, New-Bedford, for Trenton.

Schr. Emma A. Cheesboro, Robinson, Westerly.

Schr. Jane E. Harris, Harris, Greenport.

Schr. William Young, Allen, Greenport.

Schr. Only Son, Wilson, Greenport.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Hallock, Boston.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. James H. Young, Barrett, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John E. Daley, Long, St. George, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Fall River.

Schr. John E. Hurst, Cook, Fall River.

Schr. Delta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Turner, Rockland, N. B., 11 ds., with building stone to Bartram Bros.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr Hyena, Smalley, St. George, Me., with granite to Loud & Murray.

Schr. Rising Sun, Jones, Kennebec River, with ice to Consumers' Ice Co.

Schr. Winner, Leighton, Kennebec River, with ice to Consumers Ice Co.

Schr. Mail, Wakefield, Gardiner, with lumber to William Creed.

Schr. S. B. Brown, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Julia Martha, Hoppe, Calais, with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Velma, Plunkett, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Robert Foster, Robinson, Millbridge, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Kalma, Colberth, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Koret, Dunham, Gardiner, with lumber to Hobby & Leeds.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Sullivan, with granite to F. F. Magin.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Allen, Hallowell, with granite for Albany.

Schr. Carrie W. Feathersby, Eastport, with fish to Crowell & Pattangall.

WIND—Sunset; light S. W.; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Scythia, for Liverpool; Atlas, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; Columbus, for Havana; Metropolis, for Richmond; George W. Clyde, for Morehead City; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C. Ship M. P. Grace, for San Francisco. Barks Confidence, for Melbourne; Jasper, for Monrovia. Brigs Nettie, for Leghorn; Belle, for Bahia. Schooner Nancy W. Smith, for Wilmington, N. C. Also sld. via Long Island Sound, bark Frigg, for Portland; schrs. Annie Currier, for St. John, N. B.; Yreka, for Augusta, Me.; Moti Haven, for Calais; Nautilus, for Bangor; Hastings, for New-Bedford; E. Leach and Damon, for Boston; J. Palmer, for Portland; Favorite, for Salem, and Wm. Rowan, for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Northern Chief, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Mullen, from Havre, which arr. Oct. 26 and anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders, came up to the City F. M. Nov. 1.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sld. 5th ult., Compta; 31st ult., Amalfi, Edward Hirdt, Liburna; 1st inst., Harriet S. McGilvery, Chas. Cox, Karsten Langaard, and Wesonah.

Arr. 30th ult., Ambrosia, Batavia, Capt. Quedens, E. D. Bigelow, Floke, Johannes Rod, Mathilde, Capt. Torfornsen; 31st ult., Martha, Olaf, Wellington, Mary Fink; 1st inst., Teresa, Capt. Kohl.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 1.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, from New York Oct. 24, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 P. M. to-day.

HEAD-QUARTERS
NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York, from its size, superior situation, and its advantages in the way of frequent communication with all parts of the country and civilized world, is HEAD-QUARTERS for almost everything produced in America. Manufacturers in every part of the United States have their depots and agencies here, and buyers can frequently save money by dealing with the right house.

The following houses are the most prominent in their respective lines, and do the largest business of any in this country—in short, are HEAD-QUARTERS:

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts.
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, COLGATE & CO., No. 55 John st.
FINE CABINET FURNITURE, Mediæval and Eastlake Designs a specialty. L. P. TUCKER, (late Edw. W. Baxter & Co.) 631 B'way.
FLAX THREADS FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING. BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 134 Church st.
BUTTONS, BRASS, AND PHOTO. MATERIALS, THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 419 and 421 Broome st.
ROPE, CORDAGE, AND OAKUM, WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall st.
METALS, TIN PLATES, &c., PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.
STARCH—DURYEA'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH, IMPROVED CORN STARCH, AND MAIZENA, Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park place, corner Church st.
IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, AND PEARL GOODS, F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.
AMERICAN CLOCKS, ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY, No. 19 Cliff st.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.—RETAIL. E. A. NEWELL, No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley place.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER. Illus. catalogues free. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.
GAS-FIXTURES AND BRONZES, ARCHER & PANCOAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 68, 70, 72 Wooster, 67 Greene st., above Broome st.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, OXFORD IRON COMPANY, Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Washington st.
VULCANIZED RUBBER, NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, J. H. CHEEVER, Treasurer. Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—BUTTER AND CHEESE. GEORGE S. HART & HOWELL, Nos. 33, 35, and 38 Pearl st., and 22 and 24 Bridge st.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. Agents for the English Linoleum, J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, 320 and 322 Broadway.
SALT AND FISH, ALSO STORAGE, J. P. & G. G. ROBINSON, No. 14 Coenties slip and No. 44 Front st.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
HERRING'S
CHAMPION SAFES.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE."
FIRE AT JORDAN, N. Y., OCT. 10, 1876.
Your Champion Safe, although subjected to intense heat, preserved all my books and papers.
NICHOLAS CRANER.
FIRE AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, OCT. 7, 1876.
Herring's Safes preserved the books and papers of:
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
A. CRAMER,
L. J. LATHAM,
L. S. GOSSMAN.
BUY ONLY A HERRING.
HIGHEST CENTENNIAL AWARDS.
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY.
SECOND-HAND SAFES AT ALL PRICES.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my choice for the concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES
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One Dollar and Twenty Cents
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IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
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Jewelers and Silversmiths,
22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
REMOVED FROM NOS. 502, 504 BROADWAY TO
No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection to their stock of
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FUR-LINED GARMENTS,
FUR TRIMMINGS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
No. 184 Fifth Avenue.
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THE HAZELTON PIANO CAN NOT BE EXCELLED.
Having received the highest award made by the jurors at the Centennial Exhibition for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. Prices reasonable and terms easy. HAZELTON BROS., Warerooms Nos. 34 and 36 University place.

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED
BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS,
Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. RECOMMENDED BY FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS.
D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7844. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

A STAMPEDE FROM TILDEN.

GREAT CHANGE TAKING PLACE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT—WHOLESALE DESERTIONS FROM TILDEN—A BRILLIANT OUTLOOK FOR THE REPUBLICANS—THE PROSPECT IN WASHINGTON, ESSEX, FULTON AND HAMILTON, WARREN, AND SARATOGA COUNTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITEHALL, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

That a great change has taken place in the current of public sentiment on the Presidential question in the country districts within the last four or five days, is apparent to the most casual observer. All admit it, for it is so palpable that none can deny it. The Republicans show it in the increased buoyancy of their spirits, and the Democrats, unable to conceal it even from themselves, no longer indulge in the brag and bluster that everywhere marked their conduct of the canvass last week and the week before. While a few days ago they were ready, or professed to be ready, to bet odds on carrying this State for Tilden, they now, for the most part, studiously avoid that method of deciding an election, and can rarely be induced to stake even dollars on the result. And they have the best of reasons for this abatement of their confidence. They behold the best men of their party dropping out of the ranks by scores every day. There have been more conversions from the Tilden and Hendricks to the Hayes and Wheeler party in the last five days than during the whole previous period of the campaign. In this part of the State it threatens to become a stampede. Almost every hour brings reports of new accessions to the Republican Party—or rather of desertions from the Tilden and Hendricks Rebel War Claims Party—for most of the men who are coming over claim to be as stanch Democrats as they ever were. A prominent Republican in Saratoga County told me yesterday that within two hours before I met him, three life-long Democrats, substantial farmers and men of character, had called on him to say that they had made up their minds to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and proffering their services in aid of the cause in any way he might suggest. The changes that are now taking place are not simply refusals to vote for Tilden, but open declarations in favor of Hayes. Personal dislike of Tilden, although it is almost universal among the better class of Democrats, has nothing to do with it. If he were ten times as popular as he is it would make no difference. It is the tendencies of the party he represents, the influences that are back of him, and the men who constitute the bulk of his followers, that cause the alarm. Recent events, and particularly the ill-judged correspondence between Tilden and Hewitt about the rebel war claims, with the stereotyped disclaimers that so quickly followed from the South, have probably done more to produce the change in public sentiment than anything else. The cunning device concocted by Tilden and Hewitt to allay suspicion only excited it. Instead of concealing the cloven foot it only exposed it. The defection among the prominent men of the party is rapidly demoralizing the rank and file. Even the Irishmen are getting disgusted with a candidate whom they have heard their leaders denounce as a "fraud" for the last two years, and were it not for the "barr'ls" that are expected to roll in for "Tilden and reform" on election-day, they too would join in the stampede.

Here in Washington County, where two weeks ago, the Republicans did not expect a majority for the electoral and State tickets of more than 1,600, they now give assurance of 2,500, and are not without hope of getting 3,000. The town of Whitehall, with its Democratic majority of three or four hundred, they expect to carry for Hayes and Wheeler, and will largely increase the Republican majorities in the surrounding towns. Martin I. Townsend, their candidate for Congress, will sweep the county by a majority equal to that for the electoral ticket, and all the Republican candidates for county officers will be elected as a matter of course. The Republicans were never better organized in this county than they are now, and at no time since 1860 have they felt the importance of bringing out their full vote. There is but one cause of discontent among them, and that is not likely to seriously affect the vote on the national or State tickets. The nomination of ex-Senator Baker for the Assembly in the Second District, comprising the northern portion of the county, was distasteful to a large portion of Republicans, who thought that Mr. Burleigh, who represented the district last year to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents, should have been renominated. So far as Mr. Burleigh is concerned, he does not want the office, and did not want it last year. He is a man of extensive business engagements, to whom the acceptance of office of any kind involves a sacrifice. But he has for twenty years been a conscientious and hard worker for the principles of the Republican Party, has spent his money freely for the cause—never asking, but always refusing office or other reward for his services—and it is manifest to any one who goes around this district that he is the first choice of a large majority of the Republicans for the Assembly. Mr. Baker, however, got the nomination, and it has not been deemed judicious to divide the party by nominating an independent candidate against him. The Democrats have taken advantage of the Republican disaffection and put their strongest candidate in the field against Mr. Baker. He is an ex-Supervisor of this town, named George Brett, is very popular with both parties, and many think he will be able to win the district for the Democrats. There are two factions of the Democracy here, however, and it is said that one faction, headed by the bogus canal reformer, Emerson E. Davis, and his bosom friends, "Barnett and Nash," whom Tilden denounced in his Message as thieving canal contractors, is working for Baker. It is no particular credit to Baker to be the recipient of their aid, but he hopes to be able, through them, to offset the disaffected Republican votes that will be cast against him. So long as there is no trading of votes calculated to injure the Republican State or national tickets, the quarrel is of no special interest to Republicans outside of the district, and both sides give the assurance that the vote for Hayes and Wheeler or for Morgan and Rogers will not suffer from it. It is certain that Mr. Burleigh is working just as hard for Republican success as though he were a candidate for a much higher office than Assemblyman, and if Mr. Baker is doing his best, as he claims to be, the result cannot be very damaging to the Electoral or State ticket. In the First Assembly District of this county the Republicans have renominated Hon. Townsend J. Potter, their excellent representative of last year, whose election by a large majority is conceded.

ESSEX COUNTY.

The Republican prospects in this county have brightened rapidly within the last week, as they have in all the other rural counties. The people are aroused and in earnest, and a full vote of the party will be out on election day. The best judges are confident of an increased Republican majority even over the last Presidential election, and a very large increase over any year since that time. They now estimate their majority as high as 1,600. Last year it was only 800. Mr. B. D. Clapp, their candidate for the Assembly, will be elected without difficulty, and they will give their full quota of votes for Andrew Williams, the candidate for Congress from the Clinton, Warren, and Essex District, whose election is equally certain.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Republicans of Warren County estimate an increase of their majority over last year of not less than 600. The majority in the whole county was then a trifle less than 400. The increase will be mainly from the stay-at-home Republicans, who, since 1872, have rarely taken the trouble to go to the polls. The majority for Grant in the last Presidential election was nearly 1,100, and it will not vary much this year from that figure for Hayes and Wheeler. Glen's Falls, the largest town in the county will give a good majority for the Republican ticket, and all the other towns promise an increased Republican vote. There is more life and activity in the party than has been witnessed for many years, and everything inspires confidence in a favorable result next Tuesday. Robert Waddell, last year's member of the Assembly from this county, has been renominated by the Republicans, and will be reelected by an increased majority.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

The average Republican majority in these two counties is 500. That was the figure last year, and it did not differ much from it four years ago. It will not be less this year, and the Republicans expect to make a gain of 200 or more. Last year the Democrats elected the Assemblyman by a small plurality, the Prohibitionists having run a candidate who drew off many Republican votes. This year the Republicans have nominated George W. Fay, a candidate who is said to be acceptable to all, and there is little doubt of his election, which will be a Republican gain.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

The Republicans are apprehensive of losing their Assemblyman from the First District of this county, which, if it should so turn out, will be a gain of one for the Democrats. The candidate who for the last four years has so acceptably represented the First District, Hon. George West, declined to run again, and the Republicans have nominated in his place Mr. Jehiel W. Himes, who is not much known to the majority of the voters, and, being opposed by a popular Democrat, will have rather a hard race. There is also danger of losing the County Judge, owing to the Republicans having made a weak nomination. With these exceptions, neither of which is likely to seriously affect the State or electoral ticket, the outlook for the Republicans in Saratoga County is good. The majority for Hayes and Wheeler will not fall below 1,500, and is very likely to exceed that figure. Last year the majority for Seward for Secretary of State was about 1,300. The Democratic vote in the county last year was almost exactly the same as in 1872, showing that there had been no increase of their strength since that time; whereas the Republican vote was 922 less last year than it was in 1872. A similar state of facts is shown in almost every county in the State outside of New-York, and, in estimating the Republican majorities next Tuesday, everything depends on the question whether the full Republican vote is to be brought out this year. The indications everywhere are that it will be, and if so, the Republican majorities of 1872, and of the previous Presidential elections may be safely relied on, unless it can be shown that there has been a change of political sentiment among the people, or a change in the character of the population.

There have been no changes, or next to none, in their county from the Republican to the Democratic Party, while the changes from Tilden to Hayes have been very numerous, particularly within the last week, to say nothing of the scores of Democrats to be found in this county who will not vote for Tilden under any circumstances, even if they do not vote for Hayes. There is quite a large floating vote in Saratoga and Ballston which cannot be counted on with any certainty by either party, but among the substantial citizens who have a local habitation, and whose opinions are known, nearly all the changes have been in favor of the Republican ticket. Changes are still taking place every day, and it would not be surprising if the majority for the Republican Electoral ticket in this county should be 2,000.

The Republicans will elect their candidate for the Assembly in the Second District, Hon. Isaac Noyes, Jr., who has been renominated. The leading men of the party are actively at work here; meetings are held nightly in all parts of the county, and everything promises an old-fashioned Republican victory.

THE CLOSING MEETING IN OGDENSBURG—HON. JOHN A. KASSON'S APPEAL TO THE LABORING CLASSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 2.—Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, addressed the closing Republican meeting of the campaign in Ogdensburg this evening. He addressed himself mainly to the laboring and business men of the community, in a powerful speech, and with great effect. About one hundred and twenty-five meetings have been held in St. Lawrence County, and the party is thoroughly aroused. Our working Republicans estimate their majority at 7,000, and hope to make it more.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY IN PLATTSBURG—FREE BALLOTS AND FREE SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Republicans of this place had another grand rally last night, though it rained heavily. The Court-house was filled to overflowing. Hon. L. Bradford Prince made a vigorous and eloquent speech. He predicted sure success under the banners of free ballot and free schools, thus creating much enthusiasm. Clinton County is thoroughly aroused.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS SERENADED IN SCHENECTADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 2.—Hon. William M. Evarts responded to a serenade tendered him by the Republicans this evening at Given's Hotel, in this city. He was received with immense enthusiasm, and held the vast assemblage spellbound for a half-hour.

MR. BLAINE'S TOUR FOR HAYES.

A ROUSING DEMONSTRATION AT POUGHKEEPSIE—MR. BLAINE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED—HE SPEAKS TO TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

Not since the early days of the war have the people of Poughkeepsie been so enthusiastic as to-day, the occasion being the reception of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. People commenced to arrive in town as early as last night, and at daybreak this morning all the roads leading to the city, and the steam-boats and cars, were crowded. At 9 A. M. our city presented a holiday appearance, and the sidewalks of Main street were thronged with human beings. At the head-quarters of the Republican Committee, men reported on horseback by the scores, and were assigned positions in the procession. Delegations arrived hourly from country towns in two and four horse wagons, carrying flags and banners, and reported in columns to the General Committee. At 10 A. M. the procession formed on Mill street, the right resting on Washington, Grand Marshal Gen. George Parker being in command. At the appointed time it moved through Washington street to Main, and then down Main to the Hudson River Railroad, where it formed in open order and awaited the arrival of the train which was to bring Speaker Blaine. In the meantime the Morgan Legion of Wappingers' Falls, the Hayes and Wheeler Artillery Club of Cold Spring, the Stanfordville Gun Squad, and the Poughkeepsie Hayes and Wheeler Gun Squad, dragged their guns to a high eminence close to the depot, and as soon as the whistle of the train was heard, battery after battery fired salutes. Shortly after 10 A. M. the St. Louis express, having Mr. Blaine on board, glided into the station. Mr. Blaine made his appearance from the rear of the train, and as soon as he was noticed the air was rent with cheers, and again the guns of the batteries belched forth fire and smoke. After breakfasting in the depot restaurant Mr. Blaine, in charge of the committee, passed out of the dining-room and through an immense crowd to a barouche, drawn by four horses. Hon. B. Platt Carpenter, Hon. H. G. Eastman, and Benson J. Lossing accompanied him, and the distinguished party were driven to the head of the line. The scene at this time was grand. Immense crowds of people surged to and fro along the sidewalks and in the streets and blocked the carriageways. A cavalcade of 400 horsemen lined the roadway in open order, and through them passed Mr. Blaine's barouche and thirty other carriages, containing many leading men of this city and the river counties, including Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr. The line of march was up Main street to Hamilton, through Hamilton street to Mansion square, around Mansion square to Clinton street, through Clinton street to Montgomery, and down Montgomery street to the Soldiers' Fountain, opposite the entrance to Eastman Park.

When the procession arrived at Fountain square, Montgomery street, Market street, and South avenue were packed with people. Eastman Park, close by, was magnificently decorated with bunting. An immense platform had been erected and was densely crowded, while around and about it fully ten thousand people stood packed like sardines in a box awaiting the formal opening of the monster mass-meeting. When order had been secured Mr. S. H. Le Roy, President of the Poughkeepsie Republican Club, appeared at the front of the platform and announced Hon. B. Platt Carpenter as President of the meeting. Mr. Carpenter came forward amid enthusiastic cheers, and made a brief but eloquent address full of earnest thought and patriotic utterances, and closed by introducing Hon. James G. Blaine. When Mr. Blaine appeared the gathering surged to and fro and the cheers and shouts were deafening, and mingled with them were salvos of artillery from batteries in Eastman Park. Mr. Blaine's speech was about one hour in length. He discussed every point at issue in the most forcible manner, clinching every argument as he went along. He particularly warned the loyal people of the North against the danger of allowing the South to adjudicate its own war claims, showing that if they got control of the Government through Samuel J. Tilden they would substantially control that matter. He paid a glowing tribute to the integrity and worth of Gen. John H. Ketcham, the candidate for Congress in this district. While Mr. Blaine was speaking the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Newburg, headed by Moscow's Band, and numbering 400 men, arrived upon the scene, having come up on the Daniel Drew. They, too, were received with tremendous cheers and salvos of artillery, and Mr. Blaine paid them a high compliment. Their ranks were filled with many of the best citizens of Newburg, and their rear was flanked by a club of colored men from Newburg, numbering forty. When Mr. Blaine concluded his speech the President of the meeting introduced Silas B. Dutcher, who spoke for an hour upon all the vital issues at stake, handling them without gloves, and eliciting at times the greatest applause. One or two other speeches were made, when the monstrous meeting adjourned. It was the largest political meeting that has been held here for years

THE SENATOR FROM MAINE IN TROY—A SPLENDID RECEPTION—MR. BLAINE UNABLE TO SPEAK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Nov. 2.—Mr. Blaine had a magnificent reception here to-night. No hall, in Troy, was large enough to hold those desirous of hearing him. Gilbert Bush & Co.'s immense store room on Green Island, on the other side of the Hudson, was selected. It is 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. Crowds gathered at 6 o'clock, and, though the meeting was announced for 8, the place was jammed at 7, from 15,000 to 20,000 people crowding into and outside the building. Ex-Mayor Gilbert presided. Mr. Blaine's voice failed him, and Chauncey M. Depew spoke eloquently for over an hour. Shouts for Mr. Blaine called him out again, and another ovation followed. His thirty-minutes' speech thrilled his auditors, and thousands tarried after the meeting to shake hands with him. The demonstration surpassed all expectations, people flocking in from all over the county. The Senator is the guest of Hon. John M. Francis.

AN IMMENSE MASS-MEETING AT GOSHEN—SPEECH BY EX-GOV. JEWELL, OF CONNECTICUT—ORANGE COUNTY REPUBLICANS ON THE ALERT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GOSHEN, Nov. 2.—A Republican mass-meeting of immense proportions was held here to-day. The meeting opened at 2 P. M., and was addressed by ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, and the veteran jurist Hon. D. F. Gedney, of this place. Representatives were present in large numbers from different parts of the county. The addresses were of the most sound and convincing character. Many leading Democrats were present, and listened, evidently, with profound interest. Gov. Jewell's intimate relations with the South during his administration in the postal service at Washington added much to the force and pertinancy of his well-chosen words. The applause was frequent and hearty. In the evening the display was very fine and encouraging in the extreme. Deputations of torch-bearers were present in large numbers from neighboring towns, in all about fifteen hundred strong, besides 200 mounted men. The village was beautifully illuminated with all sorts of pleasing and patriotic devices. At 8 o'clock an address was made from the music stand in the church park by Hon. Isaac I. Hayes. The audience was a perfect sea of heads, completely filling the entire square. This occasion has proved to us that the Republicans of Orange County are still as vigilant as in years past, and that with the consciousness and power of right they mean to vanquish the foes of American prosperity in their own county limits on Tuesday next, by a well-merited and time-honored Republican majority.

GEN. SICKLES AT IRVING HALL.

A LARGE MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS—ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES AND HON. CHARLES H. TREAT.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last evening at Irving Hall to hear addresses by Gen. Sickles and Hon. Charles H. Treat, of Maine, on the issues at present before the people. The meeting was held under the Presidency of Col. Frank E. Howe, and was largely attended. The galleries and private boxes were occupied by ladies, among whom were Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Dix, who were accompanied by their respective families. Now and then the sounds of the Tammany demonstration outside penetrated to the hall, and Gen. Sickles in allusion to the circumstance gained great applause by observing that they were under the fire of the enemy. The band of the Twenty-second Regiment furnished music, and some excellent Republican campaign songs were sung by a well-trained glee club. Col. Howe introduced Gen. Sickles in a few appropriate remarks.

Gen. Sickles, on presenting himself, was received with enthusiastic applause. He came there, he said, to speak to them as Americans, whether native or adopted, who loved their country and felt the deepest interest in its prosperity and the perpetuation of its institutions. They might be Republicans or Democrats, but there were times when partisanship should be hushed in the presence of other interests and issues. When the preservation of the Union was involved, when the public tranquillity was disturbed, when the public credit was menaced, when the public prosperity was jeopardized, when the dignity of the chief magistracy was in danger of being compromised, it became them to meet and take counsel together as Americans. But why, he asked, was the great uprising of the people which they had witnessed within a few days? Few of them had supposed it possible. Was it that the vigilant nation contemplated the possibility of restoring the power of the old Democratic leaders? They had evidence, at all events, that by force in the South, fraud in the North, and brag everywhere, there was danger that such a calamity might happen. It was for this reason that the solid men of New-York, the loyal men of the North, arose against the solid treason of the South. The time and the gravity of the occasion justified all this movement. They could well understand what the restoration of the Democratic power would imply. By their experience in this City of New York they could comprehend what would be the result if they were to send a graduate of Tammany Hall to the White House. They remembered the time when the imbecile Buchanan sent the message to Congress not to hold the States to their allegiance. That was the policy of Mr. Tilden to-day. Jefferson Davis had conducted the administration for ten States from 1861 to 1865, and properly speaking, he ought to be regarded as the last President of the Democratic Party. The constituencies, Congress, Cabinet, and all the belongings of that administration were Democratic, and all the survivors of it were to-day supporters of Mr. Tilden. If the people were content to place Mr. Tilden in the Presidential chair, they might as well place Jefferson Davis himself there. Identical in all views of the principle that controlled the Government—associated in all the policy of the Democratic Party—Tilden had been intrusted with the charge of the left wing of the army—the copperheads of the North. Tilden to-day was more responsible for the rebellion and its consequences than Davis himself, for the reason that Davis in the South would never have ventured upon secession, if Tilden and his associates in the North had not told him that the Democratic party in the North agreed that they had a right to secede, and would do nothing to prevent secession becoming an accomplished fact. He asked their permission to recall to their attention the record of Mr. Tilden and of the Democratic party. His first appearance in public life was at the Buffalo Convention in 1848, when it was declared that slavery should not extend into the territories, but should be confined to those in which it already existed. He did not, however, said the speaker, adhere long to that declaration, but, on the contrary, associated himself with those who held that slavery should make its way into the free territories. When Lincoln was brought forward by the Republican Party on the platform that free territories were to be respected, nowhere was found a more persevering foe than Tilden. The South went in that contest for the Presidency and failed, but one month after the election of Lincoln, the whole South was in arms, and they were broken up and destroyed as a nation, so far as it was in the power of conspirators to do it. He charged that long before the election there was an organized conspiracy in the South, with all the means at hand, and all the resources ready, to consummate the act of secession and of revolution. Otherwise, it was impossible to have the organized South in the one vast camp that fulminated a declaration of war against the Government. Well, the war was fought out for four years, and the Union conquered. The South professed to accept the situation; but how did they accept it? By declaring with the Democratic Party that the reconstruction acts of Congress were revolutionary, null, and void. As in 1860, they failed again in 1868, and again they professed to accept the situation.

Passing on to 1872 they saw that, despairing of effecting their purpose by organized revolution, the Democrats changed their tactics altogether. They nominated Mr. Greeley, and secured the co-operation of Mr. Sumner, hoping thereby to obtain the Republican vote, and especially the colored vote of the South. But they failed again, because no threats and no promises could separate the colored voters of the South from that party which had given them freedom and manhood. What he asked, did they see to-day? A new rebellion: eighteen thousand men in arms in South Carolina organized in companies and in regiments to march over the State during this canvass, to break up Republican meetings and to drive Republican voters from the polls. A Presidential election thus conducted was revolution, and the success of the candidate would be usurpation. Revolution in this form was infinitely worse than the rebellion of 1861. If the rebellion had then been successful, they of the North would at least have had a free Government by themselves; but if they could, by driving the Republicans from the polls, seize the reins of power, then the liberties of the country would be lost. He asked if the fourteenth amendment, so far as the suffrage of the colored man was concerned, was not annulled to-day by the force of arms? It remained to be seen whether the loyal people of the North would not restore it by bayonets sent to South Carolina, and by their ballots at the polls. But if these bayonets would not maintain tranquillity, if they failed to respect the voice of the North expressed through the ballot box, let the call come for as many more battalions to go down there the next week and begin the battle. [Great applause.] How idle it was to suppose, that the South, if it regained power, would hesitate for an instant to set aside the fourteenth amendment. Therefore, he counseled, let them keep the control in the hands of the loyal North where it would work no evil. [Applause.]

When Gen. Sickles had concluded his address, the Chairman, in a few words, paid a graceful compliment to the ladies present for their attendance, and reminded the audience of the services which the ladies of the Union had rendered during the war. He then introduced Hon. Charles H. Treat, of Maine, who, he said, had been a life-long Democrat, but who had left his party because he could no longer abide by its principles. Mr. Treat, in his address, argued that the great fruitage of the war should be preserved intact, and urged his hearers to labor assiduously to that end.

HOME WORK.

The Cuban Republican Club will meet at the rooms of the Lincoln Club to participate in the parade to-night.

The Boys in Blue of the Eighth Senatorial District will make a good appearance in the line of the Republican procession to-night.

The Boys in Blue of the Seventh Assembly District will turn out at least 1,000 men in the grand Republican parade to take place to-night.

Many Republicans who have not carried torches since the days of the "Wide Awakes," before the war of the rebellion, will turn out to-night.

The Morgan and Rogers Campaign Club of the First Ward met last evening at No. 64 Exchange place, and indorsed the Republican County ticket.

It is believed that the Republican torch-light procession to-night will eclipse the Tammany parade in appearance and discipline, if it does not in numbers.

A Republican demonstration will take place at Central Hall, Melrose, Westchester County, on Saturday evening. Speeches will be made by Gen. D. E. Sickles and others.

The German Republican Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club of the Ninth Assembly District, had an enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening, at their headquarters in Bedford street. The proceedings were opened by Gerhard Meyer, and speeches were made by Hons. W. H. Corsa, S. Yeuman, John Morris, and John De Vries.

The German Republican Campaign Club of the First Assembly District met at No. 321 Greenwich street last night. Speeches were delivered eulogizing the candidates nominated by the County Convention.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Ward had a rally at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, Westchester County, on Wednesday evening, when addresses were made by Hons. William Herring and James R. Angel. Several companies of Boys in Blue paraded on the same evening, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESS BY PROF. JOHN M. LANGSTON, OF WASHINGTON—WHAT A "SOLID SOUTH" MEANS.

Nearly two thousand colored ladies and gentlemen assembled in the large hall of Cooper Union last evening, the occasion of their gathering being the ratification of the Republican national, State, and local tickets by the colored citizens of New-York. The meeting was without doubt the largest as well as the most enthusiastic colored demonstration held in the City during the present campaign. It was organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Henry H. Garnet as Chairman. In responding to the compliment, Dr. Garnet delivered a brief address, in which he reviewed some of the prominent issues of the campaign. At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced to the audience, as the speaker of the evening, Prof. John M. Langston, who delivered an eloquent address, which was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

In 1861, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President, he said, the Democratic Party went out of power, because it had shown itself false to the Union and to liberty. And because it thus proved false to liberty—the liberty of the white man and the black man—the people arose in their intelligence and their might and consigned it to a political grave. When they banished it, they wrote upon its sides the words, "*Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*"—weighed in the balance and found wanting. The grave it was buried in was broad and deep, and because it was consigned to it for its treachery, the American people will be slow to resurrect it or return it to power. As American citizens, we love our Union, and to maintain it have pledged our lives, honor, and property; and next to this Union we love our liberty—liberty distinguished from mere license; liberty to the white man and the black, regulated and protected by the law. In both these, as I have said, the Democratic Party has been, and is, false. When South Carolina said she was insulted and wronged by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and proposed to bid farewell to the Union and secede, she was acting upon the opinion expressed by James Buchanan, that there was no law to compel a State to stay in the Union. They tell me that Tilden is a learned, astute, sincere, and great man, particularly great as a lawyer. Because he is such a lawyer I fear him more than any other man. His law is not the grand, old, and patriotic law of Jackson, but law that follows in the wake of that of Hayne, Calhoun, and Buchanan, and is, in effect, the same law that acknowledged the right of a State to secede. Now, if by some untoward circumstance this "great" lawyer should be elected, is inaugurated, and takes his seat in the White House, will his course not be to obey the mandates of the solid South? Where is the Democrat to whom you can trust the government of a South which proposes to do in the forum what it failed to do in the field? But not only has Mr. Tilden bad law but he is himself disloyal. You talk of his keeping back a few dollars of his tax. I can forgive him for that, but I cannot forgive any man, be he white or black, who, when his country and its Government were in danger, would refuse to give it assistance. Mr. Tilden in those dark days we so well remember gave his country neither assistance nor sympathy, nor anything that would help it to tide over the momentous crisis of its affairs. Such a man, I say, is not only not fit to be a citizen, but he is a traitor in his actions and in his heart. This same man now comes to us and asks us to give him those suffrages which will elevate him to the highest position in the land, in preference to that noble patriot, Rutherford B. Hayes. Is he not an admitted swindler and a proved perjurer? Here to-night, I tell him that those four millions of our citizens, among whom no traitor exists, will not vote for a man whose honor and integrity is questionable. The Solid South means a compact with combined States to elect Mr. Tilden to the office he is seeking, in consideration of his promise to obey their orders and crush out negro supremacy. What does the South propose to do if it shall succeed in fulfilling its part of the compact and elect Samuel J. Tilden? Let me read to you the words of Hon. John Fawitt, who speaks through his paper in the name and by the authority of "a solid South." "The grave question to be settled, at any cost, is, what is to be done to get rid of the negro as a voter." That's a very plain question, I suppose if they cannot make him vote, as they made him serve, by the lash, they will use other methods to nullify his influence. "Sooner or later, with more or less dispatch, he will be disfranchised and thrust out of politics." We had no right to get in, the Democrats think. "White men of all parties, and every grade of religious conviction, may as well come to the consideration of the question how to get the negro out with the least confusion and cost." O, they think there will be some confusion and some cost in such an attempt. The only question is, how to do it with the least of both? Well, I am of the opinion that they will find the cost greater than they supposed, for we are citizens of the United States, and the army, and the navy, and the Government will protect us and our lives, property and legal rights. When they get us out with this defence it *will* be with some confusion and cost. But I will read further: "He *must* go out, and there is no profit in standing long on the order of his going." That's Democratic reform. "The question of suffrages belongs to the States respectively, and when the reorganized Democracy of 1876 go into office, each State will be allowed to settle this and all other questions in its own way, and time, without any interference from the General Government." My friends, in view of that policy, if you still wish to stay in politics, to preserve your citizenship, and use your franchise, and be *men*, you will vote for Hayes and Wheeler. The speaker closed with a minute dissection of the Democratic watchword of "Reform."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

GREAT MEETING IN KEYPORT—ELOQUENT SPEECH BY GEN. CONWAY—THE IGNORANCE OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEYPORT, Nov. 2.—One of the greatest Republican meetings ever held here occurred this afternoon. Farmers, merchants, mechanics, clerks, laborers, women, and school-children, from all towns in this section, turned out to hear Gen. Thomas W. Conway, late Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana. For two hours he held the attention of his audience. He made a very eloquent plea on behalf of saving the South from herself—from her lawless, murderous, illiterate, and vicious elements. He cited all the murders, riots, burning of school-houses, and instances of assassination of Republicans, since 1868, of which he was witness, to prove that nothing could be so dangerous to national peace, nothing so detrimental to Southern interests, so damaging to public education, where forty-five per cent. of the population are unable to read or write, as the success of the Democrats in the pending struggle. His speech had unusual force and effect because of his personal knowledge of the facts stated, and was so eloquent, forcible, and witty as to succeed in the conversion of many hesitating Democrats.

AN ORANGE, N. J., DEMOCRAT SPEAKING FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Republicans of Orange, N. J., held a large ratification meeting at their head-quarters last evening. The main attraction of the evening was the address by Hon. George S. Ferry, who had been a lifelong Democrat, but who left the party when it became known that Gov. Tilden had been placed at the head of the Presidential ticket. Mr. Ferry has no respect for Mr. Tilden as a man, and believes him to be a designing politician only. He believes that the Governor's war record indicates that he will submit his will entirely to the dictation of the rebel element of the South. Mr. Ferry is prominently identified with the Methodist Church, and the treatment which the missionaries sent by that church among the negroes of the South received at the hands of the former masters has made him particularly averse to anything which may tend to restore the ascendancy of the Southern Democrats in the counsels of the nation. He explained his views last evening eloquently and forcibly. The meeting was largely attended by Democrats of the City with whom Mr. Ferry's opinions have much weight. Mr. Ferry was once elected Mayor of Orange on the Democratic ticket. When it became known that Mr. Teese would decline a renomination to Congress, Mr. Ferry, was much talked of as his successor, but when the convention which awarded the nomination met Mr. Ferry was actively supporting Hayes and Wheeler.

THE PARADE TO-NIGHT.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS TO BE IN LINE—INVITATION TO BUSINESS MEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE GOOD WORK—AIDS TO THE GRAND MARSHAL—GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING THE ROUTE OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The preparations for the grand Republican procession to take place this evening were completed last night. It will undoubtedly be the finest display of its character ever witnessed in this City. About five thousand Boys in Blue will be in line, while the district associations, and the business men unattached to political organizations, who feel that the success of the Republican Party is necessary for the welfare of the country, will swell the number of the processionists to about twenty-five thousand. The committee of bankers and merchants met again last night at the head-quarters of the Boys in Blue, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to complete the plans for the representation of business men in the procession. It was reported that many of the most prominent merchants of the City have signified their intention to take part in the parade. As Col. Emmens Clark was unable to accept the post of Marshal of the mercantile division, which had been proffered him, Gen. Charles K. Graham was appointed to the position. The following address was presented and adopted:

NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 2, 1876.

To the Merchants, Bankers, Professional Men, and Business Men of New-York generally:

You are invited, together with your employes, to join in the parade of citizens to-morrow, Friday. It is requested that all who join the procession shall be attired in dark clothes, and parade without banners or transparencies. This body of citizens will be led by Gilmore's full band, and will march in the rear of the torchlight procession of the Boys in Blue, and be followed by the regular Republican organizations of the several wards of the City. This parade of citizens is intended to show to the people of the country that the business men of this City are alive to the danger which threatens all the business interests of the country through the efforts of the Democratic Party, and to give expression to their determination to rebuke the efforts of those unscrupulous leaders who are seeking to obtain control of the Government, simply that they may plunder it. Let every citizen who feels that the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the Presidency would be a national calamity join in this parade. Already thousands have signified their intention to turn out on this occasion, and it is hoped that one and all will feel it their duty to do so. Citizens will form in marching order on Washington Parade Ground, the right resting on Fifth avenue, at 8 o'clock. Officers of organizations desiring to participate in the parade will report to Col. Clifford Thomson, Adjutant, at the Brevoort House, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Marshal.

CLIFFORD THOMSON, Adjutant.

The following named gentlemen were designated as aids to the Marshal:

Thomas L. James,	Gen. Thos. W. Hillhouse,
George M. Van Nort,	Thomas C. Acton,
A. B. Cornell,	Charles A. Peabody,
B. F. Manierre,	George Updyke,
Thomas E. Stewart,	George W. Blunt,
Gen. John Cochrane,	Gen. J. W. DePeyster.
Weeks W. Culver,	Gen. F. R. Cruger,
Gen. Alexander Shaler,	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson,
Gen. J. J. Bartlett,	Gen. J. H. Liebenau,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,	John I. Davenport,
Col. Hamlin Babcock,	James T. Hale,
Hon. Hugh J. Hastings,	Col. Emmons Clark,
Gen. George H. Sharpe,	Gen. C. A. Arthur,
Col. Drake DeKay,	Hon. G. E. Kasmire,
Major W. S. Dodge,	Hon. B. T. Morgan,
Col. George F. Hopper,	Sheridan Shook,
Col. F. E. Hone,	G. N. Hale,
Dwight A. Lawrence,	C. A. Seward,
Major J. M. Bundy,	Whitelaw Reid,
George Jones,	D. D. Conover,
A. M. Palmer,	H. R. Wells,
Abraham Disbecker,	L. P. Morton,
Gen. H. E. Tremaine,	Major G. W. Corney,
Isaac Henderson,	Ex-Gov. E. W. Salomon,
Hon. Thomas Murphy,	Robert B. Strahan,

George W. Betts.

These gentlemen are requested to assemble at the Brevoort House at 7:30 this evening.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Orders were issued last night by Gen. Joshua T. Owen, commanding the New-York Division of Boys in Blue, as follows:

1. The New-York Division of Boys in Blue will parade on Friday night, Nov. 3, 1876.

* * * * * * *

3. The column will be put in motion exactly at 9 P. M., and march over the following route:

From Fourteenth street up Fifth avenue to Fifty-second street; along Fifty-second street to Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Twenty-third street; along Twenty-third street to Fourth avenue; down Fourth avenue to Seventeenth street, and dismiss on the City Reviewing Plaza.

4. The various commands composing this division will march in the following order:

1. Gen. J. T. Owen, commanding division, staff and escort.
2. First Brigade, Gen. A. P. Ketchum.
3. Second Brigade, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall.
4. Visiting companies.
5. Unattached companies.

* * * * * * *

10. The column, en route, will give the following marching salutes: In passing the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in going up Fifth avenue, to Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. J. C. Robinson and staff.

In passing the north-east corner of Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, to Gov. E. D. Morgan.

In passing the Twenty-third street entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in going east along Twenty-third street, to Gen. D. E. Sickles, the Republican, national, and State Committees, and (if present) Senator J. G. Blaine.

THE HOLLANDERS OF NEW-JERSEY.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN HOLLANDERS IN PASSAIC—SEVERAL EXCELLENT SPEECHES MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 2.—According to announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Republican Hollanders gathered—over one hundred strong—in Speer's Hall to-day to listen to addresses on the issues of the hour. The President of the Holland Republican Club, Abraham Kramenburg, opened the meeting with a stirring review of the inflation ideas, income tax fraud, Tweed steal, and free trade aspects of the Democratic Party, declaring it the enemy of the honest working man. He started with the Democratic Party during Buchanan's Administration, its stealing the arms from the forts and money from the Treasury to send South; the hoisting of the stars and stripes on the *Guardian* Office, in Paterson, union down, upon the death of Mr. Lincoln; the falsity of their promises of protection to the manufacturing interests, and showed them unworthy of trust, whether in national or local offices. Mr. M. Everett, who spoke in English, then referred to Tilden's claim as reformer and said, "but for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Tilden would have let Tweed go on till he had stolen the whole State of New-York and had put Tilden and the Democratic Party in his pocket. Beware of fraudulent tickets and vote early," said he in conclusion. Mr. G. Rietmulder, of Passaic, and Mr. Pickard, of Illinois, followed with earnest counsel, the latter saying Illinois was sure for 21,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. The meeting closed with a song by all present, and three times three cheers for the Republican ticket. There are 4,000 Hollanders in Paterson, and 150 here, nearly all of them sure for Hayes and Wheeler.

PRELIMINARY VOTING.

Voting in the largest drug store in the United States resulted in 46 for Hayes and 24 for Tilden.

A vote on the New-York Central Railroad near Troy yesterday gave Hayes 58 and Tilden 37.

Yesterday afternoon a vote was taken in one of the Broadway banks on the issues of the campaign, and resulted as follows: Hayes, 45; Tilden, 15; Cooper, 5.

Votes of customers in a Ninth Ward drug store give the following result: Monday—Hayes, 29; Tilden, 28. Tuesday—Hayes, 33; Tilden, 19. Wednesday—Hayes, 39; Tilden, 23.

On the 6:25 train from Poughkeepsie on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday afternoon a vote was taken up by one of the passengers on the Presidential candidates, the result being that Gov. Hayes received 126 votes to 22 cast for Tilden.

A vote taken one day last week on the Erie Railway gave Hayes 52, Tilden 9; yesterday on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—Hayes, 103; Tilden, 30; and on the Albany day-boat 168 for Hayes and 56 for Tilden.

THE WALL STREET RALLY.

ADDRESS OF THE REFORM CLUB.

THE PEOPLE CALLED UPON TO ASSEMBLE AT THE SUB-TREASURY STEPS TO-MORROW AFTERNOON—THE DUTY OF VOTERS CLEARLY POINTED OUT—ADDRESSES TO BE DELIVERED BY HON. LOT M. MORRILL AND OTHERS.

The following address has been issued to the people of this City by the Republican Reform Club, which has in charge the arrangements for the great Republican mass-meeting, to come off in Wall street to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. At this meeting Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, and other eminent speakers, will make addresses on the issues of the canvass.

To the People of the City of New-York:

The Republican Reform Club of the City of New York invite their fellow-citizens to assemble at the Sub-Treasury steps in Wall street at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 4, to consider the political situation.

At the beginning of this Presidential campaign, relying upon the assurances of the Democratic National Convention of 1872 and of subsequent State conventions of that party, it was our hope that the question of national integrity was settled and sealed, that no political party ever would dare again to disturb it, and that the chief discussions of the canvass would relate to the resumption of specie payments and the reform of the civil service. In this hope we addressed the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, demanding that it should give assurance by its nominations:

1. That the sacred pledge of the honor of the United States to redeem and pay its legal tender promises on the 1st of January, 1879, shall be followed by all the legislation needful to fulfil it, and never shall be repealed or modified without the substitution of an earlier and better method of specie resumption.

2. That all the powers of appointment to office which are entrusted to the Executive by the Constitution and the laws shall be faithfully executed; that fixed methods shall be established for the selection of persons for appointment, which shall protect merit against mere influence and favoritism; that the Legislature never shall incroach upon the Executive in this department of authority, and executive and legislative powers shall not be confused by the delegation of the power of appointment by the President or any other executive officer to members of Congress in order to conciliate their support or promote their ambition; and

3. That the tenure of all the offices of the Federal Government whose faithful execution does not depend upon the political opinions of their holders shall be independent of those opinions, and honesty, capacity and fidelity shall become the conditions of obtaining and retaining every Federal office.

The Cincinnati Convention replied to this demand, and to others of a similar character, by proposing to the people Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for President and Vice President of the United States—candidates whose lives afford a more trustworthy pledge than the resolutions of any convention that they will spare no effort to resume specie payments at the earliest day, and to emancipate the civil service from purely political control. It is superfluous to add anything on these questions to their satisfactory letters of acceptance, but it is not inappropriate for us to state to our fellow-citizens that upon the presentment of our address to Gov. Hayes the day following his nomination, and several weeks before his letter was framed, he responded to the three propositions which we have repeated by declaring, "To these I say amen with all my heart." Of the perfect sincerity, spotless honor, and unimpeachable patriotism of these candidates it also is superfluous to speak, since they have withstood the fiery debates of a canvass unexampled for its personal impeachments.

We claim that public discussion has made manifest that the success of the Republican Party in this Presidential election will secure the resumption of specie payments on or before the 1st of January, 1879, and the active exercise of Executive power to conduct the civil service on the same principles which insure honesty, capacity and fidelity in private business; while the success of the Democratic Party, which is at discord within itself concerning a financial policy, and has no desire or intention to reform the civil service, will result in the confusion of business and in a new instance of those needless, cruel and disastrous revolutions in the subordinate offices of Government, of which that party made the original precedent, and which are a disgrace to civilization. But if these were the only, or even the chief danger of a restoration of the Democratic Party to national power, it would be fortunate for the country. We have seen with increasing alarm since the Presidential nominations, the development of influences in that party which threaten the national integrity less openly and immediately, but no less effectively, than it was threatened in the civil war. The course of the Democratic canvass shows that if Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks are elected President and Vice President of the United States, they will owe their places to the electoral votes of States which were recently in rebellion, conferred by majorities composed almost exclusively of the former rebels. It is without any lack of fraternal feeling toward those majorities, formerly our enemies but always our fellow-citizens, and now relieved from the penalties of rebellion by the magnanimity of the Republican Party, that we declare our unwillingness to intrust them with supreme control of the Federal Government—the Army, Navy, and Treasury—and our regret that they should seek it. A Federal Administration which owes its existence to such a source cannot avoid submission to the power which created it. Nor is there anything in the public record of either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hendricks which suggests a doubt that their submission would not be willing and complete.

When it is plain that more than a million voters who recently strove to dissolve the Union by fire and sword are now unanimous in striving to elect to its government candidates who, at their best sat with folded hands during the struggle, it is weakness and folly for patriots to be blind to the possibilities which will attend the success of the Democratic Party. In the presence of such a peril we adopt for our guidance the noble words of a generous and gallant commander of the Army of the Potomac. "*I have never,*" says Gen. Burnside, "*given my countenance or support in any way, either personal or political, to any man who faltered in the hour of danger, and I never will support any man who did not stand up to the mark all the time during the great struggle, and who did not say that the Government must be sustained at all hazards.*"

It is with reference to these considerations and this peril that we ask the loyal people of this City to meet at the time and place named. Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, and other speakers specially representing the interests and welfare of New-York, have accepted our invitation to address them on that occasion.

JAMES EMOTT, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Isaac Sherman,	John Jay,
Henry W. Bellows,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Joseph Seligman,	Joseph H. Choate,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	John Jacob Astor,
Alexander Hamilton,	George Cabot Ward,
A. A. Low,	William H. Guion,
E. L. Fancher,	Benjamin G. Arnold,
James C. Carter,	David Dows,
John E. Williams,	George S. Coe,
Frederick D. Tappen,	Dorman B. Eaton,
John E. Parsons,	John Sherwood,
Albert G. Browne, Jr.,	J. D. Vermilye,
John H. Sherwood,	George H. Forster,
George L. Schuyler,	Charles F. Chandler,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Christian E. Detmold,
James M. Halsted,	Edgar S. Van Winkle,
Stephen P. Nash,	Nathan Chandler,
W. W. Parkin,	William H. Fogg,
Solon Humphreys,	C. R. Agnew,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Francis B. Thurber,
Rutherford Stuyvesant,	J. H. Van Alen,
Le Grand B. Cannon,	L. P. Morton,
Benjamin B. Sherman,	A. S. Barnes.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John A. Weeks,	Francis A. Stout,
Henry L. Burnett,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Ellwood E. Thorne,	James F. Dwight,
John W. Ellis,	George W. Dillaway,
Emerson Opdycke,	William C. Church,
Cyrus Butler,	Charles Watrous,
F. C. Barlow,	J. H. Wilson,
Chester Griswold,	William R. Foster, Jr.,
Elliott F. Shepard,	James F. Ruggles.

Thomas L. Thornell, Treasurer.

Gouverneur Carr, Secretary.

If the day is stormy the meeting will be held the same evening, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall.

THE PEACE IN GEORGIA.

HOW IT IS MAINTAINED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

MEN WHO HAVE THEIR OWN WAY, AND ARE SATISFIED—THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN MINORITIES — FRAUDS IN THE LAST ELECTION—HOW THE STATE IS TO BE CARRIED FOR "TILDEN AND REFORM."

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1876.

Gen. Wade Hampton, the shot-gun leader of the South Carolina Democracy, in nearly every speech delivered during the present political campaign has argued that his party should be intrusted with power because all those Southern States which are under Democratic rule are at peace, and all those controlled by Republicans are disturbed and troubled by race conflicts and political riots. To use Gen. Hampton's own words, "Democracy in the South means peace." He might just as well have said, with Napoleon, "The Empire is peace," and yet it cannot be denied that his statement has a great deal of truth in it. At the same time, however, it must be admitted that his argument, confined to its logical limits, is identical with that upon which the acts of secession were based. It is true that Democratic rule in the Southern States means peace; but it is also true that the peace results from the fact that the Republicans, when defeated at the ballot-box, either fairly or by the practice of frauds which they were unable to prevent, submit quietly to such arbitration, and peacefully allow the victors or apparent victors to rule. The Democrats of the South, on the other hand, do not submit to the verdict of the ballot-box. They are not law-abiding citizens and when they cannot legally obtain power they seek it by terrorism and murder. Republican South Carolina is, or has been, almost in a state of war, while Democratic Georgia enjoys profound peace and quiet. The reason for this is, that the Democratic minority in the State first named will not allow the majority to rule, and seeks by violence and bloodshed to overcome that majority. On the other hand in Georgia, the Republicans, who appear to be in the minority, and are certainly defeated at the ballot-box, submit quietly and allow the Democratic majority to rule in peace.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC PEACE MEANS.

And just here it may be well to state what "Peace in Georgia" means. In the first place, it means that the negroes, the freedmen, who were guaranteed the right of suffrage by the result of the war, are just as far from the ballot-box as they were in the days of slavery. Politically they are slaves to-day, for they are not allowed to use the right of voting according to their own wishes and inclination. They must either vote the Democratic ticket or they must stay away from the polls. This is generally understood by the black men in all parts of Georgia. I have traveled all over the State, and have been unable to find a district where the negroes dared to vote the Republican ticket openly. In the remote country districts, and in Augusta and other places on the South Carolina line, they are kept away from the polls by violence; not by organized violence, it will be remembered, but by that sneaking midnight intimidation which the Southern chivalry knows so well how to practice upon unarmed and defenseless black men. In those places to which I refer, just before the last election the negroes were quietly but firmly assured that if they attempted to vote anything but the Democratic ticket, they would be whipped or killed. In several instances these threats were carried into execution by "some wild young men," whose crimes, as usual, were "deeply deplored by the respectable men of the party." In Augusta, a few days since, I saw a negro, a poor old man, just tottering into the grave, who had been beaten by some of these "young men." His back was cut and slashed in every direction. It looks to-day as if a red-hot gridiron had been repeatedly stamped upon it. I do not give his name, because he would be killed if it were known that he had shown the bloody scars which bear testimony to Democratic crime. To my question, "Why did they beat you?" his simple answer was:

"Wal, Sir, for bein' a 'Publican man, I 'specta."

"You had done nothing wrong?" I asked.

"No, Sir," he said, "noffin, but tell my two boys to vote de 'Publican ticket, and 'clarin' dat I'd never vote de Dimocrat ticket so long I have bref in my body."

This old man's case is only one in a score. There were dozens of black citizens of Richmond County, Georgia, beaten for their Republicanism. Of course, this system of violence and intimidation cannot be carried on in the cities and thickly-populated districts, and in them the Democrats carried the last election by bribery and fraud. In addition to an illegal use of the power given them under the partisan State Election law, they secured their majority by bribing black voters and by a wide-spread system of proscription and preference, similar to that which is now being so successfully practiced in South Carolina. I am assured upon the best authority that at least ten thousand votes were bought outright by the Democrats, and over ten thousand more secured by threats. There are thousands of negro mechanics, draymen, and others in Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus who did not vote at the last election, and who will not go near the polls on the 7th of November. They are all Republicans, and desire to exercise their rights, but they know that they would lose their employment five minutes after they voted the Republican ticket.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTION TRICKS.

Many of the tricks invented by the Democrats to keep the negroes from voting are exceedingly ingenious. One, practiced for the first time during the last election, and which will be again used next month, is to approach a colored man who comes to the polls to vote the Republican ticket and ask him all sorts of questions, legal and illegal, as to his age, his occupation, the place of his birth, as to his property, if he has any, if he has paid his taxes, if he is a resident of the district, &c. All the questions occupy time, of course, and crowds of colored people were delayed by them until after the polls were closed, and it was too late to deposit their ballots. Of course "the challengers," so called, were all white. They only challenged negroes, while men of their own color were allowed to vote freely and without question. The trick has proved to be exceedingly effective, particularly since the passage of the law abolishing voting precincts. By this thoroughly Democratic enactment, the negroes are obliged in many instances to travel from six to ten miles to get to the polls. For instance, in the County of Chatham, one of the largest in the State, and containing the City of Savannah, there is only one ballot-box. There are 35,000 people in the county, and more than six thousand voters. In the City of Atlanta, too, with a voting population of at least five thousand, there is only one polling-place, and at the last election it was entirely controlled by the Democrats. Not one in five colored men who desired to vote was allowed to do so. There is no doubt that all these tricks will be again practiced by the Democrats in the approaching election. They will carry the State for Tilden and reform, and cheat the Republicans out of at least two Congressmen. They will have their own way in everything, and of course, there will be "Peace in Georgia." H. C.

THE AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

A TWO DAYS' SESSION AT NEW HAVEN—PAPERS ON THE KOORDMANJEE, PHENICIAN AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

The American Oriental Society is the oldest of our learned societies, but its position has been somewhat changed by the rise of the American Philological Society, which has a more popular basis, and has withdrawn somewhat the classical strength from the Orientalists, as also the students of our American languages. Educators are drawn to the Philological Society, while the Oriental retains the Sanscrit, Shemitic and Chinese and Japanese students. The large body of our missionaries, who are scholars of languages little known, bring their valuable contributions to the Oriental Society. There were examples of this in the meeting of Wednesday and Thursday at New-Haven. Among those present were the missionaries Mr. Wheeler, of Harpoot, Eastern Turkey; Dr. Chamberlain, a very accomplished scholar in the aboriginal languages of India, and the representative of the Reformed Church in the translation of the Bible into Teloogoo, and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of Constantinople. The two former had interesting papers to present. After the opening of the meeting by its President, Prof. C. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, and the election of Mr. Addison Van Name as Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary read the correspondence of the past year. He stated that an excellent manuscript of the *Atharva Veda* had been discovered in Cashmere, written on birch bark. He exhibited specimens of the birch bark used, which were undistinguishable from that gathered by tourists in the White Mountains. It is prepared so that two thin layers of bark shall cohere, and the writing is on both sides. A letter from Dr. Seyfforth proposed that the society should prepare fonts of Coptic and hieroglyphic type, to read in the direction contrary to that in ordinary use. Prof. Whitney reported that the society had about seven hundred dollars reserved for the purchase of Chinese type. The first paper was by Rev. C. H. Wheeler, of Eastern Turkey, in "The Language and Character of Koordmanjee Koords." They occupy a district to the south-east of Harpoot, as shown in a series of wall maps exhibited by Mr. Wheeler. They are of several varieties of Koords, of whom the Los Koords to the north-west of Harpoot were, he said, the worst men under heaven. Their territory is yet unmapped, and it is almost certain death to try to penetrate it. The Yezidees have the reputation of being very bad, but Mr. Wheeler would rather trust these devil-worshipers than some Christians he met. The Koordmanjee and the Zaza Koords are in places intermixed, but generally are as distinct as their languages. The Koordmanjee language is meagre, and an Armenian Pastor in Harpoot says that he knows the Koordmanjee more thoroughly than he does his own Koordish, inasmuch as he knows every word in the language, which he cannot say of Armenian. The Harpoot missionaries have reduced the Koordmanjee to writing, using the Armenian character, but reversing some letters to distinguish varieties of articulation not found in Armenia. The speaker exhibited specimens of books in this language. In reply to questions, Mr. Wheeler said that he did not anticipate any disturbance, in the case of war with Russia. The Turkish authorities are extremely friendly, and never fail to grant cheerfully what is asked of them. Dr. Hamlin said that he always got what he asked.

Prof. Whitney, of New-Haven, then read a paper making some criticisms on the argument of De Rongé, to prove that the Phenician alphabet is derived from the Egyptian hieratic characters. He commended the general methods of De Rongé, but showed that he seemed to be selecting arbitrarily the Hieratic characters which he made to correspond with the Phenician. Thus, there are in Egyptian quite a number of characters to represent "k," and there is no known reason in the sound of the characters why they should be assigned to the three different "k" sounds of Phenician. Prof. Whitney took up the several characters, and showed by a chart how imaginary appeared to be the relationship between the forms of the Phenician letters and the Egyptian Hieratic characters given by De Rongé as their origin. He also criticised De Rongé's treatment of the *Aleph*, or smooth breathing, and characterized this as no sound but a mere fiction. His conclusion was that, while De Rongé had made the Egyptian origin of the Phenician more probable, he had not by any means demonstrated it. Dr. W. H. Ward, of New-York, remarked, in reply to a question by the President, that since this work of De Rongé was written in 1859, though not printed until 1874, there had been, he thought, a general acceptance of the Egyptian source of the Phenician alphabet; that Brugsch, Schrader, Schröder, Ebers, and Levermann had all taken that ground. He also pointed out that the characters for *Kesh* and *Daleth* are in Phenician so near alike as to be easily confounded, and that these two characters are equally alike in the Hieratic and very similar in the two alphabets; also that *Lamed*, *Nun*, and *Shin* are very much alike in the two alphabets. The Phenician we know first full grown, and having no Phenician hieroglyphic from which it could have originated, it must therefore have had its origin either in the Egyptian, the Assyrian, or the Hittite (Hanath) hieroglyphics, and of these sources the Egyptian is much the most probable.

A paper by Prof. John Avery, of Iowa College, on "The Influence of the Aryans on the Aborigines of India," was then read by the Corresponding Secretary. Prof. Avery gathered together the accessible information on the ante-Aryan tribes, of which their are two branches. The oldest the hill tribes and the other the Dravidian. The bulk of the paper was devoted to the enumeration and classification of the tribes and showed how each had been affected by the later conquering Aryan migration. The relation of Sanskrit to the aboriginal words in these languages is about that of Latin to Anglo-Saxon in the English tongue. The languages of the black tribes giving the grammar, the pronouns the numerals and the words of common life, while the Sankrit gives the words of civilization and abstract terms. Dr. Chamberlain being called on, said that the paper was one of very great interest and excellence. He, however, made some criticisms on the classification of the tribes, among which he had taken extensive tours, and in several cases would distinguish their languages as Dravidian or hill tribe, differently from Prof. Avery.

On Wednesday evening the society was invited to a social entertainment at the house of Prof. Salisbury. On Thursday morning a paper was read by Dr. Chamberlain on "The Lelooqoo Language," and another by Mr. Taintor on "Chinese Lexicography." The audience was not large. Among others who were present, but who took no part, were President Woolsey and Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven; Prof. Gardiner, of Middletown; and Prof. Lanman and Librarian Tyler, of Johns Hopkins University. Two new members were elected—Rev. Henry Ferguson, of Exeter, N. H., and Rev. T. W. Chambers, D.D., of New-York.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In Kentucky the election of Presidential Electors is *viva voce*.

The business men of Hartford are to hold a grand meeting to-morrow evening. Hon. Edward W. Stoughton, of this City, is to make the address.

According to the Utica *Herald* a prominent Democrat of that city said on Wednesday: "Let Republicans hold their ranks steady and the Democrats will defeat Tilden."

The Democrats of the Twenty-fourth District have lassooed another candidate for Congress, and now name Orzo M. Bond, of Oswego. It is to hoped he will stay caught.

The Yale boys will vote for President of the United States to-day, the college catalogue being used as the registration list and every student being entitled to one vote.

New-Jersey Democrats are running for Congress and for their State Senate men who were indicted in 1874 for conspiracy to defraud their creditors. They are "reformers" now.

Mr. W. P. Robinson has declined the Prohibition nomination for District Attorney in Cortland County, and says: "Regarding the election this Fall as a crisis in the political history of the nation, I am and shall be the earnest supporter of our noble standard-bearers Hayes and Wheeler Morgan and Rogers."

One of the Vice Presidents at a late Tilden meeting in Iowa was a man who, during the war, was a rabid Copperhead, and named one of his boys Jefferson Davis. At least he tried to. He brought the unfortunate infant to church to be baptized by Rev. Dr. Reed. When informed that the name of the child was "Jeff Davis," Elder Reed indignantly refused to perform the ceremony.

Hon. John Wentworth declines the nomination for the Illinois State Board of Equalization. He says that all the other nominees of the district have also declined, and that he sincerely "hopes, if there is one citizen better qualified than another to prevent the outrage that year after year has been perpetrated upon Cook County, that he may be able to present himself to the next board backed by the unanimous voice of its people."

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN NORWICH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 2.—The largest Republican parade since 1860 was made here to-night. Over 3,000 men were in line. The city, generally, was illuminated, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BROADWAY BURGLARY.

THE PROPERTY STOLEN FROM ABRAHAM BESTHOFF'S STORE ON SUNDAY, RECOVERED.

Detectives King, Lyon, and Selleck, of the Central Office, succeeded yesterday in recovering nearly all the valuable property stolen on Sunday night last from the fancy goods store of Abraham Besthoff, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. It will be remembered that the goods stolen, consisting of silk umbrellas, gold-headed canes, jewelry, and leather fancy goods, amounted in value to over nine thousand dollars. The detectives named have been at work on the case since last Monday when the case was reported to Superintendent Walling. It was discovered that the burglars had been unable to dispose of the goods, and were endeavoring to baffle the Police by removing them from place to place in a large trunk. The detectives followed the clues obtained very closely, and in one instance reached a house within ten minutes after the goods had been carted away. Yesterday they discovered that two men had hired a furnished room in the tenement-house, No. 90 Hester street, on Wednesday, and during the night had taken a large trunk into the room. The house was closely watched until late yesterday afternoon, but the men who hired the room failed to appear, and, becoming convinced that the burglars had received warning of their presence in the neighborhood, the detectives entered the room and seized the trunk, which, when opened, was found to contain nearly all the property stolen from Mr. Besthoff's store. The trunk was removed to Police Head-quarters and Mr. Besthoff notified. On examining the goods Mr. Petthoff found that all the articles stolen from him, with the exception of five umbrellas and two gold-headed canes, had been recovered. The detectives have also obtained a clue to one of the burglars, as a gentleman who passed the store Sunday night has given them the description of a man who was seen to take a bunch of keys from his pocket and unlock the padlocks on the front door. The gentleman paid very little attention to the matter at the time, as he supposed the man was the proprietor of the store; but when he heard of the robbery he notified the Police of what he had seen. Through this information the detectives expect to arrest the burglars.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS RESPECTING THE CANALS AND STATE PRISONS—HALLETT'S POINT REEF.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, President S. D. Babcock in the chair. The following new members were elected: Christopher H. Garden, A. S. Malcomson, Alonzo A. Plant, D. H. Wallace, and William Whiteside. Mr. Ruggles offered the following resolutions, which, after some debate, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York, in view of the heavy expense and serious mismanagement of its canals and state prisons, has in the manner provided by the Constitution, passed by large and very nearly unanimous majorities of the members representing the two great political parties in the State, at two successive sessions of the Legislature, the necessary resolutions proposing two separate amendments of the Constitution, one committing the management of the canals to a Superintendent of Public Works, and the other committing the management of the state prisons to a Superintendent, said Superintendents to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate; and

Whereas, The amendments thus proposed are to be submitted to the electors of this State, for their consideration and consent at the annual election in the present month of November, now, therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York that it continues as heretofore to regard the amendments thus proposed as conducive in the highest degree to the welfare of the people of the City and State of New-York, and that the members of the Chamber exert their best efforts to secure the adoption of the said amendments by the electors of the City and State.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Chamber be empowered to request the respective State Committees of the two great political organizations in the State to furnish in due season a sufficient supply of ballots in respect to the proposed amendments for the use of the electors of the State in its different counties.

Capt. Ambrose Snow reported that the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to ascertain the effects of the explosion at Hallett's Reef, had conferred with Gen. Newton, and he had shown them charts exhibiting the depth of water before and after the explosion. These charts were submitted, and the report of the committee was accepted. Another blast was made yesterday, and Mr. Blunt said there would be twenty-four feet of water over the reef before December.

KINGSLEY & KEENEY'S SUITS.

The hearing before the Referees Judge Lott, George H. Fisher, and Thomas H. Rodman, in the suit of Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney against the City of Brooklyn, to recover $178,000 for work and materials furnished to the Hempstead Reservoir, was resumed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber. The plaintiffs were represented by Gen. B. F. Tracy and Joshua Van Cott, and the defendant by the Corporation Counsel and John E. Parsons. Col. Julius W. Adams, Chief Engineer of the Board of City Works, testified that in the execution of the contract the conduit around the reservoir was done under his direction; the iron work shown in the plans was to be furnished by the City, and was not included in the contract; there was the original profile of the reservoir made by Kirkwood and Bergen in his office at the time of the execution of the contract; this profile is without date, and is what is called a working profile; there was also a contour map, showing the ground by curves, in the office at the time of the letting of the contract, but not previous; this map was never transmitted by him to the Water Board. The contour map shows the height of the ground at places two feet apart; the flow line on the map was adopted immediately after the execution of the contract; the change from thirty-two to twenty-nine feet was made in the flow line on account of the prejudices and objections of the day; it was held that they couldn't hold thirty-two feet of water in that dam, and that they could not gather that amount into it; Mayor Kalbfleisch objected strongly to it on this ground; so far as he could recollect he had now produced all the plans which were in his office at the date of the contract. A map of the land plan with a piece torn off the corner was shown witness, and he continued: I do not know who tore off this piece nor do I know whether there was any indorsement on the part torn off; I have not seen that map since 1870; it was put away with other maps which were of no use.

Examined by Mr. Parsons—To determine the water surface and the exterior lines which inclosed the water surface of the reservoir, the ground was laid off in cross sections, which determined the height at certain points; the lines would be changed as the depth of the water changed; to establish the flow lines I directed to be made the different measurements which also determined the surface of the valley; the preparation of the map began at the lower end, and the figures were put on as the measurements and cross-sections were made; the moment we got control of the grounds the cross-sectioning and clearing away of timber was commenced; that work proceeded right along except where the mill-ponds were, and there it was suspended until the water was drawn off; immediately upon the acquiring of the land the laying down of lines and cross-sections outside the mill-ponds was commenced; there was no surveying work done outside the ponds until the ponds were cleared.

The reference was adjourned at this point until this morning at 10 o'clock.

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF SHAME.

Late on Wednesday night, Lottie Austin, a young girl, arrived at the Grand Central Depot from Bennington, Vt., in search of an aunt, who resides in this City, but whose exact address she does not know. While wandering about the depot she was accosted by a well-dressed, genteel-appearing young man, to whom she related her story. He expressed great sympathy for her, and offered to take her to the house of a friend, where she could remain for the night. He took her to a hotel in East Forty-third street, near Fourth avenue, and endeavored to engage a room there for himself and his companion, but the proprietor suspecting his intention, refused to accommodate him. He then left and the proprietors of the hotel informed Sergt. Ferris, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, who took charge of the young girl and yesterday took her to Head-quarters where she was placed in charge of Mrs. Webb, the matron. The girl is very pretty and of very engaging manners. She states that she has neither father nor mother, and about two years ago was sent with her brother to the Bennington Home, of Bennington, Vt. After remaining there a short time she was taken into the family of Dr. Potter, of Bennington, who was her maternal uncle, but the illtreatment received at the hands of Mrs. Potter drove her from the house, and with $3 dollars which she had saved during her sojourn with her uncle, she started for New-York in search of an aunt named Mrs. Louisa Comstock. Her relatives will be communicated with, and in the meantime she will remain in charge of the Police.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Albert Mathews, Clifford A. Hand, Hamilton Odell, and Cadwalader E. Ogden, the Committee appointed by the Bar Association of this City, have sent notices to the various Delegates and Alternates throughout the State that the convention to organize the State Bar Association will meet at the City of Albany, in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, on the 21st inst., at 3:30 P. M. The project for the formation of the State Association seems to have taken deep root among the members of the legal profession, and a large attendance is expected. Each county in the State will send delegates and alternates. The following are from this City:

Delegates—Elliott F. Shepard, Albert Mathews, Clifford A. Hand, Hamilton Odell, Cadwalader E. Ogden, John K. Porter, Charles W. Sandford, Charles Tracy, C. Van Santvoord, George H. Yeaman, William Allen Butler, William G. Choate, Frederic R. Coudert, Benjamin F. Dunning, Henry E. Howland, Henry H. Anderson, John McKeon, Gouverneur M. Ogden, Francis F. Marbury, Charles A. Peabody.

Alternates—E. Ellery Anderson, George Van Ness Baldwin, John A. Beall, Frederick H. Betts, Osborn E. Bright, John M. Bowers, Augustus C. Brown, Oliver P. Buel, Douglas Campbell, Thomas C. Campbell, William R. Darling, Edward F. De Lancey, James F. Dwight, Charles D. Ingersoll, John J. McCook, Edward Mitchell, Samuel Riker, Henry D. Sedgwick, James M. Varnum, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.

THE COMING ELECTION.

GENERAL ORDER OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CAPTAINS OF THE VARIOUS PRECINCTS.

The following general order in reference to the duties of the Police on election day was promulgated by acting Superintendent Dilks yesterday and forwarded to the Captain of each precinct:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Tuesday, the 7th day of November inst., is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty. You will detail two members of your force to do duty at each of the polling-places from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes at evening, with such tours of duty and relief as you shall deem proper. You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths or boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed: to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held," within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass.

In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts, if you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office. You will see that the ballot-boxes, locks, and keys are in order, the ballot-boxes marked or labeled as required, and properly distributed to the several polling places in your precinct, and delivered to the inspectors of election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day. You will notify this office promptly of the absence of Inspectors of Election or Poll Clerks from the polling places in your precinct. You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll of election within your precinct, and to prevent the erection of, and to remove if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling place.

Your attention is particularly called to Section 47 of the Election laws of 1872, which provides, that: "Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election, may, by certificate in writing, signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of Election and the Police or other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate, shall make a passage for such person to the said Inspectors, and the said Inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box, are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election or Board of Inspectors, or Police, or other officer, shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct."

Inspectors of Election are now by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. The United States Supervisors of Election have also the (section 5) right to be present at all times after the polls are opened until the canvass be wholly completed and the proper returns made; and to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot cast in his or their respective election districts for Representatives in Congress, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found, "to the end (as the act of Congress declares) that each candidate for the office of Representative in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast."

When the canvass has been completed, you will take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the Station-house.

This order to be read from the desk at each platoon muster for three successive days.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

HOBOKEN POLITICIANS AT THE BAT—A FRIENDLY GAME AND A PLEASANT TIME.

On the St. George's ground at Hoboken yesterday some of the most respected of the towns-people engaged in a pleasant game of cricket. Mayor Russell was early on the ground, and the Town Council was well represented. Sides were chosen by Messrs. J. Weed and J. Smith, the latter winning the choice of innings, and electing to go to the wickets. Several good scores were made on either side, but eventually Mr. Smith's side won by a score of 59 to 37. The following is the score:

MR. SMITH'S SIDE.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
G. W. Caldwell, b. Mehan	3	b. Mehan	3
H. W. Richardson, b. Mehan	3	b. Freed	0
J. Smith, c. and b. Freed	13	retired	48
M. Meyer, b. Mehan	4	b. Freed	6
D. Burekel, hit wicket, b. Freed	3	b. Freed	1
W. Boyd, b. Mehan	0	absent	0
W. Hadley, b. Freed	12	not out	4
R. Crewe, c. sub., b. Mehan	8	b. Worden	1
R. Bacon, not out	8	b. Mehan	13
J. Lewis, absent	0	c. Gillen, b. Freed	20
Byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1	5	Byes, 1; wides, 1	2
Total	59	Total	98

MR. FREED'S SIDE.

FIRST INNING.

J. B. Freed, b. Caldwell	3
B. Gillen, b. Meyer	11
J. Mehan, b. Caldwell	1
B. Kearney, b. Meyer	0
R. W. Dewey, b. Caldwell	0
J. Odell, st. Smith, b. Meyer	11
R. James, run out	1
W. Hilliard, c. Bureker, b. Meyer	1
H. J. Bailey, b. Caldwell	0
J. Wallace, not out	3
Byes, 1; wides, 4; no balls, 1	6
Total	37

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Mr. Smith's Side.

First inning	7	23	25	26	40	48	55	59—59
Second Inning	33	38	64	67	69	74	85	98—98

Mr. Freed's Side.

First Inning	12	13	13	15	27	31	34	34	37—37

Umpires—Messrs. Giles and Hooper.

THE EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK.

Yesterday the entries for the extra day's races at Jerome Park closed with an array of horses that promises a most brilliant series of contests to-morrow. The first race is a purse of $400, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, the winner to be sold at auction. If entered to be sold at $2,000, to carry weight for age; if for $1,500, allowed three pounds; if for $1,000, seven pounds; if for $500, twelve pounds; and if for $300, eighteen pounds. The nominations are Charles Reed's b. c. Red Coat, 3 years, 93 pounds; Chase's Springlet, 4 years, 97 pounds; George Longstaff's Partnership, 5 years, 112 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Galway, 6 years, 108 pounds; H. C. Bernard's b. f. Explosion, 3 years, 90 pounds; Carr & Co.'s Ella Waller, 3 years, 90 pounds; Donahue's ch. g. Waco, 4 years, 95 pounds, and McDaniel's Sister of Mercy, 3 years, 90 pounds. The second race is the sweepstakes for all ages; $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $2,000 added; the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; two miles. The entries are Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vigil, 103 pounds, the winner of the Dixie and Breckinridge stakes at Baltimore; H. C. Bernard's b. c. Waller, 4 years, 118 pounds; James A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, 4 years, 118 pounds, and D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, 3 years, 103 pounds. Parole and Tom Ochiltree were also entered, but both of them are out of condition and will not start. The third race is one of mile heats, for a purse of $600, with an allowance of 5 pounds to beaten maidens, and will bring five contestants to the post, including Athlene, 4 years, 97 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 4 years, 118 pounds; Egypt, 5 years, 124 pounds; Mettle, 3 years, 105 pounds, and Madge, 5 years, 121 pounds. The fourth event is a hack race, for gentlemen riders, dash of a mile, the prize being $500, of which $100 to the second horse. Those who have entered are Mr. Alexander's Pollywog, 150 pounds; A. B. Purdy's Flurry, 140 pounds; W. E. Peet's Retriever, 162 pounds; R. Peters' No Name; R. Center's Minnie Minor filly, 140 pounds, and J. G. K. Lawrence's Gladiateur gelding, 159 pounds. The concluding event is a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $700, presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett; $100 of the amount goes to the second horse. The starters will be Doubtful, Bay Rum, Dead-head, New-York, Resolute, and Risk.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

William McNulty, Inspector of Election of the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, who was tried before the Police Commissioners on Wednesday on the charge of falsely swearing that he was a citizen of the United States and a qualified voter of the district, was dismissed yesterday. The charge against John Williamson, of the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, was not sustained. The full list of poll clerks, as submitted to the Commissioners by Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, was adopted yesterday by the board. The general order in reference to the duties of the Police on election day, adopted on Oct. 18, was promulgated, and will be read to the men to-day at the station-houses, and at two successive roll-calls.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Martin Ballinger and Martin Powers were arrested at Yonkers late on Wednesday evening by Deputy Marshals Newcome and J. Harris, assisted by Roundsman McLaughlin, of the Yonkers Police, on charges of fraudulent naturalization. They were each held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Davenport, which was furnished. A third arrest was made at the same time, but this person proving that a mistake had been made as to his identity, he was discharged.

TAMMANY'S LAST PARADE.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR TILDEN.

ONE OF THE OLD TWEED PAGEANTS PARTIALLY REVIVED—THE PROCESSION WITH A LITTLE ARMY OF BOYS—MEETINGS AT AND AROUND TAMMANY HALL—JOHN KELLY'S COUNTY TICKET INDORSED.

The Tammany demonstration last night in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden presented a fair reminder of the peculiar pageants which greeted her candidates in the days of the Ring. Its main feature was a procession, which was organized by an army of candidates for office who have just received the "regular" nominations. With a keen eye to their prospects they had banners and transparencies bearing their names painted by local artists, and their supporters marched behind them, apparently unmindful of the devotional duty they owed to "Uncle" Samuel. Every district organization founded by a politician had his name blazoned on canvas, and the object of his choice for some office inscribed on the other side. There was a very large number of boys in the procession, a fact which Mr. Tilden himself noticed while reviewing the ranks as they passed before him from the stand opposite the Everett House. At one time a full battalion of lads—some of them ragged—marched in the wake of the Twenty-third Ward Club, and the Governor noticed them. They were followed by the First Assembly District Association, some of whose members carried small transparencies, bearing the inscription, "Nick Muller" on deck, while others bore miniature banners with the words, "We are all voters." Immediately behind the latter, a number of boys marched, and cheered Mr. Tilden. The Governor looked at them, but did not return their salute. In a word, the procession was identical with those which marked the Tweed ones in 1869 and 1870, except so far as numbers—in which the latter was greatly superior. The same features marked it. The boats, goddesses of liberty, the memorial anvils, the mounted ward leaders and general politicians, the clubs, the factions—all that made up Tweed's famous processions—formed the elements of the one last night in honor of Tilden. Some incidents of a significant, if not ludicrous, character occurred on the stand assigned to Mr. Tilden. Near him stood ex-Judge James C. Spencer, a well-known candidate for office. Mr. Spencer, as each organization passed, waved a handsome baton before them, in token of his pleasure, before they had reached the point where Mr. Tilden stood, thus obtaining a marked advantage over the Governor, who bowed occasionally in vain.

Mr. Spencer also addressed himself several times to Mr. Tilden, and passed eulogistic comments on the procession, but the Governor apparently either did not hear or heed him.

The principal meeting, which was held in Tammany Hall, was addressed by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin. The procession and the meetings are described below.

THE PROCESSION.

The second Tammany procession took place last evening. There were in the neighborhood of twelve thousand men in line, and the procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the reviewing stand in Union square. The formation took place in Fifth avenue, and the several streets crossing that thoroughfare, from Eighth to Twenty-fourth streets. Commissioner Thomas Brennan was the Grand Marshal and Col. E. L. Gaul acted as chief of staff. At 8:30 o'clock the head of the procession started from Washington square, and took up a route through Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Second avenue, down to Fourteenth street, and through Fourth avenue to the plaza, where the reviewing stand had been erected. Upon the stand were Gov. Tilden, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, and many others. Capt. Williams had charge of the Police, and the latter performed their arduous duties of keeping back several thousand people very well. Capt. Williams, however, exhibited a characteristic amount of impertinence in flatly refusing to allow a TIMES reporter admittance to the grand stand. Through the courtesy of Gen. Smith, however, the reporter was enabled to review the procession from the "Cottage," on the opposite side. The procession commenced passing the reviewing stand at 9:30 o'clock. The Grand Marshal and staff of thirty assistants, all mounted, led the way, followed by the various delegations from the First Assembly District, in white capes and red shakos. This was followed by a large delegation from Jersey City in blue uniforms, carrying torches, after which came the organizations from the several districts, although not in numerical order. The band of each organization wheeled out opposite the reviewing stand, and remained playing until the organization to which it was attached had passed, when it resumed its place in line, according to the United States army tactics. It was amusing to notice that nearly every band played the sterling air, "Hold the Fort," as it reached the reviewing stand, and thus there was an odor of piety thrown over the ceremony, strangely at variance with the usual programme of the Tammany Democracy. The time consumed in the passage was much longer than was necessary, for several reasons: the principal one being, that there seemed to have been a previous understanding that each carriage containing politicians, should halt opposite the reviewing stand. And that this might appear to be purely accidental, in each case, the organization immediately preceding the distinguished Tammanyites, invariably become entangled at the precise moment necessary. Then, some of the associations, notably those of the First Assembly District, were strung out to an unnecessary length, marching in columns of ten and fifteen, when a good square body might have been formed by equalizing in military order, with twenty files front. Some of the features of the procession were very pretty, and others were decidedly ludicrous. Several ships were in line, manned with sailors in the traditional costumes, while the coxswain of one of the boats was a well-known ward politician, who was engaged in distributing tracts from the Liberty street bureau along the line. A black-smith's shop with forge in full operation; a cooper's shop; several lager beer wagons: three independent fire companies, and a steam engine on wheels, drawn by the William Long Association. The wagon bore the legend, "One more pull and the Custom-house is ours." Among the transparencies was one bearing on one side, "Tilden's Gibraltar," on the other "Delano C. Calvin for Surrogate." Wagons in feeble imitation of Barnum's coaches bore goddesses of Liberty and other characters only known to the Democracy, in its processions. A staunch Republican, carrying a broom reversed, was one of the amusing features of the procession. He followed one of the bands, and drew forth great applause all along the line. The broom was subsequently presented to the City department of THE TIMES.

THE MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

In point of numbers the mass-meeting within Tammany Hall was a failure. Up to the time of the opening the gallery presented a beggarly array of empty benches, and the floor was comparatively empty. The applause which greeted John Kelly as he called the meeting to order attracted quite a large number of persons from the street, and quite a large audience was present during Senator Doolittle's remarks, but the hall was again almost emptied as the approaching procession was heard, and continued so until the close. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Kelly congratulated those present upon the great success attending the celebration of the evening, strong evidence that old Tammany was ever true to her principles as a Democratic organization. He said he wished at once to banish an erroneous idea that seemed prevalent that this organization would not be true to the nominee of the party. Tammany Hall had never been known to prove treacherous to the Democratic Party, and would not now. He concluded with calling attention to the nominees of the party, and claiming that the demonstration of the evening gave proof that the City would give a majority of 55,000 to 60,000 for them. He then introduced Augustus Schell, as Chairman of the meeting, who followed in a few remarks of congratulation. After the reading of a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, Major William H. Quincy read the declaration of the meeting, ratifying the nominations and the platform, added to which was a protest against the order sending troops to the Southern States, denouncing it as a treasonable crime against our own Government.

Following the adoption of this declaration, Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was introduced. He said he always felt a pride in addressing the citizens of New-York, but never to such an extent as when his voice was raised to plead for Union in the great Democratic Party, in order to bring once more peace, union, and constitutional liberty to this country. He said the foremost question in this campaign was whether we should have peace in substance as well as in name between the North and South; whether friendship or enmity; or whether they are to remain forever in the relative position of the conqueror to the vanquished. What with military despotism, carpet-bag robbery, sectional hate and vassalage everywhere prevalent, to a stranger it would readily seem doubtful whether the sections were at peace or at war. Another question in the canvass was what causes and what could cure the hard times pressing on the American people. First among the causes was the impoverishment of the South, not only during the war, but during the eleven long years of pretended peace, for during this latter time, owing to sectional hate and robbery, they have been unable to turn to advantage the rich commodities of that section. Another occasion of the hard times was that the ordinary net expenditures of the Federal Government were enough to consume the net average earnings of the people of the country, not including the extraordinary expenditures. Experiments had been tried in Massachusetts, where labor was looked upon as well paid for, and figures showed that the great mass of our people were growing poorer. The tax upon them was not a direct one, but the Government taxed them on their consumption. The tax was hid in the price, and thus every merchant was a tax-gatherer. The people in this country were as much taxed as the people of England after the war with Napoleon. When they took possession of the Presidential chair next March, as they surely would, President Tilden would enforce retrenchment and reform as he had pledged himself, and notwithstanding the Senate might be against him, they would not dare to resist the judgment of the American people, which was for reform. He next spoke of the manner in which Gov. Tilden had gained prominence in the eyes of the people, and spoke confidently of his election to the Presidential chair.

Among the other speakers of the evening were Hon. Mr. Sayler, member of Congress from Ohio; Hon. Daniel B. Lucas, of West Virginia; Congressman O'Brien, of Maryland, and Congressman Rogers, of Tennessee.

AT THE BROADWAY STAND.

At the stand in front of Lafayette's statue between three and four hundred persons assembled to listen to the speaking, the great mass who congregated in that vicinity preferring to stand aloof and view the procession. No enthusiasm whatever was displayed among the listeners, and Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan's constant appeals to the speakers alongside of whom he stood (he presided at this stand,) to "wake 'em up," and "make them shout," were of no avail. Several times cheers for Tilden and Hendricks were called for, and Mr. Sullivan waved his hat high in the air and yelled "hip!" "hip!" but it was the feeblest possible kind of a cheer that answered him. The first speaker was Mr. Sullivan himself. He had carefully prepared his remarks beforehand, and had them printed for distribution among the members of the press, but he did not like to read them off, and as his memory seemed somewhat treacherous, he failed to "speak his piece" properly. He however called upon the soldiers in South Carolina to pause before it was too late—to keep away from the ballot box and thus allow the "Shot-gun and Rifle Clubs to vote with the colored people for Hampton and Tilden." After his speech he requested three cheers for the rebel cavalry General, who is now asking the ballots of South Carolinians, and it must be admitted that the cheers then given were the most hearty of any heard during the evening. The speakers who followed Mr. Sullivan were a Mr. O'Farrell, who spoke partly in Spanish, although there was not a Spaniard within hearing of his voice, William McClelland, who spoke in French to a audience composed almost exclusively of sons of the Emerald Isle, and most of whom turned to look at the procession until he had concluded, Charles H. Winfield, Mr. Wheaton, Mr. Donnelly, and two or three others. Early in the evening the reporters were "buttonholed" by one or more of those who intended to speak, and urgently requested to "take a few points" of what it was proposed to say, and, thereupon, the speakers proceeded to gesticulate in the wildest manner imaginable, and some of them waxed exceedingly eloquent—especially with their arms—before the terrified reporters could escape. This was a lesson to the scribes, not one of whom dared to exhibit a note-book or pencil again during the evening, for fear of exciting another whirlwind of "eloquent arms and legs," during which they feared, and not without reason, that they would be talked to death.

AT STAND NO. 1.

E. M. Plum called the meeting to order at Stand No. 1, at Irving place, and nominated Menzo Diefendorf as Chairman, who introduced Littleton G. Garrittson as a gentleman competent to discuss the issues of the campaign. Mr. Garrittson said that reform was the shibboleth of the Democratic Party. The people required a purer form of government, an impartial administration of the laws, and equal rights to all. Corruption, it was predicted, would undermine the foundations of the Republic; but he, the speaker, had no such apprehensions. He had faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. American citizens would assert their rights next Tuesday, and would place in power the Democratic Party. Citizens of the Empire State should extend the hand of fellowship and love to their fellow-citizens of the South. They should pledge themselves in the cause of the Union, and the Constitution—bury forever the bloody shirt, and over its grave plant the olive branch of peace. Party passion and sectional hate should not enter into the canvass, but rather love and charity should characterize their deliberations, until Tilden and Hendricks were triumphantly elected. Dr. P. J. Hamilton Williams, Capt. Hugh Coleman, William C. Grover, and William Law also addressed the assembly, and used about the same arguments to prove that the country was on the brink of destruction and would assuredly be destroyed if Mr. Tilden was not elected President.

THE GERMAN AND CUBAN STANDS.

A platform was erected on the vacant piece of ground opposite Tammany Hall, and from it a large crowd was addressed in German by Messrs. F. B. Eureng (President), Germain Hanschel, Julius Korn, Meyer Betzel, Dr. Birkman, Dr. Frich, and others. The Cubans connected with Tammany held a meeting opposite Irving place, and, among others, the following gentlemen addressed the crowd: Gen. M'Mahon, A. S. Sullivan, Dr. Galves, Dr. Agramonte, and M. P. Desvernine. The stand was plastered over with stirring mottoes like these: "Tammany's Welcome to Cuba," "Samuel J. Tilden stands where he always stood for the freedom of Cuba," "The Democracy stands where it always stood, for the freedom of Cuba." It was a funny sight, that of a dozen stalwart Irishmen complacently smoking clay pipes and reviewing the procession from this platform. The bystanders jeered at this and said they were "Cork and Limerick Cubans."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large warehouse in the rear of the drug store of A. A. Millier, No. 711 Washington avenue, St. Louis, containing oils and varnish, caught fire between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening, and was totally destroyed. The stock and building, valued at $25,000, were insured for $18,000, as follows: Atlas, of Hartford, $1,000; Globe, of Boston, $1,000; St. Joseph Fire and Marine, of St. Joseph, Mo., $1,000; Mississippi Valley of Memphis, $1,000; Richmond Fire Association, $1,250; Reading, Pennsylvania, $1,250; Boatman's, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania, $1,250; Insurance Company of the State of Tennessee, $1,250; Trade, of New-Jersey, $1,250; German, of Buffalo, $1,250; Howard, of New-York, $1,500; Fame, of Pennsylvania, $2,500.

The fire at Grenada, Miss., Wednesday morning, originated in the grocery store of L. Myersberg, on Green street. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, causing the flames to spread over a row of small frame buildings, and destroying in their course Miss Huffington's millinery store, N. C. Snyder's bank, and George Gulloday's grocery store, after which it crossed the street and consumed the marble corner, W. C. McLean's law office and residence, and the *Republican* newspaper office. The total loss will exceed $35,000, with only about $1,500 insurance.

The barns and outbuildings belonging to C. W. Pierce, of Boston, at Sunnyside, Vt., were destroyed by fire yesterday, together with 400 tons of hay, oats, &c. The loss is over $30,000, partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The glove factory of H. D. Simpson, of Chatham Village, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The amount of the loss has not yet been ascertained. The building was insured for $500, and the stock and machinery for $15,000.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the five-story and attic building, Nos. 80 and 82 Greene street, occupied by Marks Brothers, cap manufacturers, resulting in $2,000 damage to building and contents.

Three ice-houses belonging to George Lay, and several stables and outbuildings, were destroyed by fire in Carondelet, Mo., yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $4,000, in a local company.

CANAL-BOAT LITIGATION.

The case of John G. White et al. against the Swift-Sure Transportation Company, which was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday, is of considerable importance and interest. The facts alleged show that the plaintiffs were owners of the canal-boat Theodore Irwin, which, on the 3d of July, 1874, was loaded with a cargo of barley-malt consigned to the firm of John G. White & Co., of Philadelphia. The defendants were the owners of the propeller Anthracite, and on the day mentioned, as the plaintiffs charge, wrongfully, carelessly, and negligently ran said propeller against the canal boat, at or near Bound Brook, causing the canal boat to sink, destroying a large portion of the barley-malt and damaging the canal-boat. The firm of John G. White & Co., of Philadelphia, have assigned all of their right and title to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim damages in the sum of $15,839 74, with interest from Sept. 1, 1874, besides the costs of the action. The defense is substantially a general denial and an allegation of negligence on the part of the plaintiffs.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

RONDOUT, Nov. 2.—The entire front of the residence of Augustus Luppies in this city was blown out this morning at 3 o'clock by a charge of powder which had been placed in a window by some malicious person. A fuse was found leading to the sidewalk, the same having been employed to fire the charge. The building was shattered and furniture damaged. Mr. Luppies, his wife, and three daughters were sleeping in the upper part of the house. Luppies made complaint against a house of ill-fame, and suspicions point in that direction, the motive of the act seemingly having been revenge, with the intention to destroy the entire family; but happily the house only was damaged. The inmates of the bawdy house have been arrested, but the proprietor, named Keyser, is away from town.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE IN THE EAST.

AN ARMISTICE OF TWO MONTHS DECLARED—FOREIGN NATIONS NOTIFIED OF THE IMPORTANT EVENT.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 2.—The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies assembled in extraordinary session to-day. The reigning Prince opened the session with a remarkably pacific speech in the course of which he said: "We receive from the guaranteeing powers every inducement to maintain neutrality. We are fully convinced that tranquility will be restored in the immediate future."

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The Duke Decazes has declared officially before the Budget Committee that the Government intends to maintain absolute neutrality in the event of complications in the East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—An official telegram received here from Gen. Ignatieff announces that the Porte has accepted a two months' armistice, beginning November 1st, and has ordered the immediate cessation of hostilities.

BELGRADE, Nov. 2.—It is officially announced that both armies will retain the positions they now hold. The Servian Government has instructed Gen. Tchernayeff to send a flag of truce to Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-chief, to inquire whether he has been notified of the conclusion of an armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—The Porte consented to grant an armistice upon a formal assurance that Servia would accept it. Servia accepted, and the armistice was signed yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Globe* this afternoon announces that it understands the Foreign Office has received information that an armistice was signed yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The *Post* publishes in an official form the following paragraph: "Turkey having accepted the armistice we understand Russia has taken immediate steps to press forward negotiations for the arrangement of all pending questions on the basis of the English proposals." The *Post* also states that official investigation shows that only 3,100 persons were killed by the Turks in Bulgaria.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says it is believed that a conference will assemble shortly.

A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Paris, and one to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Constantinople, also state that a conference will be held, and add that a representative of the Porte will be admitted to it by some such compromise as that described by the London *Post* of Oct. 31, according to which the six powers will deliberate on the reforms, and the Turkish representative will only take a seat when the results are to be declared.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Charles Lymans, a druggist, of Halifax, committed suicide by taking poison.

A large number of vessels are wind-bound in the Straits of Canso, waiting to go north. Some have been there eight days.

John Wehl, another victim of the fire-damp explosion in the St. Clair mines, last Tuesday, died yesterday morning.

The cash admissions to the Centennial Exhibition yesterday were: At fifty cents, 115,400, and at twenty-five cents, 1,102.

Yesterday having been appointed by the Lieutenant Governor as a day of thanksgiving, it was observed throughout Ontario as a general holiday.

Nevill Gates, a farmer of Shrewsbury, Mass., was found dead in the woods near that town Wednesday night. He had been missing since morning, and had accidentally shot himself while hunting.

It has been discovered that Frank Beebe, aged eighteen years, book-keeper for the West Troy Bank, is a defaulter from four to five thousand dollars. He will not be prosecuted.

Seth Baker, of Bingham, Me., was caught in a shaft while at work in a saw mill yesterday afternoon, and received terrible injuries, from which he died four hours after.

A deaf and dumb boy aged fifteen years, son of Asa Hardy, of Groveland, Mass., was run over and killed near Georgetown yesterday afternoon by a train on the Newburyport and Georgetown Railroad.

B. Levy, a junk-dealer at Rondout, N. Y., has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of hiring one Bezee to set fire to his barn. Bezee swears that Levy agreed to pay him $100 for the job.

The clam sloop Amelia, of Burrville, N. J., was boarded at Rondout, N. Y., by roughs Wednesday night, who kicked and cuffed Thomas B. Allen. Capt. Halsey came to the rescue and shot one of the gang in the hand, when they fled.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the marble bust of Bishop Allen, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was unveiled at Philadelphia without ceremony in the presence of several hundred colored persons.

The Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met on Wednesday night in the Second Reformed Church of Reading, Penn., Rev. C. F. McCauley, D. D., Pastor. The sessions will continue about a week.

Mary Canaan, a white woman living in Washington, aged twenty years, charged with murder, in having, in July last, after the birth of her female child, cut its throat from ear to ear, has been found guilty as indicted.

The premature explosion of a blast yesterday on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad tore off the hand of Michael Reohe, and lacerated the head and face of Derius Connor. Several others narrowly escaped injury.

The Irish Home Rule League met at Montreal Wednesday evening. It was announced that O'Connor Power would lecture in that city shortly on "Martyrs of Irish Liberty." The President read the latest home-rule news to the meeting.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—1 A. M.—*For Friday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Middle States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, south-west and north-west winds, stationary or lower temperature, and continued cloudy, followed by partly cloudy and clear weather.*

For New-England, south-east to south-west winds, threatening weather and rains, higher followed by lower temperature, and falling barometer.

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 2.—Gen. Maney, Independent Republican candidate for Governor, furnishes the following at midnight to-night:

To the Public:

Finding it impossible to unite the support relied on for election, I deem it in the best interests of the object desired by my supporters, to withdraw my name as a candidate for Governor. Respectfully,

GEORGE MANEY.

This leaves Gov. Porter, the Democratic nominee; Dorsey Thomas, Independent Democrat, and Esquire Yardley, colored Independent Republican in the field.

THE HARTFORD BUSINESS MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.—The meeting of business men in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler, of which notice was given in a call published to-day, is to be held on Saturday evening. Hon. E. W. Stoughton, of New-York, has consented to make an address, and it is probable that President Woolsey will also speak.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Notices of contest have been served by Judge Cox against Judge Harmon in Common Pleas, by Judge Taylor against Sheriff Wallace, and by Kerboth against County Clerk Bernard, charging frauds in the recent elections of this city. The contestants were all Republican candidates at the October elections, and were defeated by small majorities.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—In the accident to the night express on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Centre Valley, last night, two persons were killed—a brakeman named Samuel Halloway and a colored porter named Hook. Three or four of the passengers were also injured, but not seriously.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF TWEED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The naval authorities here are hourly expecting the arrival of the steamer Franklin. The opinion at the department is that she ought to be here by Monday next at the latest.

THE PENNSVILLE PUGILISTS GUILTY.

The jury yesterday, at Salem, N. J., in the Walker homicide case, returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter," against all the prisoners.

COLLISION OFF THE BATTERY.

As the steam ferry-boat Maryland was on her trip from Jersey City to Harlem, at midnight, she collided off the Battery with the schooner Josie Crowley, Capt. Crowley, from Norwalk, carrying away her jib-boom, bowsprit, stays, and all head-gear. The steamer had her joiner-work on her port side badly stove.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COACHING, with Anecdotes of the Road. By LORD WILLIAM PITT LENNOX, author of "Celebrities I Have Known," &c. Dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, V. C. President, and the other members of the Coaching Club. London: HURST & BLACKETT. New-York: BRENTANO, Union square. 1876.

The coaching clubs of London and New-York are essentially different in their origin and uses. Those of London are a vestige of an old system, and they exist only for the recreation of their members and their friends. That of New-York is an imitation of its prototype, but with a higher mission. It serves, like the others, to gratify the pleasures of those immediately interested in it, but, if used aright, it should also serve as a model in the art of driving. Any one who will take the trouble to notice the drivers of horses in carriages—private as well as public—in this City, will soon discern the extreme scarcity of coachmen who drive even moderately well. Some years ago the London *Punch* caricatured the Frenchmen's style of driving. That was when Paris first began its initiation into *Le Sport*, and when the great ambition of a fashionable Parisian was to imitate as far as possible the sporting world of England. But the style which *Punch* ridiculed was almost exactly that which prevails here now; and which the members of the coaching club must seek to abolish if artistic and scientific driving, as well as a due regard for the horses' mouths, are any part of their ambition.

It is necessary to allude to this lest readers should be disappointed in the book under notice, for it is written purely from an English point of view; yet although it does not touch upon some of those peculiarities which an American writer upon the same subject should refer to, it is a work of great interest, very readable, very amusing, and one which nobody can fail to enjoy.

Persons who carry their memories back even forty years, and who were familiar with England at that time, can remember when the old stage-coach system was in full operation. But the author of this volume is able to go back to the beginning of the century. His reminiscences, therefore, must be of no ordinary kind. Lord Lennox is the son of the fourth Duke of Richmond. His life began in the last century. He is a godson of William Pitt. He served on the staff of Wellington during the war against Napoleon, and retired from the Army after a period of arduous service, before the generation which has now passed the middle age of life was born. Nor are his literary experience and abilities inferior in any degree to the opportunites which so long a career has afforded; and we find him not only telling anecdotes of incidents which occurred half a century and more ago, but telling them with all the vigor of a practiced and accomplished writer.

He takes a comprehensive survey of his subject, beginning with the earliest periods of coaching, going back for a moment even to Pelops and Hippolytus. Modern coaching began about three hundred years back, when coaches were probably first introduced into England by Fitz Allan, Earl of Arundel. Near the end of the seventeenth century, however, there were only six stage-coaches in the country, and these and the new system were looked upon with so much alarm that a pamphlet was published urging their suppression, on the ground that they induced men to go to London when there was no absolute necessity, and that they operated as temptations also to their wives to visit the Metropolis and to get into all sorts of extravagances, besides leading them into habits of idleness and love of pleasure, which unsettled them ever after. But at that time roads were little better than beaten tracks. A coach for passengers was established between Glasgow and Edinburgh, which, drawn by six horses, accomplished the journey to and fro in nothing less than six days. And when, at a later period, it was proposed to establish what was called a flying coach, to perform the journey between London and Oxford, a distance of about fifty-four miles, between sunrise and sunset, the project was regarded as "a daring innovation." Among the arguments used against the scheme are some that are not a little curious. It was urged that it would be fatal to the breed of horses, and to "the noble art of horsemanship;" that the Thames, which had been a nursery for seamen, would be superseded as a highway of traffic; that saddlers and farriers would be ruined, and that many inns would be deserted. It was likewise argued that the coaches would be too hot in Summer and too cold in Winter; that passengers would be annoyed by invalids and children; that they would sometimes reach their destination too late for supper, and that they would start at an hour when it would be impossible to get breakfast. Petitions against them were presented to the King in Council by several of the London companies, and also from provincial towns and County Justices, and it was urged that if they could not be abolished, they should not be allowed to start oftener than once a week, nor go more than thirty miles a day, nor be drawn by more than four horses.

It appears not to be known when the modern stage-coach first made its appearance. Within the recollection of Lord Lennox it was considered dangerous to mount the top of one. But says our author:

"None except those who have been the victims to the misery of inside baths can imagine the wretchedness of them—a coach licensed to carry six inside,—for so small was the space, so low was the roof, that the legs of the inmates were cramped and their backs doubled up. Then the atmosphere was most oppressive—forty, sometimes fifty stone of human beings huddled together, with both windows up. Again, the occupants occasionally a fat nurse and a squalling baby; a farmer, rude in health and manners; a painted old Jezebel, redolent of macassar-oil and patchwork; a fledgling dandy, strong of musk; a bloated publican, on the verge of delirium tremens; a snuffy old maid, whose nasal organ was so supplied with 'lundy-foot' that it set her companions sneezing immediately. Then the inside passengers were to be fed, and a strong odor of cheese, apples, oranges, cakes, brandy, rum, gin, and beer, prevailed everywhere."

Experiences of a like kind are still to be had in America, though they are fast passing away or becoming modified, and in England they are to be found no longer. But there the slowness of traveling in olden days must have added to the miseries of the inside passengers. Lord Lennox remembers the time when coaches left London for Brighthelmstone, now called Brighton, three times a week only, and took two days for the journey. Now it is done in an hour and thirteen minutes. Eighty years ago the stage between London and Glasgow was furnished with six broad wheels for safety, and was three weeks on the road. But improvement was rapid, and from 1825 to the introduction of railroads was the brightest period of coaching travel. With better coaches and fast horses, often thoroughbred, the roads were improved, and, although not presenting the hard and level surfaces to be met with everywhere in England now, they were very well suited to the needs of the time. In 1833 the distance between London and Shrewsbury, (154 miles,) Exeter, (171 miles,) and Manchester, (187 miles,) was done in a day, and twelve miles an hour, including stoppages, was a common rate of travel. The number of horses to each coach was about one to every mile of road, at an average price in those times of £23, which is about one-half of the present price for the same kind of animal. The average period of each horse's service was four years.

Lord Lennox devotes considerable space to recounting the danger, and mentioning the details of several accidents, from coaching in those days, when danger was very far greater than it is in travelling by steam. Some of these descriptions are very remarkable, but we must pass them over, with one exception. Many well-meaning people nowadays decry all kinds of manly sport, where either physical exertion or danger of any kind is an element. Fox-hunting has been condemned by these amiable people, on account not only of the unpleasant circumstances with which it possibly surrounds the fox, but also because it "is cruel to that noblest of animals, the horse." Fox-hunters know better than this. No man has for any length of time hunted with an English pack of hounds without becoming a witness to the spirit and enjoyment with which a good horse enters into the sport. Casual fox-hunters who look more after gates and bridges than after the hounds, we do not take into consideration. But as the amiable people referred to never believe the testimony of a fox-hunter in this particular, and never examine the subject for themselves, we may commend to them the following:

"In the month of February, 1807, as the Liverpool mail coach was changing horses at the inn at Monk's Heath, between Coryleton and Newcastle-under-Lyne, the horses which had performed the stage from Coryleton having just been taken off and separated, hearing Sir Peter Warburton's fox hounds in full cry, immediately started after them with their harness on, and kept up the chase to the last. One of them, a blood mare, kept the track with the whipper-in, and gallantly followed him for about two hours, over every leap he took, until the fox, who was a cowardly rogue, had led them round in a ring fence and ran to ground. The sportsmen who witnessed the feats of this gallant animal were Sir Harry Mainwaring, Messrs. Cholmondeley, Layford, Brooke, Edwin Corbett, Davenport, Townsend, Pickford, &c. These spirited horses were led back to the inn at Monk's Heath, and performed their stage back to Coryleton the same evening, apparently in higher spirits for having had a gallop with the hounds."

The fact is, there is more cruelty in setting a couple of poor animals to drag a loaded street car six or eight miles, than there is in the hunting field in a whole season; but this, the amiable people aforesaid, being car-riders and not fox-hunters, cannot perceive.

Out of the rich resources at the disposal of the author of this volume, we wish he had given us more of his own Irish experiences, instead of quoting from Mrs. S. C. Hall, in the amusing chapter on Irish travel. We wish, too, he had described, as he so well knows how, and as so few now can do, the scenes which forty years ago were to be witnessed every evening at such places as the Angel and Peacock Inns at Islington, the rendezvous for all the coaches by the great North Road; or the Elephant and Castle on the Surrey side, and other similar places. The arrival and departure of the mail and other coaches at the old Peacock was a sight almost unique even then, and one which never can be seen again, besides, so far as we know, never having been adequately described. But he has sketched, with vivid truthfulness, the scene at the "White Horse Cellar" Piccadilly, which, although different in many respects from the other, and wanting in some of the most exciting effects, is nevertheless worth preserving here:

"What a confusion—what a babel of tongues! The tumult, the noise, was worth the pen of a Boz, or the pencil of a Cruikshank. People hurrying hither and thither, some who had come too soon; others too late. There were carriages, hackney coaches, vans, carts, and barrows; porters jostling, touters swearing, cads elbowing, coachmen wrangling, passengers grumbling, men pushing, women scolding. Trunks, portmanteaus, hat-boxes, band-boxes, strewed the pavement; orange merchants, cigar merchants, umbrella merchants, dog merchants, sponge merchants, proclaiming the superiority of their various wares; pocket knives with ten blades, a cork screw, button hook, punch, picker, lancet, gimlet, jimscrew and saw; trouser straps, four pair a shilling; silver watch-guards, cheap, cheap, very cheap; patent pens and (o) ever-pointed pencils, twelve a shilling; bandana handkerchiefs, that had never seen foreign parts, 'to be given away for an old hat;' London sparrows, as the coachmakers would say, 'yellow bodies,' were passed off as canaries; ill-shaven curs painted, powdered, and decked with blue ribbons assumed the form of French poodles, which did everything but speak; member of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge hawking literature at the lowest rate imaginable—'H'annuals at the small charge of one shilling; the h'engravings, to h'any h'amateur worth double the money; the 'Prophetic Almanac,' neatly bound, one penny; a yard and a half of songs for a halfpenny, and *Larks in London*, pictorially illustrated, one shilling.

"The remainder of the group consisted of perambulating piemen, coachmen out of place, country clods, town cads—gaping, talking, wondering; the din occasionally interrupted by a street serenade, the tramping of cattle or the music of a guard's horn."

But all these scenes are past and can never return. There are still several four-horse coaches out of London, and the number is annually on the increase. The old "White Horse Cellar," too, is still a starting-place, but the excitement of former times has ceased, and coaching as it was will never be resuscitated. Lord Lennox tells us that it was in 1830 that he first saw a steam coach in the streets of London, and it was perfectly successful in every respect. There is much reason for wonder why this system has not been adopted. Steam for street cars on tramways, too, has been introduced successfully both in England and Belgium, and probably the next half century may witness as great a change in street travel in this particular as the last has witnessed in other directions. One thing is certain that we in this country when we note what has been done in Europe in this way, cannot forego the idea that we are not yet up to the level of the time.

We do not pretend to notice anything like a full proportion of the varied and interesting items to be found in this volume. It not only overflows with anecdotes, descriptions, reminiscences, and historical data, but contains notes of advice in matters upon which the author is entitled to speak with authority; and all is rendered in that genial style which marks at once the polished gentleman, the man of the world, and the writer whose heart is with his subject. The reader finds himself at the outset in the presence of a jovial as well as a clever companion, and if he do not accompany him to the end of his journey he must be a difficult reader to please.

We have not space to do justice to the book or to notice all the points that we have marked; but there is one which cannot well be passed by—the bearing-rein has been a subject among horsemen for many years. Many of our best horsemen in England have given up both bearing-rein and blinkers; or "check-rein" and "blinders," as some people absurdly call them. Lord Lennox does not approve of the abolition of the bearing-rein, and he strangely attributes the proposal for its abolition to this country. If he would come to New-York, and see the way in which horses' heads are tied up here, he would have to confess that he never saw anything like it in his own country. The fashion which he condemns is not an American fashion; and while we do not agree with him in all the views he expresses on the subject, it will be admitted that some of his reasons for a discretionary use of the bearing-rein are sound. The plan he proposes is the adoption of a bearing-rein with an elastic end to it, so that horses that do not require having their heads held well up would not be deprived of the ornament of such a rein, while with horses that do require it, if the elastic be sufficiently strong, "it would aid them in the ease of a trip or stumble." In these last words, however, which we quote, lies much of the gist of the question, many horsemen averring not only that the bearing-rein is a cruel infliction, but that in case of a stumble it is an obstacle to the animal's recovery rather than an assistance. With much good reason, Lord Lennox condemns the custom prevalent with some drivers—though not now, we believe, with men who know their business—of driving with wheel-reins home. What he would say to the equally barbarous fashion of looped reins can only be surmised.

At present there are two driving clubs in London, the Coaching Club and the Four-in-Hand Club, successors to the "Whip Club," another driving club of sixty or seventy years ago. The most notable changes that have taken place are in the costume of the members and the form of the coaches. The rules of the Whip Club where, as in its rival, barouche-landaus were used, required that the bodies of the carriages should be yellow and the cattle bright bay, with silver ornaments on the harness and rosettes to the ears. The costume of the drivers consisted of a light drab cloth coat, single breasted, with three tiers of pockets, the skirts reaching to the ankles, and with mother-of-pearl buttons each of the size of a crown piece; waistcoat, blue and yellow stripe, each stripe an inch in depth; corded silk plush breeches, and rosettes at each knee; the boots very short, and finished with broad straps which hung over the tops and down to the ankle; hats three inches and a half deep in the crown only, and the same depth in the brim. Each driver also wore a large bouquet of flowers at the breast. Why did not the members of the New-York Coaching Club give us an exhibition of their prowess this year in a costume of this kind as their tribute to Centennialism? If not picturesque, it would at least have been instructive to the rising generation, and as it does not appear that the rule requiring the horses to be four bright bays was always strictly enforced, the only cost would have been for the costume, which would still have been useful as a legacy to the next Centennial celebration.

But, as Lord Lennox observes, "gentlemen no longer ape the manners or costumes of their coachmen and grooms, but appear as gentlemen should appear." The heavy box-coat has given place to a light-colored dust-coat; the hat is no longer preposterously low; "a neat cut-away olive-brown or blue coat, with club buttons, supersedes the over-pocketed drab coat; web-cut trowsers from Poole's, with varnished boots, take the place of the cord 'inexpressibles' and brown tops; the striped livery-looking waistcoat and gaudy 'bird's-eye' neckcloth are replaced by a plain waistcoat and simple necktie."

Then there is an improvement in coaches, horses, and harness. Showy colors no longer prevail, nor are the "drags" emblazoned with arms like the Lord Mayor's carriage. The horses, too, are thoroughbred, and the harness neat and plain. Perfection in all the appointments is now the aim, and show and glitter are abandoned.

But we must here resist the temptation, and stop. The man who does not read any of this book for himself will miss a pleasant treat, and he who, reading, does not enjoy it, must be incapable of appreciating a good thing.

LITERARY NOTES.

—D. Appleton & Co. announce *Rare Good Luck*, by R. C. Francillon, from advance sheets.

—Prof. J. C. Zachos, Curator of Cooper Institute, has written a campaign life of Peter Cooper.

—Mr. James Miller has just ready *Washington, a Drama in Five Acts*, by Martin Farquhar Tupper.

—Col. W. H. C. Hosmer, the poet, during a recent illness, was received into the Roman Catholic Church.

—Berthold Auerbach is about to issue a new collection of his famous peasant romances, entitled *After Thirty Years*.

—Three more volumes of the *Riverside Waverley, Old Mortality, The Black Dwarf*, and *Legend of Montrose*, are now ready.

—De Quincey's *Literary Reminiscences* is to be added to the Riverside edition of his works, published by Hurd & Houghton.

—The rumor that Alfred Tennyson has written a new poem is confirmed by the fact that James R. Osgood & Co. have it in press.

—Marion Harland (Mrs. M. Virginia Terhune) has gone to Europe, intending to pass the Winter, with her family, in Rome and Naples.

—Dr. Carter Blake, of Westminster Hospital, has in press a *Manual of Anthropology*, with maps and wood cuts, in two octavo volumes.

—Mr. S. R. Crocker, of the *Literary World*, has written an account of "The Centennial," which appears in his own paper in November, and also in book form.

Prof. Sidney Colvin has in preparation a complete prose translation of the Homeric Hymns, to be published with introductions and illustrations from Greek art.

—Parts V., VI., and VII. of the *History of the City of New-York*, by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, are published. The literary and artistic qualities of this work have received high praise.

—Dr. Friederick Knapp has brought together his various essays and observations upon facts and events in America, and published them in Germany, as a Centennial offering to the United States.

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., No. 113 William street, have become the American agents for the *Congregationalist*, the monthly English organ of the "Independents," edited by Rev. R. W. Dale.

—Mr. Thomas Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House, is the publisher of the *Reports of the Church Congress*, and is expected to publish the report of the third Congress, to be held in Boston Nov. 14-17.

—The fifth edition of Prof. Fawcett's *Manual of Political Economy*, just published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., has been carefully revised, and contains two new chapters on the depreciation of silver.

—Mr. Samuel Smiles is engaged upon the *Life of Thomas Edwards*, Associate of the Linnean Society, a Scottish naturalist. It will be illustrated by George Reid, A. R. S. A., and published by Mr. Murray.

—Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., has in press a volume on *The Blue Laws of Connecticut*, which will be exceedingly interesting if he is able to clear away the ecclesiastical and literary darkness that has so long covered them.

—The *Official Catalogue* of the United States International Exhibition, published by John R. Nagle & Co., Philadelphia, and printed at the Riverside Press, is the cheapest book of the Centennial year. It contains 1,250 pages, and is sold for $2.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published *A Houseful of Children*, which they intend as their leading holiday book, and have nearly ready *The Story of a Dog* and *On a Pincushion and Other Fairy Tales*, both of which introduce features of a novel character.

—Mr. J. C. Heywood, a lawyer of this City, and dramatic writer, the author of *Herodias, Salome*, &c., is credited with the recent notable review of Lathrop's *Study of Hawthorne* in *The Sun*, and shows himself to be a strong and impartial critic.

—The third series of Father Morris' *Troubles of Our Catholic Forefathers* is passing through the press. It relates exclusively to the persecutions of Roman Catholics in the north of England, and throws much fresh light on the history of the reign of Elizabeth.

—A volume of essays contributed by the late Earl Stanhope to the *Quarterly Review* on "Legends of Charlemagne," "French Retreat from Moscow," "Chronology of the Gospels," "The Year of the Passion," "Harold of Normandy," and "The Counties of Nithsdale," is promised by Mr. Murray.

—Mr. Herbert Tuttle's discriminating sketches of *German Political Leaders*, are soon to be republished in Germany, and will be followed by a history of the development of Constitutional Government in Prussia, a task to which Mr. Tuttle has devoted years of research among the original documents and authorities.

—Under the title of a "Plea for Metaphysic," Dr. C. E. Appleton, editor of the *Academy*, will contribute to the *Contemporary Review* for November and December two articles, in which he will examine the philosophical ideas and criticisms contained in Mr. Matthew Arnold's four recent works upon modern religious thought.

—Pure and high-toned criticism will be materially advanced by the republication of Richard Holt Hutton's *Literary Essays*, brought out in England in 1871, and now issued here by J. H. Coates & Co. Mr. Hutton, as editor of the *Spectator*, is one of the strongest and most thoughtful writers connected with the English press. His only rivals in the field of philosophical and literary criticism are John Morley and Leslie Stephen, and he is only different from, if not superior to, either of them in the rightness of tone which he always imparts to his literary work.

—Lockwood, Brooks & Co. have in press and will publish about Dec. 1 a volume of sermons by the late Rev. E. H. Sears, D. D., author of *The Heart of Christ*, and known as the best hymn writer in America. The book will contain discourses on "Elijah," "David," "Pilate," and "Tibni and Omri."

—Hurd & Houghton issue this week from their Riverside Press at Cambridge, De Quincey's *Literary Reminiscences*, Scott's *Old Mortality, Black Dwarf*, and *Legends of Montrose*, and Dickens' *Oliver Twist* and *Christmas Books*. The two latter have felicitous introductions by Mr. E. P. Whipple, and will be sure of a large sale during the holiday season.

—The publication of the Social Science papers read at Saratoga, in September, says *The Churchman*, is soon to be begun. About one-fourth of all that was read is going through the press. The other papers will not be published, excepting magazines and pamphlets, until some time after the annual meeting of the Social Science Association in Boston next January.

—In accordance with the express wishes of the late Dr. Strauss, his friend and co-laborer, Dr. Edward Zeller, of Berlin, has undertaken the task of collecting and re-editing his works, the first volume of which, including his best known writings, has already appeared. His purely literary remains will be first printed, and his older and strictly theological writings will follow.

—*The Life of Peace*, by Rev. R. C. L. Brown, just published by J. Masters, London, is spoken of as a gem worthy to be ranked with the *Imitation* of Thomas à Kempis and the *Christian Year* of John Keble. The latter pages of the book are the last the author ever wrote. Before the proof-sheets had passed through his hands he had himself entered upon the life of peace which he had attempted to describe.

—Two Chinese gentlemen, Li-Hsiao-Chi and Chin-Che-Henen, respectively official writer and interpreter for the Chinese Government, and sent out to make the Governmental report on the Centennial Fair and its wonders, have made a careful study of every department in detail. The result is said to be a very creditable book which they intend to publish in China and scatter broadcast through the Empire.

—Sometimes American news travels to England before it reaches the press in this country. We do not remember to have seen the statement, which is given in the *Athenæum* of Oct. 14, that the *Memoirs of an American Lady*, by Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, long out of print, has been reprinted here, with a number of biographical and illustrative notes, and a memoir of Mrs. Grant, by Gen. J. Grant Wilson. Who publishes it?

—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for September 1 contains another paper by M. Vacherot on "Modern Science and Final Causes," which sets forth a rather original view of the First Cause as infinite in power, wisdom, and goodness, but not therefore perfect, because perfection is only intelligible in relation to human ideals, which are never realized, and always surpassed as the continued progress of the world compels us to review them.

—Mr. Nathan Appleton, a frequent contributor to the Boston *Globe*, is engaged, says that paper, on a literary work—a society novel—which has been in his mind for some time. The scene is laid in Colorado, New-York, and Europe. As Mr. Appleton has traveled much, been a keen observer of life and character, and as he wields an easy pen, there is every reason to expect an attractive production. The book, we understand, will be published some time during the Winter.

—Macmillan & Co. will publish shortly a book on *The Californians*, by Mr. W. M. Fisher, who assisted Mr. H. H. Bancroft for several years in collecting materials for his *Native Races of the Pacific States*. The volume is divided into ten chapters, dealing respectively with the country, its pioneers, its Spanish inhabitants, its Chinese, its reprobates, its women, its men, its politicians, and its writers. The best chapter is an ardent protest against the religious quackery which is gaining ground in California.

—There has been recently added to the Boston Public Library, says the *Advertiser*, a document of considerable interest as illustrative of the political history of the city. It is the manuscript of the original call for the famous Faneuil Hall meeting for the preservation of the Union, held Nov. 26, 1850, at which the principal speakers were the late Judge Curtis and Rufus Choate. Appended are 3,856 signatures of citizens of Boston and its vicinity. The roll, which is some six inches thick, was sent to Mr. Webster at Washington, and accompanying it is a letter from him with reference to the meeting.

—G. W Carleton & Co. publish this week *Lion Jack; or, How Menageries Are Made*, by Mr. P. T. Barnum, the great showman. It gives an insight into the methods used by him in gathering together his wonderful curiosities in natural history. Mr. Barnum estimates that 82,464,000 have entered his different museums, circuses, menageries, and shows of various sorts in this country and in Europe, and the man who has done this is entitled to the privilege of explaining the secret of his success. Mr. Frank Lee Benedict's last novel, *'Twixt Hammer and Anvil*, published by the same house, has reached a sixth edition, and a new work from his pen, entitled *Madame*, is now in press. Mr. Benedict is at present in Spain.

—Mr. Paterson, of Edinburg, makes the important announcement of a library edition of the *Works of Robert Burns*, in six volumes, uniform with Mr. Van Laun's translation of Molière. The poems and songs, says the *Athenæum*, will occupy three volumes arranged chronologically; the letters and other prose productions the remaining three. Each piece will be accompanied by a note, stating what is known of the circumstances under which it was written and of the persons and events to which it refers. The original place of publication and some account of the manuscript will be given, and the author's variations will be recorded. Mr. W. Scott Douglass is the editor, and Prof. Nichol, of Glasgow, furnishes an essay on the poet's life, character, and influence. The poet's autobiography contained in his famous letter to Dr. Moore will, in this edition, for the first time be printed in *extenso* from the original manuscript.

—Hurd & Houghton have in press and will publish in November *The Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson, L.L. D.*, by Rev. Dr. E. E Beardsley, of New-Haven, author of *The History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut* and *The Life and Correspondence of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, the first President of Columbia College. The studies of the life of the father have admirably fitted Dr. Beardsley to write the life of the son, who lived in critical times and had an important share in the formation of our Government. He was a member of the Congress of 1765, convened at New-York to remonstrate against the Stamp Act, and counseled and corresponded with James Otis touching the measures of that body. He was also a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, was first Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and President of Columbia College, New-York; and his life, prepared as this has been, from original documents, is full of interest.

—The writer of a very interesting article on "Philip Gilbert Hammerton," in the November *International Review*, says that "his general appearance is singularly attractive. In person he is well formed and athletic, with a noble head, regular features, a clear and penetrating eye, and a fine beard, which is worn full. The type of his features is decidedly American rather than English, and his countenance is strongly suggestive of that of George Macdonald, if indeed it cannot be said to resemble the latter." His habits of life are spoken of as "quiet and regular in the extreme. He generally employs the early hours of the morning in literary composition, and reserves several of the best and lightest hours of the day clear for practical art. Toward evening he has another literary sitting, after which he dines with his family. He has wisely given up all literary work at night. Once in a while, for the sake of recreation, he takes a run to Paris, or London, or Switzerland, but even these visits are turned to good account, and amid exercise he picks up a good many grains of knowledge. His Republican sympathies are very strong, and he has watched the political events of Europe and America with profound interest, and a strong faith in the growth of liberal principles and institutions." He is now engaged in writing a *Life of Turner*, which will be published early next year.

THE REBEL CLAIMS.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR JOHN A. LOGAN—THE LOOPHOLE IN GOV. TILDEN'S LETTER.

Gen. John A. Logan addressed a large meeting in Lebanon, Ill., on Friday last, and, speaking of the Southern men in Congress, said:

"They introduced bills in the House for the payment of claims held by traitors to the Government, amounting to $472,000,000, and they introduced general bills declaring that these things should be adjusted by the War Department without the action of Congress, which, if it had passed, would have amounted to upward of two billions dollars. The bills didn't pass, except a few of them. A few were passed to test the Senate. There they fell through. What do they mean by that? We have a law in our statute books authorizing the adjustment of claims for things furnished to the Army by loyal men where they were supplies furnished the Army, or damages done that the laws of nations might allow they are entitled to receive. We have paid a great many of them, some in Kentucky, some in Ohio, to men who were loyal and whose lives were already given for the benefit of the Government. And because we have done this, these rebels claim we would pay such claims as these traitors present. We make a distinction between loyal men and traitors. So far only honest and just claims have been paid. I say that a man that sets his house on fire has no right to be paid for it, and so these traitors have no right to claim pay for the destruction of the property of disloyal men. Why, the Riddell bill and the Merriam bill, as introduced, would have cost the Government almost as much as the whole expense of the war if it had been passed. I have one bill of this kind in my pocket. A man by the name of Sykes presented to the Court of Claims a charge of $3,500 per annum for the rental of ground where the bones of the poor men who were shot and starved to death in Andersonville Prison were buried. And not only that, but he charges for 300,000 feet of lumber, 250,000 brick, and 3,000 cords of wood, the whole amounting to $52,100. The Quartermaster of the Army asserts that the lumber never was used; that the brick never was used, the wood never was used. What, then, is this charge for? It is for the lumber, for the brick, for the wood—the lumber that fenced in our boys when they were starved to death, the bricks that kept them warm, and for nothing else was it used. If these gentlemen don't expect to get these claims passed, why do they present them? Now, do you know how they answer these charges? I presume you do. Gov. Palmer, who was recently—though I have not heard from him for three days, but I guess he is still a Democrat, and one J. L. D. Morrison, in this county; and Gov. Hendricks, in Indiana, took it upon himself, too—they answer these charges in this way. They say Logan introduced a bill once himself. This man Morrison has told that everywhere; this man that you all know, as I do—the less the country knows of him the better the country is off—for the man well knows, when he makes the statement that I introduced a rebel bill in Congress, that he says that which is false in every word and in every way. [Cries of 'Good,' and applause.] What is this bill they talk about? Milton J. Best was a Union man, a loyal man, and an honest man, living at Paducah, Ky. I knew him before the war, through the war, and know him now. We destroyed, during a battle there, all of his property, and forced him to take refuge in our lines to keep from being hanged. The bill was brought up on a report made by Judge Harris, of Wisconsin, supported by John Pratt, of Indiana, because Best was a loyal and honest man, and we had destroyed his property. That is the answer to these charges that they make that the bill was a rebel bill, when they know they tell a falsehood every time they say anything about it. Now then, the day before yesterday a very singular thing occurred in this country. I believe I have never heard of a candidate for Presidency proclaiming to the world what he would veto or what he would not veto until the recent Democratic candidate. [Laughter.] Now, while the Democrats have been asking that their claims be paid, why is it that their candidate for President comes out saying he is opposed to them? Why do they have to do that? If they are not afraid they will pass, why does this man Tilden write a public letter saying he will veto any bills for rebel claims? [Applause.] Well, there is one little piece of information that I would like to give the Democracy. I don't want to dispute with Mr Tilden as to what he will or will not do. I don't know. But I am certain of one thing; I don't think he will ever have the opportunity. [Laughter and applause.] But he fails to say anything in his letter about the character of the man he will appoint on the Court of Claims. There is a Court organized to allow claims for damage done by the Army, called the Court of Claims. One of that court is very old and decrepit, and sufficiently so to authorize his relievement. Who will Mr. Tilden put in his place? The court now stands two Northern and two Southern men. Will he put a Democrat there or a Republican? ['Well put,' and applause.] Now that court can pass upon thousands of claims. Then he fails to say that if a general bill should pass authorizing these claims to be referred to the Secretary of War, that he would veto that. This Riddle claim don't say a word about damage, so far as payment is concerned. It only authorizes the Secretary of War to adjust and pay claims, and that of citizens loyal or disloyal. Now, that bill don't come within the purview of this letter, though it will affect all bills for claims. It is a bill to authorize and organize a department for adjustment of claims, and is a very clever dodge where Mr. Tilden leaves a loop-hole to crawl out. Take it for granted he is honest, doesn't it show a woeful state of facts about the party? If I am right the Democratic Party is all wrong, and you cannot trust them. If I am wrong, how can you trust Mr. Tilden if he becomes President?"

STARTLING PRESENTATION OF LAWS AND DECISIONS—LETTER FROM HON. H. BOARDMAN SMITH.

To the Editor of the Elmira Advertiser:

It can hardly be denied that the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court (though it be conceded good law) was the serpent's egg out of which was hatched the war of the rebellion. I do not think it is commonly known outside of the legal profession that the present Supreme Court has taken position with reference to rebel claims against the Government hardly less startling and far-reaching in its probable consequences than the Dred Scott decision. That such a position is taken by a Republican Court ought to admonish the people of the North of the difficulties which environ the question of rebel claims, and of the watchfulness which befits their purpose, that these claims shall never be paid. In the pending discussion of this question by the press I have seen no reference to these decisions. Mind, I am not assailing them as unsound law. I am calling the attention of thoughtful men to them. Our impending perils cannot be fully apprehended if they are overlooked.

Section 2 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States vests in the President exclusively the power "to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment."

After the first election of President Grant, and on the 25th of December, 1868, President Johnson published his fourth proclamation of amnesty and pardon, in these words,—in part:

"Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and, in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or for adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

The Court of Claims has no jurisdiction of claims against the United States for property "taken" in the Southern States for the use of the army, unless taken by "contract" with the owner. But it has jurisdiction under the "Captured and Abandoned Property act" for captured and abandoned cotton, &c. Now, by four separate acts of Congress, it has been explicitly enacted that before the claimant can recover he must prove he "has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion." [See section 12 of the act of March 3, 1863, Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 765; section 3 act of March 12, 1863, Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 820; section 3 act of June 25, 1868, Statutes at Large, vol. 15, page 75; section 1 act of July 12, 1870, Statutes at Large, vol. 16, page 235.]

The provision of these acts requiring proof of loyalty was repealed by the Democratic House last Winter, (so far as the House alone could repeal it,) as the newspapers stated. The act last cited provides, in so many words, that "no pardon or amnesty granted by the President" shall dispense with the required proof of loyalty.

The Court of Claims, in repeated decisions, obeyed this expressed will of Congress. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the judgments of the Court of Claims four times in succession, thus opening the vaults of the Treasury to rebel claimants. [See United States vs. Padelford, 9 Wall, 531; United States vs. Klein, 13 Wall, 128; Armstrong vs. The United States, 13 Wall, 154; Pargoud vs. The United States, 13 Wall, 156.]

These decisions settle the question forevermore that *there is not, since Johnson's proclamation, a man in this country who, in law,* ever was a rebel.

In ex-parte Garland, 4 Wall. 330, the court says (speaking of President Johnson's Proclamation of Amnesty) that "in the eye of the law the offender *is as innocent* as if he never committed the offense."

The opinions in these cases were written and pronounced in nearly all the cases, if not in every instance, by Chief Justice Chase. Whether they had anything to do with his narrow escape from the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, it does not lie in my way to inquire. The principle decided was resisted, stoutly and with strong logic, by Justices Miller and Bradley. [See 13 Wall, 148.]

Now, as a single specimen brick of what the practical result of these decisions has been, one Andrew Lowe has recovered in the Court of Claims against the United States for cotton stored at Savannah, for running the blockade, $474,685, though it was proved in court that he was commissioner of the Confederate States to negotiate the $15,000,000 Confederate loan—and he has gotten his money. This is one case out of hundreds—perhaps out of a thousand. Are not these things a little startling to men, even who have been accustomed to pooh-pooh the mere suggestion of danger of the payment of rebel claims?

Nor is it necessary that a Democratic Congress should pass bills to allow rebel claims. Laws are already enacted, and now in force, which, construed and administered by Democratic officers, would, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, pass a great part, if not the greater part, of the pending rebel claims.

Let us see: The Court of Claims has jurisdiction of claims arising on contract and under the Captured and Abandoned Property act. The Southern Claims Commission have jurisdiction of claims "for stores or supplies, taken, or furnished during the rebellion, for the use of the army of the United States, in States proclaimed in insurrection against the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States."

But the Commissioners of Southern claims are required to be satisfied by proof "of the loyalty of the claimant," during the war. Just so, the Court of Claims was required to have proof of the loyalty of the claimant. But the Supreme Court decided that, since President Johnson's proclamation of amnesty, a rebel claimant is a loyal claimant, that "in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he never committed the offense." The Southern Claims Commission, presided over by Judge Aldis, of Vermont, has stood out with inflexible courage against the decisions of the Supreme Court, and allowed no rebel claims. This has been possible only from the fact that no appeal lies from their tribunal, as from the Court of Claims, to the Supreme Court.

Now these Commissioners of Southern Claims are appointed by the President. Let their places be filled with Democrats, who might say, (and with great reason,) "We are bound by the law, as held by the Supreme Court, just as much as if an appeal lay directly from us to that court," and the vaults of the National Treasury are actually in possession of a myriad swarm of rebel claimants. It is poor consolation to say that an award by the Southern Claims Commission, in favor of a rebel claimant, could not be paid without an appropriation by Congress. A refusal to make the appropriation would be rebellion against the Supreme Court. The Southern Claims Commission was not established as a permanent court. It has been continued by several acts of Congress since it was originated in 1871, I think. I have no information that it has been discontinued by the present Congress.

There is a great deal that can be said, in some cases, in favor of paying disloyal claimants, for instance, penniless widows whose crops and last pig were eaten up by the Union Armies. For a generous man to set his face like a flint against all such claims, requires a most stubborn and unbending resolution, and a public opinion, at home, whose utterance has no uncertain sound. Add to the honorable instincts and impulses of a generous heart consideration of the mutual and reciprocal help which members expect from one another, in passing pet measures; the friendly ties of political affiliation; and to all the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the people may have some faint appreciation of the perils which environ them.

Oliver Cromwell made war upon the English courts. The American conscience rebelled against the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court. The people of this country will that the suffering Unionists of the South, "faithful amid the faithless found," shall be compensated for property taken for use of our armies. The Supreme Court holds that no distinction can be made between claimants. If the people propose to make a stand against this doctrine of the Supreme Court, they have, like Abraham Lincoln, "a big job on hand." They can't afford to make a mistake just now. To my mind one thing is very clear. Let the Democratic Party win in this fight, and for property taken during the war, Southern Unionists and rebels will both be paid, or neither. Perhaps this is the meaning of Gov. Tilden, who says: "The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons who were, or pretended to be, loyal," &c. There is no mistaking the thought lying back of that utterance. "Roses for the blue and lilies for the gray." The appropriation bills will be open to both or neither. The people who pay their money will take their choice. H. B. S.

A CURIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY IN FRANCE.

A curious case of bigamy is exercising the minds of men (and women) in the Faubourg St. Denis. The facts are these: Some twelve years ago, a M. Albert P—— set up as a vendor of lemonade at Sens, and soon did a thriving business, with which he might have found it wise to remain content. M. Albert, however, thought that if a pretty woman presided at his counter, he might obtain even more customers than he had already. With this view he married a Mlle. Bertha M——, who had all the necessary qualifications. The plan succeeded admirably; indeed, more than admirably, as M. Albert soon began to think. One bright morning, accordingly, after a stormy interview with his wife, he disappeared, not forgetting to take the cash-box with him. Next day, on the banks of the Yonne, a fisherman found a man's clothes and an empty bottle, together with a letter in which one "Albert P——" declared that he was weary of life. The clothes were identified as those worn by Mme. Bertha's husband, and his disconsolate wife lamented him as lost. After waiting ten long years she married a worthy tradesman of the Faubourg St. Denis, and it was with mingled feelings that she saw her first husband enter the shop a few days since. By way of simplifying matters, the lady shrieked. Number one did likewise, and was soon engaged in a fight, *more Gallico*, with number two. While they were plucking out each other's hair by handfuls, a posse of guardians of the peace made their appearance, and marched them both off to the police-station. Explanations followed, when the ex-consort avowed that he had shammed suicide. French justice has so far contented itself with drawing up a report on the case.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

The Iowa City *Press*, of Oct. 26, says: "Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the house of Silvester Starkweather, of North English, Hinkletown, English Township, Iowa County, was burned. He was at work in the fields a mile and a half from the house, and Mrs. Starkweather was at work in the yard a short distance from the house, when she saw flames breaking forth from the upper windows. Realizing that her children, two little girls, three and five years old, were in the upper rooms, she rushed to the house, and made her way up the narrow stairs, through the stifling smoke and flame. At the head of the stairs she was overcome by the fire and forced back from the children, then in the agonies of a horrible death. Her clothing was burned from her person, even to the shoes on her feet, and she was left almost unrecognizable. Of the bodies of the children the only distinct remains left were the charred fragments of the backbone, about eighteen inches in length. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by the children playing with matches. The unfortunate father and husband bereft of children, wife, property, and almost reason, commands the deepest sympathy and aid of every one. He is a poor, hard-working man who by labor and economy had gathered about him the comforts of a little home. With the house were burned the barn, outbuildings, hay, corn bins, granary, in a word everything he possessed. The loss in money is not learned, nor as to insurance, yet these though severe are nothing to the poor man in comparison with the dreadful taking away of all that made labor easy and life dear to him."

GOV. HARTRANFT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

Notwithstanding the present depression of business and the accompanying distress, the people of the country continue to enjoy manifold blessings, and the more especially in the preservation of their institutions and liberties through the vicissitudes of a century, and in the steadfast faith that the light of God's favor is only temporarily dimmed by the clouds that darken the country; now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, do recommend that the good people of this Commonwealth, laying aside all secular occupations, assemble together in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1876, being the same day set apart therefor by the President of the United States, to give thanks to Almighty God for his continued kindness and to merit, by prayer and thankfulness, the fulfillment of all reasonable hopes and the gratification of all just desires.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and first. J. F. HARTRANFT.

By the Governor:
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DECONSECRATION OF A LONDON CHURCH.

What is called a "deconsecration" service was held in Allhallows Church, Bread street, recently, by order of the Bishop of London, preliminary to the removal of the edifice. This church is one of a large number in the city which were rebuilt after the fire of London by Sir Christopher Wren, and its history is noteworthy from the fact that its Rector in 1555, Rev. Lawrence Saunders, was burned at Coventry for preaching in defense of the doctrines of the Reformation, and that Milton was baptized here in December, 1608. There was a crowded congregation at the service, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attending in state, accompanied by one or two aldermen and common councilmen. Bishop Claughton preached the sermon, choosing for a text St. Luke ix. 59: "Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God." While the bishop was ascending the pulpit an elderly person in the aisle near the door called out in a loud tone, "I protest against this service in God's name," but had scarcely finished the sentence ere one of the guardians of the peace appeared on the scene and promptly escorted him to the street.

POOL SELLING FORBIDDEN.

The Baltimore Police Board Tuesday notified Barton & Co., who on Tuesday night sold pools at Barnum's on the Presidential election, that such procedure was contrary to law. Article 35 of the public general laws, title, "Elections," sub-title, "Betting on Elections," sections 46, 47, and 48 say no person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this or any other State, under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $500, to be paid to the State for the use of the school fund. Every deposit of money on a wager shall be forfeited to the County Commissioners of a county, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. The pool sellers stated to Marshal Frey that they had no intention of violating the law. No pools were sold Tuesday night.

TILDEN'S PERJURY.

THE GUILTY MAN NOT FIT TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade.

Mr. Meyer's—rather, Mr. Tilden's—denial of the legal right of the Government to examine the books of the company might do very well as the technical shift of a sharp attorney, on trial in court, but as argument before the high court of the nation and the jury of seven millions of electors it will not answer. The case now on hearing is, not whether Samuel J. Tilden shall be compelled to make good the amount wrongfully and by fraud withheld from the Government, but whether a man capable of such fraud shall be placed at the head of the Government. The issue is one too grave and far-reaching in its bearings for resort to the petty quibbles and dodges employed by practiced pettifoggers in criminal courts, and whoever employs such shows a consciousness of guilt too plain to need further proof.

From the Albany Times, (Dem.).

Mr. Tilden seems to have been quite in earnest in his desire for "change" from 1863 down to 1872, and later still, if reports speak truthfully; and he having been so swift in the matter of Southern claims to break over his theory as to the futility of "self-imposed restrictions," we do not see how he can safely avoid declaring to the public whether he paid his whole income tax to the Government. To be longer considered as a "reformer" he must at least do this. It is a duty which he owes to the Government that is about to prosecute him, which he owes to his party, and to a great many men in either party who may have desired to vote for him—for a change. As the case now stands, a great many voters are seriously considering the question in connection with his candidacy, and he can set all doubts at rest by a stroke of his pen—above an affidavit of two or three lines.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The burden of proof, unanswered and unanswerable, has been cumulating from the day of Mr. Tilden's nomination until now, to show that in the qualification upon which he based his own claims to the confidence of the American people he is personally utterly deficient, and that his own example and record are the strongest reasons why he should be defeated upon the only issue he was willing to recognize in this campaign.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Express.

We submit that a man who is thus clearly proved to be guilty of cheating the Government is not a fit person to be intrusted with the administration of that Government. To so intrust him would be setting a dangerous precedent, which we are greatly mistaken if the American people are yet willing to do.

From the Providence Journal.

The members of that class of voters which means to exercise the right of suffrage upon an intelligent and conscientious basis, who have not been hurried away from the serious questions involved by the clamor and diffusion of argument of the campaign, will not fail to recollect that the charge of deliberate fraud upon the Government by Samuel J. Tilden in the matter of return of his income tax has never been satisfactorily answered—answered to the satisfaction, that is to say, of men who were looking simply for the truth, and judging upon ascertained facts in a judicial manner. But the charge is a vital one. Not even the most heated partisan will pretend to say in private conversation, or before a public audience, that a man really guilty of defrauding the Government is a fit man for the Presidential chair.

From the Detroit Post.

We submit, in view of these developments, to all candid voters, whether Samuel J. Tilden is a man fit to be voted for. Would it not be a most discreditable scandal if the people of the United States, after all the talk of the last few years about reform and purity in office, should elect, or even come near electing, a man for President who should be immediately after the election tried and convicted for defrauding the Government, through perjury, and should vote for him in the very face of indisputable proofs of his guilt? At least, let us have an honest man for the high office of President. If this country deliberately votes for, and comes anywhere near electing, a dishonest man for the very highest office there is, what will be thought and said of the loud professions of "reform," and the loud demands for honesty and purity in the Government, with which the ears of the world have been well-nigh deafened of late years?

ENGLISH SEAMANSHIP DEGENERATING.

From the London News.

The Autumn and Winter of 1874-5 were distinguished by an almost unprecedented continuance of heavy gales, and the number of ships lost or damaged in some way within the British seas was 3,590, an increase of 1,787 on the preceding twelve months. These were the casualties which took place within a line which when drawn all round the United Kingdom would pass ten miles outside every headland. The increase in the figures is in a considerable degree due to the stricter record kept of every accident; so that they come nearer to the probable average of loss than the smaller figures of 1873-4. The lives lost in these casualties were 926; an increase of 420 on those of the preceding year. But one exceptional disaster, the wreck of the German steamship, the Schiller, on the Kentish Knock sand, off the Essex coast, accounts for 331 of these lives, while 21 more are due to the loss of vessels which, though supposed to be lost in the previous year, were never heard of, and were reported as missing during the twelve months covered by the return. These 926 lives were sacrificed in 155 ships. Of these ships, 121 were totally lost, and the remaining 34 sustained partial damage. Outside the British seas the wrecks involving loss of life were 258, and the lives thus sacrificed were 2,828. This total embraces one of the most terrible calamities which ever occurred at sea, the burning of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, when 470 people, men, women, and children, who were emigrating in whole families, perished. In the previous year the lives lost in wrecks abroad were 4,034; but this number included the Indus and the Asia, ships engaged in the coolie traffic, in which two vessels 1,241 persons went down. No fewer than 1,450 of the lives lost in 1874-5 were those of persons whose fate is still uncertain. They were the crews and passengers of 137 ships which were never heard of again after they had sailed or been spoken at sea. Commenting on this same subject the *Echo* says: "Is it that English seamanship is degenerating, that our ship-builders are becoming more unscrupulous, or that the weather of the sea is changing, to account for the fact that the wrecks of 1875 were beyond parallel or precedent? We lost, during the past year, within the limits of our own waters, between four and five thousand vessels, with cargoes of great value, and an inappreciable aggregate of human life, with its supplement of family suffering. The question may well be asked, then, Why is all this? We have improvement in the building of ships; new provisions have been made for the rescue of endangered mariners; light-houses flash their flames of warning around our coast, and yet the Register is more dark than ever, and the surf is hoarse with the cries of drowning men."

DISEASE IN THE LAUNDRESS' BASKET.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette.

The panic which has been created by the new outbreak of small-pox, has led to attention being directed to what are termed "centres of infection," and there is a natural desire to root out these "centres," or at least reduce their number to the utmost extent possible. There is probably no more active engine for the dissemination of disease than the laundry. Indeed, under existing arrangements, there is reason to fear that cleanliness is often more deadly than dirt. When, as is the case in ninety-nine households out of a hundred, the washing is "put out," the owners of the articles sent to the laundry are, as a rule, utterly reckless as to the consequences of the general mingling of the linen belonging to several families, which takes place when the laundress is engaged in active business. Nor do they care to ascertain whether, as is often the case, there is infectious disease in the very house to which their garments and bed furniture are sent. It is not surprising under these circumstances that small-pox and fever often make their appearance mysteriously in households, where they are as unexpected as unwelcome. The most perfect drainage arrangements, the most admirable system of ventilation, are of no avail to prevent the disease that is introduced into the house by means of the laundress's basket.

A LION ESCAPES FROM HIS CAGE.

Barnum afforded a genuine sensation to the patrons of his great Hippodrome Wednesday afternoon. While one of the keepers was in the act of cleaning out the lions' cages one of them flew at the keeper, knocked him down, and bounded through the open door of his cage. Fortunately for the spectators Barnum's wild animals are not a happy family, and as a feud had been brewing for some time between the self-liberated lion and another king of the forest whose cage was opposite, he took the first opportunity to avenge his fancied wrongs, and fastened himself to the side of his antagonist's cage, and a fierce battle followed between the bars. At last the beast was brought to subjection, and safely placed under lock and key without injury to the horrified spectators.

A CONTENTED SHOEMAKER.

A Maryland paper asserts that in Grantsville, Garrett county, that State, is a shoemaker seventy-six years old, who has worked faithfully and persistently since he was a boy. He is industrious and a good workman, but never possessed at any time twenty-five dollars in money or property, and he is quite happy and is still pegging away.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:

Abraham X. Parker, William H. Seward.

District:

1. Henry J. Scudder,	18. Russell M. Little,
2. John F. Henry,	19. Leslie W. Russell,
3. Timothy C. Cronin,	20. Edward Ellis,
4. Jacob Worth,	21. Norwood Bowne,
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck,	22. Willard Ives,
6. Edwin W. Stoughton,	23. Daniel B. Goodwin,
7. Ruth'f'd Stuyvesant,	24. D. Gerry Wellington,
8. H. Highland Garnett,	25. James C. Carmichael,
9. John J. Townsend,	26. George W. Jones,
10. Morris K. Jesup,	27. Eben S. Smith,
11. Frederick Kuhne,	28. William L. Bostwick,
12. D. Ogden Bradley,	29. Martin Adsit,
13. Abiah W. Palmer,	30. Freeman Clarke,
14. Halstead Sweet,	31. Elbert Townsend,
15. John W. Larkin,	32. Francis H. Root,
16. Nathan D. Wendell,	33. Norman M. Allen.
17. Benjamin F. Bancroft,	

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minzelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB AND ADAM AND EVE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Sub-Treasury steps in Wall street, under the auspices of the Republican Reform Club. The call for the meeting will be found in another column, and we commend it to the attention of our readers. It is a clear and candid statement of the views of the signers, who are among the most respected of our citizens. Most of them have been closely connected with the efforts made throughout the country to secure an unwavering adhesion to the Resumption act of 1875, and a reform of the civil service. The propositions embodying their principles are stated in the call, and the position of Gov. HAYES regarding them is emphatically declared. The meeting will be addressed by, among others, the Hon. LOT M. MORRILL, Secretary of the Treasury.

We see in Southern papers Democratic estimates of the vote in this City, according TILDEN a majority ranging from 70,000 to 100,000. There are Democratic papers nearer home which give countenance to the hallucination, and quote these absurd statements as more than prophecies—as calculations that will surely be substantially verified. The Albany *Argus*, which for a time helped to keep alive the delusion, has now toned down its figures until they represent a Democratic majority of 22,726. Even this pretense fades if we look closely at the figures supplied by the *Argus*. It concedes a Republican majority of about 40,000 in the whole State outside of New-York and Kings; for Kings it claims a Democratic majority of 12,998, and for New-York. 42,528. Both are overestimates. Accepting them for the moment, however, it is clear, on the showing of the *Argus*, that the Democrats do not expect a majority in the whole State exceeding 15,000. To reach this result it is necessary to assume that the Republican counties will do worse, and the Democratic counties better, than four years ago. For neither of these assumptions is there any reason. They are as obviously untenable as are the majorities in this County and Kings which are relied upon to overrule the rest of the State. From all which we infer that the *Argus*, caught by the same fit of virtue which has suddenly overtaken its patron, is preparing its friends for the loss of this State.

A Democratic paper attempts to lessen the force of the circular in favor of HAYES and WHEELER, emanating from the leading business men of this City, by the remark that many of the signers were, until quite recently, in doubt as to their own course in the election. Supposing the statement to be true, what does it prove? Simply this, that the canvass has developed dangers incident to the restoration of the Democrats to power which, in non-partisan minds, have outweighed all ordinary considerations in favor of a party change in the administration of the Government. Among the names attached to the letter to Mr. EVARTS and to the address to the people of the United States, there are, undoubtedly, some who at the outset of the campaign regarded its result with comparative indifference. The "solid South" aroused them to a sense of impending peril to which Mr. TILDEN's letter on the war claims gave point and emphasis. That letter produced exactly the opposite effect to that which its author intended. It showed the magnitude of the risk to which, under a Democratic Government, the credit of the nation would be exposed; and it gave promise of fierce and prolonged strife, as a consequence of Democratic victory. The movement of the business men, which is now apparent all over the country, is, then, not a party movement in the ordinary sense. It has its origin in a clear conception of the effect which the installation of the Democrats in power would have on the public credit, and on business interests; and for this reason, it exercises a marked influence on the classes least susceptible to party appeals.

There is a sudden interruption of the stereotyped disclaimer from the Southern politicians. For two days there has been no protest from any knot of men claiming to speak for a Southern State and protesting that they could not, would not, and should not demand payment for demolished hen-roosts and ravaged pigs and turkeys. For two days the Democratic papers have omitted to print this well-worn form of demurrer, variously signed, and with the startling head-line, "Another Radical Lie Nailed!" Something has gone wrong. Possibly the Literary Bureau has sent out its blank forms to men who have views of their own concerning their right to be paid for property taken during the war. It will not do for the Democracy to stop here: several States yet remain to be heard from.

The *Nation* characterizes the proofs of Mr. TILDEN's fraudulent evasion of the income-tax after this fashion: "Charges of fraud and perjury against the opposition candidate, based on evidence which is not known to exist and which no honest attempt has been made to discover." This is a good sample of the suppression of truth and suggestion of falsehood style in which the *Nation* has recently excelled itself. It would be interesting to know what that remarkable sheet would regard as "evidence," and what is its conception of non-existent evidence which somebody has been wicked enough to neglect making an honest attempt to discover. We have printed a good deal of evidence which is not only known to exist, but whose existence Mr. TILDEN has not dared to dispute. As a sample of the evidence which we have attempted to bring to light, and have only partially succeeded in revealing, we may mention the $50,000 payment in 1869 for services as advisory counsel to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago corporation. The voucher for that payment is receipted by Mr. TILDEN, and was turned over by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the agents of the road, in accounting for their disbursements for legal expenses. We assure the *Nation* that we have tried all "honest" means of getting at that and other documents of like character without success. If the *Nation* desires, however, to aid the cause of justice, any hints that may occur to it for the prompt discovery of evidence will no doubt be thankfully received by the District Attorney, who has Mr. TILDEN's case in charge.

The Russian ultimatum has been accepted, and Turkey has signed an armistice, which is to last two months, beginning Nov. 1. It is possible that this truce and cessation of hostilities may be extended, and a contingent agreement to that effect has been included in the new arrangement. The English proposal, made last September, embraced an unconditional armistice for six weeks. This was rejected by Turkey, who then proposed a six months' armistice, or "truce," as it was called. Russia at once and peremptorily refused to accept that, and after some diplomatic fencing, forcibly presented the rejected English plan. This has practically been adopted, and so far the victory rests with Russian diplomacy. One happy result of this temporary adjustment will be the interruption of the Servian War. It is to be hoped that another prolongation of the truce will serve to postpone indefinitely a renewal of hostilities.

When Democrats sigh for "the good old days" when their party was in power at Washington, they probably are thinking of the fat pickings which they had. There have been no such wholesale thefts since the Democracy and BUCHANAN went out of office together. During the last Democratic administrations, party thieves succeeded in getting away with more than twenty million dollars. These thefts have become historic, though the rebellion which followed immediately after their discovery prevented them from becoming as conspicuous as they deserved. The illegal acceptances of FLOYD, while he was Secretary of War, amounted to $8,137,395, and over $800,000 in Indian trust bonds were stolen by his nephew, with the connivance of FLOYD and several other high officials. A sum amounting to more than $5,000,000 was stolen by the Cherokee Indian Ring, and nearly $2,000,000 was stolen from the Choctaws. None of these facts are contradicted; and the brief summary of the acts of some of the principal conspirators, which we print in another column, will recall the details to the minds of many of our readers. It should be borne in mind that the last Democratic administration with which this country was cursed was not only traitorous but corrupt and thievish. The same unregenerate, unreformed Democracy is to-day seeking to be reinstated in power by the American people.

TILDEN ON PUBLIC VIRTUE.

Neither friend nor enemy has ever attributed to SAMUEL J. TILDEN the faintest tinge of humor in his own composition, or any capacity for appreciating humor in others. But for this fact, we might receive his proclamation of yesterday as a joke intended to enliven the closing hours of the campaign. The story of Satan rebuking sin has done service for some generations. The story of TILDEN deprecating the use of money in an election, and exhorting his countrymen in the name of virtue to protect the purity of the ballot-box, is a newer and equally effective illustration of the same form of hypocrisy.

Mr. TILDEN has suddenly discoverd that "the improper and illegal use of money at elections" is a formidable evil. Its "debauching tendencies" are to him a source of grievous tribulation. When did this moral light dawn upon him? His "barrels of money" have been the only enlivening feature of the Democratic party in the canvass. They were rolled about while he was yet a candidate. The hungry brethren of the Democratic faith, all over the land, saw them and rejoiced before the farce at St. Louis had been played. Those roving agents, whispering his praises and plotting for delegations selected in his interest, were not kept in motion without a good deal of money. Those puffs in the newspapers preparing the way for his nomination cost money. And the doings at St. Louis would have drained the pockets of any candidate who had not grown rich on the reorganization of ruined railroads for some years previously.

Perhaps, however, Mr. TILDEN's conscience discriminates between the buying of delegations and the buying of votes. "Debauching the virtue" of a convention may, in his eyes, be a venial offense; "debauching" the voters is the sin that horrifies him. We would not doubt the possibility of the repentance even of Mr. TILDEN, but to test its genuineness, we should know when the operation of grace began. The Indiana election is not a remote occurence, and down to that period TILDEN's barrels of money were an item to be considered in the calculation of chances. Even with the aid of his money, the blue jeans party barely escaped defeat; what their fate would have been had he turned purist a few weeks earlier, the merest tyro may imagine. Certain it is that "the improper and illegal use of money" had much to do with the vote in Indiana, and that the bulk of the money used there was supplied from the same capacious purse that had furnished the means of "debauching" the immaculate patriots of the St. Louis Convention.

It may be, too, that Mr. TILDEN, with the subtle morality which distinguishes him, draws a distinction between "debauching the public virtue" at his individual cost and at the cost of the public. We ought not to be surprised if his patience—not to say his pocket—is at length exhausted. It has been subjected to a tremendous strain. For six months, at least, he has been drawing upon his bank account to buy his way into the Presidency. Still the Democratic leeches are not gorged. They are ravenous as ever. So Mr. TILDEN, buttoning his private pocket, loosens the purse-strings of the State Treasury, regardless of the effect on the public virtue. The gangs of men put on the public works within the last few weeks are thus retained as voters for him next Tuesday. The public money is squandered to secure doubtful voters and to pay men who are not entitled to vote at all, but who will attempt to vote in Mr. TILDEN's behalf. Is this "debauching the public virtue," or is it not? If it is, should not Mr. TILDEN have ended it before issuing his proclamation?

There is yet another "improper and illegal use of money" for which Mr. TILDEN is directly responsible. Everybody has heard of "the canal thieves." The verdant Western Democrat is taught that Mr. TILDEN has lodged them safely in the Penitentiary, and has squeezed out of them their ill-gotten gains, which have passed back into the State Treasury. Senator THURMAN was not ashamed to convey this idea to an Ohio audience the other night. As a matter of fact, the whole batch of "canal thieves" are working night and day for Mr. TILDEN. We cannot tell the precise terms of the bargain they have made with him, but that there is a bargain no man can doubt who knows how zealously the "thieves" are working for the Democratic candidate, and how lavishly they are spending for his benefit money which, according to him, was virtually stolen out of the canal fund. The incident is not altogether new in his experience. He did not object to the $5,000 checks given by his friend TWEED to the Democratic cause, though he knew that every dollar of it had been stolen; and we cannot wonder, therefore, that he watches with smiling complacency the use made by his friends, "the canal thieves," of part of their booty. What we do want to know, is, whether, from the standpoint of yesterday's proclamation, a Presidential candidate may profit, politically, out of public plunder, without "debauching the public virtue"?

The field is wide, and this proclamation touches only a small part of it. The corrupt use of money in the election takes other forms than bribery. We are glad to know that, at the last moment, Mr. TILDEN's soul revolts against the purchase of votes. For his own sake, it is unfortunate that the revolt did not occur long ago. To have any saving efficacy, however, it must take a wider range than his ejaculatory protest indicates. It must apply, for example, to the Democratic attempts at fraud in this City and Brooklyn, and to the shameless frauds in which Mr. TILDEN's friends have been detected at Philadelphia and elsewhere. If he would win for himself a name among self-denying mortals, he has but to issue another proclamation denouncing specifically Tammany's plan for "thwarting the unbiased will of the people" by fraudulent registration, and pledging himself to use the knowledge he acquired as a party concerned in the fraudulent count of 1868 to bring to justice any Democrat who shall try to repeat the experiment. No man knows better than Mr. TILDEN the art and mystery of "debauching the public virtue" by the employment of fraud at the ballot-box, and as it is quite certain that the only possible danger of this sort proceeds from Democratic sources, he has here an opportunity of crowning his defeat with more laurels than he is likely to obtain in any other way.

Moreover, if Mr. TILDEN would really rise from the ridiculous to the sublime, let him, in the supplementary proclamation which we counsel him to issue, administer the rebuke they deserve to Mr. BAYARD and the demagogues who go about raving against the machinery provided by Federal law for securing the purity of the ballot. That machinery will save the public virtue of New-York from the debauchery with which Tammany has menaced it; and the vigorous application of the law in every city would go far toward correcting the evil which the repentant TILDEN now professes to deplore. The Democratic hatred of the law is natural enough, for it tends to prevent corruption and fraud in the North as well as to prevent intimidation and violence in the South. Cannot Mr. TILDEN rise to the height of the occasion, and, in the interest of "the public virtue," to whose claims he now pays imperfect tribute, vindicate purity and the law by condemning the Democrats who make war upon both?

WHICH IS THE REFORM CANDIDATE?

When Mr. EVARTS said on Wednesday evening that "a veto was never made for the hard work of carrying on a government," he touched the most significant point in the great canvass now drawing to its conclusion. The Democratic candidate asks us to elect him, to veto the measures of his party. His main claim to our confidence is that he does not represent his party, that he may be counted on to thwart its settled purpose, that he will protect the Treasury from its assaults, that he will not carry out the policy in which it is most deeply and widely interested. He is presented to us as a negative candidate. Not what he can do but what he promises to prevent, is the prominent feature in the discussion of his merits. On the eve of election he finds it necessary to array himself against the notorious desire and intention of the controlling element among his supporters. At the same moment his "Bureau" is receiving from officials in the various Southern States signatures to a circular sent out under his direction, declaring that the supreme motive of the majority of his party cannot be gratified, because it is barred by the Constitution and opposed by the law of the land as interpreted by the Supreme Court. The circular is intentionally misleading, and its assurances amount to nothing, because the most dangerous Southern war claims are not barred by the fourteenth amendment, and have never been even considered by the Supreme Court. In the same way Mr. TILDEN's promised vetoes would be of no use, because, forewarned when to expect them, the South would avoid them by providing for the payment of the claims through tribunals over which the Executive would have no control—by a single amendment, for instance, to the law regulating the Court of Claims, an amendment which might be safely tacked to an appropriation bill, and defy Mr. TILDEN's proposed veto, if he ever intended to employ it.

This effort to get favor for Mr. TILDEN on the ground that he, who has bowed before every demand made on him by his party, however great the sacrifice of patriotism required, is stronger than the compact, determined South, sustained by the strongest impulses of passion and interest, shows the man in his worst light. It brings into relief his character as a pretender, and compels us to ask how a politician who deals in such impudent shifts can be a real reformer. To overcome the evils which have grown up in the public service, to route the forces by which they are sustained, to meet with firmness and wisdom the devices by which they will be defended, will require in the President who shall undertake the task, above all things, sincerity of purpose and unselfish devotion. Without these there can result nothing but confusion, embarrassment, reaction, and debasement. And if Mr. TILDEN had set out to prove, by his course in this canvass, that he does not possess these qualities, he could hardly have adopted a plan of action more completely conclusive. What sincerity can there be in the character of a candidate who will consent to lead a party which he is obliged to pledge himself to oppose? What degree of unselfishness can there be in a candidate who has sought his nomination with the keenest and most unscrupulous bargaining from the very section of his party which he now promises to fight with his veto? He knew last June as well as he knows now, what the country had to fear from the South if the party which it controlled should obtain possession of the Government, yet at St. Louis, the phalanx which was from first to last unbroken in his favor was made up from that section and officered by its leaders. If he has consented to purchase a nomination at such hands, and is ready to take the Presidency with such an alliance entangling him at every step, what are we to think of his ostentatious repudiation of its influence, unless we regard it as a mere campaign trick? And what aid can we expect from such a man, so compromised, in the way of a general reform which would encounter at the outset the intense opposition not only of one section but of the whole body of the active men of his party? Men do not gather figs from thistles or grapes from thorns, and courage to defeat Southern demands and to inaugurate general reform against the determined opposition of the politicians of his party, could not be expected from a President who owed his election and his nomination to the South and to the politicians.

Gov. HAYES, on the other hand, occupies precisely the reverse of Mr. TILDEN's position. He owes nothing to any one section of the country. His claim to confidence rests upon the services which at every sacrifice of private interest, he has rendered to the whole nation. He owes nothing to those politicians who may be expected to oppose reform, and no man has ever dared to say that by word or act did he seek the support of any one. The influence which determined his selection at Cincinnati was that of the disinterested delegates, who recognized in him the best representative of the principles which they sought to establish. And in his letter of acceptance he went even beyond the expectation of his supporters, and showed an intelligent idea of what civil service reform requires and how to secure it, which no public man has ever excelled. He will enter the Presidential office under no obligations to oppose his party, with no personal services to reward, and no bargains to carry out. He can count on the hearty support of the best men of his party—of the men whom Mr. EVARTS represents—and whatever opposition his efforts at reform may encounter, it will derive no strength from any interest or ambition of his own. Any intelligent man can, therefore, decide whether he or Mr. TILDEN is in reality the reform candidate.

THE GREAT MISREPRESENTED.

There seems to have existed for some years a deep-laid conspiracy to blast the fair fame of Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr. It began at least eight years ago in the old Board of Supervisors, when Mr. ELY was recorded as voting for jobs which he disapproved, and as adopting resolutions which were never presented. With fiendish ingenuity, the authors of this plot did Mr. ELY the occasional justice of recording his vote in the negative on the bills of the Ring tradesmen, but that, of course, was merely part of the deep-laid scheme to give an appearance of credibility to the votes which he is alleged to have cast in favor of INGERSOLL, GARVEY, KEYSER & Co. It may be remarked, incidentally, that JOHN FOX, "JIMMY" HAYES, and "IKEY" OLIVER were also victims of the same diabolical plot, but as they never had much character to lose, they did not suffer so severely as Mr. ELY. It may be asked why, when the printed minutes of the board were laid before them, these injured public servants did not get up in their places and denounce the tricks by which TWEED, YOUNG, and WOODWARD were conspiring to blacken their record and mislead posterity as to their public course. It is sufficient answer to say that no man pays the slightest attention to the light which minute books, court records, or other perfunctory trifles of that character shed upon his career till he becomes a candidate for office. Bearing that fact in mind, it will not be considered singular that Mr. ELY was indebted to THE TIMES for the first intimation of how grossly his course had been misrepresented by the minutes of the old Board of Supervisors. We are inclined to think that Messrs. FOX, HAYES, and OLIVER knew it before.

The last meeting of the old Board of Supervisors which Mr. ELY attended was held on Dec. 27, 1869. At that meeting he is, quite erroneously of course, represented as having voted for the expenditure of some three-quarters of a million of public money on ring tradesmen and officials. A week before that meeting, began Mr. ELY's connection with the Stuyvesant Bank. The same perverse ill-luck which had attended him in the old Board of Supervisors, followed him into his new sphere of usefulness. The minute book contains nothing in regard to Mr. ELY which can be deemed trustworthy. It represents that on Dec. 21, 1869, he was elected a Director and President of the bank. Mr. ELY assures us that this is all a mistake. About that time he was engaged in convincing himself that the bank was virtually insolvent, and therefore not the kind of concern for a man of his standing to take in hand. Mr. ELY, it seems, made the very proper suggestion that the affairs of the bank ought to be wound up, and magnanimously offered, "in return for the compliment which had been paid him," in what form does not clearly appear, to serve as a Director, and to assist in the process of winding up. By way of qualifying himself for this task, Mr. ELY subscribed for ten shares of the bank stock. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the natural elevation of character which distinguishes JOHN KELLY's candidate for Mayor than his gratitude for being offered the Presidency of a bankrupt financial institution, and his cheerful assumption of the liability attached to its directorate, and to the ownership of ten shares of its stock.

The bank was not wound up, as Mr. ELY had wisely suggested. It went on taking the money of trustful depositors for two years longer, and, according to Mr. ELY's testimony, its condition began to improve. From this it may be conjectured how very bad its condition was when Mr. ELY made that "superficial examination" in 1869. For, at the time of its failure in the Fall of 1871, half the bills discounted and two-thirds of the loans reckoned as assets were worthless. We have some hesitation in quoting from so untrustworthy a record as an official minute-book, when the character of Mr. ELY is in question. But it may be mentioned that Mr. ELY is alleged to have been appointed a member of the Finance Committee on Jan. 5, 1870, of the committee on examination on March 30, and on April 6, was appointed a Committee on Columbia County Iron Mining Company, "with authority to interest bank to the extent of bonds." This he seems to have done to the extent of $20,000—a loan which was afterward increased to $40,000 and transferred to the Weed Iron Company. It proved in the hands of the Receiver a very bad investment. Of course, all this may be a baseless romance, concocted by the Secretary or whoever was responsible for the minutes of the Directors' meetings, and the statements are made subject to the probable correction of Mr. ELY.

With the same reservation, the fact may be stated that Mr. ELY is said to have been again elected a Director on Jan. 3, 1871, and that on Jan. 7 he was appointed a member of the Finance Committee. At this point Mr. ELY comes in with the reminder that his "engagements at Washington," assumed with the consent of WILLIAM M. TWEED, demanded his presence in Congress between March 4 and April 20, 1871. If the files of that short session were consulted it would probably be found that the Clerk of the House misrepresented Mr. ELY as persistently as the Clerk of the old Board of Supervisors or the Secretary of the Stuyvesant Bank. No sooner had he returned to the City than he appears, without his knowledge or consent, we are assured, as a member of Committee on Quarterly Examination of the books of the bank with which he was no longer connected. He had asked the Cashier to drop his name from the list of Directors, and that, of course, was release enough for any business man from a fiduciary position of rather uncommon delicacy and peril. The Committee on Examination made its report, nevertheless, and pronounced the ruined bank to be in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition. The recommendation was accordingly made that a dividend of four per cent. should be declared from net earnings. The unreflecting public assumed that as the Directorate of the Stuyvesant Bank contained the names of several men who were generally esteemed honest, the declaration of such a dividend was a perfectly satisfactory pledge of the solvency of the institution. Certain persons accordingly intrusted their money to the keeping of the bank and lost it. Among these were some trustees who had on hand $50,000 of the savings of laboring men, and who are at the present moment trying to make the Directors of the Stuyvesant Bank legally responsible for the false and fraudulent character of their last quarterly statement. It must be clear to the meanest comprehension that Mr. ELY has neither moral nor legal responsibility for the action of the Board of Directors or of its committee. He told the Cashier he wished that his name should be dropped from the list of Directors, and if the Cashier did not accept that as a resignation, it was, of course, his own fault. It is well known that it is quite customary for bank Directors to take this method of throwing up their positions. As for the public, who assumed that Mr. ELY was one of the respectable gentlemen who recommended the four per cent. dividend, they ought to have known better. A Congressman who went to Washington by the aid of WILLIAM M. TWEED, ought to be as much above the suspicion of culpable negligence, not to say of worse, as JOHN KELLY's candidate for Mayor of New-York.

ANOTHER VIEW OF "TWID."

TWEED tarries long on the rolling deep. The *Franklin* is delayed, and Sheriffs and Deputy Marshals vainly watch off the Narrows for the illustrious fugitive. But, while his coming is deferred, the Democracy take courage, and even dare to joke (in whispers) about their late leader. Election day is almost here, and still he cometh not. The awful budget which he is reported to carry is closed as yet, and there are only four days before the polls will be opened for the decisive vote. It is no wonder that the spirits of the Democracy begin to rise, and that the *World* gabbles about the use which the Republicans will make of TWEED when he comes. His "confession" is expected, according to the *World*, to damage TILDEN; hence, he is being hurried home in order to influence the election. TWEED is a Democrat, and his confession, if we could get such a thing, would be good Republican capital. At least that is the Democratic view of the case. And, since the Democrats best know what their old comrade and leader has to say, we must accept *their* confession as conclusive. For the past ten days they have strained their eyes seaward, and have asked in trembling accents, "Will he come?" From the tallest point of the Tiden mansion in Gramercy Park a sentinel sweeps the sea horizon with a telescope, while the harassed SAMUEL, at the foot of the stairs, like Bluebeard's wife in the story, continually cries, "Abram, brother Abram, do you see anything?"

Another Democrat, the gifted WATTERSON, takes an equally gloomy view of the Tweed business. He has been making a speech at Jeffersonville, Ind., in which, after some scenic representations of Mr. TILDEN's home in New-York, he expatiated at great length upon the enormity of TWEED's arrest. The portico, so to speak, of this portion of the gifted WATTERSON's speech was TILDEN's house, which he says, is "not grand, nor beautiful, nor in any manner architectural;" and it has behind it "a fatherly old tree with a rustic seat beneath it," which seat the Louisville sage avers is "for talking age and whispering lovers made." The gifted WATTERSON does not tell us in which of these two characters Mr. TILDEN appears when he sits down on that rustic seat; he is more interested in relieving his mind of the details of the Tweed outrage. Mr. WATTERSON says that the Republicans "have put themselves to the trouble, by the assistance of the National Government, to find out the hiding-place of the old buccaneer." Think of a Democratic editor speaking thus disrespectfully of the ex-Boss. How long will it be before he will be calling JOHN KELLY an "elderly land-shark"? But it seems that the Republicans have captured TWEED, though many of TILDEN's admirers said it was the Governor who had "followed TWEED like a sleuth-hound," and Sheriff CONNER declared, with real tears, that he had spent three thousand dollars in sledging Canadian snows in pursuit of him. The Kentucky editor grieves, too, that "they are bringing him home on a national vessel, though there is no Federal warrant out against him." The gigantic outrage of bringing TWEED home at all is only exceeded by the other outrage of bringing him home on a national vessel, (and in the Admiral's best state-room, as we are informed,) without a Federal warrant. Precisely what a Federal warrant is, we do not know. Perhaps Mr. WATTERSON does. But if TWEED comes home before election day, and makes a clean breast of it, without a Federal warrant, we shall feel that the palladium of our liberties has been badly damaged, and that the Constitution, as our fathers made "it is not worth shucks," as they say in Kentucky. All this is done, says the gifted WATTERSON, "under a promise of a pardon, or its equivalent, if TWEED will only testify against TILDEN." The tragic spectacle of TWEED testifying against his old friend, associate, and brother committee-man TILDEN, moves the speaker to the bottom of his soul. "Think of it!" he cries. "The final resort of baffled corruption! The evidence of a thief, in the interest of stealing, against the character of an honest man! Think of it!" Then, at the vision which his imagination had conjured up, he comforted himself with a glass of milk, and wiped his streaming eyes.

The gifted Kentuckian hopes he may live to see this "crowning infamy," and he is only afraid that its authors will not "have the nerve and audacity to carry it out." They certainly will not, unless the *Franklin* brings back the ex-Boss very soon. His chariot-wheels, so to speak, tarry long on the deep. While he delays his coming, the *World* cracks a feeble joke, and WATTERSON takes his fling at the ex-Boss as "the old buccaneer." But all are alike in a state of nervous trepidation lest the long-expected TWEED, alias "Twid," shall come up the harbor before Tuesday.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

During Gov. Morgan's administration of the State Government, the taxes were $6,000,000 less than they have been under Gov. Tilden.

Perhaps it is tenderness for the feelings of his friend Kelly that has lately prevented Gov. Tilden's appearance in his favorite rôle of "Hercules slaying the Tammany Hydra."

"Our only hope must be that as President he will abandon the creed, the principles, and the pledges on which he will have been elected."—From Samuel J. Tilden's "Kent letter" on the election of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Tilden now finds it necessary to make pledges of what *he* will do if elected.

Was it in his character of a reformer that Gov. Tilden vetoed the Convict Labor bill last session? Was he looking for the votes of intelligent men when he talked in his veto Message about a "red spectre" being held up before the working classes by making thieves and vagabonds earn the bread they eat?

It is remembered by some that Mr. Tilden was a member of the State Assembly in the year 1872. There were, according to the official journal, 1,568 roll-calls during that session. Mr. Tilden was present and voted on just 107 of these roll-calls. He was absent from 1,461. From which record it appears that this valuable member was present attending to his duties almost one-fifteenth of the time. Mr. Tilden is a public man of large experience as an absentee.

That plank of the Democratic platform of 1874 which pronounced the war to subdue the slaveholder's rebellion a "failure," was drawn up by the notorious, if not infamous, Clement L. Vallandingham. Samuel J. Tilden, a fellow member of the Committee on Resolutions, indorsed the unconditional surrender plank in the committee in the convention, and in the campaign which followed. This is the public record. Is it a good or a disgraceful record?

A ruined company, a mill abandoned and falling to decay, the machinery rusting, the outbuildings tumbling down, the yard grass-grown and choked with weeds and refuse; a once busy little village which depended upon the mill silent, and its streets almost without an inhabitant—such is the picture of "Tilden reform" which the Pennsylvania village of Brady's Bend presents. Samuel J. Tilden "reformed" it to its present condition by a process commonly called stock-watering.

Whatever abuses may have crept into the administration of the Government at Washington, will be as promptly removed by Gov. Hayes as by Carl Schurz or ex-President Woolsey. He is absolutely free from all contaminating connection with demoralizing influences at the Capital or elsewhere. He was the candidate not wanted by the Rings. The day he was nominated the Washington lobby went into mourning. The day he is defeated will be the day of jubilee for rebels and plunderers of the public.

Gov. Tilden's administration is, of course, very economical, but yet it is perhaps worthy of passing remark that the annual tax for the general purposes of the State Government, (excluding the debt, school, and miscellaneous tax,) was $1,213,487 greater in 1876 than in 1872, under Hoffman; $629,876 greater than in 1873, under Dix, and $568,574 greater than in 1875, under the great and only economist, himself. Reform appears to be an expensive luxury.

According to the Democratic or State Rights theory of government, each "Sovereign" State is to be the sole judge of infractions upon its rights, and itself decide when it suffers grievances greater than ought to be borne. In strict accordance with this beautiful theory, South Carolina or Rhode Island can get up a rebellion or suspend intercourse with the rest of the Union, whenever in its sovereign pleasure it seems best. It is for the voters to say whether Hendricks, Tilden, and the men who believe in this offensively rotten State Rights rubbish, shall be placed in power.

There is some room for difference of opinion on the point whether Tilden or Tweed was the more responsible for the giant frauds which made Hoffman Governor in 1868. Horace Greeley held Tilden responsible and publicly so stated. Conscientious voters who supported Mr. Greeley are now placed in this dilemma. They must either decide that the candidate for whom they voted in 1872, published over his own signature what was false, or that he proclaimed what was true. If false, they voted to elevate to the Presidency a libeler and falsifier four years ago; if true, can they now vote for a candidate who robbed a State of its suffrage and polluted the source of its liberties.

During the time Mr. Tilden has been a resident of New-York, and an active politician, the substantial reforms of a paid Fire Department, a reorganized Police force, an efficient Health Board, the Excise laws, the Registry laws the Compulsory Education law, and lastly the Police Justices law, have been successfully brought about, after a stubborn contest for each. Mr. Tilden did not give the slightest aid to any of these reforms. To each and all he was either actively or passively opposed; but he claims now to have been a "life-long reformer."

There is more than one way of reducing taxation. If you are a private citizen, with no immediate expectation of receiving a Democratic nomination, you can cheat the Collector by a little hard swearing. Or, if you happen to be a Governor, you can order that no laborers shall be employed in repairs on public works except in counties of doubtful politics. The first plan is genuinely economical, and can be recommended without reserve to all Democratic statesmen and moralists; but the second method manifests as little wisdom as would a householder who should refuse to repair his leaky roof until the weather had ruined his furniture.

The six great expounders or interpreters of the Constitution are Hamilton, Madison, Marshall, Jay, Story, and Webster. At least five of these six highest authorities on constitutional law belong to what is known as the national school. Mr. Tilden, we must infer from his opinions, claims to know more about the Constitution than Hamilton or Webster, for he belongs to what is called the State Rights school. The great authorities of this school are Calhoun, A. H. Stephens, Jere Black, and Jeff Davis. It has been a rule of action with the latter school, whenever worsted in debate, to appeal from arguments to arms, and to call in as assistant interpreters of the Constitution the Lees and the Stonewall Jacksons.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, a Democratic member of Congress, and former Attorney General of that State, gave an opinion as Attorney General that the Postmasters of Virginia could overhaul the United States mails to ascertain whether they contained incendiary matter. On the floor of the House, in the debate with Blaine, he reaffirmed the correctness of that opinion. So it seems, according to Mr. Tucker, if the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court were on a visit to Richmond, his mail could not be delivered him until a petty local official ascertained whether it contained anything improper or incendiary. And yet this incontestibly asinine proposition comes from one of the shining Democratic

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

OVER TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS STOLEN.

HOW ENORMOUS SUMS OF MONEY WERE STOLEN FROM THE INDIANS ON ACCOUNT OF THE "RING'S" DISBURSEMENTS—JOHN B. FLOYD AND HIS HOPEFUL NEPHEW—SECRETARY CHANDLER'S CIVIL SUIT AGAINST JAKE THOMPSON—THE RECORD OF THE SO-CALLED REFORM PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

For a number of years past what are known as the Cherokee and Choctaw Claims against the United States have appeared before Congress with the regularity of the annual session. Volumes in the shape of reports from committees of both branches of Congress have been made upon these claims, and while every report submitted has been favorable to the claimants, the Indians have not yet been able to secure the final legislative action necessary to a settlement. The claims of these people grow out of the ceding of their lands east of the Mississippi River, and their removal to the Indian Territory. The cession was made under treaties with the Choctaws in 1830, and with the Cherokees in 1835. By these treaties the Government received many million acres of land in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the United States agreeing to pay a stipulated price for the lands, and in addition to bear the expense of removing the Indians to the Indian Territory and subsisting them for one year after their arrival in that Territory. While the history of these Indian claims is both interesting and romantic, it is not the purpose of this letter to deal with their origin, character, or equity, only so far as it may be necessary to point out the enormity of the swindle perpetrated both upon the Indians and the Government by those who were intrusted with carrying out the provisions of the several treaties made for removing the Indians west of the Mississippi. The Democratic press and the orators of that party never tire of descanting upon the "corruption" of those now charged with the administration of national affairs, yet all the developments made by the various investigations instituted at the last session of Congress will not, if aggregated, either in moral turpitude or pecuniary amount, equal the robberies perpetrated upon the Indians in question by officials of Democratic Administrations from 1830 to 1848.

During a recent examination made by officers of the Interior Department, with a view to the final settlement of a portion of the Cherokee claims, some discoveries were made showing a series of frauds which, considering the amount liable to be stolen, exceeds the performances in this line even of the Tweed Ring in New-York. By treaties made with the Cherokees in 1835 and 1836, the United States agreed to pay those Indians $5,000,000 for their lands lying in the eastern portion of Tennessee, the western portion of North Carolina, and Northern Georgia and Alabama; and, in addition to this money consideration, agreed to remove them, at the expense of the United States, to the Indian Territory; to pay all expenses incidental to the removal; settle all their debts and claims for improvements and ferries erected on the lands ceded; and to provide them with subsistence and medical attendance for one year after their arrival in the Territory. By the treaty of 1835, $600,000 were appropriated for the purpose of removing the Cherokees, and by an act passed June 12, 1838, the further sum of $1,047,067 was appropriated for the same purpose. Thus, the total sum appropriated for the removal of the Cherokees was $1,647,067. It was provided by the treaties that the Cherokees should pay the United States, for unceded lands the sum of $500,000, and it was further provided that the sum of $500,000 should be withheld by the United States, as a national fund, the Cherokees to receive interest on this fund, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, thus leaving $4,000,000 as the sum to be, distributed among the Cherokees for ceding their lands to the United States, irrespective of all expenses that might accrue from the act of removal and exclusive of the amount to be paid by the Government for Cherokee debts, ferries, improvements, subsistance, &c.

At that time the care of the Indians was intrusted to the War Department, and during the time covered by the removal of the Cherokees the entire administration of the Government was conducted by the Democrats. The disbursement of so large a sum of money attracted the attention and excited the cupidity of Democratic officials, and a ring was formed, through which almost the entire sum appriated to the Cherokees for their lands was stolen. It was stipulated in the treaties that there should be paid to such Cherokees as removed at their own expense the sum of $53 33⅓ per head, this sum to be in full for expense of travel and subsistence. The time estimated for performing the journey was eighty days. The records of the Interior Department show that responsible parties offered to remove the Indians at various sums per head, ranging from $32 to $40. The number of Cherokees removed as stated in the accounts presented by the officials having charge of the matter, was 13,149. These are the facts and figures furnished by the treaties, acts of Congress, and records of the Interior Department in relation to the removal of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory. With these factors, it is not difficult to make an estimate which the expense of carrying out the treaties should not have exceeded. Had the Government accepted the highest offer ($40 per head) made to remove the Indians, the entire cost would have been $525,960. Had $54 a head been paid, which is a fraction higher than the estimate made by the War Department, the cost would have been $710,046, which would have left about one million dollars of the appropriation available for maintaining the Indians in their new home, as stipulated in the treaties.

But those charged with the removal not only spent all the money specifically appropriated for this purpose, but made away with nearly the entire $4,000,000 set aside to pay the Cherokees for their lands. Here is the way the Ring rendered the account of their disbursements:

Expense of removal, &c.	$1,979,198 94
Ferries and improvements	1,737,567 23
Cherokee debts	77,135 66
Expenses of treaty	22,026 89
Total	$3,815,928 72

The entire Cherokee fund having been made subject to the order of the Ring, the above amount was deducted from the $4,000,000 stipulated to be paid the Cherokees for the lands ceded by them, and they were informed that the balance to their credit was $184,071 28. The Cherokees refused to accept this settlement, when the War Department made a persistent but unsuccessful effort to force them to take the balance and sign in full of all claims under the treaties. Being unable to force the Indians, the Ring appeared before Congress and succeeded in having passed an act appropriating the sum of $1,256,500 27, which was to be paid the Cherokees upon the condition that they would execute receipts in full of all demands arising under the treaties. At this time, the Indians, having been left to their own resources in a new country, were suffering terribly for food and clothing, and in order to avoid starvation were compelled to accede to the terms dictated, first entering an earnest protest against the shameful robbery. Thus the Cherokees had stolen from them by Democratic officers of the Government $2,743,499 27. Every dollar of the charges made in the account stated by the officials was illegal, as well as fraudulent, because the treaties provided that the terms thereof should be fulfilled at the expense of the United States, and a sum deemed sufficient for this purpose ($1,647,000) was appropriated by Congress, which amount was also stolen by the Ring.

It would take more space than THE TIMES can devote to expose in detail the manner of this robbery. A few instances will serve to illustrate how the enormous charges were made up. Charges were made and allowed for removing 1,633 more people than were actually removed, which, at the rate charged, ($224 per head,) amounted to $365,792. Contracts were made for various supplies, and then canceled, in order to give the same contracts to favorites of the Ring, the original contractors being awarded large sums for relinquishing their contracts. The parties who had the original contract for furnishing shoes were awarded damages to the amount of $144,365, and the contract given to a second party. The amount of damages awarded in this instance would have purchased six pair of shoes for every Cherokee removed, estimating the shoes at $2 per pair. The fact that Indians wear moccasins, and that it is probable not a box of shoes was furnished the Cherokees, will illustrate the character and extent of this particular fraud. In another instance, $83,000 were paid a contractor for surrendering his contract for furnishing supplies. Two Army officers, acting as disbursing officers, embezzled $76,377, and an agent appointed by the War Department stole from the fund $68,145. The entire amount of this Democratic steal in connection with the removal of the Cherokees is ascertained to be, so far as the losses and accounts have been adjusted, $5,870,962.

The removal of the Choctaws was attended by the same system of wholesale robbery of the Government and the Indians, the last act in the Choctaw robbery having been performed by Godard Bailey, with the connivance of John B. Floyd, who was at the time Secretary of War. Bailey having stolen $870,000 in Indian trust bonds to save Floyd from exposure and disgrace for having illegally issued acceptances as Secretary of War, to certain contractors for carrying Army supplies. Under the treaty of Sept. 30, 1830, made with the Choctaws, scrip was issued to the Indians in lieu of lands to which they were entitled, but never received. One half of this scrip was held by the Government as a trust fund on which interest is still paid at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Under an adjustment made in 1855, the amount of this Choctaw fund, with accrued interest, was ascertained to be $872,000, which amount was invested in bonds and held by the United States for the use of the Choctaws. Godard Bailey was a nephew of John B. Floyd and was appointed to the charge of these trust bonds by Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, John B. Floyd being at the time Secretary of War. The firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, were contractors with the War Department for transporting Army supplies in the distant Territories, and Secretary Floyd, contrary to all the usages of the department, and in gross violation of all law and sound business principles was in the habit of accepting drafts drawn by the firm against unearned money. The firm becoming embarrassed, were unable to meet these accepted drafts and in order to save Floyd from disgrace and from being forced to retire from the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, an arrangement was made with Bailey through Col. Drinkard, the Chief Clerk of the War Department and Floyd's bosom friend, by which the trust bonds were abstracted by Bailey and delivered to Russell who hypothecated them in order to take up the drafts accepted by Floyd. Russell, Majors, and Waddell being unable to redeem the bonds, they were sold by the holders and the entire amount of the bonds ($870,000) was thus lost to the Government. The amount of Floyd's unredeemed acceptances aggregated $6,137,395. This amount is exclusive of the $870,000 in acceptances given Bailey as collateral for the trust bonds, and is still outstanding as an equitable claim against the Government.

On March 17, 1861, Floyd was indicted in the Washington courts for conspiracy to defraud the United States but escaped trial by a technical plea and the active assistance of Robert Ould, who was was at that time United States District Attorney. On March 19, 1861, District Attorney Ould moved a nolle pros. in the case of Floyd, arguing in support of his motion that the conspiracy existed alone with Bailey, and that as Floyd had been summoned and testified before a Congressional committee in relation to the matter, he could not be prosecuted, according to a ruling made by the court in the case of Russell who had been also indicted for connection with the same conspiracy.

The rebellion following almost immediately after the discovery of the embezzlement of the Indian trust bonds, caused this conspiracy of Floyd to be overlooked by the public, and very little has since been heard of "a series of transactions unprecedented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly," as these transactions were characterized by the House Committee in their report to the Thirty-sixth Congress. It is in connection with the theft of these bonds that Secretary Chandler has recently brought a civil suit against Jake Thompson, he having been legally responsible for their safety as Secretary of the Interior. Another feature of the management of these Indian trust bonds should not be overlooked in this connection. Instead of investing the funds held in trust for the Indians in bonds of the United States, as provided by law, the several Democratic Administrations invested them in bonds of the Southern States, and bonds of Southern railroads. The amount thus invested, which has since proved absolutely worthless, was $3,714,907. The investment of this sacred trust shows the influence exercised by the "solid South" in the halcyon days of the Democracy.

The amount stolen from, and lost to, the people of the United States, through Democratic officials in these transactions with the Cherokees and Choctaws, so far as now ascertained, foot up as follows:

Stolen from the Cherokees	$2,743,499
Stolen from the United States at same time	3,127,463
Stolen from the Choctaws	1,757,665
John B. Floyd's acceptances	6,137,395
Worthless Southern State bonds	3,714,907
Interest paid on above bonds	3,147,143
Total	$20,658,032

Can the party of "reform" point to anything that will approach these few transactions of their old chiefs in the administration of the Government since 1861?

A CASE REQUIRING EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may safely be said that if there be one feature in the present canvass raised into prominence by both political parties, it is the universal demand for civil service reform—the tenure in place or office of competent, faithful officers during good behavior, and no removal except for sufficient and specified cause. It is also true that both parties, Democratic as well as Republican, profess an equal and an eager interest in the proper administration of our public schools. If this be granted, it cannot be amiss if I communicate through the columns of your valuable paper some facts which have come to my knowledge which are intimately related to both. It concerns the administration of the highest of our public schools in this City—the College of the City of New-York. I have been informed that the Executive Board of the college has recently discharged two of the tutors in that institution without notice, preferring no charges, and, as far as I can learn, without cause. Each of these gentlemen has long held the position of which he is thus deprived—the one for upward of fifteen, the other for ten years or more—and, as an old pupil of the college, I may say that in each case the position has been honorably and worthily filled. Apart from the indignity which has thus been put upon these gentlemen, and through them upon the intellectual calling, which already offers too few inducements for men of talent readily to embrace it; part from this, I would ask, Is this the proper spirit and method of administration befitting the highest of our public schools in this City? I cannot think so. If civil service reform is to be a thing of life and reality, and not a mere phrase to adorn platforms and speeches, here is an opportunity for its home application. I commend it to the attention of all citizens interested in good government and our public schools. The removal of these gentlemen was clearly unwarranted, and justice requires their reinstatement. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

COL. HAWKINS ON ITS RECENT ACTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Independent Citizens' Committee I deem it my duty to explain to you in brief the cause of the failure to accomplish the great object for which the committee was formed.

From the first I was of the opinion that we ought to nominate candidates—well known of the highest character—representative Democrats and Republicans, and that our ticket should have been placed in the field within a few days after the Cooper Institute meeting. I believe then, as I do now, that there was in existence a very large amount of public sentiment in favor of such a ticket, and that no party nominations made afterward could have estranged that sentiment from our support.

My views were overruled; I did not have the support of a single member of the committee; my colleagues were for procrastination, for the purpose of negotiation with the Republicans and the Anti-Tammany Democrats. Without being a prophet, I advised from the first that nothing would come from such negotiations; it has taken but a short time to prove that I was correct. I feel that a great opportunity, which may never occur again, has been idiotically thrown away, and that through no fault of yours or mine.

I am sincerely grateful for your hearty good will and energetic co-operation, and shall always remember you with pleasure. The time may again arrive when your services may be useful to a good cause, and when it does I feel certain that you can be relied upon for good work. Thanking you and your friends for what you have done and were willing to do, I am, most faithfully yours,

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Thomas will soon commence a series of Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon concerts, at Steinway Hall.

Mr. H. R. Humphries gives a concert at Chickering Hall this evening. Messrs. S. B. Mills, Warren and Sohst, with other well-known artists, are to take part in the affair.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe commenced a week's engagement at the Pittsburg Opera-house on Monday evening, when a large audience enjoyed the mirth-provoking incidents of "Brass."

Mr. C. A. Chizzola and the Soldene English opera bouffe company sailed for the United States, yesterday, from Liverpool, by the Inman steam-ship City of Berlin. The company includes thirty-two persons, Miss Soldene, Miss Vesey, Miss Cecil Ducant, Mr. Knight Asten, Mr. Edward Marshall, and Mr. John Wallace being the principal artists. They are to appear at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, on Monday fortnight.

The last rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, previous to their first concert, to-morrow evening, may be attended this afternoon at the Academy of Music. The first act of "Die Walküre" and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will constitute the programme of both entertainments; after the hard work lately done by the orchestra under Dr. Damrosch's direction, an excellent performance can be looked for.

The arrival of Mme. Essipoff by the Labrador was announced in these columns yesterday. In the lady's first concert at Steinway Hall on Nov. 14 she will play the following compositions: Chopin's E minor Concerto, with orchestra; Menett; by Mozart; Gavotte and variations, by Rameau; Nocturne, by Chopin; "Traumeswirren," by Schumann; "Guitare," by Hiller; "Les Alouettes," by Letschetizky; Valse, by Rubinstein, and "Fantaisie Hongroise," with orchestra, by Liszt.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Stolz has been engaged for St. Petersburg.

Carlo Canti, the music publisher of Milan, is dead.

Mlle. Sangalli, the *danseuse*, has returned to Paris quite convalescent.

Signor Borioli, of the Regio of Turin, is the new director of the Neapolitan San Carlo.

Mlle. Donadio was recalled only for thirty minutes after the fourth act of "Hamlet," at Moscow.

"Andrette," a one-act comedy of M. Charles de Courcy, has been given at the Gymnase Dramatique, in Paris.

The new opera, "Die Folkunger," by Herr Kretschmer, has been successfully produced at the Imperial Opera-house in Vienna.

M. Jauner, the Vienna manager, asked £4,000 for his contract with Mme. Nilsson when the latter was sought for Russia.

"Lohengrin," with Niemann, Betz, Brandt, and Mallinger, was the opening opera at Berlin, followed by Cherubini's "Water-Carrier."

There is to be a great Mozart festival at the Berlin Opera-house next year, at which the leading German artists and the Princess will assist.

A new drama, entitled "The Sole Survivor, a Tale of the Goodwin Sands," has been produced at the London Grecian, with Mr. G. Conquest in the part of a comic villain.

The second volume [temp. 1697-1733] of the *Catalogue of the Musical Library of the Paris Grand Opéra*, edited by M. de Lajarte, has just been published by the firm of Jouaust.

Mr. J. L. Toole, commences an engagement at the London Gaiety early next month, and will appear in a new three-act comedy by Mr. J. Albery, and a new burlesque by Mr. R. Reece.

The statement that Mme. Adeline Patti had accepted an engagement to create the principal part in M. Gounod's new opera, "Polyeucte," to be produced during the Exhibition year at the Grand Opera in Paris (1878,) has no foundation. The lady will, after all, fulfill her engagement at Moscow and at St. Petersburg, but her stay in Russia will be limited to eleven weeks. She leaves Paris during the second week in November.

LETTER FROM MR. ELY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday an allusion to the Stuyvesant Bank, of which I was once a Director.

Permit me to explain in a few words my connection with this bank. In December, 1869, a gentleman of my trade called on me and said that a vacancy existed in the Presidency of the bank in which he was a Director, and that he was authorized to offer me the position, which I told him I would accept if the bank was sound. Previous to this I had never been inside the bank building. Two or three days afterward I made a superficial examination of the bank and found almost its whole capital was represented by suspended paper and unavailable securities. Of course I declined to assume the responsibility of its Presidency, and a very excellent gentleman was elected in my stead. I suggested at the time that the bank had better be wound up, but it was determined to go on and endeavor to extricate it from its embarrassments; and as a return for the compliment they paid me, I consented to serve for a time as a Director, in order to aid them. This I did until my engagements at Washington compelled me to be absent from the City, and I told the Cashier I wished he would drop my name from the list of Directors. During my connection with the bank its condition improved, It may be inferred from your article that I was one of a committee, which, on July 1, 1871, made a report, among other things, recommending a dividend from the earnings. I never acted with such a committee, nor made such a report. My whole connection with the institution was gratuitous, and my services were rendered without any hope of compensation. SMITH ELY, JR.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE DIFFICULTY in the way of guarding against the diseases incident to children has been the theme for many a medical author. It may be said that B. T. BABBITT has contributed to solve this question by his invention of his BABY SOAP, which is not only delicious in the using, but perfectly pure. Nothing but the finest vegetable oils are used in the manufacture, and no artifice is needed to hide deleterious elements. This soap has only recently been put on the market.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; Hon. W. M. Evarts' Great Speech on the Issues of the Campaign; Progress of the Canvass; Mr. Bristow on the Solid South; Hon. Carl Schurz's Letter on the Danger to the National Credit; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the best and cleanest preparation ever made for restoring gray hair to its original color, and for renewing its life and beauty. It removes Dandruff and stops the Hair falling. It is entirely harmless and free from the impure ingredients that render many other preparations injurious.

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What Say the Doctors

About MILK OF MAGNESIA? That it is an excellent remedy for disorders of the stomach.

A $3 Felt Hat, $1 90. Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

GARTH—SAMPSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876, at Scarborough, N. Y., by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, CHARLES M. GARTH, of New-York, to SARAH A., daughter of George G. Sampson.

HAVILAND—FIELD.—Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Friends' ceremony, S. HAVILAND, of New-York City, to MARIELMA, daughter of Henry C. Field, of White Plains, N. Y.

JOHNSON—SYDAM.—F. J. JOHNSON to S. M. ANGELL, daughter of the late James H. Sydam, by Rev. Dr. Deems. Nov. 2.

McGIBNEY—BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, at the Wesleyan M. E. Church, Armonk, N. Y., by Rev. C. W. Bolton, assisted by Rev. A. Davis, MATTIE D. BRIGGS to WM. McGIBNEY, of this City.

SMEDBERG—FRELIGH.—At the Reformed Church, Saugerties, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Mr. Cobb, WILLIAM SMEDBERG to ANNIE M., daughter of B. M. Freligh, Esq.

WILLIAMSON—HEINK.—At Dresden, Oct. 10, before the United States Consul, and at the Annin Kirche, GEORGE NORMAN WILLIAMSON, of New-York, to MARGARETHE, daughter of Frederic Auguste Heink, Regierungsrath, Dresden.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—Nov. 1, aged 26 years, MARY A. BARCLAY. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Nov. 3 (Friday) at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 326 West 30th st.

BARKER.—Thursday, Nov. 2, ELIZA BARKER, wife of Joseph S. Barker.

Funeral from her late residence at Sing Sing, on Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends desiring to attend can leave Grand Central Depot at 2 o'clock P. M., and return on the 5:15 train. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the train.

BARRE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, ANNIE LOTT, daughter of E. Lott and Phebe Barre, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Andrus Monfort, New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Friday, Nov. 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

BRYCE.—Nov. 1, WARNER, younger son of T. Tileston and Anna M. Bryce, aged 11 months.

Funeral Friday, Nov. 3, at the residence of the parents, Garden City, Long Island, on arrival of the 12:32 P. M., train from Long Island City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BUTLER.—At Greenridge, Staten Island, Nov. 1, FANNIE, widow of the late Capt. Henry Butler, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral at the Woodrew Church on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the cars from the 11 o'clock boat from New-York at Huguenot Station.

CLARKE.—In Newtown, Conn., Nov. 1, 1876, of pneumonia, WALTER CLARKE, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M., from Trinity Church, Newtown.

CLOSE.—Suddenly, at Milford, Penn., DAVID A., son of Aaron and Harriet Close.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., Jerusalem Chapter, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 3, at 5 P. M., from residence of his father, No. 228 West 43d st.

CUMMINGS.—Nov. 2, JULIA BAYARD, daughter of Thomas P. and Julia A. Cummings, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mary's Church, Classon av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 11 o'clock A. M.

DEERING.—At Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, 1876, ANNIE R., wife of Charles W. Deering, United States Navy, and only daughter of Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, United States Navy.

GILLESPIE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, ANN WALDRON, widow of James Gillespie, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on Friday morning, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock.

HALL.—John M. HALL, Jr., aged 24 years, of Brooklyn, suddenly at Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

Funeral to-day (Friday) at 2 P. M., at the South Congregational Church, Court st., corner President st., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Newburyport (Mass.) papers please copy.

HATCH.—At Dobb's Ferry, Thursday morning, Nov. 2, of diphtheria, ARTHUR DRAPER, aged 7 years, only child of Warner D. and Annie K. Hatch.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOUGHTON.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 1, at the residence of her brother-in-law, H. S. Raymond, CATHERINE SEDGWICK, widow of the late George F. Houghton, of St. Albans, Vt., aged 54 years.

Remains taken to St. Albans, Vt., for interment.

JENNINGS.—Suddenly, Oct. 31, ANNIE BEATRICE, beloved wife of Frederick C. Jennings, and second daughter of Loyal S. Pond.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 213 West 14th st., on Friday morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends will kindly send no flowers.

LATOURETTE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., Oct. 31, Mrs. LAVINIA LA TOURETTE, relict of Cornelius Seguine La Tourette, aged 58 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, Friday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M. Train from foot of Liberty st. at 12:15.

LLOYD.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, ELLEN LIVESAY, widow of Gen. John Lloyd, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 77 First place, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., Nov. 2, 1876, DELIA PERRY, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the house of O. H. Perry, on Monday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

MOORE.—At Bellville, N. J., on the 31st of October, Rev. J. D. L. M. MOORE, son of the late James A. Moore of this City.

Funeral services from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Friday, at 2 o'clock.

PINNEY.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 1, EDWARD S. PINNEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 4th inst., 3 P. M., at the First Congregational Church. Trains will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. via. Morris and Essex Railroad at 2 P. M.

SEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, Mrs. EUNICE SEE, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Owen Jones, No. 48 West 21st st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SELDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, GEORGINA FRANCES HURRY, only child of Saml. Colt and Alice Hurry Selden, aged 1 year, 11 months and 24 days.

Funeral will take place on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 3 West 50th st.

SHEARMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, GEORGE SHEARMAN, aged 62 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Richard W. Swan, No. 150 Wilson st., on Friday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

☞ Newport and Providence papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 31st October, SUSAN C., wife of Jesse C. Smith, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services from St. Ann's Church on the Heights, corner Clinton and Livingston sts., on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1, LESTER WINFIELD, only child of Theodore W. and Rebecca M. Smith, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Ruland, No. 297 President st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON.

Best and most economical fuel in use; suitable for household and manufacturing purposes. Manhattan Gas Works, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—First-class dentistry of every description at low, popular prices. Call and examine.

TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maple, $20; Apple-trees, $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRACE OF BUSY B'S.

BARNUM AND BILLINGS.

P. T. Barnum's new book, LION JACK; or, How Menageries are Made, an illustrated book for boys and girls,

and

Josh Billings' new FARMER'S ALMINAX for 1877, with comic illustrations and proverbial philosophy, will both be ready this week by

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

*** Orders are pouring in from every quarter, and enormous sales are anticipated.

1877. JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX.

Ready this week and full of comic illustrations, JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for 1877. One of the richest numbers yet issued of this funniest of all funny publications. Price, 25 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

*** Trade supplied by AMERICAN NEWS CO.

BARNUM'S NEW BOOK!

Published this week. A splendid new book for boys and girls, by P. T. BARNUM, called LION JACK, or How Menageries are Made. With lots of illustrations. One of the best books for young people ever printed. Beautifully bound. Price, $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL.

LOOK AT THIS.

An Important Statement by Prominent Business Men—Every Voter Should Study it Carefully.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount	$2,756,431,591 43
Reduced June 30, 1875, to	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction during this period of eleven years since the war of	$656,992,246 44
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of	$32,824,479 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of	262,349,619 56
And in federal taxation more than	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point that its four and a half per centum bonds, issued in redemption of the six per centums, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JAMES LENOX,	E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	C. L. TIFFANY,
J. D. VERMILYE,	GEORGE S. COE,
R. LENOX KENNEDY,	A. A. LOW,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,	WILLIAM H. MACY,
JOHN A. STEWART,	WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	CYRUS W. FIELD,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	B. G. ARNOLD & CO.,
JAMES BROWN,	JOHN W. ELLIS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	C. F. DETMOLD,

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

LAST GRAND RALLY.

HAYES AND WHEELER,

MORGAN, ROGERS, AND DIX.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,

OF NEW YORK,

AND

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN,

OF LOUISIANA,

Will address a REPUBLICAN MEETING at

COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 4,

At 7.30 o'clock.

Front seats reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB.

ADDRESS BY

HON. LOT M. MORRILL,

Secretary of the Treasury,

in front of the

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY BUILDING,

Wall st.,

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, AT 1 P. M.

If the day is stormy, the meeting will be held the same evening, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE DRY GOODS trade, who are in favor of an honest currency, honest reform, and honest men, and who are therefore in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, are invited to participate in the parade to take place TO-NIGHT. They will meet in front of the Union League Club, corner of 26th st. and Madison av., at 7 o'clock sharp, civilians' dress. Gen. Liebenau will command. Grafulla's Band will lead.

A general and cordial invitation is extended to all to join us.

GEO. F. PLUMMER,	SPENCER W. COE,
J. H. LIEBENAU,	WM. H. MARVINE,
F. R. TOWNSEND,	J. G. DUDLEY,
GEO. C. COLBURN,	WM. H. WEBB,
MARVILLE W. COOPER,	and others.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FOR CONGRESS,

ELIJAH WARD.

REGULAR

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

LEVI P. MORTON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

HAMLIN BABCOCK.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

For Congress, Third District, CROMWELL G. MACEY, including old Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards, Brooklyn. Tickets will be sent to the residence of every voter in the district by special messengers, employed by the American Executive Committee of American Alliance.

W. L. ELLSWORTH, C. S.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

HEAD-QUARTERS N. Y. DIVISION "BOYS IN BLUE," No. 3 WEST 24TH ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 17.—THE STAFF OF this Division are requested to report at these Head-quarters at 4 P. M., FRIDAY, Nov. 3, for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. OWEN, Commanding.

J. C. REED, A. A. G.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.

WILLIAM H. CORSA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY of the EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

JACOB MESSER.

POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.—CANDIDATES OR others desiring rapid and efficient distribution of their documents will find it to their advantage to employ the American District Telegraph Company; 550 messengers; twenty-four offices. Inquire at General Office, No. 62 Broadway, or at any district office.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOYS IN BLUE will assemble at No. 55 West 33d st. on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7 o'clock sharp.

By order of Gen. J. B. KIDDOO, Colonel Commanding.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS, OF CONNECTICUT, will address the people of New-York on the financial issues of the day at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE UNITED States: Every industrial and commercial interest of our country is languishing. Neither prudence, industry or experience any longer receive their legitimate rewards. While the sources of individual and national prosperity have been drying up, and the value of all kinds of property shrinking in a corresponding proportion, the burdens of taxation, through peculation and wasteful expenditure, have been steadily increasing. Unnecessary and improvident public buildings have been undertaken; our public lands, as well as our national credit, have been squandered upon railway jobbers; offices and public trusts have become articles of commerce in which Cabinet Ministers have participated and which the Executive protects.

These facts are notorious and alarming, and are the natural and inevitable results of conspicuous administrative incapacity at Washington, and of official corruption throughout the land.

A change in the character of the men and the policy of the Federal Administration is an imperative public necessity. To tolerate the follies and the crimes of the Republican officials by deliberately prolonging their power is to make ourselves parties to their guilt.

In obedience to the dictates of a great national necessity the Democratic Party has nominated for the Presidency one whose name is identified by memorable triumphs with all those measures of administrative reform for the want of which the country is now in distress. His long public career has been a continued illustration of economy in the public expenditure, a jealous care of the national credit, a courage ever ready to defy the giant of corruption in his strongholds, the widest experience in public affairs, and an unequaled command of the resources of statesmanship. His signal success in purifying the Government of New-York City; his able and successful war upon the Canal Ring of this State, and its confederates; his reduction of our State taxes about one-half in less than two years, and his own unsullied personal character, satisfy us that he is pre-eminently the man for our Chief Magistrate in the present crisis of the country, and we therefore recommend to your cordial and zealous support at the approaching election the Electoral ticket representing

SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.	19 Nassau st.
BABCOCK BROTHERS & CO.	50 Wall st.
EUGENE KELLY & CO.	45 Exchange Pl.
J. B. ALEXANDER	70 William st.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Bros. & Co.	59 Wall st.
CHAS. D. DICKEY	59 Wall st.
CHAS. M. FRY	48 Wall st.
KELLY & ALEXANDER	68 William st.
JAMES STOKES, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.	19 Cliff st.
ANSON PHELPS STOKES, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.	No. 11 Cliff st.
WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.	43 Worth st.
JOSEPH STUART	33 Nassau st.
JOHN O'DONOHUE'S SONS	88 Front st.
AMOS F. ENO	233 Fifth av.
THOS. SLOCUM	16 Wall st.
WM. E. DODGE, JR., of Phelps, Dodge & Co.	11 Cliff st.
A. M. KALBFLEISCH	55 Fulton st.
F. H. KALBFLEISCH	No. 55 Fulton st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.	59 Wall st.
WILSON G. HUNT	No. 329 Broadway
DAVID P. MORGAN	No. 1 Exchange ct.
HARVEY L. HOGUET, President Produce Exchange	No. 51 Chambers st.
S. J. N. STARK	No. 23 Coenties slip.
B. W. FLOYD	No. 33 Front st.
FRANKLIN EDSON	No. 23 Whitehall.
A. S. JEWELL	No. 27 Water st.
S. D. HARRISON	No. 27 Water st.
A. R. ORR, of David Dows & Co.	No. 20 South st.
HENRY T. KNEELAND	Nos. 30 and 32 Whitehall.
EDWARD TRACY	Greenwich st. and 7th av.
WILLIAM R. CARR	No. 31 Pearl st.
FRED. E. SCHAFER	No. 112 East 51st st.
WILLIAM A. JESSUP	No. 335 East 45th st.
S. P. KNAPP	No. 1 State st.
J. F. MILLER	No. 40 Whitehall st.
WM. G. ROSS, of Crary & Ross	Nos. 64 & 66 Water st.
SAM'L R. FORD	No. 39 Pearl st.
WARREN DAVIDS	No. 42 Whitehall st.
W. A. COOKE	No. 30 Whitehall st.
L. F. HOLMAN	No. 25 Whitehall st.
R. SMITH	No. 12 Bridge st.
C. W. BUBBARD	No. 14 Moore st.
GEO. W. KIDD & CO.	No. 23 Whitehall st.
LAWRENCE, MEYERS & CO.	William st.
E. G. WEBSTER & BRO.	No. 14 Maiden lane.
JAMES C. SEYMOUR	No. 140 Church st.
JAMES F. BRUEN	No. 140 Church st.
WILLIAM MURPHY	No. 140 Church st.
M. C. CROWLEY	No. 140 Church st.
L. WINTERS	No. 140 Church st.
R. TELLER	No. 140 Church st.
WELLINGTON HACKETT	No. 140 Church st.
H. KIRBY	No. 140 Church st.
ARTHUR A. BARLOW	No. 6 Beach st.
LEHMAN BRAT	Nos. 133 and 135 Pearl st.
FIELDING, GWYNNE & CO.	No. 119 Pearl st.
WILLIAM BLACK & CO.	No. 1 William st.
E. H. KINKER & CO.	No. 97 Pearl st.
GRIEMAN, DUVAL & CO.	No. 118 Pearl st.
MACAULAY & CO.	No. 22 William st.
LEVERICH & CO.	No. 111 Pearl st.
INMAN, SWAN & CO.	No. 101 Pearl st.
D. GWATTS	No. 61 Stone st.
MURCHINN & CO.	No. 74 Wall st.
R. P. SLATER	No. 18 Wall st.
ROBERT TUNNAHILL & CO.	No. 130 Pearl st.
TATMAN & CO.	No. 70 Broad st.
MEYER, WEIS & CO.	No. 87 Pearl st.
R. T. WILSON & CO.	No. 2 Exchange court.
FRENCH & TRAVERS	No. 25 William st.
WILLIAM H. BEEDE & CO.	No. 121 Pearl st.
WARLEY & WALKER	No. 101 Pearl st.
A. H. RAINEY.	
J. & W. ABEALL & CO.	No. 101 Pearl st.
ROBERT MORRELL	No. 107 Pearl st.
D. S. BENNET	No. 121 Pearl st.
J. C. YATES & CO.	No. 56 Stone st.
CHARLES WALSH, JR.	No. 65 Stone st.
FENNER & BENNETT	No. 134 Pearl st.
ROBERT M. BRUCE	No. 166 Pearl st.
WILLIAM WOODWARD, JR.	No. 76 Wall st.
HENRY TILESTON.	
D. WATTS	No. 51 Stone st.
JOSEPH B. BEALL	No. 101 Pearl st.
THOMAS BRIETE	No. 95 Beaver st.
DARCH, PIERSON & CO.	No. 91 Water st.
THOMAS J. SLAUGHTER	No. 19 South William st.
WARE, MURPHY & CO.	No. 64 Stone st.
C. HYTLESTED & CO.	No. 7 South William st.
JAMES F. WENMAN & CO.	No. 146 Pearl st.
G. WATHMEY & CO.	No. 122 Pearl st.
BAGGETT & BATTLE	No. 65 Stone st.
ROUITONE & CO.	
M. G. HAUGHTON	No. 60 Stone st.
ROBT. C. MOORE & CO.	No. 92 Pearl st.
JOHN F. BLACK	No. 1 William st.
S. M. PARKER & CO.	No. 130 Pearl st.
WM. BINNIE & CO.	No. 65 Beaver st.
FLETCHER, HOTZE & CO.	
R. M. C. GRAHAM, President Metropolitan Insurance Company	cor. Pine st. and Broadway.
CHAS. E. APPLEBY, President Firemen's Fund Insurance Company	No. 167 Broadway.
J. F. BARLOW	No. 6 Beach st.
F. HENRIQUES	No. 8 East 57th st.
W. H. DAVIS	No. 69 West 49th st.
P. J. BRADY	No. 140 Church st.
JOHN RIARDEN	No. 140 Church st.
GEORGE W. PETIT	No. 140 Church st.
J. P. CARSTENS	No. 140 Church st.
THOMAS HUMES	No. 140 Church st.
JOHN MCARDELL	No. 140 Church st.
R. B. MORTON	No. 140 Church st.
J. D. FISK	Murray st.
RAMSAY CROOKS	No. 25 South William st.
HENRY A. LUAN & SON.	
D. ST. AMANT & SON	No. 13 South William st.
WILLIAM GRAIGMU.	
DAVID SWEEDIE.	
J. E. EASTMOND	No. 64 Broadway
JOHN GOODCHILD.	
C. H. BYFIELD & CO.	No. 11 Wall st.
C. HARRIS	No. 201 East 41st st.
M. ARNOLD & ROTHFIELD	Nos. 53 and 55 Worth st.
GEORGE H. ROYAL, JAMES L. SMITH,	Of Wyman, Byrd & Co.
W. A. GLASS.	
P. FITZSIMMONS, C. H. REILLY,	Of Fitzsimmons, Clark & Co.
BAMBERGER, BLOOM, & CO.	No. 115 Worth st.
V. K. STEVENSON	No. 17 Nassau st.
DE RAHM & CO.	
L. DE COMIEU.	
A. MAJOR	No. 69 William st.
J. KEYNAND	No. 25 South William st.
CAZADE, CROOKS & RAYMOND	No. 25 S. William st.
CLEMENT, HEERDT & CO.	No. 93 Water st.
J. G. TOURNADE	No. 4 South William st.
LAWRENCE MYERS & CO.	No. 35 South William st.
ISAAC BRISTOW	No. 364 Henry st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM B. ANGLE	No. 60 Broad st.
O. MILLER	No. 49 Beaver st.
MILTON J. HARDY & CO.	No. 60 Beaver st.
ROGERS & McALEER	No. 62 Broad st.
GEORGE W. BLAKEMORE	No. 62 Broad st.
E. C. MAYO & CO.	No. 62 Broad st.
N. Y. MANUF'G LEATHER CO.	No. 330 Delancey st.
HENRY DENISON	No. 49 Broad st.
JOSEPH R. E. MOORE	No. 3 Ferry st.
H. J. HULL & CO.	No. 1 Ferry st.
ABRAHAM W. GOODHEY	No. 40 Spruce st.
EDWARD GOUPEY & SONS	No. 40 Spruce st.
HENRY BEILKING	No. 39 Spruce st.
JEREMIAH HARRINGTON	No. 39 Spruce st.
A. C. BLAUENBURG	No. 39 Spruce st.
E. A. SMITH & BROS.	No. 180 William st.
F. REITHINGER & CO.	No. 29 Spruce st.
M. O. DRUCKER	No. 39 Spruce st.
JAMES R. PLUM & GALE	No. 42 Spruce st.
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY	No. 5 Ferry st.
W. CREIGHTON SEE	No. 26 Ferry st.
JOHN WATSON	No. 18 Ferry st.
SMITH ELY, JR.	No. 103 Gold st.
ROBERT CARR	No. 99 Gold st.
JAMES McFARLANE	No. 76 Gold st.
CHARLES N. MILLER	No. 51 Broad st.
Col. J. R. HITCHCOCK	No. 51 Broad st.
FRANK CURTIS	No. 10 Beaver st.
AUGUSTUS BROWN	No. 102 Broad st.
J. C. DANIELS	No. 5 South st.
G. B. BRAINERD	No. 75 Hudson st.
GEO. H. BURNS	No. 83 Wall st.
ROBERT S. TAIT	No. 43 West 130th st.
EVAN THOMAS	No. 24 Broadway.
WM. S. TAIT	Hudson County, N. J.
W. B. CARPENTER	Bramhall av., Jersey City.
SAMUEL A. BESSON	Chambers st.
G. D. PITZIPIO	No. 45 Beaver st.
DU VIVIER & CO.	No. 9 Whitehall st.
GOOD, ROOF & CO.	No. 84 Broadway.
C. FERD. BOEGLER	No. 12 Beaver st.
R. OLIVA	No. 31 Broadway.
A. STEPHANI & CO.	No. 44 Broadway.
E. SABATIERS	No. 48 Broad st.
E. & S. NAGER	No. 132 East 54th st.
BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON	No. 24 Beaver st.
A. L. A. MACKIE	No. 24 Beaver st.
JAMES REID & CO.	No. 25 Beaver st.
GEORGE GRARAHORST	No. 134 Pearl st.
THOMAS CORNER, JR.	No. 26 Wall st.
LOUIS A. LIENAN	No. 107 Front st.
P. W. ENGS & SONS	No. 131 Front st.
WILLIAM F. OWENS	No. 2 Exchange court, Banker.
TALCOTT & SONS	No. 14 Broad st., Bankers.
S. M. BOGERT	No. 26 Broadway, Banker.
A. O'BRIG & CO.	No. 74 Broad st., Bankers.
JOHN BONNER	No. 32 Broad st., Banker.
Z. O. DEAS	No. 34 New st., Banker.
RANDALL H. FOOTE	No. 19 New st., Banker.
W. D. VOORHEES	Exchange court, Banker.
JAMES D. SIMONS	No. 19 William st.
LOUIS TRACY	No. 35 Broad st.
W. A. BOWRON	No. 4 Broad st.
THOMAS F. MORRIS	No. 16 Broad st.
D. E. HAVILAND.	
WILLIAM McCLURE.	
R. K. WHITE	No. 19 New st.
E. G. PEARL	No. 35 Nassau st.
D. H. GOULD	No. 4 Pine st.
GEORGE OLNEY	No. 4 Pine st.
J. E. CONDICT	New-York City.
SETH B. HUNT, J. M. VALENTINE,	of Seth B. Hunt & Co.
T. W. EVANS	of Evans, Peake & Co.
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.	
W. B. TOLLE	of Tolle, Holton & Co.
MOSTRA & VALUE	No. 69 West Broadway.
J. S. B. WILLIAMS	No. 29 Broadway.
MOSES BLUM & WEIL	No. 74 Leonard st.
L. & H. BLUM	No. 74 Leonard st.
C. F. EMERSON	Carmansville.
ALEXANDER MEDKEM.	
THOMAS Y. AVERY	No. 103 Broad st.
C. H. CADWELL	No. 115 Broad st.
JOHN W. CLOSE	No. 151 Franklin st.
C. T. BYRNE.	
JOHN E. CLOSE	No. 151 Franklin st.
L. H. SCHOONMAKER	No. 111 Broad st.
A. McILVAINE.	
C. N. HOWARD	No. 77 Broad st.
THEODORE PERRY	No. 3 Water st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

Buffalo	Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.
Brooklyn	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Malone, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL.
Kingston, P. M.	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS. Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Rondout, evening	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS. Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Jamestown, P. M.	STEWART L. WOODFORD. Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Newburg	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Warsaw, P. M. and ev'g.	Hon. J. C. BURROWS. Gen. RUFUS SCOTT. Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Westport	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Yonkers	WM. ALLEN BUTLER. Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Madrid	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Tarrytown	Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
Norwich	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Whitehall	Hon. A. W. TENNEY. Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Islip	Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
Owego	Gen. W. H. GIBSON.
Huntington	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN. Hon. WM. P. VIERO.
Ilion	Hon. T. M. POMEROY.
Sayville	Hon. WM. A. DARLING. Gen. F. C. BARLOW.
Fulton	Dr. WM. C. DOANE. Hon. GEORGE B. SLOANE.
Corry, Penn., P. M.	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Norwood, P. M.	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Port Henry	Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Greenpoint	Hon. BENJ. K. PHELPS.
Weedsport	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Lebanon Springs	Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM.
Schenectady	Gen. THEO. B. GATES. Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Richfield	Hon. H. R. WASHBON.
Sodus	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Canaseraga, evening	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Bath	Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
Wayne	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
New-Paltz	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING.
Suffern	Hon. HORACE RUSSELL.
Jacksonville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Golden Bridge	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Chittenango	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Candor	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Marathon	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
York	Col. ANSON L. WOOD.
Nunda	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Jordan	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Delhi	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Highland Falls	Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
Dover Plains	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Cuddebackville	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR.
Copenhagen	Hon. GEORGE W. BUNGAY.
Liberty	Hon. JOSEPH J. COUCH.
West Glenville	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
West New-Brighton	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON.
Riker Hollow	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Newtown Village	Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN. Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Marlboro	Major HENRY D. TYLER.
Setauket	Rev. CHARLES B. RAY.
Windham	THEO. F. HAMILTON.
North Blenheim, P. M. Breakabeen, evening	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Amagansett	E. A. CARPENTER.
Linoleumville	Hon. THOMAS D. ADAMS.
Potter Centre	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Olive City	CARROLL WHITAKER. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Baiting Hollow	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
Heuvelton	Hon. HENRY R. JAMES.
Smithville Flats	Hon. JAMES W. GLOVER.
Cochecton, P. M.	T. A. READ.
Stuyvesant	Capt. J. V. WHITBECK.
Germantown	JAMES KILBOURN.
Craryville	J. RIDER CADY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN.
Terrace Garden, 58th st., near 3d av., N. Y.	Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW. Major Z. K. PANGBORN.
Bridgeport, Conn., P. M.	Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Plattsburg, P. M.	Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL. Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Central Hall, Morrisania	Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.
Fredonia	STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Elmira, P. M. and evening	Gen. WM. H. GIBSON. Hon. J. C. BURROWS. Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Olean	Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Binghamton	Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW.
Clayton	Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canton	Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Oneonta	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Bedford Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Apollo Hall, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
Hudson	Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Portchester	Gen. JOHN A. DIX. Hon. GEO. A. BRANDRETH. Hon. G. H. FORSTER. Hon. EUGENE B. TRAVIS.
Wilson	Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Geneseo	Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Cape Vincent	Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Randolph	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Crown Point, P. M.	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Wappinger's Falls	Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Otego	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Elizabethtown	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Macedon	Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Havana	Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Ghent, P. M.	Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM. Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Port Jervis	Hon. LEWIS E. CARR. Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Chatham, evening	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Monticello	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Gilbertsville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Skaneateles	Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Cicero	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Cohocton	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Matteawan	Hon. WILLIAM HERRING. Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
New-Utrecht	Hon. H. D. DONNELLY.
White Plains	Hon. DORMAN B. EATON. Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
St. Johnsville	Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Bristol	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Rhinebeck Village	Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Woodsburg	Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Kelley's Station	Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Bay Shore	JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Belfast	Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Maspeth	Hon. J. THOS. D. ADAMS. JOHN F. MINES.
Sharon Springs, P. M. Hyndsville, evening	F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Sonora	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Bridgehampton	E. A. CARPENTER.
Italy Hollow	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Alligerville	THERON P. KEATOR. CARROLL WHITAKER.
Patchogue	Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
East Nassau	Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.
Long Eddy	Hon. C. V. LUDINGTON. T. A. READ.
Greenport	J. RIDER CADY.
Spencertown	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Oxford	Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
Pultneyville	CHARLES R. FITCH.
New-Bremen	Hon. H. S. HENDREE.
Lincklaen	GEORGE W. RAY.
Italy Hollow	Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
South Corinth	Col. D. F. RITCHIE.
Constableville	Hon. C. L. MERRIAM.
East Greenbush	Capt. R. W. HUNT.
Laurel Hill	Capt. ROBERT CROWE.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Peekskill	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Nyack	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Tivoli	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Pearsall's	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Rutledge	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Mineville, P. M.	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Howard	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Caldwell, N. J.	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Woodbourne, P. M. Grahamville, evening	Hon. C. V. R. LUDINGTON.
Canaan	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Morston	T. A. READ.
Knoxville	JAMES B. JENKINS. M. D. BARNATT.
Astoria	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Wayland	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Good Ground	L. J. BELLOWS.
Otisville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Big Flats	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Erin Centre	Gen. ALEX. S. DIVEN.
Pine Valley	Hon. SEYMOUR DEXTER.
Baldwin	Hon. C. N. SHIPMAN.
Cato	Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Fleming	Gen. J. B. MURRAY.
Montezuma	J. JEWIS GRANT.
Stockholm	Hon. JOHN I. GILBERT.
Hannibal	J. J. LAMOREE.
Tracy Creek	Hon. T. F. McDONALD.
Sanford	G. B. CURTIS.
Union	E. O'CONNOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

MACHINERY HALL.

JUTE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES—THE LAWSON MACHINERY FOR PREPARING AND SPINNING JUTE—THE COMPLETE PROCESS IN OPERATION—FELT HAT-MAKING MACHINERY—THE PROCESS OF FELTING—FOWLER'S STEERING PROPELLER—A NOVELTY IN STEAMSHIPS—CRAMP & SONS' MARINE ENGINES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

After inspecting and studying some very fine jute machinery this morning, I propounded to myself the question, "With their climate, why should not the Southern States of this nation produce not only all the jute necessary for domestic consumption, but enough for supplying foreign markets?" I have, after turning the matter well over in my mind, not arrived at any answer to the conundrum. The annual importations of jute and its products are, I believe, somewhere about five million dollars. How much of this is converted into ladies' switches and chignons I cannot say; but the demands of commerce for jute for bagging are large enough to render that question of little consequence. Why, then, should we depend on Asia for our supply of jute? Jute of a very superior quality has been grown in some of the Southern States, and I learn that recent experiments in growing jute in California have met with encouraging success. I think, then, that, with fair capital and judicious management, an enterprise in this direction would prove to be a good investment. Nor do I see why we should not be the principal purveyors of jute in European markets, as we have long been of cotton, especially as proximity is so decidedly in our favor. Jute is not difficult of cultivation. It certainly cannot be a delicate plant with such a fibre as it has. At least that being used on the machinery in operation here would not lead one to suppose so; and certainly there is reason to suppose that the exhibitors would use the best raw material to be obtained for the purpose of exhibiting their machinery. Now that capitalists seem to be weary of the old fields and channels for investment, a consideration of my question may not be without advantage to them. But I must get on to the jute machinery which has led to this preamble about jute and its culture.

Messrs. Lawson & Sons, of Leeds, England, exhibit a complete set of machinery on an extensive scale for preparing and spinning jute suitable for making yarn for cloth or for rope. Visitors to the Exposition at Vienna will remember the fine display this firm made there, and for which they received one of the five grand diplomas of honor, the highest award given, which were all that fell to the lot of Great Britain and Ireland. Their display in Machinery Hall is far more complete than that of Vienna. Indeed it is so complete that visitors can see the whole process of preparing and spinning jute, from the raw material in bulk to the finished articles. The set comprises the following machines, covering a very large area of flooring: Breaker card, finisher card, first drawing, second drawing, roving, spinning, and cop machines.

In the manufacture of jute the raw material has to undergo a process known as "batching," in order to enable the machinery to break so harsh a substance. The process can be and is done either by hand or machinery. It consists in applying a certain quantity of oil and water to the material and then passing it between a number of fluted rollers, heavily weighted, in a machine called a "softener." The jute is then ready for the braker card, in which it is fed on to an endless sheet moving toward a feeding roller. This roller takes hold of the fibre and retains it; while a large drum or cylinder, revolving at a high rate of speed and having wooden lags fitted with very sharp steel pins on its surface, strikes the fibre and tears it asunder. At the same time the jute is carried forward to other rollers, similarly fitted with steel pins, which, in turn, clean and lay the fibre parallel, and from which the fibre is taken off by the "doffer" and delivered into a metal receptacle in front of the machine. The material has now the form of a sheet, or "sliver," as it is termed, and is ready for the second or "finisher" card. The name of this machine speaks for itself. Its action is much the same as that of the breaker card, only more finishing; that is, it lays the fibre still straighter and cleans it more sufficiently so to render it fit for the first drawing frame, the fibre being now ready to be drawing into sizes suitable for the different numbers required for spinning—number one, number two, &c. The first drawing frame has rollers and hackles, which carry the fibre forward to the drawer, where it is drawn and the different fibres of the material are laid as parallel as possible—the more parallel the more suitable for making good yarn. The machine is one of the latest patents brought out by the Lawsons, and consists of a chain gill in place of the old screw or rotary. This innovation, by the simplicity of its working parts, admits of double the amount of work being turned off, while it brings about a great economy of skilled labor. It is certainly a very successful innovation, and it is not surprising that there has been a heavy demand for these machines during the eighteen months which have elapsed since they were patented. From the first the sheer is taken to the second drawing machine, in which it undergoes a similar process, reducing it still more. It then goes to the roving frame, on which, for the third time, it undergoes the process of drawing; but this time, instead of passing from this machine into a receptacle or case, as before, it is wound on to a bobbin, in the shape of the rove and having received a certain twist. The roving and drawing machines of the Lawson pattern are made so simple that, should a lap or choke take place by reason of carelessness on the part of the attendant, the head stops and the accident can at once be remedied, the others working on; for as each head is provided with a distinct motion an accident to one or more can be repaired without stopping the whole machine. Other makers have adopted the principle of two shafts for bringing about the same result; but this requires more wheels and involves more danger from gearing. The Lawsons have also introduced a more direct acting motion into their roving machine in the shape of a scroll in connection with the cone, in the place of the rack and pinion formerly used by them. This arrangement is far simpler and produces a much better result.

The spinning frame is on the improved principle, having its drawing roller made wider on the faces of the bosses, thereby giving it a greater weaving surface. The roller can be moved from right to left by means of a screw. A very ingenious piece of mechanism is also displayed in having the iron plate move all at once, giving the desired angle. This is much better than the old practice of setting the plates, each head by itself, by screws. It saves a great amount of labor and produces better results in spinning. The yarn, after being spun, is, in the case of weft yarn, carried to the "cop" machine, on which it is wound on to a spindle from the bobbin to the required size suitable for the shuttle. This is a great saving of labor compared with the old spool-cop machine. This machine is fitted with various mechanical motions which can be set to suit the various sizes of yarn; a stop motion, which sets each spindle in case the yarn runs out or breaks, also a stop motion to give the required length of cob. The yarn is wound outside on to the cop, and when the cop is fixed in the shuttle, it is drawn from the inside, thereby saving much waste of yarn, and enabling more yarn to be put into the shuttle, and, of course, lessening the number of stoppages of the loom.

Among the smaller exhibits of this firm is an ingenious doffing motion for a flax card. It has only two motions, eccentric and piston, inclosed in a box, and giving an oscillating motion. This is a great improvement on the old system of cranks and levers for flax cards, its great merit being its simplicity. I understand that Messrs. Lawson have not only fitted a great many of these motions on to old cards of their own make, but on to those of others, and in all parts of the world. In all the machinery of Messrs. Lawson the gearing is inclosed in a sort of box-frame end. This not only prevents accidents to the attendants, but keeps off the dust to a great extent. A feature, too, in their exhibit which has excited a good deal of interest is the method of driving the shafting which runs their machinery. It is certainly new to me. In place of wheel gearing or belting, they use ropes and grooved pulleys, it being claimed that by this system the pulleys are more easily driven, while there is less strain on the shafts and bearings. This system has been introduced by Messrs. Lawson into several mills in Great Britain and Ireland, and also in India. Taken as a whole this exhibit of jute machinery is as fine and complete a display as is to be seen in any department of Machinery Hall, and reflects great credit on the enterprise of the firm who transported it all the way from Yorkshire to the Centennial Exhibition.

Of all the processes of manufacture few involve the use of such simple materials as that of making felt hats. A felt hat is a compound of hair and hot water, and if any other manufactured articles can beat that for simplicity I have yet to learn it. I believe that the hair principally used is that of the European rabbit and hare, the beaver, and the nutria, the latter a native of South America, and though smaller, somewhat resembling a beaver. The different kinds of hair are mixed together in a machine which is called a "devil," and the fluffy heap resulting from the mixture is weighed into small parcels of about four ounces each, which are placed in partition boxes by the side of the operating girls. Each parcel contains material enough to make one hat, and on being spread out by the girl on the machine before her, the hair is drawn slowly through a picker which separates it. A blast of air carries it on in single particles through a tube which widens towards the mouth. Opposite the apperture a perforated hollow cone, inside of which is a powerful exhaust, revolves in a vertical position, and catching the hair, holds it by means of the exhaust, till the quantity of hair put into the machine has all been equally distributed over the surface of the cone. A wet cloth is then wrapt round it, a metal cap is put over it, and the whole is immersed in very hot water. On the removal of the cap and cloth, the cone is turned upside down, and the embryo hat easily peels off without breaking; the natural action of the blast and the revolution of the cone intertwining and weaving the hair together after the fashion of the nests of some small birds. At this stage the hat very much resembles in appearance those long sugar-loaf head-pieces which are generally supposed to form an item in the regulation outfit of a negro minstrel. But by continual soaking in hot-water, and friction, in which consists the process of felting, the hat shrinks, becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less" till it has assumed the proportions deemed to be correct by those who make the laws of fashion.

I have given this short description of the preliminary stages of the manufacture of felt hats as a prologue to the description of some very capital machinery which takes up the manufacture just where I left it off and is exhibited here by the Eickemeyer Hat Blocking-machine Company, whose machine shops are at Yonkers, N. Y. The first of these machines is called a tip-stretcher. The body of the hat having been soaked in hot water is placed on a stretching cone attached to the top of a vertical spindle immediately under a series of adjustable stretching fingers. These fingers have an independent upward and downward motion, which is produced by a crank driven by a pulley making 100 revolutions a minute. After each operation of the fingers upon the hat body, the hat is shifted on the cone, and the process is continued until the tip is satisfactorily stretched or drawn out. I should have said that the stretching cone is gradually pushed up while the stretching fingers are in operation. So far, however, that part of the hat which will hereafter be fashioned into the brim has not been reached by the stretching fingers. This part of the hat is stretched on another machine of somewhat similar construction and general working to the tip stretcher, except that the hat is put upon a metal block, which is adjustable to the height of the crown by means of a screw handle, one complete turn of which reduces or increases the height of the hat block one size. When the machine is in operation the block is raised to the required height, bringing the stretching ribs into working position, and the supporting ribs of the brim are also spread out. After ten or fifteen stretchings have been made the block is lowered and the hat is turned on the block so as to bring the stretching fingers into a position to act where the supporting ribs acted before. The stretching is then repeated till the purpose has been answered.

Another process through which the hat passes is shaving and pouncing. This is also done by machinery. Three conical-shaped rollers point to a common centre, two of them being feed rollers and the third the cutting roller; and as the hat is fed into the machine it is shaven as close as may be desired, there being machines for the brim and machines for the body of the hat. A suction blower which is attached to the end of the spindle of the cutting roller, and is connected by a jointed pipe with the cutting roller, carries off the cuttings—to the advantage of the machine and especially to the advantage of the health of the operator. Then there are machines for ironing the brim and crown, and also for blocking the hat. In fact an inspection of the Eickemeyer Company's machinery only shows how thoroughly hand-work is being superseded by labor-saving machinery in every department of manufacture.

Among the more recent mechanical inventions exhibited at the Centennial is the steering propeller invented by Mr. F. G. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., as exemplified in a beautiful little working model careering about in a miniature lake in Machinery Hall, and the Bonita, a fully equipped vessel, which is constantly making short voyages on the Schuylkill River. I do not pretend to say whether or no this new principle is likely to create a revolution in the steam-ship world, but I can vouch for the wonderful performances of the little model to be seen here. I will endeavor to give the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES a conception of its working. The steering propeller is submerged at the stern of the boat and rotates in an upright shaft, the lower end of which is supported by an extension of the keel. Motion is communicated to this shaft by a horizontal engine, which is coupled to it directly, without the intervention of gearing. The propeller consists of horizontal arms, keyed to the shaft, and supporting vertical blades at their extremities. These blades are hung on pivots, and have an oscillating motion of about thirty degrees. The motion is produced by an eccentric with which each blade is connected, the adjustment being such that the blades are given two sculling strokes for each revolution, so as to pull on the forward half and to push on the after half of their circuit. As the blades revolve they describe the position of the body of a fish while swimming, and as said by scientific men to produce the same mechanical effects. The propelling force is exerted in the direction of the short radius of the eccentric, and as this is connected by a sleeve and suitable gearing to the helm or steering wheel, the steersman is enabled to turn the eccentric and thereby cast the propelling force to any point of the compass. For this reason there is no necessity for reversing the engine in backing. Neither is there any necessity for reversing gear or rudder, the propeller serving the treble purpose of propeller, rudder, and reversing gear. The propeller is rendered strong and durable by being constructed of forged metal, while it is so arranged that the wearing parts can be renewed at a trifling cost. A special patent device also obviates the chance of corrosion of the wheel and its joints. The wheel is provided with a steering index which always points out to the steersman the direction in which the propelling force is exerted, enabling him to control it at will. Mr. Fowler's invention would appear to embody the perfection of manœuvring. Notably, it will turn a vessel on her own centre, either to the right or to the left, by steam alone; it will enable a vessel to follow a narrow and tortuous channel at full speed in backing; or to steam out of a narrow slip, where there is little or no room to go ahead or back, by squaring away sideways, or, again, to make a figure of eight around two stakes, placed half the length of the boat apart, either in going ahead or in backing. The working model illustrating these principles in the tank in Machinery Hall is about twenty inches in length and is driven by power. But the steam-yacht Bonita, on the Schuylkill, is, of course, more interesting to those visitors to the Exhibition who can find or make the time to visit her. She is fitted with the same propeller-steering apparatus as I have described. Her machinery is the design of Mr. Fowler; her hull and woodwork were constructed by Mr. Frederick Wood, also of Bridgeport. Her length, over all, is 50 feet, her beam 7½ feet, and her draught of water 2½ feet. She is constructed with a forward cabin 10 feet long, and has a cock-pit aft of the same dimensions, the intervening space being occupied by the boiler, donkey pump, &c. Her engine is located aft, and is a simple horizontal, high-pressure engine, with a 9-inch cylinder and 9-inch stroke, cutting off at 7 inches; the ports being on the under side of the cylinder, and always admitting the passage of condensed water through them. The bed-plate is tubular and is secured to three bulk-heads, which are fastened to the keel, stern-post, and planking, thus rendering the whole firm and rigid. The wheel is 36 inches in diameter, is 14 inches deep, and has an effective pitch of 4 feet 8 inches, and a maximum velocity of 350 revolutions a minute. The Bonita is a very fast boat, and has astonished the Schuylkill boatmen, especially in backing past their passenger steamers which were going ahead. But this is a sort of thing which, of course, no Schuylkill fellow of a boatman can be supposed to understand. Mr. Fowler offers to try the Bonita in any series of competitive trials with any boat in the world, length allowance to be made, where there is a difference of dimensions. He proposes seven different trials, and they surely, when considered, would appear to be ample to define the superiority, or otherwise of his novel system. They are, first, a straight course ahead, to demonstrate efficiency when steaming ahead. Second, a straight course astern, to demonstrate efficiency in backing. Third, a curvilinear course ahead, to test steering power in connection with steaming ahead, such as is required in following crooked channels, turning in narrow channels, avoiding collisions, naval manœuvres, &c. Fourth, a curvilinear course astern, to test steering power when backing. Fifth, turning a boat on her centre by steam, or shifting her end for end, such as is required in "winding" a boat at her dock or manœuvring in naval actions. Sixth, a trial in shoal water, to test the efficiency of propellers of light draught. Seventh and last, a trial in rough water, to demonstrate the satisfactory working of propellers when partly submerged, and to test their efficiency in bringing a vessel out of the trough of the sea, head on. Such is the bold challenge which Mr. Fowler offers to the builders of steam-ships. The acceptance of such a challenge would involve little or no expense, and it might result in proving that a new and very valuable principle of propelling and steering steam-ships has been discovered. If otherwise, no one will be hurt, save Mr. Fowler, and he will have only himself to thank for his discomfiture. By the way, Mr. Fowler's principle is applied to Admiral Porter's United States steam-torpedo boat, the Alarm, which, unless my memory fails me, acquitted herself so creditably in the experiments which were conducted at Newport about a year ago, and was then pronounced by competent naval authorities to be a very easily handled and, at the same time, formidable craft.

Among the comparatively few exhibits of marine steam-engines the two exhibited by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, appear to me to be the most worthy of notice. Of these two engines one is a single vertical, direct-acting, surface-condensing marine propeller. Its cylinders have a 20-inch bore, with a piston-rod stroke of 22 inches. It is designed for a tug-boat 85 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, and is rated at 135 horse-power. The other engine is a compound engine, of the same general design and for the same purpose, it being intended for a tug-boat 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. This engine has 210 horse-power. Both engines are fitted with vertical air-circulating feed-pumps, connected with a cross-head by links to the beam, and worked by the motion of the cross-head of the main engine. The condensers are conical-shaped and form a part of the bed-plate supporting the housing and girders, and with two bearings cast on the top for the fulcrum of the pump beams. The condensers have 550 inches of horizontal brass tubing, each tube 4 feet 6 inches long, with a screw-gland packing in the tube-sheets. The cylinders are supported by the housing cast on the condenser and on columns bolted on the bed-plate. The reversing engine is situated forward of the starboard corner of the bed-plate. The compound engine has the slide valve only, and is without expansion gear beyond that which is given by link motion. These engines are exceedingly good specimens of marine engineering. Their design is admirable, and their compactness, the accessibility of all the parts, and the facility of reversing, either by hand or by steam, strike one at the first glance. Apart from these points, the fineness of the castings and the general excellence of the workmanship throughout is worthy of the high reputation of the great ship-building firm by whom they are exhibited. A. P.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR'S WIFE.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Wednesday says: "The wife of Mr. Louis L. James, the leading actor in Ford's Grand Opera-house Company, died at Guy's Hotel last evening, while her husband was playing the part of *William Meister* in Maggie Mitchell's play of "Mignon." Mr. John T. Ford was at once apprised of Mrs. James's death, and it was thought best not to break the sad news to Mr. James until the play was ended. Mr. Charles E. Ford and Miss Annie Ford rendered all the kind offices at the hotel in their power, and met Mr. James on his arrival. Mrs. James had been suffering since coming here at the opening of the season, being prostrated after making the journey from San Francisco. She was under treatment from Dr. McKew, and last evening, before her husband left for the theatre was ill, but he did not think death was imminent. Mrs. James was from Philadelphia, about twenty-four years of age, and the mother of a little girl about five and a boy three years old. She did not belong to the theatrical profession."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) Nov. 2:

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. Monell, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East 44th st., north side, 135 feet east of Lexington av., for $7,440, to Thomas McManus, a defendant in the legal action. Leased March, 1870; term twenty years, at $440 per annum.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William R. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 5th av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 100th st., for $10,000, to James S. Sturges, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, C. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on West 79th st., south side, 283.4 feet east of 10th av., for $5,000, to Robert C. Embree, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, C. M. Marsh, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., south-west corner 121st st., for $5,000, to A. V. Courtland.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story and a half brick houses, and lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 111th st., north side, 100 feet west of 2d av., for $9,000 each, to O. L. & Charles H. Jones.

H. W. Coates under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, C. H. Knox, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 21.4 by 100.11, on East 124th st., south side, 275.8 feet west of 3d av., for $4,700, to F. T. Wilkins, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following property was knocked down at the price noted by Winans & Davies: One three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 130 Carroll st., w. s., 100 feet north of Henry st., Brooklyn, $4,650. The partition sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of lots on 10th av. and 77th st., was adjourned to Nov. 16.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.6 by 100, No. 52 West 40th st., for $35,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th st., 450 feet west of 5th av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 92, on East 15th st., north side, 240 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of G. G. Gray, deceased, of the four-story and basement brick building, with lot 26 by 110, No. 31 Washington square, west side, 122.6 feet south of Waverley place.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. P. De Forrest, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22.2 by 70, on 4th av., west side, 42.2 feet north of 85th st.; also, a house, with lot 18.1 by 102.3, on East 85th st., south side, 162.7 feet east of 4th av.; also, three lots, each 75 by ½ block, on West 122d st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th av.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Howland, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 75, on Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of 114th st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Executor's sale of the right, title, and interest of Owen Rooney, deceased, in the three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 110th st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. T. Streeter, Esq., Referee, of one lot on Thomas av., east side, known as lot No. 26 on a map of Fordham.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Mesier.	
1 three story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, East 44th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 20x100.5; leased March, 1876; term, 20 years; ground rent, $440 per annum	$7,440
By Hugh N. Camp.	
2 lots, 5th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 100th st., each 25x100	$10,000
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 79th st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 16.8x102.2	$5,000
By William Kennelly.	
4 lots, 10th av., s. w. corner of 121st st., each 25x100	$5,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
2 four-story and a half brick houses, with lot, East 111th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., each lot 25x100.10	$18,000
By H. W. Coates.	
1 two-story frame house, with lot, East 124th st., s. s., 275.8 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 21.4x100.11	$4,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Suffolk st., s. e. corner of Stanton st., 18.10½x52; C. Thiele and wife to E. K. Raubetschek	$25,000
61st st., n. s. 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; S. D. Bussell and wife to M. J. Keeler	17,000
46th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; B. F. Barnes and wife to J. J. Betts	8,000
144th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100; J. Finegan and wife to T. Duggan	950
Houston st., s. s., 72 ft. e. of Clinton st., 18x70; C. Glaser and husband to H. J. Monroe	18,000
104th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100; H. J. Monroe to Charles Glaser	9,500
Leonard st., No. 73, 24.7x100; Annie M. Smith and husband to J. A. Tucker	45,500
73d st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x102.2; E. A. Patterson and husband to M. Wenner	12,000
Church st., w. s., No. 216, between Walker and Lispenard sts.; S. Berrian to M. C. Berrian	nom.
Lafayette place, No. 28; also, No. 187 South st., ½ part of; M. Maclay and husband to J. G. Maclay	nom.
126th st., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x99.11; R. T. Clarke and wife to N. G. Bellomi	nom.
9th st., n. s., 204.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 22.6x92.3; J. F. Duckworth to T. Pyrnes	12,000
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 71st st., 98x100.5; R. Jones to E. K. Raditschek	6,500
Avenue A, s. e. corner of 71st st., 98x100.5; E. K. Raditschek and wife to C. Thiele	16,500
61st st., n. s., 30 ft. w. of Madison av., 25.5x21.8; J. D. Baker to H. Kelsey	19,000
Ann st., n. s., No. 57, 12x60.6; Charles F. Southmayd to J. F. Trow	nom.
59th st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; Herman Steinert and wife to R. Krone	19,000
Forsyth st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.11x100.0½; Charles S. Wright and wife to H. D. Fina	12,800
1st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100; also 1st st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100; also 5th st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x97; also, 10th st., n. s., 363 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; also 10th st., n. s., 388 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; N. Seger, executor of, to V. Weber	37,616
5th av., n. e. corner 65th st., 25.5x100; T. F. Wentworth, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company	26,400
117th st., s. s., 173 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100.10; G. S. Hubbard, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company	4,000
133d st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; R. M. Henry to New-York Life Insurance Company	8,500
25th st., s. s., 500 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. N. Lewis, Referee, to H. Weil	5,000
90th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100; H. E. Tallmadge, Referee, to L. Crittenden	23,000
West New av., 199 ft. n. of 175th st., 40x115; E. D. Smith to J. Maloney	500
124th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.11; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Kate Murphy	15,100
63d st., s. s., 182 ft. e. of Madison av., 18x100.5; L. L. Kellogg, Referee, to F. B. Elliott	5,300
Bowery, e. s., bet. Houston and 1st sts., irregular; J. L. R. Wood to E. O. Bernet	100,000
Bowery, same property; F. Wood and wife to J. L. R. Wood	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 190, store, 5½ years; J. Laden to P. Moran	1,500
Pearl st., No. 435½, 5 years; E. Bruns to G. Haw	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY, EXTRA width and depth, located west side of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts., to lease upon ground rent, or owner will erect building for responsible tenants. A choice property and location. Also, properties on Lafayette place, Great Jones and 4th sts., suitable for jewelers, silver-smiths, and book trade. For sale or lease. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st.; size, 25x68x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MESSRS. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, ARCHITECTS, No. 63 East 41st st., have decided to mark down their ELEVEN NEW HOUSES and FOUR STABLES to VERY LOW FIGURES. Send for amended pamphlets giving full description. Houses from 18 to 32 feet front. Prices, $25,000 to $42,000.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR INVESTMENT.—THREE LARGE FULL-size houses on Ninth st. near University place, in fee; good present rental and splendid prospective value; will be sold low and on satisfactory terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BEAUTIFUL FULL-SIZED HOUSE NEAR 5th av., below the Park, price extremely low; smaller house taken in part; others, centrally located, $25,000 to $50,000, bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.—SUBSTANTIAL house, twelve rooms; superior cellar, piazza, well, cistern, fruit; fine lot; terraced; near depot; fifty minutes in New-Jersey; desirable location; gas, water, sidewalks; forced sale; only $2,500, half cash; no misrepresentations. J. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE suburban home, cost $50,000; forty-five minutes by rail; will be exchanged for unimproved land in Connecticut, New-York, or New-Jersey, free and clear. Send full particulars to WESTCHESTER, Post Office Box No. 3,769, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NO. 31 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

By order of the Executor of GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, The handsome four-story brick high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 31 Washington square, between Waverley and West Washington places. House is 26x55 feet, with two-story extension 26x42 feet, contains all modern improvements, several bath-rooms and water closets, private staircase, fine dining-room, &c. Lot 26x110 feet; possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Permits and maps may be obtained at the auctioneer's office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURchase, a country-seat and farm of twenty-five to seventy-five acres; improvements first-class, in complete order, within forty miles of City. Address, with full particulars, price, &c., J. N. DANFORTH, Andalusia, Penn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CORNER HOUSE on 5th av.; no brokers. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, NO. 349 5TH AV.—TWO DOORS from 34th st., four-story brick high-stoop house, in complete order. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., or No. 68 Wall st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—MAGNIFICENT, fully furnished, full sized residence, with stable, to lease low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick, 22x40; No. 38 East 28th st; in complete order. Apply to the owner on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fire-proof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; best City reference. Call for one day at No. 441 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American girl; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; very best of references; city or country. Call at No. 306 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and assist with children; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 457 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl, and assist with washing and ironing, or plain sewing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at 161 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 406 3d av., third door below 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS—IS First Class.—By a Swedish Protestant girl; first-class references. Address for two days C. S., Box 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 130 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING or Sewing.—By a Protestant girl; best reference from present employer. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washing; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, light waiting or take charge of children; best City references. Address M. F. C., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT in private family; has first-class references. Call or address No. 234 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl, lately landed, to do chamber-work and mind children. Apply at No. 238 East 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PERson as chamber-maid, and plain sewing; City reference. Call or address for two days at 534 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 357 East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By two respectable young women, one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid and seamstress, in a private family; City reference. Can be seen at No. 540 3d av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO WELSH PROtestant girls; one as first-class cook, other as excellent laundress; together preferred; best City reference. Address Sisters, Box No. 176 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL in a small private family; understands all kinds of soups and game; would assist with coarse washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st., two stairs up, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; first-class City references from last employers; able to give satisfaction to her employer. Address M. C., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; city or country. Call at No. 329 East 39th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife in a private family; wife as good French cook; man as gardener, or to serve at the table; French language spoken; City or country. Inquire for two days of Mr. Koeppel, No. 71 Essex st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do boning and larding; can make French dishes in the neatest style; good pastry baker, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; or as laundress; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 113 West 27th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, jellies, pastry, and game; English and American cooking; eight years' reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., 2d floor, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her duties thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call or address No. 312 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at 314 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best reference. Call at No. 570 3d av., near 38th st., millinery store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; WILLING TO do washing; good baker; willing to go a short distance to country; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 16th st. near 6th av., basement door.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN A private family; can fill both positions thoroughly; best City reference. Address S. D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for twelve years. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young Protestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 421 East 19th st.

COOK AND ASSISTANT WITH WASHING.—By a neat smart woman; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., two stairs up.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK; GOOD BAKER, understands all kinds of family cooking; willing to assist in washing; good references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; bread and biscuit baker; good laundress; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 317 West 41st st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada, as first-class cook; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; is good pastry cook; three years' good City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 8 West 52d st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference; Call at No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, smart woman; excellent laundress; private family preferred; City or country; best City reference. Call at 344 West 26th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK, IN A PRIvate family. Apply to-day at No. 247 East 19th st., corner 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED cook; is a good baker, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 266 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family: understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 796 6th av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD baker; a home in the country preferred to wages. Can be seen at No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD BAKER; would assist with the washing; three years' reference. Call at No. 567 3d av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as good cook and first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good baker; can be recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 138 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS OR Lady's Maid.—Cuts and fits well, and all kinds of family sewing; operates on several machines; would take charge of growing children: no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address No. 258 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; is a first-class seamstress, wishes to engage permanently by the month in first-class families, or would travel as lady's companion, to take entire charge of a lady's wardrobe; best City reference. Call at No. 117 East 31st st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK OR ANY KIND of work in hotel or restaurant, or Janitress.—By two sisters; good reference; excellent workers; City or country. Call at No. 20 Rector st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman; is careful and economical, and has best reference. Apply at No. 854 6th av., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY competent to take entire charge; first-class references. Address C. M., No. 210 East 37th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—AS HOUSE-MAID OR GENERAL servant by a Protestant English girl; is kind to children. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; HONest, willing, and obliging; advertises from the house where she has lived four years. Call at No. 153 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work, or chamber-work and waiting; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs machine; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at 324 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, for general house-work; is willing and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN woman; wages, $12; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th st., near 9th av., first floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A private family, to do general house-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH-woman, as kitchen-maid with private family; or would do housework; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 114 West 33d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as kitchen-maid; willing to assist in the laundry; good City reference. Call at No. 224 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON SPEAKing English with a family going to Europe: thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker. Address M. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 41 West 55th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, speaking Italian, to accompany a family going to Europe. Address X., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIenced German maid, good seamstress, or will wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 1 East 40th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; can flute and polish; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good references. Call at No. 675 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended from lady she last lived with. Call or address No. 652 2d av., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, a few more families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress, or as chamber-maid; can do all kinds fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 466 3d av., corner 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress, City or country, or as cook; best City reference. Address C. L., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or would assist with chamber-work; best of reference. Call at No. 629 6th av., near 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress, or chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 160 East 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; reference from last place. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress. Apply at No. 200 West 14th st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of reference from last place. Apply at 227 West 27th st., top floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, FIFTEEN years of age, as nurse in an American family. Call on or address, for two days, L. M. Lisk, No. 246 East 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant, understands the care of a baby from its birth. Call or address No. 434 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant as nurse and seamstress; would not object to assist with light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant; is very fond of children; or would wait on an invalid lady; moderate wages. Call at No. 693 6th av., in bakery.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse. Apply from 11 to 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PERSON COMPETENT TO TAKE entire charge of a baby; can furnish the best City reference. Call or address No. 141 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse for an infant, or as sick-nurse; good City reference. Call or address for two days at 457 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse; would be willing to assist in sewing. Address No. 222 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS CHILD'S NURSE and would assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 155 East 34th st., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her first-class English governess, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent young woman; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has a knowledge of dressmaking; wages no object; good home desired. Call at No. 50 West 19th st., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant; is first class; can operate on machines; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call at No. 319 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making and operating on sewing-machines; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 401 East 59th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl who understands all kinds of embroidery, and is a good sewer, to go out by the day, in a store or elsewhere. Call at No. 12 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, just arrived from Paris, as seamstress and to take care of grown children; can be seen from 9 to 2 o'clock, at No. 204 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN sew and fit. Can be seen for two days at Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th st. L. K.

WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY WANTS A PLACE for her waitress and chamber-maid, who is capable, faithful and entirely trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 9 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds salads, care of silver, waiting in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, OR CHAMBER-maid; is fully competent to fill either situation; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th st., corner of 6th av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A PROTESTANT girl, in a private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days 215 East 29th st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 285 West 19th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; is first-class; best City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITress; one who can fill a man's place; has best of City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to go out by the day as first class laundress; wages $1 per day; can polish and flute; City references. Address Mrs. Cunningham, 518 East 16th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing. Call at No. 101 Macdougal st., front basement.

WASHING.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash and iron; is a good laundress. Call at No. 252 West 22d st., rear house.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing and ironing, ladies' or gentlemen's, at her own rooms, No. 137 West 38th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to go out as wet nurse; has her baby six weeks old; good reference. Call for two days at No. 317 East 34th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES-LADY.—BY A FRENCH LADY, SPEAKING and writing French, German, and English, in a store as sales-lady. Address, Mrs. Sage Dieu, No. 160 West 25th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST MAN, where a second man is kept; wages $50 per month; unexceptionable references. Address, J. H., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—By an Englishman; has excellent City reference. Address H. T., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE married man and his wife; no incumbrance; man as first-class coachman; wife as a competent cook; willing and obliging; no objection to the country: best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 1,452 Broadway, Harness Shop.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, CIVIL, OBLIGING young man; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can tend furnace, clean windows, and make himself generally useful; wages $15; first-class City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious single Scotchman; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; moderate wages; best City references. Address Coachman, No. 125 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man of long experience in City and country; also, the proper care and treatment of a gentleman's road horses; strictly temperate; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; good City and country references. Call or address Coachman, No. 32 West 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A., at Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; nine years' of good City recommendations can be given. Call or address Coachman, care J. B. Brewster, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address William, No. 66 Cortlandt st., Office No. 1.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take care of a steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk, tend furnaces; willing to make himself useful; good references. Address J. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, WITH GOOD REFerences from last employer; has a knowledge of horse-training, carriage or horseback, and fully competent to drive and take care of horses. Address Axel, No. 66 Greenwich st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man aged thirty-four; understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; can tend furnace, build fires, do plain gardening, and be generally useful; best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR AN EXcellent coachman, whom he can strongly recommend in all respects as coachman and useful man. Apply or address at No. 171 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married; no incumbrance; has several years' first-class City and country references. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman, disengaged on account of gentleman going abroad; single. Call or address Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the business; seven years' very best of City reference from last employer. Call or address P. M., No. 135 West 33th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; careful City driver; seven years' City reference from his last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman whom she can highly recommend; strictly temperate. Call for two days at No. 33 East 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman; country preferred; best of references. Call or address James, No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; best of references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; best of reference from last employer. Call or address harness store, No. 59 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; will make himself generally useful; four and a half years' City reference. Call at or address No. 202 East 28th st.

PORTER, FIREMAN, AND USEFUL MAN.—IN a private family or business establishment; can tend furnaces, clean windows, black boots, &c.; understands the care of silver and waiting; can take care of horses and drive; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTEStant young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., at Rowan's ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; refers to his last employer, where he has lived for six years. Address Waiter, No. 334 6th av., ice-cream saloon.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; speaks French, Italian, Spanish, and English. Address S. B., No. 440 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman, age 25, with good references from last employer. Address No. 525 5th av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE TO to take charge of; best of references given. Call or address No. 34 West 39th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance.
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.

Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av. Will reopen Oct. 5. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school. KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st., FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School Reopens Sept. 27. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN. Intermediate class and private class for boys. KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESter, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

A YOUNG LADY WILL TEACH MUSIC for her board; undoubted reference. Call at No. 356 West 27th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, with the highest references as to capability and method of teaching, desires an engagement as above. She teaches English, French, and music; prepares boys for school. Address GOVERNESS, care of F. Blume, No. 861 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOREIGN LADY, A FINISHING TEACHER of classic and modern music, singing, French, German, Italian, and thorough English education, desires a morning engagement. Address A. Z., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 68 West 36th st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH PROTESTant governess to teach a miss of thirteen years. Address A. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS WANTED ON OVER gaiters. CENTENNIAL OVER GAITER COMPANY, No. 83 Warren st.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS; MUST BE NORwegian or Swedish; one for general house-work, cooking, and ironing; the other as child's nurse; wages, $10 and $12 per month; one hour from New-York; small family. Call at No. 6 East 32d st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper in a first-class retail grocery store. Address GROCER, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER AND GENeral servant; wages $20 per month; French preferred; good reference required. Apply at No. 14 East 23d st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN TO LEARN office business; must live with his parents. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and chamber-maid; good reference required. Apply at No. 14 East 23d st., basement door.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PARK PHAETON, ONE COUPE, ONE doctor's wagon, one top and one no-top buggy wagon, all nearly new, at a sacrifice. To be seen at McCURLEY'S, No. 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE, No. 148 West 38th st.; cheap. Apply on premises.

DRY GOODS.

DOLL SHOW AND RECEPTION POSTPONED from Oct. 21, will take place SATURDAY, Nov. 4, or if stormy, following Monday; a large and elegant display of French, German, English, Japanese, and American Dolls; Dolls in character; toys in great variety; swings and hobbies free to use. LEWIS P. TIBBALS' Children's Bazar, No. 820 Broadway, next block above Stewart's, third door below 12th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, Offers a unique assortment of latest finest Paris millinery, Paillet, Viret and Tuvee's bonnets of rare elegance. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. New goods.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS IN BOLOGNA.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF HOSTILITY TO THE GOVERNMENT—THE POPULACE UNDER GREAT EXCITEMENT—THE CONGRESS ADJOURNED BY THE POLICE—NEWSPAPERS WITH BUT LITTLE ENTERPRISE—SALES OF ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1876.

The City of Bologna which, after Rome, was by far the most important of those of the former Papal possessions, has long shown itself one of the most radical in its anti-Papal sympathies. For several years past have been held in various cities what have been called Catholic Congresses, and this year Bologna was chosen as the place of reunion. The impression among Italians is that these meetings of Catholic delegates are meant as demonstrations of hostility to the Government of the country, and some of the proceedings in past years have justified such an opinion. The Congress, in coming together the present week, had hardly completed its organization before it became evident that the feeling in the town was so strongly against it, that unless the authorities took a decided stand on one side or the other, the risk was great of public confusion. The Church of the Trinita had been transformed into a hall of reunion, and the presiding officer was the Cardinal Morichini. Among the delegates were many holding a very respectable position in the Catholic party, and there were present half a dozen or more Bishops. The show of hostility on the part of the public began on the first day by the gathering of large numbers in the streets near the place of reunion, saluting with hisses and howlings the members as they came out. Then, from the windows all over the town was hung out the national flag, a symbol not yet accepted as orthodox by the friends of the Pope in the old States of the Church. A procession was formed, followed by a confused crowd, which moved to the residence of the Prefect for the purpose of asking that, for the preservation of the peace of the city, an order might be given for the Congress to be closed. From every side were heard cries of *"Abbasso i preti! Abbasso il Congresso Cattolico!"* ("Down with the priests! Down with the Catholic Congress!") In the evening succeeded a noisy demonstration under the windows of the residence of the Cardinal Archbishop and the houses of some of the more conspicuous promoters of the Catholic movement. It soon became evident by the number of those taking part in the demonstration and their condition as citizens, in what direction the current of public feeling was generally set, and the Prefect gave the order for the Congress to be closed. There was the choice between a violation of the right of reunion, conceded by the laws, and a concession to the strong feeling of the population, which might have led to acts of violence. There has been an apparent violation of the principle of liberty upon which the Italian State is founded, and which has already produced so many good results. We here, can easily enough understand the situation, and can pardon this single violation of right. If there is a crime that a sincere lover of his country cannot forgive, it is that act of a class or party which is ready to invite an Army of foreign soldiers to invade the country, to destroy its unity and independence, and the liberties that have been won by many sacrifices and centuries of humiliation. And every Italian knows that such is the end to which the efforts of the clerical party are directed.

The memory of the cruel fate of Ugo Bassi is still alive in Bologna, and that must always remain among the darkest passages in the history of the Papal Administration of a quarter of a century ago. The action of the population in the recent proceedings has been criticised by the organs of conservative or reactionary views, but we all know that the object is one nearly hopeless—that of the revival both within and beyond the borders of the country, of an influence now exhausted, of legitimacy and temporal rule. Italy has made a pretty thorough trial of the cure prescribed by the Pontiff for the ills of society and the State, and is ready to run the risk of the experiments making by England, Germany, and the United States.

We have had in the newspapers to-day, the speech made by the head of the Ministry, on Sunday last, at Stradella, the little town in the North which Signor Depretis represents in Parliament. A proof of the small amount of newspaper enterprise there is in Italy, is found in the fact that the public have been kept waiting for five or six days for the text of a discourse considered one of the most important, as an exponent of policy of the Government, of any for some time pronounced by the Minister of the Crown. It is true, the newspapers are small and are generally sold for one cent; but the circulation of some of them is considerable, reaching as high as eight and ten thousand. It cannot cost much to print them, as the type is large, the paper of common quality, and the price paid to compositors one-third or one-half what is given in America. One would think that Italians capable of writing their own language would wish to give their countrymen information about the United States, and particularly interesting facts about the great Exposition. Many instructed Italians must have been, the past Summer, in our cities; but in the newspapers here hardly a word is seen by which the people of this country may be informed of what is going on. It is this ignorance in which these inhabitants are left of the great world of the West which is one of the causes of the blunders that are made and the deceit practiced in Italian emigration—blunders which better-informed northern people do not fall into. This neglect to communicate intelligence is a loss to the country in many ways.

The official journal publishes a statement of the amount of sales of ecclesiastical property since the year 1867; or from the time that the law was passed turning such property to public uses. For the whole period up to the end of 1875, the amount of income derived from sales was 505,358,000 francs, and the number of lots or parcels of property was 114,693. The sum at which the whole was estimated by the Government was 392,653,000 francs, and the difference represents the higher rates received in bids at the public sale. Up to the end of September, the present year, the whole number of lots sold was 118,589, and the gross sum received 514,118,000 francs, on a Government estimate of 399,642,000 francs. The regular monthly sales continue, ranging from 500 to 1,000 lots, bringing in from eight hundred thousand to a million of francs. There is a good deal more to be disposed of, and these houses and lands are proving to be a mine of no inconsiderable wealth. There is the added advantage in the improvements that are immediately made, as the property passes into private hands, with an increase of the general wealth. The Government has reserved many buildings for its own uses, and every commune and considerable city has shared in the division of such structures as could be turned to account. There are many convents still occupied by the monks as a temporary privilege, or it can be seen to what use they can be put. Thirty-two or more of such monastic buildings in and about Naples, have been handed over to the public within a short time, and a demand is made for more of such concessions here in Rome. Rome is now overrun with Spanish "pilgrims," a vagabond mode of moving from one country to another, and particularly to Rome, which mode of traveling, however, within a few years has been much encouraged by the Pope. The new fashion is not without a certain commercial value, first to the lords of the Vatican, and afterward to the custodians of the public monuments and the shop-keepers of the city. It may be deemed a curious fact that the Mayor has ordered a temporary increase of the Police force during the stay of these two or three thousand Spaniards, of whom a considerable portion are priests and women. On the whole, the visit of these Spaniards to Rome ought to have a good effect if they have sufficient intelligence to profit by it, for here, by observation they may discover what can be done, after the road of improvement is well entered upon, to bring about beneficent changes.

The Spaniards have been treated with civility by the Romans, although they do not sympathize with the motive which has brought them here. Few of the pilgrims are lodged in first-class hotels, as most of them are not in condition to pay excessive metropolitan prices. Not very liberal provision has been made by the agents of the Vatican to extend hospitality, and, indeed, on the arrival of one of the squads of three hundred, or more, not knowing where to seek shelter, the whole would have been obliged to pass the night under the open sky, had not the Police found a lodgment for them in the public establishments.

LIFE IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE PARIS BOURSE—HOW SPECULATORS ARE AFFECTED BY ABSURD RUMORS—A GREAT STATESMAN AND A PRACTICAL FARMER—HOW LOST DOGS ARE RECLAIMED—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR AMERICAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

Since the year 1870 we have not seen the Bourse so agitated as it has been during the past few days, during which we have had what the French call a *deringolade*. Funds of all sorts fell five francs, and rentes and consols were greatly affected. In the evening the boulevards were blocked up between the Rue Lafitte and the Rue Lepelettier by crowds of anxious speculators, many of them having terror depicted upon their faces. The neighboring cafés were full of men who wore looks of anxiety which could not be concealed, and there appears to have been good reason. In the midst of the affair, some one spread the report that the Duc Decazes had resigned, that Count Andrassy had retired from the Austrian Ministry, and Von Beust called to Vienna by the Emperor. For about an hour the Little Bourse was terribly excited over these reports. It is clear that they are systematically put in circulation by men who are "bearing" the market, for as soon as the effect of this had worn off a little they started the rumor that, in view of the certainty of a European war, the French Government had determined to postpone the Exposition for one year, or until 1879. Of course, there was no truth in any of these stories, but they produced the expected effect, and sent the funds down immensely. The worst of the matter is that the market has shown a downward tendency ever since, and if things keep on in this way for twenty-four hours more, we shall be menaced with a financial crisis. All this proceeds from the feeling that war cannot be avoided, but nothing has been decided at the time I write. All depends upon the resolutions taken at Livadia, and they will be sent you by telegraph before this letter crosses the Atlantic.

M. Thiers has returned to Paris, but is still occupying himself actively with diplomacy, inviting the foreign representatives to his house in the Place Saint George, and talking to them by the hour about the necessities of the moment. M. Thiers, like all the statesmen of his epoch, is a furious Turk. He foresees and predicts the greatest danger if the Ottoman Empire is dismembered. This comes from the old idea of the "balance of power," which can never be eradicated from the minds of the statesmen of the 1830 period. These evenings with M. Thiers are extremely interesting, for he is a remarkable talker. He has the faculty of expressing himself fluently, about all that he knows—and he knows a great deal—and knows how to throw in little anecdotes and bits of personal experience, which charm while fixing the attention. He is a wonderful *causeur*, and knows it. His habit of talking whenever he has an audience has led to a number of stories, one of them being that of a practical farmer who was sent for to give M. Thiers the results of his experience. The statesman wanted information about the agricultural state of the country, in order to make up a report. The agriculturist arrived, and was warmly received. M. Thiers took his favorite place with his back against the mantel, and told the farmer why he had been sent for, and then launched out into a discourse upon farming. He told him what kind of manure should be used on certain soils, how seeds should be planted, how stock should be treated, and discoursed for an hour in the most admirable manner. Suddenly M. Thiers looked at his watch.

"I am sorry to say," he said, "that my time is up, but I have had a satisfactory interview, and I shall not fail to embrace your ideas in my report."

The farmer looked up in surprise.

"Good day," continued M. Thiers, "and allow me to express my thanks for the valuable information you have given me upon the practical agriculture of the country."

During the whole interview the farmer had not expressed a single opinion, and had only bowed from time to time his assent to the views of M. Thiers. Yet the latter gave him credit for a remarkable stock of knowledge in his report and in his book. He now sends for the different diplomatists to get information from them, and talks to them incessantly for hours, giving them no time to put in a word. But, as I have already remarked, these conversations are wonderfully interesting.

We have here a small journal called *Les Petites Affiches*, in which people advertise for servants, for places, houses to let, or offer rewards for objects lost. This has been used of late for a species of industry very common in England—the finding of *lost* dogs. Recently the number of advertisements in this journal of dogs found, which could be reclaimed by their owners upon payment of a small recompense and the cost of keeping to date, attracted the attention of the Police. They saw that a company had been formed for this special business. Last week over fifty dogs were *found*, and all taken to the same place, where they were reclaimed by their owners upon the payment of money, the sum varying according to the evident value of the animal. Orders were given to the Police to look out for the rascals. Yesterday a lady was passing one of the courts with a magnificent grayhound, when a man held out a bit of meat and enticed the animal into the passage. The gendarme on the corner saw the act, but just as he started forward an accomplice of the thief gave a sharp whistle. Meanwhile the lady was running about in great distress calling for her dog. The accomplice continued to whistle, running by the passage, and in a moment the dog came bounding out, followed soon after by an individual who walked away unconcernedly to join the whistler on the corner. The latter decamped when the gendarme laid his hand upon the shoulder of the thief. This individual was a great coward, and revealed the secrets of the band of dog-thieves, so that several of them have been arrested. They will be imprisoned not less than six months each, for the Parisians of all classes are very fond of dogs, and they are invariably protected. It seems that the band broken up yesterday had found the business extremely lucrative. Only the other day a prima donna of the opera bouffe gave $100 for the recovery of a pet poodle, a Havannois, pure breed, and a Russian gave the same sum for a magnificent Levrier.

The *Figaro* of this morning tells a story of an American heritage, which is very good, if true. A short time ago a coachman was busily engaged in cleaning the carriage of his employer in the Avenue de la Reine Hortense, when a man came from the American Consulate and said to him: "You are Tom A——."

"Yes, that's my name," said the coachman.

"Then you are requested to come to the Consulate and claim a legacy left you by your uncle in New-York."

"What! the uncle who kept a hotel?"

"Yes."

"And how much is it?"

"Eight millions of francs."

The journal says that the legacy was duly obtained—that Tom, who had been a wild boy, and, after running through his money, had turned coachman to earn an honest living—has bought a house in Paris; that he gave a grand dinner last night, at which his employers were present, and that he now rides in his own carriage through the Bois de Boulogne. This is something like the romance of my nearest neighbor, who died a few months ago, who inherited $5,000,000 from an uncle as unexpectedly as the coachman. Tom

POLICING THE SHOW.

HOW THE CROWD IS CARED FOR.

THE MODEL POLICEMAN—POLITENESS—NUMBER OF THE FORCE—THEIR DUTIES—LOST CHILDREN—LOST CHATTELS—THE CASES OF ARRESTS—GENERAL CHARACTER OF DELINQUENCIES—EXCELLENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CENTENNIAL POLICEMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADLPHIA, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

Theoretically, the policeman ought to be urbanity in person, civil and fair-spoken, and capable of replying to ten thousand silly and useless questions in the most gracious and bland manner. Really, that ideal personage seems to have been found in the Centennial policeman. As far as the amenities go, these people on the force have been models in their way. But to be simply affable and mannerly would not have alone sufficed. The hands covered with the No. 9 Berlin gloves ought to have been able to clutch the thief, or extinguish rows, and the Centennial police have not only been suave, but efficient, as necessity required. There have been many Jobs for patience among this police. Perhaps the cross and surly men were extirpated early in the season. Very certain it is, that from personal experience I have had yet to find the first guardian of the peace at the Exhibition who has not been perfectly Grandisonian in speech and manner, and always ready to impart information in the most good-humored way. I think, then that Capt. W. A. Hoyt, the senior officer of the force, and their Adjutant, who has managed pretty generally the active work of the Police on the grounds, can be justly proud of these better qualities of his men, for he has informed me that he has had so far but three complaints made as to the rudeness of his subordinates. In two of the cases, Capt. Hoyt tells me, that the men said they had been ill and were therefore irritable, and, with an admonishment, these men were allowed to try again, whereas a third, who owned up "that when people kept bedeviling him for five hours on a stretch at a time, with nary a let up, he got naturally ugly." This touchy offender was summarily dismissed.

The Centennial force consists at present of 671 men, with six Captains, three Lieutenants, and forty-two Sergeants; is divided into five companies, there being just that number of precincts to guard at the Exhibition. At the opening of the show, something over one thousand men were on duty, but, as the force became more proficient, the number has been gradually curtailed. I do not think any crowd in the world is so inherently good as an American one. It seems to know how to take care of itself, and, though full of fun, it has an intuitive perception of how things are to be done, and is rarely given to panics. It is a curious throng, bent on seeing all it can for its money, and somewhat given to short cuts and going where it has no business to go, but it takes its orders, from those in authority, and is not given to chaff or ridicule people who are entitled to direct its movements. This vast swarm is invariably polite to the women, no small portion of its mass, and squeezes and hustles as little as possible. But the important element in the American multitude is this: it has its eyes always open and is never stupid. I do not know how many people the West-end Railroad has killed. It was physically impossible that constant trains of cars tearing around the grounds at all times, through so many people, should not have caused accidents; but I am pretty certain that had similar methods of conveyance been employed on like occasions in England, France, or Germany, a hecatomb of poor creatures would have been Juggernauted every twelve hours. The very good order that has made the show so remarkable, is due then a great deal to the natural character of the masses, and in no small measure to the efficiency of the Police. Perhaps there never was a show where that disagreeable thing, man-power, exerted in a physical way, was so little called upon. Nothing can be more annoying to visitors than to be told to "move to the right or to the left," or to "pass on and not to loiter." I have never seen, save on one or two occasions, when the Woman's Department and the Kansas State Building were packed, any effort to control ingress or egress, and when it had to be done it was quietly, though thoroughly, managed. Women will, of course, sometimes stand right in the way at the places of exit, discussing the Exhibition, their general impressions, and news from home, and though they block the way no policeman ever disperses them.

The duties of the policemen are more or less various. Private Brown, who passes near the Boucheron diamonds, in the French exhibit, is not simply ornamental. He is poetically the dragon watching the Hesperian fruit. Maybe he is very sick of it by this time. I do not suppose that any burglar has mined under the foundations of the Main Building from Elm avenue directly under the case, and that some day a dirty hand will protrude upward through the velvet lining, and clutching the $40,000 *parure*, disappear with the prize. But as this flashing exhibit hives the crowd, and a bevy of admiring women feast their eyes, as they lean forward, forgetful of portmonaies, the gallant Smith keeps on hand quite a stock of vigilance for the diamonds first, and a reserve of surveillance for the sight-seers and pickpockets.

Now, if we could sum up all the petty thievings and purloinings from the stands of exhibitors, the aggregate loss would be a large one as to value, but really insignificant compared with the enormous amount of things exposed. The most serious loss, so I am led to understand, took place in one of the English colonial exhibits, where a nugget of gold, worth somewhere in the neighborhood of $80, mysteriously disappeared. Certainly, the show is just one of those places where kleptomania was sure to develop itself. The most general thieving has taken place in the Italian department where rubbishing trinkets are sold, and in the numerous so-called Syrian, Turkish, and Algerian bazaars; where no doubt no end of rosaries have been taken away by irreligious people. Exhibitors have been themselves very much to blame, in not keeping stricter watch, but when it is remembered that there are many thousands of employés always in the buildings, it would be unfair to put the peculations entirely to the account of the visitors.

Main Building, being the place where the greatest quantity of valuables is massed, is guarded by 230 men. Machinery Hall has 120 men, and to this force the five men are added. In the Government Building the Centennial Policemen are dispensed with, the United States policing her exhibits with her own enlisted men. Of course, during the day, the duties of the force are constant in character. Though no one is going to lug away the Krupp gun in Main Building, the eyes of the policemen are always on the watch. In Memorial Hall, should some æsthetic thief carry off a good many pictures and statues, though the loss to art would be small, still people have no right to prod ugly canvas with their umbrellas, nor to lay their bludgeons (Centennial canes, still cut from the battle fields of Virginia!) with a whack across the backs and legs of the clumsy or vulgar marble nudities. It is the duty of the policeman in the art galleries to prevent just such things, and they are generally kept quite busy attending to their duties. In Summer time, when the parterres were all aglow, the policemen watched the plants closely, here the crowd were so universally careful of the flowers that but very few cases brought merited punishment on the offenders.

One special function of the police is to put people straight when they get tangled up and snarled, and to find them or their goods when they get lost or astray. Now, when one remembers that so far 8,321,478 human beings have been to this show, the number of people, big and little, or their goods and chattels, which have been lost is remarkably small. Some cases of lost people are quite curious. Quite a pretty, young woman was found the other day in the grounds, who in the most cheerful way announced that "she was lost." She had been separated from her party. "In which building?" asked the Policeman. "Hadn't the least idea." "Where was she stopping in Philadelphia?" "How should she know? She had arrived at night." "Did she know the name of the hotel?" "It was stupid. but indeed she didn't." "What was her name, and where did she come from?" "Oh, yes; she knew that. She was Mrs. ——, from Sacramento, and her husband was there. She had no relatives East. Oh, she could manage it. Here was her purse, and please wouldn't somebody telegraph to her husband, who knew at what hotel she was going to stay in Philadelphia, and her husband would get her all right. No, she wasn't a bit bothered, and if the Captain would only let the very gentlemanly policeman who had found her take her round the Centennial, while an answer was coming from Sacramento, she wouldn't waste her time." The telegraph message was sent to California, the husband replied, and the little lady, at a cost of some twenty-five dollars, found out where she was staying, and was returned to her hotel and to her friends that evening. Of lost children, some three hundred and fifty have been returned to their homes by the Police, but fully four times as many children have been recovered by their parents at the Centennial Police head-quarters, and of these no registry has been kept. More boys are lost than girls. As to ages, a baby of two years old has been found, and young women of twenty are among the waifs. Boys of about ten are the most uncomfortable in their temporary bereavement, as they blubber outrageously, and knuckle their eyes, embossing their faces in a very unbecoming way. When a big girl is lost she may be thoroughly frightened, too much so in fact to cry. Almost any hour of the day we may see a lost child at Head-quarters. The guileless confidence of a little lost one, as it is marched along, uplifted on a stalwart policeman's shoulders is pleasant to see. There are apples and nuts in store for such. Generally the scene concludes by a grand rush made by the careless mother, who bounces in, swoops up her little darling, kisses it, cries over it, and generally marches out again, without thanking anybody. The registry-book kept at the office is a varied one—amusing as to character, men and pocket-books, women and shawls, all gone astray, being indicated. "Mrs. Dill has lost Mrs. Niil. Mrs. D. will be back at 2 o'c. to see if Mrs. N. has turned up." "Mrs. C'Areless is separated from her husband. Should Mrs. C'Areless come to the office, tell her her boarding-house is at No. 9,846 Hutton street."

Lost articles—unreclaimed, of course—abound. There are spectacles and eye-glasses by the gross, veils by the wisps, gloves (all odd ones) by the bale, an assortment of men's and women's head coverings, fans enough to raise the wind of a cyclone, and umbrellas in sufficient quantity to keep off a deluge. There are quantities of shawls and wraps—some cashmeres among them—a cord and more of sticks, and no end of nondescript articles. As people do not call for these things, these *disjecta membra* are likely to remain on hand as spoils of the show.

One would fancy that all the light-fingered gentry in the country would have come to batten on the *gobe-mouchés* at the show. Some forty-three detectives are always around on the watch for thieves, and intent on spotting nefarious characters. So far 150 pickpockets have been captured, who will spend some of the Centennial year in quod. The records of arrests, taken at random from the books of the Police, are amusing in character. "Jumping fence," a crime of trespass, is one easily disposed of. The fence-jumper is liable to a fine of $10, or to twenty days' incarceration. One determined sight-seer, on the occasion of the late fire-works, did climb the fence and dropped into a Policeman's arms. The intruder had not only to pay his fifty cents, but suffered confinement in a dark room, where he remained until the last squib on this glad occasion had been exploded, and then, deprived of the brilliant corruscations, the show being richer by a half dollar, this Peeping Tom was summarily dismissed. Occasionally, people do come in tipsy, escaping the vigilance of the outside Police, but they have a short shrift inside. A man too carried away by over-sampling in Agricultural Hall, may be limp on his legs, but he is quickly put outside. Fights are rather uncommon, but sometimes occur. Mostly it arises between rival exhibitors. Two men, of ingenious turns of minds, invent two of the best butter churns in the world, get at logger-heads, and end by punching one another's heads, and are both arrested. This is quite natural. Possibly, if Krupp and Gatlin were exhibiting their pretty toys side by side, they would like to load up and exchange broadsides. Begging, peddling in the grounds, selling without a license, passing counterfeit money, (in one case it was a Turk, who was pretty sure that he would see the Bosphorus without his ears,) fast driving, leaving horses unhitched, cruelty toward animals, (Capt. Hoyt being a warm admirer of Mr. Bergh,) bothering pictures or statues, make up the general character of the delinquencies. One amusing cause of trouble originates from disputes at the restaurant of the *Trois Frères Provencaux*, Hobson and Dobson, of Tamaqua, dinnerless, and with stupendous appetites, are naturally allured by the fragrant odors emanating from the excellent cuisine of this very extravagant place of resort. In sheer ignorance and innocence, without a careful examination of the prices, they order a succulent and plentiful dinner. When picking their teeth after their luxurious meal, feeling perfectly contented, the obsequious mutton-chop-whiskered French waiter brings in the bill, and Hobson and Dobson are horror-stricken. Both their lean purses would not pay half the wretched total, and they have no idea of walking back to Tamaqua. They dispute the bill and abuse the waiter, who scorns them and calls them *cochons*, and a row ensues. Almost always the Police deals delicately with such cases. As for myself, my sympathies are entirely on the side of Hobson and Dobson, and I am sincerely glad that they have a good square meal *(un diner carré?)* at the expense of the *Trois Frères*. The three brothers can better afford it than can our friends Hobson and Dobson. At the next Centennial I trust the character of the food at the majority of the restaurants in the Main Building will be under surveillance, as things to eat there are mostly disgustly dirty, unwholesome, and generally abominal in character.

As far as policeing the show goes then, the work of officers and men at the Centennial having been of a most novel and arduous character, your correspondent is inclined to give them no small guerdon of praise. B. P.

THE HIGHEST MONUMENT IN THE WORLD.

The new cast-iron spire of the cathedral at Rouen has just been completed. The *Semaine Religieuse* of that diocese publishes the following particulars relative to the comparative heights of the principal monuments of the globe, as contrasted with this new work. None of the structures raised by the hand of man has made so magnificent or so lofty a pedestal for the Christian Cross. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, the marvel of modern art, thrown up to the skies by the genius of Bramante and Michael Angelo, has raised the emblem to 452 feet above the ground. Strasburg, the highest cathedral in all France, reaches, with its celebrated clock tower, 465 feet; Amieus, 439 feet; Chartres, 399 feet; Notre Dame, at Paris, has only 222 feet. The Paris Panthorn, considered one of the boldest edifices, does not exceed 308 feet, the cross included. On another side, the highest pyramid, that of Cheops, measures 478 feet according to some travelers, 465 feet according to others, and this latter calculation is the one generally adopted—a height which no known human construction has hitherto exceeded. The pyramid of Chephrem has 436 feet, that of Mycorenus 177 feet. Among more modern edifices the dome of St. Paul's, London, has 360 feet, that of Milan, 375 feet; the Hotel de Ville, of Brussels, 352 feet; the Square Tower of Asinelli, (Italy,) 351 feet; the dome of the Invalides, Paris, 344 feet. St. Sophia at Constantinople only rises to 190 feet; the leaning tower of Pisa to 187 feet; the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, to 144 feet; the Pantheon of Agrippa to 141 feet; the Observatory of Paris to 88 feet. The dome of the Capitol at Washington, including its statue, reaches 307 feet in height, Trinity Church steeple being 284 feet. From these figures, which are given in round numbers, it will be seen that the spire of Rouen, which has a height of 492 feet, is the most elevated monument in the world. The old one, commenced in 1544, on the plans of Robert Becquet, destroyed by the fire of Sept. 15, 1822, and which was justly considered one of the boldest and most perfect works in existence, had a height of 433 feet; it was therefore 59 feet less than the present spire.

AN ARMY WITHOUT A FLAG.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Figaro* reminds us that the French Army has no flags, and that on the 2d of June, 1871, the War Minister issued an order that the standards then in use were to be handed over to the artillery. In exchange, small flags without any inscriptions were served out provisionally. The artillery destroyed the silk of the old standards and sent the eagles and the gold fringe to the Domain Office, where they will probably remain until we have another Empire. The provisional flags, which have now been in use for five years, possess a great advantage as far as economy is concerned; they only cost twenty-five francs apiece, while the silk standards, with their ornaments, cost 280 francs. It is not, perhaps, a question of expenditure which hinders the War Office from bringing this provisional state of affairs to a close, but doubtless a difficulty about replacing the eagle. The *fleurs-de-lys* are out of the question; so is the Gallic cock, which has been monopolized by the Orleans family; the lady in Phrygian cap who symbolizes the Republic, and who is playfully called Marianne, is only in favor with the Radicals, and the moderate Republic has neither symbol nor song. Taken alone, the tri-color belongs to the Revolution, the Empire, and the younger branch of the Bourbons. Perhaps it would be prudent, until the Conservative Republic is more firmly established, to leave the top of the flagstaff in its present nude condition.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

SILVER DISCOVERIES IN COLORADO.

THRIFTY TOWNS AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS—ALL TRADES AND PROFESSIONS REPRESENTED—A TOWN 11,000 FEET HIGH—THE LARGE AMOUNT OF ORE ON HAND—AN ENTERPRISING COUNTRY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LAKE CITY, Col., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1876.

Some parts of the new West have settled up wonderfully fast, of late, in spite of hard times and panics. This is particulary true of what is known as the San Juan country, in south-western Colorado. When, four or five years ago, a few venturesome frontiersmen who had been spying out the land, brought glowing accounts of silver leads that were richer than any yet found in the Rocky Mountain country, most people readily took it as another Munchausen story, got up to match that just exploded hoax, the "diamond fields of Arizona." But it is the habit of old prospectors to go and see when such wonderful tales are told. So they began to flock hither, some of them the same men who had tramped and trudged all over the barren wastes of New-Mexico and Arizona in that vain search for precious stones. The almost inaccessible mountains, deep and forbidding cañons, and wild, savage character of the country could not deter fortune-hunters from finding out the truth about the San Juan country. It is sufficient to say that a region which four years ago was almost without a solitary white settler is to-day one of the most populous and fast-growing portions of the New West.

A recent trip to the various towns and camps gave me an opportunity to see and realize fully what has been accomplished in four years—I might better say in two years—for nearly all the thrifty towns and permanent settlements were staked out in 1874 and 1875. Here is Lake City, a flourishing place of 1,500 inhabitants; in the Summer it has a floating community of as many more. The first cabin was thrown together about two years ago. Now there are two banks, several large wholesale stores, a newspaper called the *Silver World*, concentration works, real estate offices, club rooms, and a theatre at which the "San Juan Minstrels" hold forth nightly to crowded houses. This place is looked upon as the mining centre, and though there are a dozen other rapidly growing towns to dispute the honor, the location of Lake City seems to be much the most favorable. The best developments have been made right here on the mountain side, and along the creeks, threading out in different directions. Access to the other camps, by means of good pack-trails, and to the chief supply points in the valley, by well constructed wagon roads, has already been secured. The Western Union Telegraph Company talk of extending their lines from La Veta, via Del Norte, to this place; and the Denver, South Rock and Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande Railways, now both under construction, are aiming in this direction. The citizens have voted to spend $25,000 for the improvement of their wagon roads, and subscribe liberally to all enterprises that will help their town.

Besides the business houses I have already mentioned, I find by looking around that almost all the usual trades and professions are found here—drug stores, restaurants, bakeries, hotels, barber shops, saloons, breweries, assay offices. No less than ten lawyers swing their signs, and five physicians, a Presbyterian Church, Good Templar's Lodge, and a school are among the noticeable evidences of a right start. Additional stores are being erected, and new reduction works are under way. There are over three hundred buildings of all classes. And this, it is to be remembered is the season of the year when the miners seek a lower altitude for the Winter, as the deep snow-falls prevent their working their claims. Last Winter this town was nearly deserted, but this time the plucky citizens propose to "stick," though they are likely to be blocked in from the outside world for days, without mails or any knowledge of what is going on elsewhere. The stage companies, however, are well prepared for all obstacles, and if the winter is as open and mild as the last, there will not be much detention, but if like two years ago, the stage routes will, for the time, have to be abandoned. Prices are not so high as might be expected. Good hotel accommodations can be had at $4 per day. Flour sells at $7 per hundred pounds; butter, forty to fifty cents per pound; potatoes, three to four cents per pound; ham, twenty-five cents; and other things in like proportion. The average prices are about twenty-five per cent. higher than in Denver. Luxuries are high priced. Fruits are scarce. Apples cost ten cents, and grapes sell for forty to fifty cents per pound. I saw a rather uninviting water-melon sold for one dollar.

The best way, and almost the only way, to reach the other mining camps is by pack animals. Going up Henson's Creek, ten miles away is Galena City, a new camp started the past Summer; thence up, up, up to a height of 11,000 feet, where we find Mineral City, a place of 100 people, and the highest miners' camp in the country. It is always literally snowed up for four months of the year, and the hardy miners lay in supplies accordingly. From this point, following down the Uncompehgre, is Owray, some thirty miles from Lake City. Though but ten miles away, it is 5,000 feet lower than Mineral City. The trail between the points is very difficult, and here and there dangerous. At one place, for some two hundred feet, it is merely a narrow path, six to ten inches wide, and on one side is a deep, precipitous chasm, opening its wide jaws and enabling one to peer down a dizzy depth of 2,000 feet. Several pack animals have missed their footing along here and have been dashed in pieces upon the deep bottom. Owray is but six months old, has 200 settlers, is getting along at a brisk rate, and aims to be the county seat. On the ground that all is fair in war, it indulged in cumulative voting in the late election, and polled 200 ballots. But it failed to get the county seat, and Silverton, twenty-five miles away, still boasts that honor. This is one of the first camps that sprang up in the San Juan country. It has some five hundred inhabitants, a bank, newspaper, and several quite extensive stores. Though not growing as fast as some of the towns, it seems to be a permanent place and surrounded by some of the best mines. Up the creek four miles is Howardsville, a small camp, and further on, Maggie Gulch, Eureka, and the Forks of the Animas. The latter place is twelve miles from Silverton, and has about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. There are reduction works here. Down below are Argentine and Tellurim City, active mining centres. It is impossible to give any detailed account of the twenty towns and settlements in the San Juan country, or by describing them, to give any true idea of their extent or importance. It is easier to give in a lump the results of our extended investigation.

The San Juan country covers an area of 12,000 square miles. It has, during the past three years, been divided into four counties—Rio Grande, Hinsdale, San Juan, and La Plata. The vote at the late election will give a good idea of the present population. It would be fair to make the ratio one to four, as there are not so many families, women and children, as in sections that have been longer settled. The footings are as follows:

	Vote.	Population.
San Juan County	805	3,220
La Plata County	200	800
Hinsdale County	802	3,208
Rio Grande County	726	2,904
Total	2,533	10,132

This is a population about as great as that of the Territory of Wyoming, and all gathered here within four years' time. The silver discoveries have extended over a very large area. Some of the lodes have changed hands at big prices. The ore now out and waiting treatment, at all the camps, is claimed to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The great drawback has been the lack of reduction works and stamp mills. These are now being rapidly supplied, large quantities of machinery of all kinds, necessary in the treatment of ores having arrived. The most valuable mines have fallen into the hands of capitalists who will engage in their active development. The discoveries of the past season have been as numerous and rich as those of last year, while much more money and work have been expended in opening the mines. Poor men, who to some extent had the best discoveries, but had not the means to go ahead and develop, have generally sold out at good figures, and have now the chance of working with pick for others, at fair wages. There is not yet work for more than are already here, and I would not advise anybody to come to the San Juan country expecting to "make a good thing" in that way. In fact, this is not the time of year to come for any purpose. Prospecting cannot be carried on to any advantage, nor can mines be examined sufficiently to judge of their value. A large portion of the country will be literally locked in by snow from November until April. Many of the mine owners have gone East to winter, and before they return will purchase machinery and other supplies to prosecute next year's work. All that I have met seem well satisfied with the country, and some are enthusiastic about the future. If the Denver and Rio Grande Railway reaches Del Norte by next season, as there now seems a prospect, some of the drawbacks will be removed. Supplies will be cheaper, and ores more readily marketed. The establishment of four or five banks, with ample capital, has been a great help. They have all purchased ores the past season, paying fair prices, and placing in the hands of the miners ready money to still further develop their claims.

EXPLORATIONS IN COLORADO.

PROF. HAYDEN'S PARTY—THE WORK OF SURVEY ABOUT FINISHED—THE RESULTS TO BE MADE PUBLIC AT ONCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876.

A part of Prof. Hayden's surveying expedition in Colorado is already through with its season's work, and its members have returned to Washington to write out the results for publication. Of the two remaining divisions that under Mr. Chittenden arrived from the field of operations to-day, and Mr. Gannett's is expected at Cheyenne in a day or two. The work this year has been supplemental to the labors of the past three or four years, and is understood to be the closing up of Hayden's explorations in Colorado. Next season Cheyenne is to be the head-quarters of the surveys, and Wyoming will be districted for thorough examination. The Black Hills and Big Horn country, now attracting so much attention, will be explored first. Prof. Hayden has been over a portion of the country before. He was geologist of Lieut. Warren's expedition in 1857, when the first important report concerning the Black Hills country was made, and his explorations in the far West have several times during the past ten years been extended into portions of Wyoming. The operations of the coming year will be looked forward to with great interest, as large numbers of those now seeking fortunes and homes in the far West have an idea that the Big Horn country is a kind of garden spot, sunny, fruitful, and healthy, and have in their mind's eye, at the same time, a vague notion that somewhere in the Big Horn Mountains there are better gold prospects than in the Black Hills.

The Hayden surveys of this year in Colorado have taken in a part of the White River country, and also the Rio San Miguel and Dolores, and the western borders of the State. The results of the entire surveys in Colorado from 1869 to 1876 will now be condensed into one small volume, as were the Territorial surveys of 1867, 1868, and 1869, to meet the popular demand; while the detailed account of the operations for 1874, 1875, and 1876 will be given in three large volumes, accompanied by ten special maps and one large atlas, in seven sheets, one of which will be a drainage map, presenting all the streams, trails, and wagon-roads, and the other six will embrace all the topographical features of the State in detail. An edition of this atlas will be published in colors, giving all the geological and mineralogical features of the State. These will go to press as soon as the field notes of this season can be prepared for the engraver and publisher.

A VIRGINIA TILDEN ELECTOR.

Ex-rebel Col. F. W. M. Holladay, one of the Electors at Large on the Tilden ticket in Virginia, made a speech in Richmond on Friday night. We quote a few sentences from the reports given by the local papers: "He said that the fanatical Radical Party knew no State lines, but regarded the whole country as a county. Were he left to choose between a government controlled by a mere numerical majority knowing no State but only sectional line, and a monarchy, he would welcome Cæsar, even if in the person of Beast Butler or President Grant. We read at our breakfasts the orders of Taft and forget them before dinner, but had such orders been issued before the war the whole people would have been aroused, and the streets of Washington would probably have run red with blood. The issues of this controversy arise above mere dollars and cents. He [the speaker] fought not merely to secure honesty in the administration of Government, but to overthrow that party which has subverted and now seeks to destroy the Government of our fathers. The negroes are now hypocritically told that the late war was one of emancipation. Not so. President Lincoln and both branches of Congress solemnly declared to the world that the war was not against slavery, but for the Union. Even when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, he did it avowedly as a war measure, to weaken the South. The war went against us. I have nothing to regret in that war. In the providence of God it seems that in no other way could slavery be abolished and we save our honor. The actual strife of sections was better than the lingering hate and outrage of border warfare and John Brown raids. We went to war, not to preserve slavery, but to preserve our honor—the honor of the South, of Virginia. The sentiment of each was: 'My country, if she fall, may she fall with her feet to the foe and her martial cloak around her.' [Applause.] And our sentiment to-day is that if liberty must go down everywhere, she shall go down last in Virginia, with all the greatest monuments of her former glory all around her. The Republicans know no more of constitutional liberty than Hindoos; or, if they do, they care not for it. From that fact arises the mighty issues that confront us, and no amount of reform as to mere peculation and theft on their part will lessen the danger with which they threaten the dearest institutions of our country. They must press forward in their ruthless career. Some novel act of fanaticism is necessary to their existence as a party. Stoppage is death to them. They must go on, and the most awful act is yet to come. The next step is to invade the social circle of the family, force the children of the South into Federal schools to be taught the miserable fanaticism and hypocrisy of true Republicanism."

THE SOUTH'S BAD LEADERS.

In his Kentucky speech Ex-Secretary Bristow said: "Under the leadership of men whose names are familiar to the people of this section of the Union, the South has suffered defeat and disaster; its homes have been desolated, its towns and cities destroyed, its people impoverished, and a dark shadow cast over every home in this once happy and prosperous land. Of all the cruel wrongs inflicted upon the country by the wicked war of secession, the direct calamities have fallen upon the South. Incalculable as was the injury to the whole country resulting from the false teachings of Southern leaders, the deepest and most incurable wounds fell upon the South. Of all the people and communities throughout the length and breadth of the nation, the people of the South have the gravest reasons to spurn the teachings and tendencies of the Democratic party, with its Southern leaders and Northern allies. If the South would consult its own best interest, it would fly from the leadership of its Davises, Harrises, and Hamptons, and form new political alliances. Let it raise up a new order of public men, who have not bowed the knee to Baal, or drawn their inspirations from the men who, for love of power and gratification of their selfish ambitions, madly rushed the Southern people into an unjustifiable and devastating civil war. Forgetting the obligations of patriotism, and refusing to see the inevitable consequences of their acts, they brought ruin to their own section, and should receive, as they deserve, the execration of every Southern man who desires the moral and material welfare of his own people and section. While the nation magnanimously forgives these men, and seeks to enforce none of the penalties they have incurred, the people of the South should relegate them and their political disciples to the quiet of private life, and thus cut off their power for inflicting further mischief upon their own people."

THE GAME LAWS OF ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A remarkable "game case," involving a question of some importance, was tried at a Justice of Peace Court at Falkirk recently. Two miners, named McDonald and Sinclair, were accused of trespassing, in pursuit of game, on lands the property of Mr. Forbes, of Callendar. From the evidence, it appeared that the miners were walking along a public road, and had two dogs with them, which entered an adjoining field, and, after coursing it, hunted a rabbit into a stone dike built between the road and the field. McDonald left the road, got upon the top of the dike, and watched the escape of the rabbit, while Sinclair stood on the roadside close to the dike, from which he removed some of the stones, and then secured the animal. It was contended for the prosecution that McDonald, having left the road and gone upon the top of the fence, had committed a trespass, and a conviction was asked. As to whether Sinclair had committed a trespass by inserting his hand within the fence it was left to the court to say. On behalf of the miners it was urged that they were not guilty of entering or being upon lands in pursuit of game as set forth in the complaint, and that there must be actual personal entrance to the lands before a contravention of the statute was committed. The court took this view of the matter and acquitted the accused, who thus remained masters of the situation and of the rabbit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE MAYORALTY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a fact not to be disguised, that there are many earnest Republicans who are greatly disappointed that some equitable and honorable arrangement could not have been made by which Mr. Green could have had the support of the party at the present time. But with others, the writer is forced to "accept the situation," and without understanding all the reasons which compel such a decision, we must abide the issue.

The question now presents itself, what is to be done? Besides the Republican Party as an organization, there are many thousands of citizens who are discontented with and opposed to Tammany Hall and its associations. Hitherto a number of attempts have been made by a united effort of all the opposition to break the rule of Tammany. It has been done by a surrender on the part of the "Whigs" when in existence, and since 1852 by several surrenders of the Republicans, and for the cause of reform they have always accepted a Democratic Mayor for the candidate and given the most of the ticket to the Democrats. The result has generally been a disappointment, for the dominating power of Tammany Hall has usually overborne the men put in office by Republican voters, and the Democrats smiled and congratulated themselves on their success.

Now, if Mr. Ottendorfer and the German, Anti-Tammany, and Independent organizations, with Controller Green as a true reformer who has so successfully fought the battle with Tammany Hall and its corrupt claims, are willing to be known as independent and sincere friends of reform, is it too much to ask of them that they should unite once with the Republican Party on a Municipal ticket, even though it be a straight ticket? Is all the sacrifice to be made by the Republicans, and are they to elect Democrats, and the favor never to be reciprocated?

It may be convenient for the professed reformers in City affairs to throw the blame of the failure to unite upon the Republicans; but when O'Brien and others take committees and conventions by the throat, and insist upon filling the offices of large emoluments, or break up the combinations, it is not the part of Republicans to submit to these repeated exactions all the time.

The political revenge is, apparently, not to affiliate with or support the Republican candidates, but to gravitate back to Tammany, where they have the doors closed against their approach, and fling themselves back into the very current they professed to oppose.

Is the reform, then, only an attempt to get the patronage, or is it a sincere desire to effect true reform? The principle I hold to is that men of principle do not support corrupt parties because they are personally disappointed. CIVIS.

QUESTIONS FOR MR. TILDEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now, that Mr. Tilden is in the mood, will he please explain a matter far more important than that of the assumption of the debt contracted by the South in the war of the rebellion? He has been a life-long secessionist of the ultra Calhoun type. In his famous Kent letter, deprecating the election of Mr. Lincoln, which he declared would justify the South in breaking up the Union, he said:

"They" (the framers of our Constitution) "left revolution organized whenever it should be demanded by the public opinion of a State; left it with the power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

And in denying the right of the Government to put down rebellion he says:

"No contract governing complicated transactions or relations between men, and applying permanently through the changes inevitable in human affairs, can be effectual if either party intended to be bound by it is at liberty to construe or execute its provisions in a spirit of hostility to the substantial objects of these provisions. Especially is this true of a compact of confederation between the States, where there can be no common arbiter invested with authorities and powers equally capable with those which courts possess between individuals for determining and enforcing a just construction and execution of the instrument."

Mr. Tilden has always held that any State might retire from the Union, offering no other pretext for its action than its own will—the "public opinion" of its people. Such a position, which he holds to-day, is entirely compatible with his recent declaration against the payment of the debts of the Southern States contracted in the war of the rebellion. He may well reply: "The debts you contracted in asserting your independence you contracted as a nation, and must bear them as a nation, as sovereign communities, which you are. Your remedy is to secede if your claims are not complied with. You must content yourselves with your constitutional rights, of which the payment by the North or by the nation of your debts, no matter how contracted, is not one."

No fact is more notorious than that the Southern States did not secede to protect slavery. They had no fears for its immediate safety. They had become tired of being any longer tied up with uncongenial partners. The "public opinion" of their people pronounced against the continuance of what they termed "a hateful confederation." Before a blow was struck, however, Mr. Tilden pointed out to them, in the most minute detail, their right, under the Constitution, to secede. It was a right to be peacefully accorded to any State. They speedily put his teachings into practice, at a sacrifice of half a million of lives and of more than six billion dollars of treasure. And after all this, the greatest offender and criminal of all has the effrontery to come before the nation and offer himself as their candidate for the administration of a Government which he did his best to destroy, and which he tells us to-day any State may destroy at its own volition or caprice. Of what importance is it to talk about the assumption of the debts of Southern States, when Mr. Tilden declares that these States may at will repudiate those of the nation—that if they do not chose longer to contribute toward the payment of these, interest or principal, all they have to do is to say so, and their obligations for the future are at an end.

Elect Mr. Tilden and our Constitution is a rope of sand, and our Government bonds may not be worth the paper on which they are written. Elect him, and as far as he is concerned, any Southern State "may snap the tie of confederation as a nation may break a treaty; and repel coercion as a nation may repel an invasion." If the Government assumes to protect the freedmen, it is to become more hated by the Democratic caste at the South than ever. "Public opinion" will become more opposed than ever to the continuance of the Union. Is it wise or statesmanlike to place ourselves in precisely the condition in which we were before the war? To throw away the construction that the result of the war put upon the Constitution that we are a nation, not a loose confederacy; and leave us again to fight over the battle from whose terrible consequences we still suffer—all for the gratification of an intriguing political adventurer? It would be more than folly—it would be madness—for foreigners, whom we are trying to persuade to purchase our bonds at a low rate of interest, in order to lessen our burdens, to take them till they see what is to be the result of the coming election; for, if after all our experience we again throw ourselves into the arms of the very parties who precipitated the late rebellion, in order to give them an opportunity to repeat the same game, we shall show ourselves to be too weak and contemptible to be safely intrusted with a single dollar of other people's money. P.

A HINT TO BROOKLYN VOTERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not strongly impress upon the Republican voters of Brooklyn the paramount necessity of being early at the polls in their respective districts on election day? There are at least two very grave reasons therefor. In the first place, the largely-increased registration in that city has rendered it positively certain that a very considerable number of voters must be disfranchised for want of time to receive their votes. For example, the Sixth Assembly District has registered 10,400 voters, and is divided into only fifteen election districts, giving an average of about seven hundred votes to each polling place. Previous experience has demonstrated the impossibility of taking more than one vote a minute on the average, and at this rate there will be at least one hundred and sixty voters disfranchised in each election district, or 2,450 for the Assembly District. The Sixth District is only a fair illustration of other districts in Kings County, and it is, therefore, plainly to be seen that the result in this State may be seriously affected by a failure on the part of our voters in Brooklyn to do their whole duty in this matter. Secondly, it is estimated that an effort will be made by the Democrats to get possession of the lines of voters in the early morning and hold them through-out the day. This is to be done by hiring men to stand in the line and drop out to give their places to Democratic voters. In this way it is hoped to discourage Republicans and ultimately drive them from the polls. Z. R. B.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A well-dressed and somewhat elderly man tall and slim, with gray hair, representing himself as being a retired clergyman, is going about swindling people under pretense of aiding a poor family, former members of his congregation. He goes to a house, asks the servant for Mrs. ——, (having ascertained the right name before calling,) and when she comes into the parlor, tells his story in a very clever manner. After leaving he goes to the next house, calls for Mrs. ——, (as before,) and represents that he has been sent there by the lady he has just left. He, doubtless, has other stories than "a poor family." He acts his part well. Please insert this in your paper, and thereby caution the public generally against him. FIFTH AVENUE.

LAW REPORTS.

BENJAMIN WOOD IN COURT.

HE IS SUED FOR MISAPPROPRIATING THE PROFITS OF A LOTTERY BUSINESS—HE SETS UP IN DEFENSE THE ILLEGALITY OF THE BUSINESS AND THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Two suits brought by Marcus Cicero Stanley against Benjamin Wood and others were brought before Judge Larremore in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on motions to frame issues, but were adjourned until Wednesday. In the complaint in the first action Mr. Stanley alleges that from Nov. 1, 1868, to July 19, 1869, he was the owner of a one-twenty-first share of the lottery business, carried on under the firm name of C. H. Murray & Co. Tickets were sold for eleven different lotteries. The business was conducted by Wood, Jacob Banch, John A. Morris, Charles H. Murray, William C. France, and Henry Colton. During November, 1868, the plaintiff alleges that these managers conspired to cheat and defraud him of his share, and that they misappropriated $1,234 06 per week. Of this misappropriation Wood is declared to have received $460 per week and Banch and Morris each $139 per week, the remainder being divided between the other three managers. Mr. Stanley alleges that he received satisfaction from Murray, France, and Colton, and he asks that Wood, Banch, and Morris be compelled to make an accounting, and to pay him what may be found due. In the second action Mr. Stanly charges Wood with having embezzled and converted to his own use not less than $61,000 of the profits of the concern, of which Wood was principal manager and trustee. The plaintiff claims that his share of the amount misappropriated is about $2,900. He asks an accounting and to have Wood compelled to pay over what may be found due to him. Mr. Wood sets up similar answers in both suits. He first denies the allegations in certain sections of the complaint, and then alleges in defense that the profits, if any, were made in this State, where the lottery business is unlawful. He also sets up the Statute of Limitations as a bar, since the causes of action accrued more than six years ago. Townsend & Weed appear for the plaintiff, and ex-Recorder James M. Smith represents the defendant Wood.

CAPT. GRINDLE FOUND GUILTY.

TWICE INDICTED, THREE TIMES TRIED, AND AT LAST CONVICTED OF CRUELTY AT SEA.

The trial of Capt. Josiah L. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, indicted in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Capt. Grindle, though an inoffensive-looking man, has an unenviable reputation as regards his treatment of his crew at sea, and was indicted in this court in 1871 for alleged cruelty while in command of the ship Old Colony. At that time the jury returned the very singular verdict, "Not guilty under the statute and rulings, but guilty of cruelty," and he was discharged. Upon the 17th of August last he was again arrested for alleged cruel and inhuman treatment while in command of the ship St. Mark, upon the affidavits of William Skinner and Henry Poents, cook and carpenter respectively of the ship. It was testified to on the trial, that three men died from injuries received at the hands of Capt. Grindle and his officers, and their stories were uncontradicted except by Mary Blake, the nurse in the Captain's family, her testimony being a positive denial of the facts alleged. At the trial which concluded about three weeks ago, Assistant United States Attorney B. B. Foster appeared for the Government and Judge Fullerton for the defense. The jury disagreed and were discharged, and, awaiting another trial, Capt. Grindle was released on $15,000 bail. The testimony at the trial concluded yesterday was substantially the same as that given previously, the complainants adhering strictly to their former statements. Henry E. Knox appeared for the accused, and District-Attorney Foster for the Government.

The jury were charged yesterday morning by Judge Benedict at some length. He said this case was of a class of especial importance, arising out of statutes regulating the commercial marine. Great powers had been conferred upon shipmasters—at times they had been without limit—but now they were regulated by statute. The shipmaster had charge of a peculiar and unfortunate class, more beyond the protection of the law than any other, oftt-imes ignorant and bad, and over whom the court must exert control. His powers have been defined by law, and it was necessary that this statute should be enforced to insure sailors substantial rights, and at the same time make the following an inviting one. With some further remarks on this subject, after quoting and explaining the statute, the case was put into the hands of the jury. They retired at 10:30 in the morning, returning again at 3 in the afternoon for further instructions. They returned again at 3:30 with a verdict of guilty as charged. Mr. Knox moved then for the release of the accused on bail, pending a motion in arrest of judgement, but this was denied. The latter motion will be made at the opening of court this morning.

The penalty by the statute is a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Pending the trials the witnesses Skinner and Poentz have been confined in Ludlow Street Jail. Since the loss of his ship St. Mark, Capt. Grindle, having amassed an ample fortune, had retired from the merchant service, and his conviction now and probable imprisonment is a heavy blow.

THE BOY ACROBATS.

Argument was had before Judge Westbrook, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in regard to the custody of the boy acrobats Thomas Donohue and the Ellis children, who were taken from their trainer, Alfred Smith, alias Leon, while performing in Murray's circus, in Poughkeepsie, about two months ago. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has since had the custody of the boys. On the argument yesterday, William Van Wyck, who appeared for Smith, claimed that the latter was the proper custodian of the children, they having been legally indentured to him, and he being willing to return them to their parents. The counsel also insisted that the proceedings before the Recorder at Poughkeepsie, whereby the children were committed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, were not valid. The law of 1876, under which the proceedings were had, he claimed, is unconstitutional, since by it parents or guardians can be deprived of the custody of children without trial and merely on a hearing before a committing magistrate. Lewis L. Delafield, the counsel for the Society argued in favor of the constitutionality of the law of 1876. It gave, he said, as much right of trial as is given under the vagrancy act, which had been held to be constitutional. Mr. Delafield insisted further that the indentures apprenticing the children to Smith, were illegal because, under the laws of England—in which country the indentures were made—the consent of two Justices is necessary, and such consent had not been obtained. Judge Westbrook said that children of that kind are peculiarly the wards of the court. He would read the testimony very carefully before rendering any opinion. The children, who were in court, seemed to be enjoying excellent health and were in the best of spirits. Smith and John H. Murray, the proprietor of the circus in which the children were performing, have been bailed in $500, to appear for trial in Dutchess County, where they have been indicted.

A MILITIAMAN'S GRIEVANCES.

The suit of Perrault against Turner was brought in the Supreme Court several months since to compel the defendant, who is the Captain of a company in the Seventh Regiment, to reinstate the plaintiff as a member of the company. Perrault was court-martialed and expelled about two years ago. According to the company's by-laws the Captain is required, when present, to preside at each court-martial. In the present instance he did not preside, but took the floor and advocated Perrault's expulsion. The court issued a mandamus to compel the reinstatement of Perrault. The latter then applied to be honorably discharged from the regiment, as having served seven years. In this period he included the two years of his suspension. The regimental officials refused to grant his desire, and the case was then brought before Judge Barrett, who rendered a decision yesterday in opposition to the applicant.

A CASE RESTORED TO THE CALENDAR.

Chief Justice Curtis, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday granted a motion to restore to the calendar the case of Francis Morris and J. E. Simmons against William H. Webb. The action is brought to recover $37,650 39 as the amount of a trust fund placed with the defendant for the benefit of the plaintiffs. A notice of trial in the suit was served on Sept. 19, 1874. Some testimony has been taken, but the case has never been called, although placed on the calendar more than a year ago. By an inadvertence the case was dropped from the calendar, and the plaintiffs' counsel made the motion just granted, alleging that as the defendant has given no security there is danger of loss to the plaintiffs unless the case be speedily tried.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Nov. 2.—No. 81.—*James M. Barkley, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Levee Commissioners of the Parishes of Madison and Carroll.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. C. L. Walker, of counsel for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error. No. 82.—*James A. Lovejoy, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. O. O. Spofford et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. William Lahres, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. W. P. Bartlett for defendant in error. No. 83.—*Antonio Berregesa, Administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the appellants. Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motion to change the place of trial to Brooklyn of the suit brought by this City against the Brooklyn authorities on account of their action in the garbage-dumping warfare.

Jacob Breitnesser, Assistant Postmaster at Farmingdale, Long Island, was arrested yesterday for the alleged embezzlement of $114 in postage stamps. He will be returned to Brooklyn for trial in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District.

Yesterday, in the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Kasmire presiding, John Dwyer, residing at No. 84 King street, was charged with stealing a watch and pocketbook from John Bex, of No. 400 Hudson street, all of the value of $60. In default of $2,000 bail the prisoner was held to answer at General Sessions.

The examination of James Cookcroft, bankrupt, will take place to-day, before Register Williams and the Assignee. The Assignee claims that the bankrupt must surrender his watch, the more particularly as it was not paid for, and Mr. Lutz, of whom it was purchased, is made a creditor in common with the merchandise creditors and Mr. Cookcroft's tailor. The case is causing some discussion, and the Assignee says he will submit his views on the subject for Judge Blatchford's decision.

THE LATE JUDGE McCUNN'S ESTATE.

The long continued litigation over the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn was again brought to notice in the Supreme Court yesterday, by a decision of Judge Donohue denying an application to rehear a motion for the removal of Joseph J. O'Donohue as the Receiver of the estate. Judge Donohue in his opinion comments rather severely on the allegations made in support of the application, which, he says, misrepresent the facts on the occasion of the former hearing, when the motion for the Receiver's removal was denied.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kidd vs. Packard.—The question is a serious one whether evidence of special damage should have been admitted without a distinct averment. (See Chet. Pl., 428; Sedg. Dam., 612; 16 Abb. 312; 42 Barb., 199.) In 26 N. Y., 124, the special damage was averred in the complaint. In 17 Barb., 522, Judge Hubbard says that the special damages were fully averred in the complaint. I would like counsel to examine the cases fully, and come before me again prepared to argue this point.

Perault vs. Turner.—The relator is not entitled to his discharge until he has served the term required by law. He was slow in applying for the original mandamus, and cannot claim in the period of service the time that elapsed from his expulsion until his reinstatement. The writ is discretionary, and should be refused in such a case. As well might one who had been expelled within a month after his enlistment wait for seven years to procure his reinstatement by legal proceedings, and then ask an honorable discharge, the same as if he had served faithfully for a full term. Motion denied with $10 costs.

Mayor, &c., vs. Britton.—1. Whether the cause of action or any part thereof arose in Kings County must be determined solely by reference to the averments of the complaint, without regard even to the demand of judgment. According to these averments the defendants, Britten and Fergusen, (who now move,) went out upon the high seas and there oppressively arrested the plaintiffs' servants or caused it to be done, and threatened to continue or to aid and abet in such duress upon such high seas. No act in Kings County is averred or complained of, although the prayer covers such ac's. 2. While the weight of authority is against the other opposition, based upon the convenience of witnesses and the difficulty of obtaining an impartial trial, yet there is some authority the other way. Motion denied, without costs, upon the first ground.

By Judge Donohue.

Gano vs. McCunn.—Motion denied, without costs. Opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Blake vs. Obright.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion and of the inquest. Judgment to stand and to be placed on day calendar, and defendants must stipulate to try when reached.

Perkins vs. Finck.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion and of trial. Judgment to stand as security.

Lisner vs. Gessner.—Application granted on defendant's offer; order to be settled on two days' notice.

In the matter of opening New avenue, &c.—Proof of title not complete.

Kennedy vs. Van Wyck.—Motion denied.

Eliot vs. King.—Substitution ordered on payment of or security given for the attorney's fees, the amount thereof to be settled by a reference of disputed order, to be settled on Nov. 6, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

Spring vs. West.—As against an Executor no allowance should be made.

Butler vs. Butler.—Application granted.

Goodwin vs. Heinrisch.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Joly vs. Lacombe.—Findings and decree signed.

Barker, &c., vs. Hoff, &c.—Order as settled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Settled.—Bloomingdale vs. Seigel; Blandy vs. Gould et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Silva vs. The Metropolitan Drug Company.—Let charge be put in case. Motion to resettle case as filed denied.

The Jaeger Iron Company vs. Phelps.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

Maclean vs. Blossom.—Receiver's bond approved.

Morris vs. Webb.—Motion granted and cause restored to calendar.

Krogen vs. Dallas.—Ordered on day calendar for 6th November.

Jennie Schwartz vs. Peter Schwartz.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce in plaintiff's favor.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—National State Bank of Troy vs. Ryan; National State Bank of Troy vs. McDermott; Maretzki vs. Papadoponli.

Orders Granted.—Turner vs. Schilling; Muller vs. Goetze; Little vs. Quimby; Smith vs. Crezis; Boylan vs. Houghten; Phelps, Jr., vs. Beckman; Kraemer vs. Jenner; Meyer vs. Stauf; Vankirk vs. Allen; Fisher vs. Brennan; The French Manufacturing Company vs. Blascheck; Boyd vs. Segar.

Delamater vs. Burrows.—Attachment against judgment debtor granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
156—De Embil vs. DeEmbil.	211—Foley vs. Rathbone.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

No Day Calendar.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, made a report to Acting Superintendent Dilks yesterday, of a singular attempt at robbery, which occurred in his precinct last Tuesday. The report sets forth that during the afternoon of the day mentioned, while Mrs. Manning, who resides on the fourth floor of No. 883 Tenth avenue, was engaged in her household duties, her apartments were suddenly invaded by two men, who, before she could make an outcry, seized her by the arms and stuffed a handkerchief into her mouth. They then pinioned her arms behind her, and having secured her firmly, they removed the gag, and asked her to give up whatever money she had in the house. Mrs. Manning said she had no money, and the ruffians thereupon proceeded to ransack the apartments, opening bureau drawers, trunks, &c., and searching them thoroughly, but without finding any money. The disappointed robbers took possession of several articles, which they tied up in bundles, but they became alarmed and left hurriedly, taking nothing with them. After they had taken their departure, the woman screamed for help, which attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, who released her. Mrs. Manning describes the robbers as follows: One was quite tall and wore a black mustache and had curly hair. He appeared to be about thirty-five years of age, and was dressed in a dark sack overcoat, black pantaloons, and slouch hat. His companion was short and stout, had bright red hair, and full whiskers, and wore a brown coat and a Derby hat. He appeared to be about forty years of age.

SUICIDE OF AN INTEMPERATE WOMAN.

Lucy Coughlin, fifty-five years of age, who resided at No. 318 East Twenty-fifth street, committed suicide by drowning on Wednesday evening. The fact was not ascertained until early yesterday morning, when the body was found in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, by an officer of the Eighteenth Precinct. A small smoothing-iron was found securely fastened to each of her ankles by means of cords. Deputy Coroner Marsh, who made a preliminary investigation, ascertained that Mrs. Coughlin had been recently much addicted to the use of liquor. On Wednesday she quarreled with her sister-in-law, Ann Coughlin, and on leaving the house carried the smoothing-irons with her.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2.—Cotton active; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 4,931 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,852 bales; coastwise, 1,211 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 80,583 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 11,548 bales; gross, 13,217 bales; exports, coastwise, 504 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 166,726 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2.—Cotton active; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,417 bales; gross, 3,808 bales; exports coastwise, 1,594 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 70,183 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 L. & N. C....c. 92½	100 Cen. of N. J...... 33¼
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s C. 82	100 do...... 36⅝
300 Western Union... 71⅜	800 Lake Shore...... 57¼
200 do...... 71¼	1500 do...... 57¼
800 do...... 71⅛	1500 do...... 57⅛
900 do...... 71¼	1500 do...... 57
800 do...... 71⅜	800 do...... 56⅞
100 do...... 71¼	3300 do...... 56¾
100 do....s3. 71⅜	2700 do...... 56⅝
300 do....s3. 71⅜	2600 do...... 56½
1205 do...... 71¾	2000 do...... 56⅝
100 Del. & Hudson... 73	400 do...... 56¼
100 Rock Island... 101¼	1200 do...... 56½
100 Erie Railway..s3. 10⅞	1500 do...... 56½
100 do...... 11	800 do...... 56⅜
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson.101¾	400 do...... 56⅞
130 do...... 101⅝	800 do...... 56¾
100 do...... 101⅝	2000 do...... 56⅝
400 do...... 101¾	2100 do...... 56¾
100 do...... 102	1100 do...... 56⅞
200 Mich. Central... 46	1000 do...... 56¾
100 do...... 46⅛	600 do...... 56⅝
600 do...... 46	200 Toledo & Wab.b3. 7⅝
600 do...... 45¾	50 do...... 7⅜
100 do...... 45⅝	200 do...... 7⅝
1000 do...... 45½	100 North-western... 37½
600 do...... 45⅜	100 North-west. Pf... 59⅞
500 do...... 45¼	400 do...... 59
500 do...... 45¼	100 do...... 59¼
300 do...... 45⅝	100 do...... 59⅜
300 do...... 45½	100 do...... 59¾
100 do...... 45⅝	200 Del., Lack. & W... 73¾
500 do...... 45¾	100 do...... 73⅝
1100 do...... 46	200 do...... 73¾
800 do...... 46⅛	100 do...... 74
100 do....s60. 45	20 do...... 74¼
100 do....s60. 45½	100 Ohio & Miss... 10⅞
100 do....s3. 46	500 do...... 11
350 do...... 46¼	100 St. Paul...... 25¼
500 do...... 46⅜	100 do...... 25⅜
310 do...... 46½	200 St. Paul Pref..s3. 55
100 do...... 46¼	100 do...... 55⅛
200 do...... 46⅛	100 do...... 55¼
100 Han. & St. Jo.b3. 15	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.110⅛	$3,500 U. S. 4½ R., '91......b.c.111¼
7,000 do......110	1,000 do....b.c.111⅜
1,000 do....b.c.113⅛	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R......b.c.113
1,000 do....12.113⅛	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......116	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12......124½
9,000 do....b.c.115⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 A.7s.M.O&R.R. 9½	500 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 56⅝
1,000 Mo. 6s, A. bds.107	400 do....s3. 56½
10,000 N. C. S.T.3c's. 1½	200 do...... 56⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 45	2000 do...... 56⅝
2,000 Dis. of C3-65s. 69½	1900 do...... 56⅝
2,000 N.Y.S.B'y'L'nC.102¼	2150 do...... 56⅝
1,000 C. R. & Q.C.7s.111⅛	2100 do...... 56⅜
7,000 do...... 111⅞	100 do...... 56¾
3,000 M. & St. P.C.S. F......b.c. 86½	100 do...... 56⅜
	20 do...... 56⅝
1,000 Ca. S. 1st.c.ou. 59	500 do...... 56⅜
1,000 C&NWC.C.Gb. 95⅝	200 do...... 56⅝
2,000 do...... 55½	1700 do...... 56⅝
7,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 82	22 do...... 56½
26,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	200 do...... 56⅜
10,000 No. Mo. 1st... 98	700 do...... 56⅝
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st..108	100 do...... 56¾
3,000 P.R.of M.1st.c. 95	400 do....s3. 56⅝
5,000 Pft.W&C.1st.121	17 C. & P. G'd...b.c. 90½
1,000 P.FtW.&C.2d.115	300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 46
5,000 D. & H. R.'91.108	300 do...... 46⅛
1,000 L. & N.Con.'98. 92½	100 do...... 46¼
9,000 T. & W.1st St. L. Div...b.c. 72½	500 do...... 46⅝
	900 do...... 46½
4,000 do....b.c. 72	100 do...... 46¼
100 Fourth Nat. B'k. 86	100 do....s3. 46⅛
40 Imp. & Traders'.186	100 do...... 46⅛
100 Canton Company. 31	400 do...... 46
50 Del. & Hud...b.c. 73¼	200 do...... 46¼
1100 Pacific Mail.b.c. 24¾	100 do...... 46⅜
100 do....s3. 24⅝	200 do....s3. 46¼
25 American Ex... 60⅛	100 C.&NW.Pf.b.c.s3. 59⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 101¾	300 do...... 59⅝
300 do...... 101⅝	100 C., C. C. & I...b.c. 39⅝
10 Illinois Cen..b.c. 82	100 Cen. of N. J..b.c. 36¾
300 W. U. Tel....b.c. 71⅝	100 do...... 37
400 do...... 71¾	100 do...... 36⅞
200 do...... 71⅞	500 T.W.&W.b.c.b10. 7¾
400 do...... 72	100 do...... 7⅝
200 do...... 71¾	200 do....b3. 7¾
7 do...... 71⅞	500 do...... 7¾
100 do....b3. 71⅞	50 do...... 8
600 do...... 71¾	400 do....b3. 7⅞
930 do...... 71⅞	200 do...... 7⅞
200 do...... 71⅞	100 do....b10. 8
300 do...... 71⅞	300 do....b3. 8
500 do....s3. 71¾	400 do...... 7⅞
500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 25	1000 D., L. & W....b.c. 74
700 do...... 25¼	100 do...... 74¼
400 Chi. Mil. & St. P. Pf......b.c. 55¼	100 do...... 74⅛
	30 do...... 74
300 do...... 55⅜	500 do...... 73¾
100 do....s3. 55½	100 Alt. & T. H...b.c. 5½
200 do...... 55⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Georgia 7s, N.105⅜	750 Lake Shore...... 56¾
1,000 Ohio & Miss.C. 92¾	100 do....s3. 56¾
1,000 Gt.West. 2d.... 69	900 do...... 56⅞
5,000 Quin.& Tol.1st 62	700 do...... 57
200 West. Union..s3. 71¾	100 do....s3. 56⅞
300 do...... 71¾	300 do...... 56⅞
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 24⅝	1000 do...... 56¾
100 do....s3. 24½	200 do....b3. 56¾
100 Northwest. Pf... 59¾	1700 do...... 56⅝
150 Mich. Cen.... 46¼	25 Rock Island...... 102
200 do....c. 46⅛	100 do...... 101⅝
200 do...... 46½	400 Tol. & Wabash... 7⅞
100 do...... 46¼	200 do....b3. 8
100 St. Paul...... 25⅜	100 do...... 7¾
100 St. Paul Pf.....s3. 55½	100 do....b3. 7¾
300 do...... 55½	300 Del., L & W...... 73⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., 1865......110¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s Old.. 47	600 L. S. & M.So....b.c. 56¾
7,000 Virg.6s Con. x mat. cou.b.c. 68	100 do...... 56⅞
	500 do....b3. 57
5,000 C.&N.W.C.C.G. 95⅞	1520 do...... 57
2,000 Leh. & W. B. C. 68½	200 do...... 56⅞
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s Sub.100⅛	500 do...... 56¾
3,000 Nor. Mo.1st... 98	2100 do...... 56⅞
8,000 do...... 97⅞	300 do....s3. 56½
2,000 U.Pac.7s L.Gt.100¾	2500 do...... 56½
5,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.100	1300 do...... 56⅝
1,000 Tol.& W. 2d... 70	3200 do...... 56½
1,000 Gt.West. 2d... 69	100 do....n.r.c. 56½
12 Am. Exch. Bank.106¼	500 do....s3. 56⅜
10 Del.& H. Can. b.c. 72¾	800 do...... 56⅜
50 Con.Coal of M.b.c. 34	1000 do....s3. 56¼
100 Western Un...b.c. 71⅝	600 do...... 56¼
200 do....b3. 71⅞	200 Mich. Cen..b.c.s3. 46½
200 do...... 71¾	300 do...... 46½
600 do...... 71¾	100 do...... 46⅜
5 Amer. Express... 60¼	200 do...... 46¼
7 U.S. Express.b.c. 60¼	100 do....s3. 46¼
20 do...... 60¼	200 do...... 46½
60 do...... 60¼	100 do...... 46⅛
100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 24⅝	100 C. & N. W..b.c.c. 37½
100 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 25⅜	100 C.C.C.& Ind..b.c. 39½
300 do...... 25⅜	100 T.W.&W...b.c.s3. 7¾
100 do...... 25¼	400 do...... 7⅝
100 do...... 25⅜	100 do...... 7¾
200 C.M&SP.Pf.b.c.s3. 55⅜	100 Del.,Lac.& W.b.c. 74
100 do....s3. 55½	100 do...... 74¼
100 do...... 55½	63 N.Y.NH.&H.b.c.c.151½
200 do...... 55⅝	100 St.L.& K.C.N.b.c. 5¼
100 do...... 55½	100 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 13
280 N. Y. C.& H...b.c.102	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 10-40 Coup...115½	800 Lake Shore...... 56¼
2,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 69½	4400 do...... 56⅛
6,000 Georgia 7s, N.105½	1500 do....s3. 56
2,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 47	1000 do...... 56
2,000 Tol. & W..C.C. 50	400 do....s3. 55⅞
10,000 H.&St.J.8s,C. 81½	5000 do...... 55⅞
10 Met. Bank......125	100 do....u.r.c. 56
500 West. Union...... 71⅝	300 do...... 56
50 do...... 70¾	700 do...... 55⅞
200 do...... 71⅝	700 do...... 55¾
200 do....s3. 71½	100 do....b3. 55⅞
1500 do...... 71½	100 do....s3. 55⅞
400 do...... 71¾	2600 do...... 55⅞
200 do...... 71⅞	200 do...... 56
1500 Pacific Mail..... 24⅝	100 do....s3. 56
300 Mich. Central.s3. 46	600 do...... 56⅛
100 do...... 46	200 do....b3. 56¼
200 do....s3. 45¾	1600 do...... 56¼
200 do...... 45¾	300 do....s3. 56¼
500 do...... 45⅝	900 do...... 56⅜
900 do...... 45½	1700 do...... 56½
300 do...... 45⅜	100 do...... 56⅝
500 do...... 45¼	400 St. Paul......s3. 25¼
200 do...... 45⅜	200 do...... 25¼
200 do...... 45½	100 do....s3. 25⅛
100 do...... 45⅝	200 do...... 25¼
200 do...... 45½	200 St. Paul Pf...s10. 55
300 do...... 45¾	100 do...... 55⅛
300 do...... 45⅞	100 do...... 55¼
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.101⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...s3. 7¾
100 do...... 101¾	200 do....b3. 7⅞
100 North-west. Pref. 59½	100 do...... 7¾
100 Cen. of N. J..... 36¾	100 do....b3. 7¾
100 do...... 36½	300 Del., Lack. & W.. 73¾
100 do....s3. 36⅜	100 do...... 73⅞
100 do...... 36⅞	300 do...... 74
400 Ohio & Miss..... 11	100 do...... 74⅛
100 Pacific of Mo.... 5	200 do....b3. 74¼

THURSDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The selling movement on the Stock Exchange which yesterday followed the announcement of the failure of the railroad representatives to agree upon any basis of settlement, was resumed this morning, and a further sharp decline in prices resulted. The tone of speculation during the entire day was characterized by weakness, though there were occasional rallies caused by the covering of the shorts. Lake Shore and Michigan Central were the leading features of the market, and the dealings in the former were attended with considerable excitement at intervals. The stock declined from 57½ to 55¾ and closed at 56½ against 57⅞ yesterday. Michigan Central opened at 46 against 46⅞ last evening, and declined to 45¼ before the first call. There was a subsequent recovery to 46½ and a reaction to 45⅜, followed by a rally to 45⅞ at the close. New-York Central declined to 101½, rallied to 102 and closed at 101¾. Erie was steady at 10⅞@11. North-western common declined to 37½ and preferred to 59, closing at 37⅝ for the former and at 59½ for the latter. The St. Paul shares were firm and slightly higher, the common ranging between 25 and 25⅜, and the preferred between 55 and 55¾. At the close the improvement was partially lost. Rock Island declined to 101¼, and later sold at 101⅝. Western Union sold down to 71⅛ at the opening, and afterward rose to 72, with final sales at 71¾@71⅞. Wabash was quite active, and advanced to 8, closing at 7¾. The coal stocks were higher on a small business. Delaware and Hudson Canal advanced from 73 to 74⅛. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 73⅝ to 74¼, and New-Jersey Central from 36¼ to 37. The Express shares were dull and steady. The entire business for the day reached 139,235 shares, of which 82,740 were in Lake Shore, 19,300 in Michigan Central, and 13,650 in Western Union.

The money market was easier than on yesterday and nearly all the business in call loans was at 3½@4 ₱ cent. In discounts prime names are quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $500,000. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par to ¼ off, large amounts; Charleston, 5-16 to ⅛ par; Cincinnati, dull, 100 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜, bank, ¼; St. Louis, 150 discount; Chicago, 50 discount.

The foreign advices report a decrease of £193,000 in the specie of the Bank of England for the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is now 54½ ₱ cent., against 55½ ₱ cent. last week. The Directors at their weekly court to-day made no change in the bank rate of discount, which remains at 2 ₱ cent. The London market for securities was higher for consols, and some of the American securities, consols closing at 95⅞ for both money and the account, and United States bonds at 103⅜@103½ for 1865s, (old,) 109 for 1867s, 108¼ for 10-40s, and 106⅝@106¾ for new 5s. Erie was steady. Silver was quoted at 53⅛d. ₱ ounce. Rentes, at Paris, declined to 104.85. The specie in the Bank of France increased 6,842,000 francs during the week.

The sterling exchange market was weak in tone, and the rates for actual business were reduced slightly, the demand being very light. Prime bankers' bills sold at $4 81½@$4 82 for sixty days, and at $4 83½@$4 84 for demand.

Gold was dull and the ruling quotation was 109¾, the market opening and closing at that figure. During the afternoon there were some transactions at 109⅞. The near approach of the elections has a tendency to retard operations, as the result will probably have an important influence, one way or the other, on the market. Cash gold was easy at 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. In exceptional cases loans were made flat.

Government bonds were quiet and the changes very slight. Sales of the registered new 4½ per cents were made at 111¼@111⅜. In railroad mortgages the most important change was a decline of 1 ₱ cent. in Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles, which sold at 82; Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, fell off from 72½ to 72, do. seconds being steady at 70. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons fell off to 95½, and afterward recovered to 95⅞. Fort Wayne firsts sold at 121, and seconds at 115. State bonds were firm and in fair demand. Tennessee sold at 47 for old and 45 for new. Georgia 7s, new, sold at 105⅜, and Missouri Asylum 6s at 107.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Gold receipts	$737,013 06
Gold payments	816,455 83
Gold balance	50,096 465 85
Currency receipts	347,451 34
Currency payments	340,331 96
Currency balance	42,950 337 16
Customs	338,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	110	109⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111¼	111¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 82@$4 82¼	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	102	101¾
Rock Island	101½	101⅝
Pacific Mail	24¼	24⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25	25¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55⅛	55¼
Lake Shore	57⅞	56½
Chicago and North-western	38	37⅝
Chicago and North-western Pref	59½	59½
Western Union	71⅝	71⅞
Union Pacific	62	62
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74	74¼
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	36⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72½	74⅛
Morris and Essex	94	94
Panama	125	125
Erie	10⅞	11
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	15
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	27½	27
Michigan Central	46⅞	45⅞
Illinois Central	82¼	82¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101½	1,510
Erie	11	10⅞	200
Lake Shore	57½	55¾	82,740
Wabash	8	7⅝	4,700
North-western	37⅝	37½	200
North-western Preferred	59¾	59	1,400
Rock Island	101⅝	101¼	225
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25⅜	25	3,000
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55¾	55	3,000
Delaware, Lack. and West	74¼	73⅝	3,350
New-Jersey Central	37	36¼	900
Del. and Hudson Canal	74⅛	73	160
Michigan Central	46½	45¼	19,300
C., C., C. & I	39⅝	39½	200
Missouri Pacific	5	5	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	4	4	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	15	100
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11	1,000
Western Union	72	71⅛	13,650
Pacific Mail	24¾	24⅝	3,000
Canton	31	31	100
Alton & Terre Haute	5½	5¾	100
Iron Mountain	13	13	100
St. L., K. C. and N	5¼	5¼	100
Total sales			139,235

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅜	125
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117⅝	118
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113⅛	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113⅛	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113½	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	116
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113	113¼
United States 4½	111	111½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $583,000 for interest, $13,000 for called bonds, and $10,600 silver coin, in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold-Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$20,344,000
Gold balances	1,590,213
Currency balances	1,752,591

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$90,667,331
Currency balances	5,439,878
Gold exchanges	10,106,600
Gold balances	1,141,655

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 34	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...115
Alabama 5s, '86..... 34	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'91.120
Alabama 8s, '86..... 33	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'92.120
Alabama 8s, '88..... 33½	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'93.120
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 30	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 18
A. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S. iss. 8	N. C. 6s, Apr. &Oct. 18
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 8½	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 40
A.7s.L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9	N.C.N.C.R.e.o.A&O. 40
Connecticut 6s......112	N. C. F. Act, '66.... 9
Georgia 6s........... 94¼	N. C. F. Act, '68.... 9
Georgia 7s, new bs..105	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 6
Georgia 7s, indorsed.102	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 6
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.106½	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1. 1
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877...102	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 1
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879...103	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3.. 1½
Ill. War Loan......103	Ohio 6s, '81.........107
Kentucky 6s........103	Ohio 6s, '86.........113
Louisiana 6s....... 41	Rhode Island 6s.....110
La. 6s, new bonds... 41	South Carolina 6s... 33
La. 6s, new, F.Debt. 41	South Car. 6s, J.& J. 33
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	South Car. 6s, A.& O. 33
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 50
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 41	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 50
La. 8s, L. b s. of '75. 41	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 34
La. 7s, Consolidated. 59	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46⅞
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879...103	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 45
Mich. 6s, 1883......105	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n.s.. 45
Mich. 7s, 1890......110	Virginia 6s, old..... 30½
Mo. 6s, due in '77...102¼	Va. 6s, new bs., '66. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '78...102⅛	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 78
L.bs..due '82 to '92.in.107	Va. 6s, ex m. coup... 67⅞
Fund.bds., due '94-'5.107	Va. 6s, con. 2d series. 35½
Han.& St.Jo.due '86.107	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 6⅜
Han.& St.Jo.due '87.107	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924... 69⅛
N. Y. R. B. Loan...102⅝	Dist. of Col., reg.... 69
N. Y. C. B. Loan...102⅝	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs....108½	Dub. & S. C. 2d div..106
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs.... 96	C. Falls & Minn. 1st. 85
Boston, H. & E. 1st 17½	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st.. 24
Boston, H. & E. G'd..17½	Ind., Bl. & W. 2d.... 5
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7sg. 37	Clev. & Tol. S. F....109
Ches.&Ohio 6s.1st... 31	Clev. & Tol. N. bds.105
Ches. & Ohio Ex. C. 27	C., P. & A., old bds.105
Chic. & Alton S. F.100	C., P. & A., new bds.105
Chicago & Alton 1st.117	Lake Shore Div. bds.105
Chicago & Alton 1n.104	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d.. 95
La. & Mo. 1st G'd.. 87	N. J. South. 1st. 7s.. 20
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...102
C.,B. &Q.8 p. c. 1st..116½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...105¾
Chic.,R.I.& P.1st 7s.110	N. Y. Cen.6s, R. E...100
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I 6s'95.100½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
C.R.of N.J. 1st. new.109¼	N. Y.C.&H.1st,coup.118
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 86	N. Y.C.& H.1st. reg.118¾
C.R.of N.J. 1st Conv. 84	Hud.R.7s,2d,S. F.,'85.112
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 68	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....116
Am. Dk. & Imp.bds. 77	Har. 1st. 7s, Reg....116½
M.&St.P. 1st. 8'sPD116	North Mo. 1st....... 98
M.&S P.2d,7 3-10PD. 98¼	O. & M. Con. S. F... 93
M.&S.P.1st 7s,$GRD.102	O. & M. Consol...... 92¼
M.&St.P.1st. LaC.D.102½	O. & M. 2d Consol... 58½
M.&S.P.1st.I.&M.D. 95	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..110
M. & St. P. Con. S.F. 86½	C. P., San Joaq. B'h. 91¾
M.& St. P. 2d 91	Cen. Pac. L. G.bds... 94
C. & N. W. S. F.....109	Western Pacific bds.102¼
C. & N. W. Int. bds.101½	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....105⅞
Chic. &N.W.C.bs...102¾	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....100⅝
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Un. Pac. S. F....... 91½
C. & N. W. 1st......106	S. Pac.Bs. of Mo. 1st. 70
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95½	P.,Ft.W.&Chic.1st..121
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 90	P.,Ft.W.& Chic.2d..115
Galena& Chic. Ext'd106	C. & P. Con. S. F...108
Chicago & Mil. 1st..105¾	C. & P. 4th S. F....105
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s,S.F.107	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre.. 90
Del. L. & W. 2d....108½	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.. 70
Del. L.& W. 7's Con.106	T., P. & W.,1st,E.D. 88
Mor. & Es. 1st......115½	T., P. & W., 2d...... 25
Mor. & Es. 2d.......106¾	T. P. & W. Con. 7s.. 25
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.101	T. & W. 1st, Ex.... 99
Mor. &Es.1stC. G'd.101½	T.& W. 1st,St.L.div. 70
Erie 1st. Ext'd......109⅜	T. & W. 2d........ 70
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......102½	T. & W. Equip. bds. 10
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......100¾	Han. & Nap. 1st.... 36½
Erie 4th 7s, '80 98	Gt. West. 1st, '88... 97
Erie 5th. 7s, '88......101	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68¾
Long Dock bonds...104	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 58
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 92	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 85
Han.& St.J.8s,Conv. 82	West. Un., 1900, C..100¼
Dub. & S. City 1st..106	West. Un., 1900, R...100

And the following for City bank shares:

Central National....101⅛	Hanover............ 85
Commerce...........108	Importers' & Trad's.185
Corn Exchange......125	Mercantile..........102
East River.......... 90	Merchants'..........116
First National......200	Metropolitan........125
Fourth National.... 84	New-York...........117½
Fifth Avenue........212	People's............130
Gallatin National...110	Phenix.............. 85

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 2.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	137	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	46⅞	about.
Reading Railroad	22⅞	23
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49⅝	49¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	38	40
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	14⅜	14½
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	31½	31⅝
Oil Creek & Allegheny Railroad	8¾	8⅞
Hestonville Railway	24¾	24⅞
Central Transportation	40	...

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia.50¼	Crown Point........10¼
California..........55¾	Yellow Jacket.......21
Ophir...............49¾	Alpha...............44¾
Cholar..............76	Belcher.............16½
Savage..............12	Confidence..........15
Consolidated Imperial. 3½	Sierra Nevada.......11½
Mexican.............27	Exchequer...........15
Gould and Curry.....14¼	Overman.............80
Best and Belcher....45¾	Justice.............23¾
Hale and Norcross... 8	Caledonia........... 9¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Broom-corn, bales	89	Leather, sides	234
Beans, bbls	58	Oils, bbls	31
Cotton, bales	5,395	Spirits Turp., bbls	84
Copper, bbls	247	Resin, bbls	100
Dried Fruit, pks	572	Oil-cake, pks	972
Eggs, bbls	1,298	Pork, pks	558
Flour, bbls	7,070	Beef, pks	658
Wheat, bushels	74,352	Cut-meats, pks	1,650
Corn, bushels	63,415	Grease, pks	46
Oats, bushels	26,125	Lard, pks	603
Rye, bushels	1,200	Butter, pks	3,356
Malt, bushels	700	Cheese, pks	4,143
Barley, bushels	32,300	Tallow, pks	59
Peas, bushels	12,976	Rice, pks	45
Grass-seed, bags	1,927	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds	413
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	1,500
Corn-meal, bags	40	Linseed, bags	263
Bck-wht Flour pks	295	Tobacco, hhds	32
Oatmeal, bbls	245	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	291
Hops, bales	91	Whisky, bbls	269
Hides, No	22	Wool, bales	195
Hides, bales	21		

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, and quoted strong in price. Sales of 945 bags Rio per Pomerania, at $15½ gold, and 976 bags do per Cricket at Baltimore, $13 gold....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 11,589 bags; at the outports, 22,634 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 101,597 bags, of which 46,336 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been scarce and wanted at full prices. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 10,000 mats Java, 3,371 bags Maracaibo, 1,270 bags Savanilla, 2,000 bags St. Domingo, 943 bags Mexican, 52 bags Jamaica, and 1,450 bags St. Domingo, in transit to Europe, sold in lots, for consumption, within our range....Also, stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 6,058 bags and 51,192 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c.; fair, 18½c.; good, 19c.; prime, 19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16½c.@20½c....Java, invoices, 20c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb....Ordinary quoted at 9⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@11c.; Middling, 11 5-16c.@11½c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,032 bales, (of which 310 bales were on last evening,) including 149 bales to shippers, 623 bales to spinners, and 260 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active, opening at improved prices, but closing easier. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,900 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on last evening, and 27,900 bales to-day, with 3,500 bales on the calls on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 11 7-16c.@11 15-32c.; December, 11 19-32c.@11⅝c.; January, 11 13-16c.@11 27-32c.; February, 12 1-32c.; March, 12 7-32c.; April, 12⅜c.@12 13-32c.; May, 12 9-16c.@12 19-32c.; June, 12¾c.@12 25-32c.; July, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; August, 12 31-32c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,391 bales, and at the shipping ports 34,716 bales, against 28,953 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 166,882 bales, against 142,077 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 977,213 bales, against 881,340 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 45,343 bales; to the Continent, 17,207 bales....Stock in New-York to-day 113,937 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 565,825 bales....The Stock of Cotton in this port, Oct. 31, 1876, was 112,400 bales as follows: In Brooklyn, 33,379 bales; on Staten Island, 14,600 bales; on ship-board, not cleared, 8,701 bales; on wharves, 24,117; and in warehouses, 31,643 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
Strict Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Good Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Strict Good Ord	10½	10½	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	10¾	10⅞	11	11
Strict Low Mid	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Middling	11 5-16	11 7-16	11½	11½
Good Middling	11½	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Strict Good Mid	11¾	11⅞	12	12
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12 13-16	13	13⅛	13⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅛	Low Middling	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	9¾	Middling	10⅝

DYEWOODS—The main call has been for Logwood; which has been quite freely purchased at firmer prices. Other kinds quiet and somewhat irregular as to value ....Stock, 1,720 tons Lima-wood, 3,249 tons Logwood, no Bar-wood, 944 tons Fustic, and no Camwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour suited to the export interest, especially for the European trade, was rather more sought after, and quoted about steady. Most other grades were in comparatively slack request at drooping rates, under accumulating supplies, though on the more desirable class of Spring Wheat product, holders were unwilling to yield, in view of the firmness in Spring Wheat values. Winter Wheat product as a rule was offered with more urgency. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 Flour were exceptionally firm, and wanted. Sour and unsound Flour was reported particularly neglected, and difficult to market, particularly the poorer qualities....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,350 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75 chiefly Extras at $4 00@$4 75; Sour Flour at $3 50@5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$5 00; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 50@$4; with very choice at $4 25; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$5 for fair to choice, (part choice Winter Wheat;) poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40; mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 50, mainly at $6 20@$6 35, for the West Indies, and $5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; good to very choice Western Trade, and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$7 65; very poor to very choice do., do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 75@$7 65; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 85@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 85@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 85@6 85; poor to fancy Minnesota straight Extras, $5 85@$7 40, chiefly at $6 25@6 85 for fair to about choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice, at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $7 75@$8 75....Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 7,550 bbls. City Mills; 1,800 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 650 bbls. do. patent do., 875 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment: these mainly at $5 75@6 25;) 500 bbls. superfine, 350 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been less active, and rather less firm. The bulk of the business was in job lots....Sales have been reported here of 1,070 bbls. at $4 35@$5 10 for very poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $3 40@$3 50 for fair to choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....Rye Flour has been in limited request, but quoted steady....We quote at from $4 35@$5 10 for poor Western to choice State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 275 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4.75@$5 for fair to choice Superfine, and $5 10 for fancy State....Corn-meal has been quiet but without change of movement as to price....We quote at $2 70@$3 20 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, choice, in lots, at $3@$3 10. ....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in less request, with sales reported of about 2,100 bags, within the range of 95c.@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ 100 lb.... Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 95c.@$1 10....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $5 75@$6 50; very choice held much higher ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ 100 lb. lower, on a less active demand within the range of $3 35@$3 90 for fair to fancy new State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania....Most of the lots marketed were of new, within the range of $3 50@$3 80 for good to choice, and $3 85@$3 90 for very choice to fancy State and Pennsylvania; 40 bags Platt's Patent sold at $4 50 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A better inquiry was noted for Wheat to-day, chiefly for prime Spring grades, for shipment, at firm prices, with very moderate offering reported of really desirable stock....Sales have been reported to-day of 110,000 bushels, including new No. 1 Chicago Spring, 20,000 bushels, to arrive next week, at $1 30; old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, prime, in store, 8,000 bushels, at $1 25; new No. 3 do. at $1 22; old No. 1 Minnesota do. at $1 25@$1 26, mostly at $1 25; new Nos. 2 and 3 Chicago, Spring Mixed at $1 25; ungraded Spring, old crop, mainly at $1 18@$1 22, (with prime New No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 30@$1 32, and new No. 2 Chicago do. at $1 27@$1 28); new White Western at $1 33@$1 35; and new Amber do. at $1 33 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in less demand, especially for export, at a shade easier prices, closing heavily.... Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, good to choice, at 59c.@60c., chiefly at 59c.@59½c.; very choice do., small lots, at 60c.@60½c.; Kansas do. at 60c.; Kansas White at 60½c.; Mixed Western, 1874 crop, in store, at 58½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58½c.@59c.; New-York No. 1, 59½c.@60c.; New-York Mixed at 59c.@59½c., chiefly at 59½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 58¼c.@59c.; New-York Yellow quoted at 61c.@61½c.; New-York steamer Yellow sold at 59½c.@60c.; New-York Low Mixed at 59c.; New-York No. 2 White at 59½c.; New-York no grade at 56c.@56¼c., mostly at 56c.; Western Yellow at 61c.@61½c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.@59c.; unsound corn at 55c.@57½c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 59c.@60c....Rye has been offered more freely and quoted cheaper, on a restricted inquiry, mostly from shippers....Good to choice new Western quoted at 75c.@82c.; prime to choice new State at 88c.@90c.; car lots at 83c.@88c.; new Canada, in bond, afloat, at 88c.@90c. Sales reported of 5,500 bushels prime new State at 88c.; 17,000 bushels new Canada on private terms; and a car load of new No. 2 Western at 75c....Barley has been in slack demand, and quoted heavy and irregular....Sales included about 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada at $1 18; 9,500 bushels about prime six-rowed State at 80c., and a boat load of six-rowed do. rumored at 77c. ....Barley-malt has been in less request, with good to very choice Canada West quoted nominal at $1 15@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, good to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been in less demand, with new State quoted at 87½c.@90c., and fancy lots up to 95c. asked....Canada Peas have been dull and nominal at 93c.@94c., in bond....A moderately active movement was reported in Oats, mostly in the better qualities, at about previous prices....Sales reported of 66,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 32c.@45c., as to quality, the latter rate for choice, mostly at 35c.@41c.; new White State at 46c.@49c., chiefly at 47c.@48½c.; new Mixed Western, 32c.@42c., as to quality, mainly at 33c.@38c.; new and old Mixed Milwaukee, 12 car loads, at 42c.; New-York No. 2, 36½c.@37c.; New-York No. 2 White at 41c.; New-York No. 3 White at 36c.@36¼c.; New-York No. 3, 33½c.@34c.; New-York Rejected at 31½c.@32c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@47½c., for poor to very choice, mainly at 46c.@47c.; strictly prime No. 2 Chicago, in store, 20,000 bushels, at 52c. bid at 55c. asked....Hay, Straw and Feed about as last quoted....New crop Clover-seed in better supply and slack request and quoted lower; prime Western at the close at 14⅜c.@14½c.; 38 bags sold at 14½c.@14¾c. ₱ lb.; new crop Timothy quiet at $2@$2 05 for prime to choice.... Other seeds dull.

HEMP—Steady but quiet....Sales 500 bales Manila reported at 8⅜c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been firm and wanted. Sales, including 4,200 Dry Texas, 1,000 Green Salted Texas, 800 Dry California, and 100 Wet Salted Texas, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade in invoices of foreign refining stock has been quite dull, the scant offerings of desirable qualities and extreme views of sellers checking operations....Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 35c.@36c. for 50 test....From the jobbing trade a moderate inquiry has been reported for suitable qualities of foreign at full rates....Porto Rico quoted at 40c.@58c.; English Islands at 40c.@50c.... The jobbing movement in foreign has been rather slow, with prices, however, showing firmness.... New-Orleans has been offered with more freedom and quoted lower, on a moderate demand, with good to choice new crop quoted down to 57c.@65½c., with sales of 420 bbls., of which 300 bbls. at auction.... Syrup has been moderately dealt in, with Sugar Syrup quoted at 38c.@55c.; Molasses at 35c.@40c. ₱ gallon. ....Sugar-house Molasses has been held more firmly at 22c. for hhds. and 24c.@25c. for bbls.; extra lots quoted higher; but trade has been slow.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet since our last, but quoted steady....We quote at $2@$2 05 for Strained, $2 05@$2 10 for good Strained, $2 15@$2 30 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale, and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb.... Tar continues in moderate demand at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl....Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in some demand, quoted at 12c. in bulk, and 16c. in shipping order....Refined has been moderately sought after, and quoted at 26c. from refiners....Refined in cases quoted at 30c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c.; sales, 3,000 bbls....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active for early delivery, and quoted firmer....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 580 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17....Other kinds quiet. Prime Mess quoted at $18 50; Extra Prime, quoted at $13 50@$14; sales 50 bbls. old Extra Prime at $13 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was offered sparingly and quoted stronger but inactive; quoted for November, $16 75; December, $16; January, $16; February, $16 05....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6½c.@7⅝c....Cut meats have been quiet and weak....Sales include 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk at 10c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders in bulk at 7c.@7¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14¾c....Bacon has been inactive for early delivery....Long Clear quoted here at 8¾c.@9c.... And Long and Short Clear for forward delivery at 8½c.@8¾c....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear, for December in fair request; quoted at 8½c.@8¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in demand for early delivery, and at the close quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. prime at $10, and 100 tcs. choice at $10 10....And for forward delivery Western Steam was in moderately active request; quoted at the close, for November, at $9 90 bid; December, $9 87½ bid; seller the remainder of the year at $9 85@$9 87½; January at $9 90@$9 92½, and seller February at $10@$10 02½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 87½; 4,250 tcs., January at $9 90@$9 92½, and 2,000 tcs., February, at $10....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been quiet; quoted at $9 87½; sales, 90 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at 9⅝c; sales, 100 tcs.... Refined Lard has been more active; quoted for the Continent at $10 50, for the West Indies at $9@$9 50, and for South America at $10 75@$10 87½. Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms; 500 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 50; and 200 tcs. do. at $9....Beef has been inactive, quiet at former rates....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $8@$10 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, without important change....Tallow has been in moderate request at about previous prices; sales, 75,000 lb., prime to choice at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; Prime Western, in bbls., offered at 8¾c., free on board.... Stearine in rather more demand, with Western, in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 25@$10 75; sales, 50 tcs. choice at 10¾c.; 5,000 bbls. in hhds., at 11c.; and 5,000 lb. No. 1 at 9¾c.

SUGAR—Raw have been quiet to-day, but quoted steady at 9⅜c. for fair, and 9⅝c. for good Refining Cuba; sales, 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¼c., and 350 hhds. Melado at 5¾c.@7c....We quote Fair Refining Cuba very firm at 9⅜c.; good do., 9⅝c.; prime do., 9¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9⅞c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed at 9⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 9¾c.@10⅞c.; Manila bags, 8½c.@9½c., Molasses Sugar, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Melado, 5¾c.@7¾c....Refined have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 11½c. Powdered, 11¼c.; Granulated at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅞c.; Hard Loaf, 14½c.; Soft White, 10⅝c.@11c., and do. Yellow, 9⅝c.@10¼c....The movements in Raw Sugar since Oct. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Oct. 1, 1876	49,742	40,599	113,147	1,270
Receipts since	8,503	5,177	50,401	443
Sales since	39,603	30,606	84,801	...
Stock Nov. 2, 1876	18,642	14,970	78,747	1,713
Stock Nov. 4, 1875	59,591	23,357	173,716	7,806

TEAS—Quiet, within the previous range....Sales include 900 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 13; 50 bbls. at $1 12½, and 50 bbls. at $1 12; market irregular.

FREIGHTS—The general market was comparatively quiet but firm to-day. The demand for berth room was moderate, mostly for Cotton, Grain, Flour, and Provisions. Flour room, chiefly for London, Glasgow, and Liverpool. And the inquiry in the chartering line was mainly for tonnage for Grain and Cotton, vessels for Lumber and Deals were in rather slack request.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; and by steam, 450 bales Cotton, part at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 7¾d. ₱ bushel; 100 bales Domestics on private terms; 1,060 pks. Provisions, reported on the basis of 35s. for Bacon; 750 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and (of recent shipments,) 300 pks. Tobacco, on private terms. Vessels for Deals, local loading, were quoted at 90s., on which basis the latest charter, of a Boston bark, 796 tons, was made some day since, as already reported by us. ....For London, by steam, 500 pks. Butter at 45s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 32,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₱ 60 lb. ....For Hull, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb., 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb., 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 2,000 bbls. Refined Sugar at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the east coast of Ireland, a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, with about 2,800 qrs. Grain at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, 660 tons, with about 5,000 qrs. Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s.; a Russian bark, 660 tons, with about 4,000 qrs. do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....A Norwegian bark, 523 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 17-32d. ₱ lb.; a British bark, with Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, reported on private terms, and a Norwegian bark, 518 tons, with Walnut, from Baltimore, reported at £1,150, with option of the United Kingdom direct, at £1,125, or the Continent direct, at £1,150....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 444 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, at ½d., and a British bark, 605 tons, with do., at the same rate....For Hamburg, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at $2 75 reich marks; 115 bbls. Honey, 550 pkgs. Machinery, and 1,500 bags Seed (of recent contracts,) at current rates....For Bremen a German bark, 676 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,400 bxs. Extract, on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 456 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. per bbl....For Calcutta, a Swedish brig, 230 tons, takes the Petroleum, in cases, mentioned in our last, on private terms; quoted nominally at 60c.@62½c....For Jackmel, an American schooner, 139 tons, hence, with Lumber (on deck) and general cargo at $10 and 80c. ....For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 69 tons, with general cargo, at $1,000....For Port-au-Prince and back, an American brig, 257 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 425 head; total for the week thus far, 8,465 head; 6,397 head for the same time last week; a difference of 141 cars more for the week thus far; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 10 cars of common stock cattle unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,400 head; total for the week thus far, 21,400 head; 12,400 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow on account of discouraging eastern reports; sales of 5 cars of western Sheep at ⅛c.@¼c. off the opening quotations of the week; 2 cars of Canada Sheep and Lambs at full ⅛c.; 3 cars of Sheep remaining unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head; total for the week thus far, 24,200 head; 20,700 head for the same time last week; no market to-day worth noticing; buyers for New-York markets are holding off until to-morrow; the few disposed of can hardly be taken as a criterion of the trade; New-York buyers are offering $5 40 for best Yorkers, but sellers decline; sales of 1 car heavy for city trade at $5 60; 1 car of York weights to the local trade at $5 55 and $5 60; 1 car selected singers at $5 75; full 20 cars unsold; quality fair average.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty to-day were 55 cars of through and 24 cars of yard stock, or in all 1,343 head, making a total for the past three days of 4,488 head; everything was sold but at a shade off yesterday's prices; best, $5@$5 12; medium to good, $4@$4 75; common to fair, $3 25@$3 85. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,640 head, making a total for the past three days of 7,810 head; Yorkers, $5 30@$5 50; Philadelphias, $5 75@$6. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making a total for the past three days of 8,400 head; none were sold.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market dull, but steady; stockers and feeders, $2 75@$3 2.; good shipping, $4 40@$4 65. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head; market fairly active; packing about 5c. higher; one lot of extra heavy sold at $6 10; common heavy to extra smooth light, $5 50@$5 75; good to extra choice heavy, $5 60@$5 90. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 1,150 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet and weak for common to choice Western Shipping Extras; good to fancy family brands, $4 50@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$7; Winter Extras, $5@$7 25. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 13½, cash; No. 2 do., $1 11¾, cash; $1 13½, December; No. 3 Chicago Spring, $1 00⅞@$1 01; Rejected, 91c.@91½c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 at 42½c., cash; 42⅞c., December; Rejected, 41½c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 at 31½c.@31¾c., cash; 32⅞c., December; Rejected, 22½c. Rye steady, with a fair demand. Barley steady, with a fair demand. Pork steady and firm; $15 75@$16, cash; $15 45, November; $15 42½, all the year. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 109,500 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Rye, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat lower; $1 11@$1 11⅛, November; $1 13⅞@$1 13½, December. Corn unchanged. Oats easy and unchanged. Pork firm; $15 45, all the year. Lard unchanged.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 7,100 bbls.; Corn, 54,000 bushels; Wheat, 95,610 bushels; Barley, 42,832 bushels. By Railroads—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Corn, 12,800 bushels; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 108,079 bushels; Wheat, 140,400 bushels; Barley, 26,000 bushels. To interior points—Corn, 2,260 bushels; Wheat, 7,241 bushels. By Railroads—Flour, 7,844 bbl.; Corn, 18,800 bushels; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Flour steady; in good demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; Spring neglected; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 White Winter at $1 33; Port Washington Spring held at $1 30. Corn in fair request; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 52c.; 8,500 bushels on sample at 51c.@51½c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car of Ohio on track at 37c. Rye and Barley—No sales reported. Malt—No change in quotations; fair trade demand; held firm. Highwines—Sales, 40 bbls. at unchanged prices. Seeds—Light inquiry for Clover; no demand for Timothy. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Canal freights—Decline of 1c. ₱ bushel on Corn and Wheat. Rail freights firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower and in fair demand at the decline; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 19½@$1 20¼, cash; $1 23⅝@$1 28½, December; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 10⅛, cash; $1 10, November. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@40½c., cash, closing at the inside price; 41½c. bid. November. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 30¾c., cash; 30c., November. Rye easier at 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 08. Pork dull and lower at $16 75. Bulk-meats and Lard dull and unchanged; only a small jobbing trade. Hogs strong and higher; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 40; Bacon, $5 50@$5 65; Butchers', $5 65@$5 80. Cattle steady, with a good demand for butchers' stock and stockers; other grades slow; Pony Steers, $3 50@$3 90; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 50; good to choice through Texans, $3@$3 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head; Cattle, 1,800 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—Flour in good demand but unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet but steady; sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan at $1 37½; Extra White Michigan at $1 42. Corn quiet; sales of No. 2 Chicago at 58c.; no grade, 57c. Barley dull; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 11; 9,000 bushels by sample at $1 10; 10,000 bushels by sample at $1 12. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c.; Barley, 6½c.@6⅝c. to New-York, the latter quotation of Barley to hold it boats; Barley, 5½c.@5¾c. to Albany; 9¼c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson, $2 75 to Newburg, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Barley, 67,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,264,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 20,000 bushels; Lumber, 446,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 15@$1 28. Corn firm at 48c.@49c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady at $16 50. Lard, scarce and firm; Steam rendered, $9 50@$9 55¼; Kettle do., $10@$10 25. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., loose; Boxed Meats in fair demand; sales of Short Rib sides at 8c., November; Long and Short Clear Sides, 8c., December. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c. Whisky strong and higher at $1 08. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand, but lower; common light, $4 80@$5; fair to good light, $5 20@$5 35; do. heavy, $5 25@$5 50; receipts, 2,076 head; shipments, 1,149 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 28; Extra White Michigan, $1 30½; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 22; December held at $1 24½; $1 24 bid; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 12; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 19; December, $1 21½; No. 3 Red, $1 12; Rejected Red, $1 07½; No. 2 Amber Illinois held at $1 28. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 48c.; Low Mixed, 47¼c.; No. 2 new, 45½c.; no grade, 46¼c.; new, 42½c.; damaged, new, 33½c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 31½c.; No. 1 White held at 37c. Michigan, 32⅜c. Clover-seed, $8 20. Receipts—Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2.—Flour quiet and nominally steady. Wheat quiet at the opening; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 12¼; December, $1 14⅞; January, $1 16¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 05⅜. Corn in good demand, but lower; No. 2, 44½c.@45½c. Oats active, but lower at No. 2, 31¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 61c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, 83½c.; No. 3 do., 45½c. Provisions quiet and nominally firmer. Mess Pork, $15 50@$15 75. Lard—Prime Steam, $9 65. Sweet-pickled Hams, 9½c.@11½c.; Shoulders, 6¼c., boxed. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 106,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 15@$1 23; Amber, $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady, White, 47c.; Mixed, 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk-meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard in fair demand; tierce, 11c.@11½c.; kegs, 11¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged. Bagging in fair demand at 12¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Sugar fairly active and a shade higher; common, 7c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅝c.@8½c.; prime to choice, 8¾c.@9c.; Yellow clarified, 9c.@9⅜c. Molasses weaker; fair, 42½c.@44c.; prime to choice, 47c.@53c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $5 28½ for the bank. Gold, 110⅛.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 2—12:15 P. M.—Consols, 95 7-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 18.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 95⅞ for both money and the account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £193,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 55½ ₱ cent., is now 54½ ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95⅞ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1867s, 109; new 5s, 106½. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 104f. 85c. for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,842,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western, dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 46s. Hams—Long Cut at 57s.; Shoulders, steady at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess, firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess firmer at 115s.; Prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 47s.; Tallow, prime steady at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady at 26s. Rosin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; Fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1, dull at 10s.; do. No. 2, dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter, dull at 9s. 8d. for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 26s.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton excited; 1-16d.@⅛d. dearer; sales, 30,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for speculation and export. Additional sales late yesterday, after the regular closing, 6,000 bales. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 9-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day were 40,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and export; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6¼d. Provisions—Lard, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Produce—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 17,300 bales were American. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅜d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 7-32d.; also sales of the same at 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause new crop, shipped November and December, sail 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop shipped October and November, sail, 6 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause new crop, shipped January and February sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅜d.

5:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine 27s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 2—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 18d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2.—Petroleum, 49f. for fine pale American.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.......Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.......Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.......Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.......Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.......Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.......Nov. 4
ALPS.......Nov. 21
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL.......Nov. 18
ATLAS.......Dec. 6
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier.......Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Recoux.......Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLYDE.......TUESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.......SATURDAY.....Nov. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA.......Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA.......Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.......Thursday, Nov. 30
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia...Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia.....Nov. 25, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18
RHEIN.....Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN...Sat., Nov. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.......$100 gold
Second cabin.......60 gold
Steerage.......30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain.......Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England.......Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.......Nov. 9 | LESSING.......Nov. 23
SUEVIA.......Nov. 16 | WIELAND.......Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON.......Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.......Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.......Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.......Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.......Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA.......SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River as follows:
COLOMBO.......Nov. 11 | HINDOO.......Dec. 9
OTHELLO.......Nov. 25 | NAVARINO.......Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA.....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE. BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:11, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 5 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3 and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 4:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER, NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.—French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, and Chamber Sets, rich cut and engraved Glassware for table service.
Also Vases Bronze Figures, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, and FRIDAY, Nov. 3, each day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.
Goods on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and Wednesday, Nov. 1.
The trade and public are invited to attend, as the sale is entirely peremptory and without any reserve. Experienced packers will be in attendance.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER. No. 74 University Place.
An assignee's sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Mirrors, Chamber, Parlor, and Dining-room Sets, &c., &c., by order of John C. Freeman, Assignee of F. Wrisley & Co., will take place at the Auction Rooms of ROBERT SOMERVILLE, No. 74 University place, on
FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.
The furniture and other articles may be examined at any time at the Auction Rooms.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.
The holders of the secured indebtedness of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company are requested to deposit their several securities either with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New-York, Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., in the City of London, Messrs. Lombard, Odier & Co., in the City of Geneva, The Frankfurter Bankverein, Frankfort, or the Bank of Mobile, in the City of Mobile, under, and in pursuance of, a plan for the re-adjustment of, and for the mutual protection of all parties interested in said securities.
WM. H. HAYS, Chairman, WM. T. PIERSON, T. HASKINS DU PUY. Committee of Re-organization.
Copies of the above agreement may be obtained at the office of the Committee, No. 11 Pine st., New-York City.
We, the undersigned, subscribers to the plan proposed for the re-adjustment of the securities of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, recommend that all holders of the above named securities unite promptly in the said scheme for the protection of the interests of all concerned.
F. D. TAPPEN, President of the Gallatin National Bank.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., New-York.
JAMES TINKER, New-York.
H. B. PLANT, President of the Southern Express Com'y.
DAVID UTLEY, Rome, N. Y.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR., Lock Box No. 4,475 New-York City Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be opened on and after November the 9th.
By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1876.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office above named on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a board of seven Directors; and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors. SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, CHARLES PLACE, HENRY P. WEST, Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT, HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.
Mr. CHARLES G. PETERS retires this day from the firm of BALDWIN & KIMBALL.
New-York, Oct. 31, 1876. T. B. BALDWIN, G. S. KIMBALL.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF GEO. W. DOW & SONS having been heretofore dissolved by mutual consent, any unfinished business will be settled by GEO. W. DOW. New-York, Nov. 2, 1876.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.* "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Worcestershire Sauce.
LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPHUS S. ORCUTT, bankrupt.—District of New Jersey, ss:—This is to give notice, that on the eighteenth day of October, 1876, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, against the estate of RUDOLPHUS S. ORCUTT, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, in the said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery st., Room No 3, in Jersey City, New Jersey, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in bankruptcy for said district, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, THEODORE C. SPENGLER, and CHARLES D. WHITE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles D. White, who heretofore carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o20-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH ZABINSKI, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Zabinski, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the first day of November, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Bankrupt, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway. n3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH M. ALLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Elijah M. Allen, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fifth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. DOMETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry W. Domett in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act and that the twentieth day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1876. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
KNOX & WOODWARD, Solicitors for Petitioner, No. 54 William st., New-York City. o20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT LOWRY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert Lowry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the eighteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the 19th day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o20-law3wF.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL BUCHSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o20-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE MANHATTAN ENGRAVING COMPANY, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that the third and final general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said District, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M., before John Fitch, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in Sections 5,093 and 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy." Also, that my final accounts as Assignee of the estate and effects of said bankrupt will be filed with said Register, on November 3d, 1876; and that at said meeting I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes as aforesaid.—Dated Oct. 31, 1876.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT V. LYNCH and WILLIAM EMBERSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH H. TALLMADGE, composing as the firm of Tallmadge & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Pursuant to an order of the court made in the above-entitled matter, dated October 24, 1876, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, in the City of New-York, for cash upon delivery, the stock of goods of said bankrupt now stored in the warehouse of Burdett & Dennis, No. 29 Burling slip, New-York City, and consisting of about seventy-five packages of essential oils, soap, &c., said sale to take place at said warehouse, No. 29 Burling slip, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.—Dated New-York, October 26, 1876.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS BOHNENKAMP and JOHN SOSSAU, bankrupts.—No. 5,563.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1876.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Bohnenkamp and John Sossau, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.
PETER KEHR, Assignee.
F. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for Assignee, 150 Canal st.
o20-law3wF*

MACHINERY.

WANTED.—STATIONARY ENGINE, SECOND-hand, in good order, modern build 200 to 250 horse power, with or without boilers. Must be modern build. Address P. BARNES, Plainfield, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL, ADULT, PRIVATE FAMILY, of high respectability, social and otherwise, will let the whole or a part of the well-furnished second story of their own house very near the Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen; board and all appointments strictly first-class. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

NO. 597 5TH AV., Near Windsor Hotel, Elegantly-furnished rooms, on second and third floors; private table, if desired; room on fourth floor front, for two gentlemen; references.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST. One suite, consisting of two large rooms on second floor, exclusive bath, &c., with parlor on first floor, with or without private table, together or separately; reasonable terms.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR first-class gentlemen boarders; location Ninth Ward; house, modern improvements, good neighborhood; best of references required. Address L. BLISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUITE OF FURNISHED parlors, separate or together, with or without board, in a first-class house and location; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 21 West 9th st., near 5th av.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST. Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—An excellent third-story sunny room, with first-class board; also two rooms on fourth floor; location central; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SECOND floor, en suite or singly, with first-class board. Address M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 239 WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Good accommodations for families and gentlemen, with board; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH excellent board, at reasonable rates to desirable people with references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

A NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, second story; in private family; suitable for two; with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 8 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT FURnished apartments, with or without board, or private table; also, hall bed-room.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentleman and wife, in a private house. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 214 MADISON AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A fine suite of two or more rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR; TWO LARGE WELL-furnished rooms sunny front, excellent table; to a family for $36; references. No. 39 West 16th st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 122 MADISON AV. DESIRABLE DOUBLE and single rooms to let with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—SPACIOUS FIRST floor suite; other large and single rooms; first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH av., handsomely furnished parlor floor, with private table.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floor entire or en suite, and other rooms with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, home, and table; first-class private table if desired; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; all the modern improvements; with reference.

ROOMS TO LET SINGLE AND DOUBLE with home comfort; terms to suit times, at No. 49 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 24 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms with first-class board; references.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second floor, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 98, CORNER 15TH ST.—Elegant rooms, with or without board.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341. MRS. SEAVER.—Apartments, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 273 5TH AV.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board, or private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen may find handsomely furnished apartments, with light breakfast if desired, in an eligible location and approximate to several first-class restaurants, by addressing H. A. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 19 West 18th st., near 5th av., will rent to two or three gentlemen, at very reasonable rates, a parlor and adjoining bedrooms, on the third floor, without board, but including fire, gas, and service.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room; all conveniences, and adjoining bath-room, in strictly private family on 20th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman. Address S. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter. R. P. GARDINER.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping for small respectable families.

TO LET IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of furnished apartments; table d'hôte; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; house heated; terms low. No. 224 2d av., near 14th st.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE, CHEERFUL front room, $4; house heated. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

TO LET—ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN; FURNISHED or unfurnished; in the vicinity of the Union Club and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address Cicero, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NEWLY, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, near Broadway; price moderate; front; pleasant. Call at No. 44 East 19th st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms; weekly, $3; gentlemen only. Corner Bowery & Bayard st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
LIFE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT COMEDY OF CITY TYPES, with Mr. COGHLAN, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, James Lewis, Wm. Davidge, Miss Georgie Drew, Emily Rigl, Sydney Cowell, Mary Wells, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
The *Graphic* says: "The BALLET in the SNOW of LIFE is the most exquisite ever seen in this City, and BONFANTI has no equal on the stage."
MATINEE OF LIFE TO-MORROW AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11—First appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, and brilliant production of Shakespeare's Marvel of Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT, with magnificent NEW SCENES and DRESSES and a POWERFUL CAST.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER.......Lessees and Managers
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
TWELFTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play, SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND — NEW — BALLET.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART.......Proprietors.
W. W. HANLEY.......Manager.
HARRIGAN & HART in Edward Harrigan's THE MALONY FAMILY.
IRA PAINE, the Champion Pigeon Shot of the World; FIELDS and HOEY, the Great Musical Coons. Billy Gray, Alice Bennett, Larry Tooley, Harrigan and Hart, in "McFadden's Canvass." Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. JOSH HART.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First nights of the new burlesque entitled TWO ORPHINS!
A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED—LION AND THE LAMB.
A NEW SKETCH, ENTITLED—THE SPELLING BEE.
The grand Spanish song and dance, La Manola.
Walters and McKee, with the entire company, appear nightly and at the Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MABILLE THEATRE. 34TH ST. AND 3D AV.
A FAMILY RESORT. LADY AUDIENCES.
Decided Hit. Immense success of the amusement marvel of the age, Prof. HUGHES' MABILLE MYTH. EVENING at 8; MATINEE at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2...	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4...	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3...	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7...	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6...	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9...	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8...	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11...	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10...	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13...	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13...	6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.
C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer AMERICUS, daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JOHN STRAITON, Assignee, in Bankruptcy, &c., Complainant, vs. PHOEBE MYERS, Rebecca Myers, Arthur J. Myers, Rachel Bennino, and Arthur L. Levy, Defendants. On reading and filing the affidavit of Edward Salomon, and upon the bill of complaint filed in this action, and the return of the Marshal to the subpoena issued herein, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the above entitled suit is brought to enforce a claim against certain property within the Southern District of New-York, and that the above-named defendants Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy are not inhabitants of, nor found within, the said District, and have not voluntarily appeared thereto; Now, on motion of Salomon & Burke, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint filed herein, at the Clerk's office of this Court, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1876; and that, if practicable, this order be served on the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy, wherever found, personally; also, that this order be served upon the person or persons in charge of said property, if any there be, and that this order be published in the Chicago *Tribune* and in the New-York *Daily Times*, published respectively in Chicago and in New-York, once a week for six successive weeks, which publication shall stand in place of personal service of this order, if such personal service is not practicable.
(Signed.) ALEX. S. JOHNSON, Circuit Judge.
A copy. JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Clerk.
n3-law6w*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HARRIET E. WILMERDING, as Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry N. Wilmerding, deceased, plaintiff, against JESSE C. STURTEVANT, and CAROLINE C., his wife; George N. Frost, Lorena J. Spring, John N. Eitel, Charles Oberly, and Charles Frost, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, number 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1876.
MOODY B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1876.
MOODY B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o20-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES A. C. STRIEBECK, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA M. STRIEBECK, defendant.—Summons—For Relief (Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 318 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, October 12th, 1876.
GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of October, 1876.
GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n3-law6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW AND WONDERFUL ACCESSIONS
TO THE MONSTER EXHIBITION OF
GREAT LIVING MARINE AND
FRESH-WATER NOVELTIES AND MARVELS.
"THE SQUIRREL FISH," "OLD WIFE," "GLOBE FISH," "PORCUPINE FISH," "PARROT FISH," "SEA RAVEN," "SEA SWALLOW," "TOAD FISH," "WEB-FINGERED GOURNARD," "BELL BENDER," "CRAMP FISH," AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.
DAILY ACCESSIONS TO THE MAMMOTH
COLLECTION OF LIVING ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE! STARTLING! NOVEL!
A PLACE OF NEVER-ENDING
PLEASURE AND INTEREST.
DODWORTH'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

WALLACK'S.
MR. LESTER WALLACK.......Proprietor and Manager
Every Evening at 8, and SATURDAY (last) Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
LAST SIX PERFORMANCES of the new comedy, FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 9, DION BOUCICAULT will appear as CONN, in his Irish drama, the SHAUGHRAUN, originally produced in Wallack's Theatre, and written for his company.
In addition to the features of the original cast, comprising Mr H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Bytinge, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Peck, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell. Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson will appear as Arte, Moya, and Robert Ffolliott.
Entirely new scenery, dresses and appointments. First appearance this season of Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Rose Wood and Mrs. John Sefton.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
Mr. WALLACK, in reply to inquiries, begs to say the performances of Mr. Boucicault's comedy, FORBIDDEN FRUIT, although suspended during his engagement, will be continued after his departure on his Western tour. The production of an entirely new and original drama, entitled ALL FOR HER, of which Mr. Wallack has purchased the sole right, will follow the run of "Forbidden Fruit."

P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
$25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
NEW PERFORMANCES.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
NEW FEATURES.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
TATTOO.
P. T. BARNUM'S SHOW, S'MUNRAB T. P.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY
POOLE & DONNELLY.......Lessees and Managers.
GILMORE AND HIS FAMOUS BAND.
FIRST OF THE GRAND SERIES,
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1876!
In a magnificent programme, assisted by Miss Lillian B. Norton, soprano; Mr. Adolph Sosat, baritone; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet; Mr. Ferdinand Carri, violinist; Master Herman Rietzel, pianist; Mr. E. A. Lefebre, saxophone; Mr. F. Letsch, trombone; quartet of flutes, quartet of oboes, quintet of saxophones, and Gilmore's Band of sixty-five performers. Marvelous and original performances of the grand overture to "William Tell," Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," and other grand works will be presented.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, including admission, 75 cents and $1, according to location; for sale at the Grand Opera-house, (box-office open daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.;) Ruliman's, No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BABA.
43D TO 50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA.
The most successful spectacle ever produced.
TRIUMPH OF
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY.......as.......AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE.......as.......BABA
MARETZEK'S MUSIC.
SHERWOOD'S WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.
Continued success of the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETH and HELENE MENZELI, And of SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, MLLE. MALVINA, and the AMERICAN CORYPHEES.
PERFECTION OF BALLET.
SECURE SEATS AND AVOID THE RUSH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA, MONDAY, NOV. 6.

WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10.
NEW-YORK CENTENNIAL
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LAST NIGHTS, AND SATURDAY AT 2 LAST MATINEE OF TOM COBB, ADAM AND EVE.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, the original comedy THE CRABBED AGE, in which Miss LOTTIE ALLEN will make her first appearance in New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy. SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Complete change of attraction. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 7. Drama—Rosina, or the Temptations of City Life.

THE TURF.

EXTRA RACE DAY AT JEROME PARK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4.
The first race will be started punctually at 1 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
$100 REWARD.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any of the Election Laws of this State.
Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

WILLIAM A. MILES & CO.'S CENTENNIAL prize pale ale, bottled expressly for family use by P. MARTIN, No. 17 City Hall place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP WITH A first-class physician or surgeon of extensive practice in the City; willing to pay for it; have practiced for five years, last two in this City; strictly attentive to business; age twenty-nine; can speak German and French; best reference given and required. Address M. C. M. S., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DEMOCRATIC WORTHIES.

TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

HIS RECORD AS A TWEED SUPERVISOR—TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CITY BOOKS.

When confronted with the minutes of the meetings of the old Tweed Board of Supervisors, showing the glaring frauds for which he gave his vote, Mr. Ely, Tammany candidate for Mayor, has replied that the minutes "lied;" that they were false statements from beginning to end, and that he neither attended the meetings nor even knew where they were held. This may be so, but if it is, it must be confessed that the minutes have a wonderful appearance of correctness. We present a transcript of them for the year 1868, showing the business transacted at the meetings of the Board:

Jan. 11, 1868.—Special meeting; Mr. Ely signs the call, and is present. Bills of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., and Keyser & Co., for $50,125, for fitting up armories, were presented, referred to a committee, reported back at the same meeting, and passed. No opposing vote.

Jan. 16.—Special meeting. Mr. Ely signs the call and is present. After transaction of routine business, board adjourned to Jan. 18.

Jan. 18.—Board met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Ely not present. At this meeting the salaries of the Judges were largely increased. The County tax levy of $2,101,882, was reported and passed; personal taxes to the amount of over $300,000 were remitted; County Jail bills certified by Sheriff Kelly were passed; Coroners' bills of $5,357 were passed; and also several bills of the Ring tradesmen.

Jan. 27.—Special meeting. Mr. Ely not present. At this meeting bills of the regular Ring tradesmen, to an aggregate amount of $41,661, were presented, referred to a committee, reported back, and passed. Other bills, to the amount of $6,000, were referred to a committee, to be reported upon at the next meeting.

Feb. 19.—Special meeting. Mr. Ely signs the call and is present. Bills of Ring tradesmen, to the amount of $63,458, were presented, referred in a lump, reported back, and passed, Mr. Ely voting no. Sheriff Kelly's bill of $4,984 was reported back from committee and passed, Mr. Ely voting yea. Two bills for printing, of $13,000, were passed, Mr. Ely voting no. Salaries of City Judge and Recorder fixed at $10,000 each, from Jan. 1, Mr. Ely voting no. Additional appropriations, County Taxes, amounting to $9,335,628 42, passed, Mr. Ely voting yea. Clerk Superior Court authorized to appoint Librarian at $1,500 per annum, Mr. Ely voting YEA.

March 30.—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely present. Bills presented and referred of Ring tradesmen to the aggregate amount of $42,051; reported back and passed, Mr. Ely not voting. The following bills were referred to a committee, and disposed of as stated: *G. S. Miller*, for $429 31, *reported back and passed*, Mr. *Ely* voting YEA; *Ingersoll, Watson & Co.* for $11,777 52, reported back and *passed*, Mr. ELY voting YEA; *Ingersoll, Watson & Co.*, for $12,535 48, reported back and *passed*, Mr. ELY voting YEA: *Ingersoll, Watson & Co.*, for $1,830 83, reported back and passed, Mr. *Ely* voting *yea*.

June 10.—ELY PRESENT. Bills of *Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, McB. Davidson*, and others, amounting to $369,425 32, presented and referred; a large portion reported back and passed, Ely voting YEA on $64,354 93. Of the bills presented, referred, reported back, and passed were T. W. ROE & CO., STATIONERY, &c., $12,241 95, and J. O. SEYMOUR & CO., STATIONERY, &c., $12,575 20, on which ELY voted YEA. Bill of Clerk of the Board for $450 for procuring files of bills introduced into Legislature. NO NEGATIVE VOTE. Resolution passed directing the Controller to pay the bills of the NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY for all work done or supplies furnished the County by them, upon the certificate of the Clerk of the Board, and charge the same to its appropriate account. NO NEGATIVE VOTE.

June 12.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills of Ring tradesmen to the amount of $6,079 were presented, referred, reported back, and passed.

June 25.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills to the amount of $11,000 were passed in the usual way, and personal taxes remitted to the amount of $217,500.

June 30.—Mr. Ely present. Resolution passed that the Controller pay on certificate of County Clerk for services rendered in preparing and preserving records in office of County Clerk. NO NEGATIVE VOTE. Bills passed: A. Hall, Jr., C. Lockwood & Co., Ingersoll & Co., ($23,503 18) $24,436 83, Mr. ELY voted AYE. T. W. Roe & Co., $10,426 65 for printing and stationary. Mr. ELY voted AYE. Miller, Jacobus, Keyser, Ingersoll, Garvey, and other bills $88,151 19. Mr. ELY voted NO.

July 6.—Mr. Ely present. Standing committees were appointed; assessment rolls were received and referred to committee. Mr. Ely was appointed on several committees.

Sept. 9.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills from Ingersoll, Garvey, Keyser, Miller, Roe & Co., Seymour & Co., and Rogers & Co., to the amount of $789,995, and numerous bills for advertising were presented, referred, and allowed. Taxes were remitted to the amount of $874,000. Cornelius Carson, for services in preparing comparison of present and proposed Constitution of State, was allowed the sum of $2,000. Sundry persons were allowed $500 or $250 each for "*services in facilitating the County business*" in the Mayor's office.

Sept. 10.—Special meeting; call signed by Mr. Ely: tax levy of 1868 reported from committee, accepted and confirmed, Mr. Ely voting nay. Mr. Ely presented a resolution, which was referred, that the Controller "pay the laborers and journeymen mechanics working on the new Court-house interest on their pay for the months of July and August last, from the time same became due."

Oct. 19.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills from Ingersoll, Miller, Gregg, and others, to the amount of $147,516 were passed as usual; bills for large amounts of advertising; Sheriff's and County Clerk's bills were received and ordered to be paid, and large amounts of taxes were remitted.

Dec. 5.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills of Ring tradesmen were passed to the amount of $360,711; and two armory leases were authorized.

Dec. 24.—Mr. Ely not present. Bills of Ring tradesmen to amount of $454,310 were received and allowed. Sundry persons were allowed $250 to $500 each for "services in facilitating the county business" in the Mayor's office.

TAMMANY'S SURROGATE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY WITH AN APPOINTEE TO DEFRAUD THE ESTATES OF CHILDREN—LOUD AND BITTER COMPLAINTS BY LAWYERS—HIS ACTION AS REFEREE IN A SUIT AGAINST TWEED, JR.—CONGRESSMAN MEADE'S ACTION AS COUNSEL.

One of the worst actions of Surrogate Calvin, the man whom Tammany Hall is now trying to foist upon the City and County of New-York for another two years, and in regard to whom lawyers having cases in the Surrogate's Court make the most bitter complaints, is his persistency in appointing one Henry Wood, a son of Ben. Wood, as Special Guardian in cases involving estates of infants. Wood is characterized as a man utterly incompetent to fill the position, but still Calvin never lets slip an opportunity to appoint him. His mere appointment of this man however, is by no means the worst feature of the affair, as it is claimed, upon the very best testimony, that Calvin conspires with Wood to rob estates of sums of money, more or less great, in making his awards for services rendered.

Last Spring the firm of Farnham & Browning, doing business at No. 322 Broadway, went before Calvin with the estate of William Browning, deceased—an estate involving from four to six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Farnham conducted the case, and his first step, as is usual in such cases, was to apply for a "final counting." The case was sent to an Auditor, and, as one of the heirs was a young lady lacking three months of having attained her majority, and was therefore an infant in point of law, a special guardian had to be appointed, and as usual Henry Wood was selected. In course of time the Auditor rendered his report. The usual practice is for counsel, when the Auditor's report has been made, to apply for an order confirming the Auditor's report, but in this case, before Mr. Farnham had an opportunity to make such an application, Wood, who represented less than one twentieth of the estate, served him with a notice to the effect that he had made application: for the Surrogate to make such confirmation on May 28. After thus notifying Mr. Farnham, and on May 18—ten days before the day set for Calvin's action, Wood went surreptitiously before the Surrogate, and represented that he, Mr. Farnham, and two other lawyers in the case had agreed that he [Wood] should receive as compensation for his services $400, Farnham $1,200, and each of the other lawyers $100. He then notified Mr. Farnham that these awards would be made by the Surrogate. Mr. Farnham instantly went before Calvin and declared that the above basis of award was obtained by fraud, and stated that he would consider himself well paid if he got $250. Of course, if the principal lawyer in the case received only $250, the special guardian could not, in decency, be awarded nearly as much, as his services are of a light and almost trivial nature—at least they were in this case. The other two lawyers told Calvin they would be well paid if they received $50 each. Calvin flew into a rage. He saw he could not give Wood his coveted $400 if Farnham took so moderate an amount. He twisted and squirmed in his seat on the bench, glared ominously at Mr. Farnham, and then broke out as follows: "How do I know, Sir, but that you have arranged with the Executor to take this $250 for the purpose of preventing the guardian from getting his $400, and when the case is all settled accept an enormous fee for yourself?" Mr. Farnham asked if the Surrogate had any evidence to that effect. "I have no evidence that such is not the case," was his insolent reply, and then he announced that he would reserve his decision. A few weeks later he made the following awards: Farnham, $250; Wood, $300, and the two other lawyers $50 each. The Auditor says that Wood did not spend more than an hour in the case all told, yet he was awarded a larger fee than the principal lawyer.

The suits of Morgan and Grant against William M. Tweed, Jr., were brought up before Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to compel the filing of a report by Delano C. Calvin, the Referee appointed to investigate into the conduct of Edwin R. Meade in connection with the cases. It appears from the papers on file that Messrs. Morgan and Grant were policy-holders in the insolvent Commonwealth Insurance Company, and sued Tweed, who was the Receiver, to recover the amounts of their payments. Edwin R. Meade, the present Democratic Congressman from the Fifth District, acted as their counsel in the suits, and pretended to have a great deal of trouble in collecting the claims and in propitiating the Receiver. At any rate, Meade received about $3,500 in payment of the plaintiffs' claims, but turned over none of the money to the plaintiffs. The latter then, through their counsel, S. S. Lancaster, applied to have Meade compelled to turn over the money he had received. In this proceeding, Mr. Calvin was appointed Referee. This was in the early part of 1875. There were ten hearings before the Referee, at which testimony was taken, and there were also twenty adjournments, the majority of the latter being at Meade's request. The taking of testimony closed in April last, and Mr. Calvin was required to make a report to the court within sixty days. Mr. Calvin, however, having made no report within five months thereafter, the counsel for Messrs. Grant and Morgan served a notice on Mr. Meade that he would proceed in the case as if no reference had been ordered. Meade's counsel, however, applied for and obtained a new order of reference to Mr. Calvin. This order provided that the testimony taken on the first reference should be used as the testimony of the new reference, and required Mr. Calvin to make his report before Oct. 6. Mr. Calvin, on Oct. 5, obtained another order extending his time to make a report for twenty days. This time was afterward reduced to ten days. Finally, Mr. Calvin notified the counsel in the case that his report was ready and that they could have it on paying him $250 as a fee. Mr. Meade, however, seems to be in no hurry to take up the report and pay the fee. The plaintiffs having already lost much money, are unwilling to pay any more until they find in whose favor the report is. The cases came up yesterday on a motion to compel Mr. Calvin to file his report, to have his fees taxed by the court, and to designate at least in whose favor the report is made. Judge Larremore advised counsel for the plaintiffs to tender to Mr. Calvin the amount of fees he thinks proper that the latter should receive. In case Mr. Calvin refuses to deliver his report, the counsel is to make a further application to the court for relief. The point made by the plaintiffs' counsel is that Mr. Calvin, after having failed to make his report within the proper time after the first reference, is not entitled to fees for the same.

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

HIS EFFORT TO GO INTO BUSINESS AS A COTTON SPECULATOR—ANOTHER LOOK AT HIS CELEBRATED CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONATTY—HE IS QUITE AT HOME WITH THE PERJURED DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, once the representative of Wisconsin in the United States Senate, seems to have been recently resurrected from his political grave. He does not make a very lively corpse, but such as remains of him is perambulating the country under the banner of Tilden and Reform. This is quite natural. No man better than the ex-Senator knows how urgently Reform is needed when gentlemen of his stamp are still allowed to appear in public streets in the daytime, and speak at political meetings at night. Mr. Doolittle held forth on the Reform question and the corruption of the Administration, at Tammany Hall, last night; and to help the good cause and give emphasis to the gentleman's remarks, we reprint an interesting correspondence which Senator James R. Doolittle once had with the Senator from Wisconsin, James T. Doolittle. A brief explanation is necessary to make the finer points of the scheme apparent. It happened that there was a certain Treasury clerk, named Thomas G. Conatty, who in 1864 had to resign his clerkship on account of ill-health. Seeking something wherewith to gain a living, he applied to the Government for a permit to trade in cotton in the insurrectionary States. Through influential friends near the Treasury, Senator Doolittle being one, he obtained the permit. About three weeks after, that is, in December, 1864, he met the Wisconsin Senator in a street car, informed him of his good luck, and received the statesman's congratulations, and, after a thoughtful pause, a request to call at his office next day. Mr. Conatty went, and the Senator explained the scheme that he had elaborated. This was that Conatty, in gratitude for the Senator's services in getting the permit, should turn over to him (Doolittle) one-fourth of all the profits which Conatty should make on his cotton business; but for fear that ill-natured people should say anything about such a transaction, the sagacious Senator had provided a beautiful correspondence, supposed to have passed between him and Conatty, which presented the matter in a light calculated to exalt our ideas of human nature. "Now, here," said the Senator, "is letter No. 1, which I have written out and which you will copy, as if it was your own, and send to me to keep. Here is letter No. 2, which is my answer to that, and which *you* will keep. The date has been put ahead, and everything made right." With these remarks, or similar, the Senator produced two letters in his handwriting and presented them to the bewildered Conatty; who, as he said in his affidavit, was so astonished he could make no reply. The following are copies of the letters, and when we reflect that an individual, perfectly sober and in the full possession of his senses, could sit down in his room and deliberately write to himself and of himself such letters as these, it will probably be acknowledged that a more perfect specimen of a consummate hypocrite is not to be found in the whole range of life or literature. This is letter No. 1:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle:

DEAR SIR: I have been engaged for two years past in the Treasury Department, where I have been assiduously at work, early and late, until I seriously feared my health might give way.

In consequence of the confidence which my fidelity there has inspired in the head of the department, I have received a permit to trade and to purchase cotton to the amount of fifty thousand bales.

This has been freely given me; and now, my dear Sir, allow me to say that during all my stay here I have witnessed on your part in the high position you occupy the same fidelity, and, I may add, such a position and a course of conduct, that my heart has been drawn out to you; and, as this permit may enable me to realize a great fortune too great to be properly administered or enjoyed by any one man—I have determined that, AS A PRESENT ON MY PART, and in the belief that you could better use a portion, should I be successful, than I could use all, I WILL REMIT TO YOU THE ONE-FOURTH PART OF ALL THE PROFITS I may realize over and above all my expenses. I do this in the hope that, while I may become rich in this operation, I may secure to you a competency also.

This is letter No. 2. Observe its unctuous sweetness:

[*Private and Confidential.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1864.

T. J. Conatty, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your magnanimous proposition, contained in your letter from Baltimore, of yesterday, fills my heart with feelings which I cannot express. Such instances of disinterested friendship are so rare, so few among the sons of men are endowed with such a high and noble generosity, that I am without words to tell you how much it affects you [me.]

I have no claims upon you except those of a disinterested friendship sincerely cherished. *As to this permit to trade in cotton, you have obtained it without any word or influence or thought of mine, even direct or indirect, for until your communication to me I never had any knowledge or thought even that you contemplated such a thing.*

And yet this fact alone, which gives me no claim upon you, is the only possible ground upon *which I accept your generous, I will say more, your most magnanimous offer.*

Had I aided you in the least, directly or indirectly, in thought, word, or deed, I could not have accepted it if I would, and I would not if I could.

I hope you may realize your sanguine expectations, and be able to place yourself, without injury to any other human being, in a condition of pecuniary independence, so that when this fearful war is over you may retire into private life, again to cultivate those literary pursuits you so much love, and which are more precious after all than gold and silver. And should your success be such, that in the munificence of your proposition you can enable me to do the same, you will confer a great benefit upon

Your sincere friend,

J. R. DOOLITTE.

THE BROOKLYN RING DEMOCRACY.

MASS-MEETING OF "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN'S "BOYS" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE USUAL STEREOTYPED "REFORM" SPEECHES.

The Ring Democracy of Brooklyn held a mass-meeting last evening. The colonizers came from their temporary residences in the odd-numbered wards in large number to the Academy of Music where the meeting was held. Crowds of curious people, attracted by the fireworks and the brass band, gathered in the vicinity. Those who found their way inside the building saw and heard some very curious things. They saw a meeting held under the auspices of the Ring Democracy, presided over by Col. A. C. Davis, the professional reformer and champion crow eater of Kings County. Davis abused Boss McLaughlin until he was taken into McLaughlin's General Committee, but not so fully into the Boss' confidence as to receive the nomination for Congress in the Second District, which he anxiously sought. They heard Mr. Dorsheimer, who cheated the Government out of thousands of dollars by means of fraudulent mileage fees while United States District Attorney, shouting for Tilden and reform. He has kept up the cry so loud and so long that his voice has gone the way of his reputation. The meeting was called to order by S. T. Freeman, a feeble reformer, who was captured by being placed at the head of the Ring General Committee, and of whom it has been said he is an "old war-horse" in embryo. Mr. Freeman said in a scarcely audible voice that he did not believe half that Mr. Evarts had said on Wednesday night. Of Col. A. C. Davis, whom he nominated as Chairman, he said that he was not the same kind of a lawyer as Mr. Evarts. Davis' name was coldly received. He talked in a wild way about Tilden and reform, and said something concerning the "thunder tones of the ballot-box." His address was closed by a request that, as the atmosphere was stifling, somebody would open the windows. A long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read. Among the eminent reformers on this last were William C. Kingsley, Henry C. Murphy, and Winchester Britton. A significant circumstance occurred in connection with the reading of the resolutions which loudly proclaimed that the Ring Democracy—Kingsley, McLaughlin and the rest—were in favor of reform. In the resolutions were embodied the names of the "Boss," candidates for the different City and county offices to be filled next Tuesday. Not one of the names was received with enthusiasm, and several of them were hissed. Dorsheimer's speech followed the reading of the resolutions. It was principally devoted to abuse, which often descended to Billingsgate. Gov. Dix was an "angry old Boy in Blue," Gov. Hayes had a face like a clam, and Mr. Evarts was a modern rebel, trying to ruin the credit of the country, and to arouse the passions of the Northern men against the South. Dorsheimer said there were rebels like Mr. Evarts on the press, on the platform, and in the pulpit, pursuing a similar course. The difference between these modern rebels and the men who fifteen years ago sought to destroy the Union by force was, the speaker said, that the latter risked their lives to secure the end which the former, without danger to themselves, were trying to reach. At the conclusion of Mr. Dorsheimer's speech, Senator Kernan was introduced, and in a long address repeated all the worn-out campaign arguments that have been dinned into the ears of the people for the past two months. Between the speeches the audience were amused by negro minstrel songs and brazen bursts of music from in front of the stage. The entertainment afforded the crowd outside the Academy was made up in equal parts of brass band, fire-works, and stump speaking.

THE GERMAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A COMBINATION TICKET ADOPTED—BOXES TO BE PLACED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT.

The German-American Independent Conference Committee met last evening at 7 o'clock in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, Coroner Moritz Ellinger in the chair, and agreed to report a combination ticket to the County Convention of the organization, which met at 8 o'clock in the same hall. The Conference Committee were disgusted with Tammany's nominees for Sheriff and Surrogate and for two of the Coronerships, and disliked some of its nominations for Aldermen at Large. The committee agreed to report the following ticket for the consideration of the convention:

Mayor—Smith Ely, Jr., Tammany.
Sheriff—Major George W. Sauer, German Independent.
County Clerk—Henry A. Gumbleton, Tammany.
Surrogate—Charles A. Peabody, Republican.
Judge of the Superior Court—John J. Freedman, Tammany.
Justice of the Marine Court—James P. Sinnott, Tammany.
Coroners—William H. Stiner, Republican; Louis Naumann, Republican; and Richard Flanagan, Tammany.

It was resolved to ask power from the convention to nominate two candidates for Alderman at large. Coroner Ellinger said, after the adjournment of the Conference Committee, in response to questions asked him, that it was the intention to have the combination ticket printed and delivered from boxes in every election district in the city, if the Convention indorsed the action of the committee.

Herman Uhl presided at the meeting of the convention, which met at 8 o'clock, and Coroner Ellinger made the report of the action of the Conference Committee. It was resolved to take the names up singly, and pass upon them seriatim. The name of Ely was opposed vigorously, but was finally adopted. When the name of Major Sauer was presented, Justice Otterbourg spoke strongly in favor of making him the nominee, saying that he was the right man for the position, and his nomination was made amid great enthusiasm. Henry A. Gumbleton was nominated for County Clerk, without any debate. Ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody's name was received with great applause, and the mention of Delano C. Calvin's name was hissed. Judge Peabody was nominated almost unanimously, after a persistent effort had been made against him by a few delegates, who severely tried the patience of the convention. Ex-Judge Freedman was opposed by several delegates, but was finally nominated. The rest of the ticket, as proposed was adopted, the Conference Committee was given power to name two candidates for Aldermen at Large, and it was resolved to have boxes and combination tickets, as adopted by the convention, in every election district.

Major Sauer has been in the National Guard twenty-five years, is proprietor of the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery, is the brother of Alderman William Sauer, and is exceedingly popular with the Germans of this City. He accepted the nomination, and promised to faithfully discharge his duties it elected.

THE ILLEGAL USE OF MONEY.

GOV. TILDEN'S PROCLAMATION ON THE SUBJECT TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following proclamation was issued by Gov. Tilden yesterday:

The improper and illegal use of money at elections is in some portions of the State a serious and growing evil, sometimes thwarting the unbiased will of the people, and always debauching the public virtue, both of officers and electors.

The stringent statutes and recently adopted constitutional provisions relating to the subject if vigorously enforced are sufficient to soon eradicate this evil.

Now, therefore, I call upon all District Attorneys and other public officers to be vigilant in detecting and diligent in prosecuting persons guilty of the crime referred to within their respective counties, and I respectfully ask all good citizens of the State to aid them in their efforts.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(Signed) SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

[L. S.] By the Governor.

CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

WESTCHESTER CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Hon. J. F. Manning, of Massachusetts, addressed a large Republican audience on the issues of the campaign on Tuesday evening, at Armory Hall, Mount Kisco, Westchester County.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is announced to address the Republicans of Tarrytown at Irving Hall, in that village, this evening. Mr. Depew has achieved an enviable and well-merited reputation as an effective and vigorous political orator, and there is no doubt but that the hall will be filled to repletion.

The keepers at Sing Sing Prison have been assessed $13 50 each on their last month's salaries for the benefit of the Tilden campaign fund. One of the keepers, a Republican, Col. Wiggans, a one-armed veteran, who served with credit during the late war, refused to submit to this extortion, and was immediately discharged.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the Republican residents of Sing Sing was held last evening at Olive Hall, in that village. The hall was filled to overflowing, about fifteen hundred persons being in attendance, among which number were several ladies. Several campaign songs were admirably rendered by the Young American Glee Club, after which the speaker of the evening, Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey, was introduced. Major Pangborn, who was received with hearty applause, delivered an able address, reviewing the career of the sham reformer, Tilden, and the other "reform" candidates. Throughout the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the demonstration was a most gratifying success.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The regular Democratic nominee for Justice in First Judicial District has been an office-holder for twenty years. William A. Rowan, the Republican and Independent Democratic nominee, is a very popular man, and will receive large support from men of all parties.

Republicans should rise early on election morning and go to the polls. The registry is so large and so many challenges will have to be made that in this way only can they hope to cast their ballots. The Ring followers will vote early, and often if they are permitted.

Col. F. W. Obernior, the Republican and Independent Democratic nominee for Justice in the Sixth Judical District, has been for twenty years a resident of Brooklyn, was a gallant soldier during the war, and is a lawyer in good practice. His chances of election are excellent.

Hon. Jacob Worth, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Sixth District, secured the passage through the lower House last year of the bill reorganizing the corrupt Charity Commission, which was afterward vetoed by Gov. Tilden as part of the price of the Brooklyn delegation to Utica.

Remsen street, from Court street to the river, is a strong Republican district, and probably more wealthy men reside in it who are deeply concerned in the financial interests of the country than in any other street in Brooklyn. Last year the registry in Remsen street was 111; this year it is 178.

Two Republicans in the Seventh Ward were yesterday approached by Democrats and offered two votes for the Republican Presidential and State tickets in exchange for two votes for the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the ward. The very life of the Ring depends on obtaining control of the Board of Aldermen, and no stone will be left unturned to succeed.

Within the past day or two it has begun to be hinted about that a thousand men after voting in Brooklyn, are to be sent to the county towns, where there is no registry, to repeat. Every preparation has been made by the residents of the county towns to defeat this scheme, and should the repeaters attempt to vote where they are not legally entitled to vote, they will be summarily disposed of.

The German Republicans of Williamsburg held a very large meeting at Turn Hall, Nos. 61-73 Meserole street, last night. Several thousand men took part in the demonstration. The speakers were George Wren, Augustus Koch, Ripley Ropes, Mayor F. A. Schroeder, Hon. Jacob Worth, P. M. Peterson, Solomon Spitzer, James Tanner, Eugene D. Berri.

Walter L. Livingstone, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate for Surrogate will receive a large number of Democratic votes in the Eastern District, the home of Dailey, the Ring nominee. Dailey, like Calvin in New-York, will be opposed by those of the legal profession who think that a Boss Kelly or a Boss McLaughlin should not be permitted to dictate to the voters of either county who shall fill the position of Surrogate.

The followers of the Ring nominees for Congress in the three districts of Kings County are using the old election cry, "One charge more and the Navy-yard is ours!" Veeder and Bliss, the candidates in the Second and Fourth Districts, respectively, are veteran office-holders, and the latter, before he was kicked out of the Republican Party, was one of the organizers of the old double-headed Ring in Kings County, is now being sued, with the Ring contractors, Kingsley and Keeney, and the Ring Water Commissioner, William A. Fowler, for conspiracy to defraud the tax-payers.

During these last days before the election all sorts of slanders are being circulated against the Republican Aldermanic candidates in the odd numbered wards. A specimen slander comes in the shape of a charge that Alderman Rowley, of the Seventh Ward, received some years ago $500 for his vote on the shoe contract in the Board of Supervisors. The cowardly slander was circulated by a man, who, when Mr. Rowley confronted him and forced the miserable lie down his throat, begged piteously not to be sued. Decent men of all parties ought to unite to crush the Ring slanderers on Tuesday.

It was rumored just before the nominating conventions met that Boss McLaughlin was willing to sacrifice much of the Democratic ticket to secure the election of his man Barre. The "Boss" has a large pecuniary interest in his man Barre's election. Corporal Tanner, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate, received trustworthy information that McLaughlin's friends were offering in all directions to scratch the name of Judge Delmar, the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, and vote for his Republican opponent, Mr. Eugene D. Berri, if Republicans will vote for the Boss' man Barre. Between McLaughlin and Delmar there is little to choose. One is the actual Boss of Brooklyn, and the other aspires to the position, willing if he can to overthrow the present incumbent. If the Republicans and Independent Democrats are true to themselves, both the actual and the would-be Boss will be hurled from power on election day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which resulted in the death of one person and the serious injury of several others. At 6:30 yesterday morning the regular passenger train left New-Brunswick for Jersey City. At Linden Station the passenger train came in collision with three cattle cars, which had become detached by the breaking of a coupling-pin from a train of thirty-five cars, westward bound, and remained on the main track, while the train of cars to which they had been attached took the east-bound freight track. Owing to a heavy fog, the engineer of the passenger train did not observe the cars on the track ahead until it was too late to prevent the accident. When the crash came, Fireman Vandewater jumped off the engine, and from the concussion of the fall was badly injured. Joseph Lilhenstien, a drover, was so severely crushed that he died a short time after receiving his injuries. A tramp who had been stealing a ride was also seriously crushed. The force of the collision made a complete wreck of two passenger cars and four freight cars, and the engine was also damaged.

A MINISTER ON POLITICS.

Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., Pastor of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church, addressed a large meeting of citizens of Williamsburg last night, at No. 206 Hooper street, on the issues of the political campaign. On being introduced by Col. Baird, the Chairman, Dr. Porter said he was gratified at the invitation to address the meeting, and while he esteemed his sacred office as the highest held by man, it does not deprive him of his rights as a man and a citizen. The idea of States rights had not been given up by the South, and but for the Republican Party there would have been no American Union. Notwithstanding the corruption that has crept into the party, the masses have remained pure, and are now rallying to the old principles. The speaker reviewed the disgraceful history of the Democratic Party in its relation to the admission of Texas and Kansas to the Union, and, speaking of the election of Lincoln, he said the Southern aristocrats calculated that no army could come against them. Having convinced them of their mistake, we must now act as a unit, and carry out the principles of the Constitution. An earnest appeal to work for the success of the Republican ticket closed the address, which was frequently applauded during its delivery.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—The schooner Argo from Argyle, for this port, struck a rock off Port Lebear, Shelbourne County, and sank. The crew were saved. The Norwegian bark Alba Bavan, outward bound for the port of Glasgow, timber laden, which went ashore on the south point of Anticosti, during the gale of the 16th ultimo., is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

W. D. Stewart, a desperado and citizen of the Indian Nation, who murdered a man named Henry, was arrested near Cotton Plant, on Tuesday, by Deputy Federal Marshals. He attempted to escape and was shot dead.

Five buildings were destroyed by the explosion of the powder mills near Xenia, Ohio, on Wednesday, and about five tons of powder were burned. There were no other casualties except the death of Densar, who was in the building which first blew up.

LISBON, Nov. 2. The United States frigate Vandalia collided with the Norwegian bark Atlantic. The latter's bows were stove in by the collision. The Vandalia was uninjured and towed the Atlantic to this port.

DEMOCRATIC MURDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Gen. Auger, commanding this military department, received a dispatch from Artesia, Miss., stating that a political meeting held there yesterday ended in a free fight, in which six negroes were wounded, one mortally. United States troops were called upon by the citizens, and their prompt appearance prevented further disturbance. Quiet reigns there now, and the citizens desire the troops to remain to prevent a repetition of the riot.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TROUBLES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 2.—There was an effort made yesterday to replevin the property of Brigham Young which had been sold at auction by the Commissioner. The Judge forbade the Clerk of the Court to issue and file the necessary papers, but reconsidered his action to-day and the papers being issued the property is now in charge of the United States Marshal.

SHOSHONES MASSACRED BY SIOUX.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 2.—A report from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming Territory, says that a village of 500 lodges of Shoshones was attacked on Oct. 30 by a large Sioux war party, estimated at 1,200 lodges, at Pointed Rock, about ninety miles from Camp Stambaugh. As far as learned, only one Shoshone, named Hampy, escaped. He was the Indian who saved the life of Capt. Henry in Gen. Crook's second fight last Summer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Officers Jackson and Nevin yesterday seized a quantity of smuggled umbrellas from the steamer Labrador.

All persons desirous of having the Elevated Railroad run their cars up to midnight will please call at No. 354 Greenwich street and sign a petition to that effect.

John Leonard, of No. 52 Vesey street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Patrick Devy. His assets are $1,800, and his liabilities $3,898 13.

Chamberlain Tappan paid into the City Treasury yesterday the sum of $1,780 94, being the amount he received as interest on City deposits for the month of October.

Jose Cepeda, a Cuban cigar-maker, who jumped from the third story of his residence, No. 35 East Broadway, on Sunday last, while temporarily insane, died yesterday morning of his injuries.

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the noted revivalist, will commence services at the Eleventh street M. E. Church, between Avenues A and B, on Tuesday night, the 7th inst., and continue ten days and nights.

While David S. Paige, of Paige's Hotel, at West and Spring streets, was in an auction-room in Hanover square, on Wednesday last, an adroit pickpocket relieved him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $75.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief session yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted. The board will meet next Thursday to consider the estimates for 1877, preparatory to submitting them for final action to the Board of Apportionment.

The residence of Mr. Thomas S. Brennan, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Southern Boulevard, was entered by sneak-thieves on Tuesday evening, who stole an overcoat and jewelry valued at $110.

At the Union Place Hotel last evening, Mr. E. C. Chamberlain and Mr. Neil Bryant entered into the following agreement: If Mr. Tilden is elected, Mr. Chamberlain will wheel Mr. Bryant around the Union Square Park in a wheelbarrow, and if Mr. Hayes is elected Mr. Bryant will wheel Mr. Chamberlain around the park. The gentleman who enjoys the ride is to carry the American flag.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions congratulating the citizens of Philadelphia and the Managers of the Centennial Exhibition on the success attending their efforts, and thanking them and the commercial bodies of Philadelphia for the entertainment extended to the members of the Produce Exchange and merchants on the occasion of their visit to the Exhibition.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler were on Wednesday evening tendered a grand reception by their numerous friends at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The body of John Reardon, a sailor on board the English ship Neckpore, who has for some days past been missing, was found yesterday in the river at the foot of Congress street.

The residence of Mr. Thomas A. Brooks, No. 234 McDonough street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of $200 worth of jewelry.

During the month of October there were twenty-eight fires, which occasioned a loss on buildings of $10,210 and on their contents of $38,062, a total of $48,272, upon which there was an insurance of $69,350.

Justice Delmar yesterday held Walter and James Kearney for examination on a charge of having burglariously entered the store of Pauline Leader on Tuesday last, and carried off $75 in currency and about two hundred pounds of sugar.

In the City Court yesterday Judge Reynolds directed the issuance of four writs of mandamus against the Board of Registry of the Sixth District of the Twenty-first Ward, compelling them to register the names of Jacob Popp, Fred Wetyler, John Kronsen, and Henry Van Glahn, which they had refused to do on the ground that these gentlemen had not been citizens ten days.

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court, to vacate the order of arrest obtained by the plaintiffs in the suit of Jesse Reynolds and Clarence E. Wolcott against John L. and David H. Coles for the recovery of $2,250, alleged to be due them for $938\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ice sold to the defendants in June last. The answer, besides setting up fraud in the weighing of the ice, alleges that it was of an inferior quality, and that $1,500 of the debt has been paid. Decision was reserved.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Friends' meeting-house, at Chappaqua, is now about two hundred years old. After the battle of White Plains, on the 28th of October, 1776, it was used by Gen. Washington as a hospital. The old edifice was recently repaired, and will probably stand for many years yet to come.

A large number of convicts were transferred from Sing Sing Prison yesterday to Auburn. There are at present confined in the former institution nearly 1,500 male and about two hundred female prisoners, and as there are only about 1,100 cells in the male prison the institution is greatly crowded.

NEW-JERSEY.

An unknown man walking on the Midland Railroad track at West End last evening, was struck by a train and instantly killed.

The trial of Oschwald and Ryan in Newark, for the murder of officer Breck, was resumed yesterday. The summing up was commenced and the case will probably go to the jury to-morrow.

Frederick Hoffman, of Union Hill, who pointed out to the revenue officials an illicit distillery in Homestead, was arrested yesterday, charged with having broken into Peter Mechlies' saloon and taken away $150 worth of goods.

Daniel Sherry and John Diamond were yesterday arrested in Jersey City and committed for trial to answer a charge of highway robbery. They met A. H. Burnett, a countryman, and, having found that he had money in his possession, plied him with liquor till he was drunk, and then robbed him of $175 in money and his valise.

Paul Heirbrandt, the real-estate agent whose mysterious disappearance from Union Hill has already been noted, presented himself to Sheriff Laverty at the Court-house, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and asked to be taken into custody. No warrants being in the Sheriff's hands for his arrest, the Sheriff informed him that he could not arrest him. Heirbrandt then said that he was suffering from a wound in his side, inflicted by himself. An examination showed that the wound was not a serious one.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

The second evening's sale of rare books and works of art by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. was last night again very largely attended. Lord Kingsborough's great work on the antiquities of Mexico, in nine volumes, was sold for $12, a price far below its value. A number of elegantly bound but not rare books of standard works sold well. The Riverside press (Cambridge) edition of Montaigne's works in four volumes brought $5, and a very fine copy of Motherwell's *Scottish Minstrelsy*, (edition of 1827) only brought $6 25. Although the more learned and reliable work by Maitland, has, in the estimation of students of Scotch ballad literature, taken the place of Motherwell and the more attractive work by Professor Aytoun, the work of the Paisley poet has still great value in the eyes of collectors of ballad literature, and the price it sold for was absurdly low. The Turner *Liber Studiorum*, the original etchings reproduced by the Woodbury process, brought only $8. Five volumes of the superb edition of Pope's works, which have been in preparation by the Murrays, of London, for nearly half a century, and is not yet completed, were sold for $1 25, the trade price of each volume being about $2 50. Two very fine volumes of *Ray's English and Scotch Proverbs* (1721—68), a work of great value, brought $8 75. A magnificent copy of the famous "Boydell" *Shakespeare* was started at $10 and rapidly run up to $20, at which price it was knocked down, a great bargain to the purchaser. The amount of Shakespearean literature disposed of was not very varied, but it included some choice works. Dyce's nine-volume (1866) edition brought $3 25; Staunton's fac simile of the first edition (1623) of Shakespeare's plays fetched $21, and a very handsome volume of illustrations of scenes around Stratford-on-Avon brought $11 50. A number of law books brought fair prices. On the whole the sale has been to the advantage of the purchasers.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre, of Ohio, is at the Grand Hotel.

F. Denay, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Attorney General Charles R. Train, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

A. Dobronizky and Mr. Helmholz, of the Russian Centennial Commission, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland, and Hon. Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, are at the Brevoort House.

Baron De Sant' Anna, Portuguese Minister at Washington, and Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, United States Army; Elisha Atkins, Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; Gen. John Hammand, of Crown Point, N. Y.; ex-Congressman D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts, and Judges Theodore Miller and W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NATIONAL JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SECOND DAY OF THE WASHINGTON AUTUMN MEETING—INSPIRATION, COURIER, AND RISK THE WINNERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—This was the second day of the Autumn meeting of the National Jockey Club. The weather was clear and warm, with strong winds blowing. The track was in excellent condition and the attendance fair.

The first race was a dash of one mile and a half, for all ages, for a purse of $250; $50 to the second horse. Inspiration sold in the pools as the favorite. The horses started well, with Inspiration leading, Burgoo second, Libbie L. third, Tom O'Neil fourth, and Kenny fifth. Burgoo went forward and took the first place, leaving Inspiration second, with no change in the positions of the other horses. The same positions were held until they neared the three-quarter post, when Kenny and Tom O'Neil changed places. At the mile-post Burgoo led Inspiration by two lengths, Tom O'Neil third, Kenny fourth, Libbie L. fifth. At the one and one-quarter mile Burgoo still led, with Inspiration one length behind, Libbie L. third, Kenny fourth, and Tom O'Neil fifth. On entering the homestretch Inspiration rushed forward and captured Burgoo. The two horses came down the stretch neck and neck, when Inspiration made a desperate rush, took the lead, and held it to the finish; Burgoo second, Tom O'Neill third, Kenny fourth, and Libbie L. fifth. Time—2:41¼.

In the second race, mile heats, for three-year olds for a purse of $400, $100 to the second horse, Courier was the favorite. Leamington Second led off in the first heat Courier second, and the others bunched. At the quarter, Leamington Second still held the first place, Sunbeam had gone to the second, Hobkirk to the third, and the others were bunched. There was no change until the half mile was passed, when Sunbeam pushed forward to the first place, leading Leamington Second by a nose. On entering the homestretch Sunbeam and Leamington Second were running neck and neck, and Courier was only half a length away, and becoming a keen disputant for first position, was soon in line with the other two. When fairly in line for home, the three horses came along with a rush, but Courier made a length and took the lead, holding it to the finish; Leamington Second, second; Sunbeam third, Hattie F. fourth, Hobkirk fifth, Waco sixth, Moorhen seventh, and Gale distanced. Time—1:44¾. In the second heat Leamington Second again led off, Courier second, Hobkirk third, Hattie F. fourth, and the others bunched. Courier went to the front and held the lead until the half mile, when Leamington Second and Waco captured him, and the three horses passed the post neck and neck, with the others close behind them; going around the turn Courier regained his position. Waco took the second place, and Leamington Second filled the third; Courier led into the stretch, with Leamington Second second, Waco third, and the others following two lengths away. The rider of Waco pressed his horse forward, rode directly across and in front of Leamington Second, and against Courier, and before finishing the heat again rode into the latter horse; but Courier came in first, the winner of the heat and race, Waco second, Leamington Second third, Moorhen fourth, Hobkirk fifth, Hattie F. sixth, Sunbeam seventh. Time—1:46. For fouling, the riders of Waco and Leamington Second were disqualified from riding during the remainder of the meeting, and Leamington Second was put back to the sixth place and Waco to the seventh.

The third and last race was a hurdle race for horses that have never won a hurdle race or steeple chase; one and a half miles over six hurdles; light welter weights; purse $200, of which $50 to the second horse. There were six starters. New-York being the favorite. Risk took the lead, followed by Culpepper. Paladin was third, Bay Rum fourth, Lorena fifth, and New-York last. Risk went over the first hurdle, closely followed by Culpepper, and the others in the order named. Paladin passed Culpepper and Risk, and leaped the second hurdle. Risk was next, Culpepper being third, New-York fourth, Bay Rum fifth, and Lorena in the rear. The third hurdle was jumped in the same order. New-York took second place, and the fourth hurdle was passed in the following order: Paladin first, New-York second, Risk third, Culpepper fourth, Bay Rum fifth, and Lorena last. Risk again went to second place, leaving New-York third, with the others as before, and the horses went over the fifth hurdle in the order named. The fifth hurdle was jumped in the same order, with the exception that Culpepper and Bay Rum had exchanged places. Risk, New-York, and Paladin came down to the finish at a rattling pace, with Paladin leading by a neck; but Risk lengthened his stride, and came home first, Paladin second, New-York third, Bay Rum fourth, Culpepper fifth, and Lorena last. Time—2:56.

COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims to-day the following judgments for loss of personal effects and wages were announced: Case 1,798, Etienne Girard et al, $980 61; 1,806, John H. Little, Staten Island, N. Y., $850; 1,809, Joseph Frates, Freedom, Penn., $230; 1,820, Joseph Leary, Brooklyn, N. Y., $237 96; 1,847, Thomas E. White, New-York City, $750; 1,848, Joseph Thompson, New-York City, $560; 1,849, Manuel Thomas, New-Bedford, Mass, $408 35; 1,858, Andrew Higgins, Wellesley, Mass., $400; 1,859, Charles Davenberg, New-York City, $400; 1,878, Josiah A. Powell, New-York City, $500; 1,879, George A. Benson, New-York City, $478; 1,884, Fitch Way, Fresno, Cal., $750; 1,887, John Lake, Tiverton, R. I., dismissed; 1,898, Nehemiah Gibson, Administrator, Boston, $1,285; 1,906, Franklin Bradley, New-York City, $550; 1,909, Alexander Cook, New-York City, dismissed; 1,657, James J. O'Donnell, Richmond, Va., $968 58; 1,800, Anthony Michaels, New-Orleans, $786 50.

The court announced that on Friday, Nov. 3, it proposed to adjourn until Wednesday next at the usual hour; and that then it would proceed with the second call of the calendar, after which any case that might be ready would be heard until all cases ready under the second call were disposed of. When this is done the court will adjourn until Dec. 13, when the peremptory or third call will commence, and the court will continue in session until all cases on the calendar have been heard.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE WALTER B. PALMER.

The funeral of the late William B. Palmer, President of the Tenth National Bank, took place yesterday, from Rev. Dr. Taylor's church, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. After the choir had sung "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "In the Dark and Cloudy Day," Dr. Taylor continued the services by reading some passages of Scripture. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, who said he had known Mr. Palmer from childhood, and eulogized him as a pure and upright man, both in public and private life. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: William D. Moore, J. H. Work, Leander Risley, Peter Cummings, President of the Broadway Savings Bank; Stephen Burkhalter, Robert Fisher, William A. Hall, President of the Oriental Bank, and S. R. Comstock, President of the Citizens' Bank.

A CARD FROM ALDERMAN HESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A rumor has come to my ears, that, in consequence of not having received the nomination for Sheriff, I was opposed to the excellent ticket placed in the field by the Republican County Convention. Will you please state, that in my judgment and without regard to the political principles represented by the candidates, the Republican County ticket is superior in its merits to that nominated by Tammany Hall, and I sincerely trust for the sake of good government, that it will be elected. I assure you nothing will be left undone by me in my humble efforts to secure a Republican victory. I also desire to correct the impression prevailing in the Twentieth Assembly District that I am opposed to Mr. Englehart, candidate for member of Assembly. On the contrary, I am heartily in favor of his election, and shall use all honorable means to secure the same. JACOB HESS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 2.—Spirits Turpentine quiet, but steady, at 35c. Resin steady at $1 55 for strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steamship Gellert, for Hamburg.—D. August, Adolph Frankel, Mathaeus Rapp, H. Palmcrantz, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rhodes, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Marx, F. J. Knipp, Ed. Siemers, B. Cofani, Hermann Froumuller, Jacob Schneider, F. Wolff, Dr. Ole Bull, Fritz A. Meyer, Mrs. Louise Logan, S. E. Simon, John Schmidt, Ludwig Podeyn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Brugmann, Joseph Jerup, Pierre Lucien, Peter Petersen, John H. Eichner, G. Hegemeyer, Hugo Persohn, Paul Bob, Adam Martin.

In steam-ship Indiana, for Glasgow.—J. C. Ryrie, William Meikle, Miss R. Dobson, B. J. Mell, Mrs. R. J. Mell, Mrs. Meli, Miss Mary Meli, Joseph Roob, George Brown, James Mawha, James Blair, Ann McDermott, Sarah Donnelly, John Bain, Joseph Miller, Sydney Cox, Rev. George Davies, Colin Joslyn, Robert Beel, Joseph Ulrich.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Geo. L. Washington, Lewis A. Vionnett, L. M. Davis, Mrs. Mary Mackintosh, Dr. Miguel De Zayes and wife, Miss Elvira Ruffite, Miss M. Diaz y Valdes, Mrs. M. Burcani De Porto and 2 daughters, Miss Josefa Cabaleiro and 2 sisters, Mr. sJuana Cuzanas, Pablo Lazerac, Manuel Hernandez, Basilio Tosca, Fernando Ferrer, Alfredo Navarro, Faustino Lozano, Jose Balsa, Herman Courlaender, George Wuppermann.

In Steam-ship Victoria from Glasgow.—Mrs. Campbell, James McMuth, J. B. Gilchrison, Miss J. E. Dickenson, Mrs. Helen Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Higgins, and two children, James Durnie, Miss Janet Harp, Miss Agnes Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. James Rigby, G. Gilmore, Henry Strauss, John K. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:32 | Sun sets.....4:55 | Moon rises.5:56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:14 | Gov. Island...9:03 | Hell Gate.10:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Nov. 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Ann Eliza, Pierce, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Hatteras, Swift, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Brig Catharine Morris, (Br.,) McBurnie, Halifax, N. S., C. W. Pertaux.

Schrs. Mary F. Pike, Good, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co; Sandalphon, Hobbs, Chester, Penn., Van Brunt & Bro.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Oct. 21 and Moville 22d, with mdse. and 17 cabin and 56 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 30, lat. 42 30, lon. 60 07, passed an Anchor Line steamer bound E.; 31st, lat. 42 10, lon. 59 22, passed a White Star steamer, bound E.

Steamer State of Georgia, (Br.,) Standish, Glasgow Oct. 20 and Larne 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Florence, Weatherby, Williams, Montreal 10 ds., in ballast to John G. Bolander.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Estella, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Poole, Havre 42 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Bark Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.; Had heavy N. and N. W. gales from lat. 26 69; Oct. 30, lat. 27 11, lon. 73 05, passed bark R. Murray, Jr., with loss of foremast, jibboom, and maintopgallantmast. Left in port schr. Matoaka and bark Gazelle, just arr.

Bark Ulster, (of St. John, N. B.,) Evans, Hamburg, Sept. 4, in ballast to Master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Maria Madre, (Ital.,) Scotto, Genoa, Sept. 8, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Anchored in lower bay for orders.

Brig Nellie Husted, Brewster, Bristol, Eng., 46 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage, and been 14 ds. west of the Banks; lost and split sails.

Brig John Mason, from St. Martin's, via Newport.

Brig Beagle, (of London,) Edmonds, Bahia 42 ds., with sugar to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Howland and Aspinwall. Crossed the Equator Oct. 3, in lon 34 30; Oct. 10, lat. 10 40, lon. 40 32, passed an American ship, from Iquique, for New-York, 115 ds. out, showing signal letters H N T B.

Brig Myrtle (of St. John, N. B.), Roberts, Labrador 41 dys., with fish to R. P. Currie & Co. Oct. 19, lat. 41 50, lon. 61 18, spoke bark Alexandria (Swed.) hence for ——, and was supplied with provisions by her; 18th, signaled a bark-rigged steamer, with white smoke stack and black top, steering westerly, made signals of distress, saw us and bore down on us, but altered his course and proceeded without noticing us.

Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 16 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Brunswick, Ga., 13 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Oct. 26 Antonio Ferrera, a seaman, a native of Italy, aged 24 years, died on board.

Schr. Isabel, (of New London,) Mather, San Blas, 27 days, with cocoanuts and ivorynuts to Owen Brennan; vessel to Miller and Houghton.

Schr. D. B. Everett, (of Rockland,) Hicks, Sagua, Oct. 7, and Tybee, 21st, with molasses to order; vessel to Metcalf & Co.; put in to Tybee with sails split, &c.; in coming out of Tybee, John Knocken, seaman, a Dane, aged 23 years, fell from the maintop, and died from the effects of the fall.

Schr. Lizzie B. McNichols, (of Lubec,) Fanning, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.—vessel to Jed Frey & Co.

Schr. Spartel, (of Pembroke,) Crossman, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Fry & Co.

Schr. Mary Sands, Rowe, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Abbie S. Hogman, Waite, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ellen Morrison, Hoxie, Banger, with lumber to order.

Schr. Revenue, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Providence.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Smith, Providence.
Schr. F. C. Pointer, Dill, Providence.
Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Jane Maria, Smith, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Harriet Miller, Gardiner, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, East Greenwich.
Schr. Essex, Green, Bristol.
Schr. William M. Everett, Lewis, Newport.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Mott, Greenport.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Hamilton, Portland, Ct.
Schr. Julia Ann, Crowell, New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Ayres, Provost, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, very light S. S. W.; very hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gellert, for Hamburg; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Rapidan, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Hatteras, for Norfolk; Albemarle, for Lewes; barks Jupiter, for Elsinore; Freihandel, for Bremen; Horace Scudder, for Port Elizabeth; Freia, for ——; brigs Speed, for Montevideo; Eliza Thomson, for Mayaguez; also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships Eleanora, for Portland; Glaucus for Boston; schrs. Wm. P. Barry, for St. John, N. B.; Addie M. Bird, for Portsmouth; Grace and Porto Rico, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sld. 25th ult., Vesuvio; 31st ult. Helen Sands, Marlborough; 1st inst., J. B. Duffus, St. Charles Napier; 2d, Caluma, Revolving Light, and Spartan. Arr. 29th ult., Kamschatka, Melville, Bryant; 31st ult., Typhon; 1st inst., Try Again, Mindet, Capt. Ingebrethsen; Edward Williams; 3d, Emma G. Scammell, Harriet Cambell, and Mod.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 2.—The North German Lloyds' steamer Neckar, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, Oct. 22, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

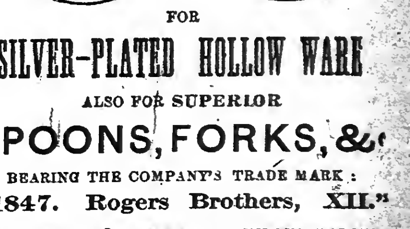
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2.—The Williams & Guion steamship Montana, Capt. Beddoe, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. here at 10 o'clock to-night.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

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REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7845. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-YORK.

A REVIEW OF THE CANVASS.

SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE AFTER A SIX WEEKS' TOUR OF THE STATE—A GREAT CHANGE IN THE ASPECTS OF THE CANVASS—HEAVY REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN THE COUNTRY—A CHEERING OUTLOOK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

In completing a tour of the State of New-York, made during the last six weeks, and comprising in its scope all but four of its sixty counties, it may, perhaps, be of interest to the readers of THE TIMES to have a general summary of the situation and prospects as viewed by its correspondent. And yet so great a change has taken place in the aspects of the canvass during the last ten days, as well as in the comparative importance attached to the issues discussed, that observations made four weeks ago, or even two weeks ago, may now be regarded as comparatively worthless. It has several times been stated in this correspondence that, in computing the Republican majorities of the various counties in the interior, the lowest estimates of the least sanguine Republicans have generally been given. It is also to be remarked that these estimates, for the most part, were made at a time when the Republican outlook in the State appeared less hopeful than at any period of the campaign. The Democrats were everywhere boasting of their small success in Indiana as though it were a tremendous and unexpected victory, instead of being an actual defeat on all the issues involved in the national contest. The largely increased registry of voters in New-York City, indicating as it did then that the total would reach 200,000 and over; a similar increase in Brooklyn with the evidences of a deep-laid scheme to swell the Democratic majorities by fraud—all these things were calculated to dishearten the Republicans of the interior, and to revive in a corresponding ratio the hopes of the Democrats. As a part of the system the game of brag which the Democrats were then playing, and with a view to aid them in their bar-room bluster, bogus reports of pool betting on the result were daily issued from New-York, and telegraphed to all the Democratic papers and placarded on all the bulletins in the interior of the State. Rural Democrats, who never owned $25 in their lives, and Democratic bummers, who could not command the price of a drink, could be heard offering $100 to $60, or $1,000 to $500 that Tilden would carry the State of New-York. All this has now ceased. The registry in New-York and Brooklyn, though large and fraudulent, is not so formidable as was at first anticipated, and has lost its terrors for the Republicans of the rural districts. The pools have ceased to frighten anybody, for when they are put to the test in the country districts they are found to have no money to back them. A thousand dollars, even bet, on Hayes and Wheeler carrying this State, has been lying at a pool-room in this City of Albany for the last five days waiting in vain to be covered by Democratic money. Republicans are no longer despondent but jubilant. Since the Tilden letter on the rebel war claims, Democrats of the latter class are abandoning the ticket by hundreds. They never had any confidence in their candidate as a man, and now they have none in him as a politician. They always called him an "old fraud," and now they call him an "old fool." Two-thirds of the Democrats who are running for local offices in Republican counties are ready to sell him out if they can make votes for themselves, and their followers are willing to ratify the bargain. By conceding the Assemblymen, and County Clerks, and Sheriffs, the Republicans, if they chose, could scoop in half of the Democratic vote for their Electoral ticket in most of the Republican counties of the State.

Such is the situation now, compared with what it was two weeks ago. And yet, even then, the estimated majorities, low as they were, that were given to THE TIMES' correspondent, were sufficient to carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler against 50,000 opposing majority in New-York and Brooklyn. It would be a safe calculation to add twenty-five per cent. to those majorities in most of the Republican counties embraced in the estimates as published. It is not necessary to recapitulate these majorities, corrected in the light of recent events, or to give a table of estimated majorities by counties. It is sufficient to say that the State of New-York is as certain, in the opinion of your correspondent, to give a majority for Hayes and Wheeler on Tuesday next, as any future event which can be made the subject of human foresight and calculation. This prediction is based mainly on four propositions, the accuracy of which has been verified by personal observation and diligent inquiry:

First—The Republicans are going to poll their full vote at this election, which they have not done in four years. If the weather is passable, it will be the largest vote ever polled in the State.

Second—There are no changes, or next to none, from the Republican to the Democratic Party.

Third—The Liberals are almost all—certainly nineteen-twentieths of them—back in the Republican ranks, and are among the most zealous workers for Hayes and Wheeler.

Fourth—There are hundreds of disaffected Democrats who from the first have refused to acquiesce in the nomination of Tilden for President, and they are now being joined by thousands who gave their support to the ticket at the outset, but who have become alarmed at the tendencies of the party as developed during the canvass, and at the inevitable results that would follow its success.

Now, if there is anything, beyond mere assertions and vague speculations, unsupported by facts, to offset these propositions and indicate a Democratic victory in this State, they have entirely escaped observation.

In looking back upon the way this campaign has been conducted on the Democratic side, or rather on the side of Tilden—for it has been Tilden's campaign all through in this State, his organs and his orators having done nothing but echo him and his "literary bureau"—abundant material can be found for comment, and not a little for amusement, mingled with disgust. In the first public utterance of Tilden, after his nomination at St. Louis, he startled the public and delighted the Democracy with the announcement that he was to give them an "aggressive campaign." Now, an open and aggressive campaign by Samuel J. Tilden, a man who was never known to impart the most trivial information to any one, without first seizing his listener by the lapel of his coat, leading him into a corner, and whispering in his ear, was certain to be a novelty, and those who knew the man were curious to see how he would go about it. But they never had an opportunity. The "aggressive campaign" immediately relapsed into the "still hunt." If he ever intended such a thing, he soon discovered that he would have all he could do, and all his clerks could do, to defend himself and straighten out the crooked paths in his personal and professional career, without assuming the aggressive. But he never did intend it. It was entirely foreign to his nature. What he did do was to immediately set about inaugurating a campaign of fraud, falsehood and cant. His first move was to plaster the State all over with handbills, claiming credit for himself that he knew belonged to the Republicans. This combination of fraud and falsehood was intended as an appeal to the pockets of the people in the matter of taxation. It took six weeks of the campaign on the part of Republican speakers and newspapers to expose this lie, which had been sneakingly circulated in every variety of form among the people in the remotest hamlets of the State. The other great card of the Tilden campaign was the cant phrase "Reform." With this catchword he expected to captivate every unsophisticated farmer in the State and nation. He put it at the beginning and end of every plank in the St. Louis platform, which was the joint product of Dorsheimer and Tilden here in Albany. Tilden is said to be, even yet, laboring under the delusion that this "reform" dodge is the great issue of the campaign among the farmers. But they long since saw through that hypocritical cant, and, on examining Tilden's record, they have learned that the reform that is really "needed" is in the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The farmers are not so easily deluded as Tilden imagines. They are more intelligent than they were when he was a boy and used to dispense peppermint and paregoric on the hills of Columbia County. And, while he imagines they are diligently poring over his "reform" tracts and lying handbills, the truth is they have cast them into the fire long ago, and are now giving their attention to the live issues of the campaign. The clap-trap issues on which Tilden tried to run the canvass, and did run it for the first two months, are now regarded as the merest rubbish. The real issues, and the only issues, on which the minds of the Northern people are fixed to-day are the rebel war claims and the expediency of turning over the Federal Government to the hands of the people who but yesterday were trying to destroy it. On these issues Mr. Tilden is entirely unprepared, either with the documents or the personal record. His tracts and handbills are worthless and of no more account now than the fallen leaves, hardly more numerous, that are strewn over the fields in the rural districts. His attempt to meet the real issues by writing a letter on the eve of election promising, in advance, to veto the claims of the men from whom he expects three-fourths of his votes, was a desperate attempt to recover the ground that was fast sliding from under him, but it has proved utterly futile. The people see that, if he keeps his promise, he must cheat the "solid South" as he has attempted to hoodwink the solid North. In either case he is a cheat. On the question of surrendering the control of the Government to the South, the people have found, on examining Tilden's record, that he sympathized with them when they were rebels, justified their secession on constitutional grounds, and refused to pay his legitimate taxes to help conquer them and preserve the Union. In fact he is found wanting in every line of his past record that has any connection with the issues to be decided next Tuesday. And these are the reasons why he will not be permitted to receive the electoral vote of New-York.

After Tilden is defeated and laid on the shelf, as he will be next Tuesday, the humiliating and disgusting features of the campaign may be left for the contemplation of those Democratic editors and orators throughout the State who have seen themselves ignored, and their legitimate work usurped during the canvass by a "literary bureau" and printing-shop conducted by "nincompoops," who have run a candidate for President of the United States after the manner that quack nostrums, patent trusses, and itch ointment are pushed before the people.

THE TEN WESTERN COUNTIES.

THE REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS BRIGHT—THE GERMANS SOLID FOR HAYES AND WHEELER TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PREDICTED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

The political outlook in this city and county grows brigher for the Republicans every day. Three weeks ago the incessant brag and bluster of the Tildenites had produced a discouraging effect upon the Republicans, but that has all passed off, and the supporters of Hayes are now closing ranks with firm hearts and steady hands. The canvass of the county is nearly completed, and shows that there will be a Republican majority of not less than twenty-five hundred, with a good prospect of its being largely increased. The Tildenites have been counting on drawing largely from the German vote, but in this they are doomed to disappointment. The Germans have not forgotten that when the Government was in want of money to aid in suppressing the slaveholders rebellion, not a dollar could be obtained from either England or France, and that when it called upon Germany, offering as the only security the word of honor of the great free North, the capitalists of the Fatherland hesitated not a moment to advance all that was asked. Remembering this, they now ask can we Germans of America vote to restore to power the rebels who endeavored to destroy the Government under which we have decided to live, and to sustain which our friends at home poured forth their treasure? The response is—we cannot; we will not. The Germans will not, at the coming elections, aid in placing Samuel J. Tilden in the Presidential chair, nor in giving to the unreconstructed rebels the control of the National Legislature.

The Congressional trouble in the Thirty first District—Wyoming, Genesee, and Niagara—is pretty much settled, although Mr. Flagler still insists on remaining in the field, being incited to this course by the Tildenites, who, although they are running a candidate of their own, flatter him with assurances of their support. He will get this in the same way that a fox supports an unwary chicken. The result will be the re-election of Mr. Hoskins, and the political burial of Thomas T. Flagler. There is a similar quarrel in the Thirtieth District—Monroe and Orleans. Some few Republicans opposing Mr. Davy, of Monroe, who has the regular nomination, and proposing to vote for Mr. E. Kirke Hart, of Orleans, the Tilden candidate, and who, having been an ardent Know-nothing, has naturally fallen into the Democratic Party, calling loudly upon naturalized citizens for their support. Mr. Davy will undoubtedly be re-elected. That staunch old Henry Clay Whig, George W. Patterson, of Chautauqua, was here this week, and says that his county will give one of her old-fashioned majorities for Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan and Rogers, and that his own majority for Congress in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua will be as large as a modest country gentleman like himself can unblushingly accept. You may put the Thirty-third Congressional District—Chautauqua and Cattaraugus—down for seven thousand majority on the general ticket.

Having given the political condition of the ten western counties—Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara Orleans, Monroe, and Wyoming—a good deal of consideration, by having been quietly over a good part of them, the estimate of your correspondent is that they will give a Republican majority of 23,000, and this is a moderate calculation. There has been some fraudulent registration here, but the men are all marked, and every one of these who attempts to vote will be instantly arrested. There will be no child's play about this. Every legal voter will have a fair chance, and every illegal voter will be punished. If New-York will unflinchingly enforce the law the State is sure for the maintenance of the Union, and Tilden and his solid South will have to wait their coming day, which they will never see.

SPEECH BY HON. WM. A. WHEELER.

THE LARGEST POLITICAL MEETING EVER HELD IN MALONE—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BOUTWELL AND THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, Nov. 3.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting that ever took place in this county was held to-day. Nearly every town was represented, several sending delegates mounted and in uniforms. Two meetings were held, each hall being filled to overflowing. In Lawrence Hall the address was by Mr. L. W. Russell, of Canton, who spoke earnestly and forcibly for over an hour. In Concert Hall Senator Boutwell made a masterly and exhaustive presentation of the issues of the canvass. At the close of his address there were loud calls for Mr. Wheeler, who occupied a seat on the platform. The scene was indescribable, every one in the vast assemblage rising to his feet, amid tumultuous applause. Mr. Wheeler responded in a most earnest and eloquent appeal to the people to stamp out the heresy, which the South maintains, that the sword breaks what the sword has made. He spoke of the Southern problem as the one all important issue in this campaign, and one demanding the continued care of the Republican Party. He took the broadest ground on the financial questions, upholding the distinctive Republican doctrine enunciated in the platform. Both meetings were enlivened by the presence of the Malone Glee Club. This evening a grand torchlight procession is in progress, which numbers more men than any similar demonstration ever held here. Business blocks and private dwellings are illuminated, fire-works are abundant, and the town is wild with enthusiasm, betokening the deep interest of our citizens in the success of the party of freedom and honesty.

THE REPUBLICANS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY—AN IMMENSE GATHERING IN WHITEHALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 3.—An immense Republican gathering was held here this evening, at Hall's Opera-house. Before 6 o'clock the steamer W. B. Eddy arrived, bringing delegates from the towns of Putnam, Dresden, and along the lake shore. At 7 o'clock crowds began to assemble, and long before 8 o'clock the house was filled to overflowing. Senator Prince was first introduced, and made a very eloquent speech. During his discourse a torchlight procession of nearly two hundred citizens from the town of Ticonderoga, arrived on the steamer Burden, which was kindly furnished by the owner, Hon. H. G. Burleigh. Their arrival was greeted by storms of applause. After quiet was restored Senator Prince finished, and the Whitehall Glee Club then entertained the audience with some fine vocal music. Hon. A. W. Tenney then addressed the assemblage, numbering nearly two thousand. He was frequently cheered, and his address has had a good effect, as he discoursed on all the important topics. The Republicans in Washington County are greatly aroused, and will work to increase the majorities next Tuesday.

THE OFFICERS OF THE MEETING WERE ALL UNION SOLDIERS—THE BOYS IN BLUE AT NEWBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, Nov. 3.—The last Republican meeting of the campaign, in this city, took place this evening under the auspices of the Boys in Blue. A large detachment of veterans met Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at Fishkill, and escorted him to this city. The attendance at the Opera-house this evening was immense, the meeting being by far the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. Gen. Sickles received a very hearty welcome. The officers of the meeting were all Union soldiers. Col. William D. Dickey presided. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican platform and ticket, and pledging the Boys in Blue to spend next Tuesday in the service of their country at the polls. Speeches were made by Gen. Sickles and others.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN KEESEVILLE—SPEECHES BY JUDGE HALE AND STATE SENATOR PRINCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEESEVILLE, Nov. 3.—A great Republican demonstration was held here yesterday. A large afternoon out-door meeting was addressed by Judge Hale, who lucidly discussed the financial question. There was a torchlight procession of one thousand, two hundred of whom were on horseback. The meeting in the evening, though commencing at 9:30 o'clock, was crowded throughout, to hear an admirable speech by Senator Prince. His clear exposure of Tilden's pretended tax reductions were specially valuable here, as refuting recent Democratic speeches. Our citizens entertained the Boys in Blue handsomely.

REPUBLICAN EARNESTNESS IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY—THE FEELING IN GENESEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GENESEE, Nov. 3.—The closing hours of the campaign are full of activity. Courage is not wanting; enthusiasm and earnestness abound among all Republicans. Hon. E. G. Lapham made an excellent and effective speech to a large audience at Daneville last night. John Morey, our popular candidate for member of the Assembly, speaks at East Avon to-night. Gen. L. W. Thayer speaks at Mount Morris on Monday evening. Hon. Anson S. Wood and Gen. Thayer are down for speeches at this place to-morrow night. Extensive arrangements have been made for a grand turnout. Our boys are thoroughly awake, and our majority will reach 1,000.

NEWARK, N. Y., AROUSED—A GATHERING OF 4,000 PERSONS—WAYNE COUNTY WIDE AWAKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A grand Republican meeting was held here to-night. Four thousand persons were present. The largest torchlight procession ever held in Wayne County paraded the streets. Hon. George W. Hoxie, of Brooklyn, spoke to a crowded house amid great enthusiasm. Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Jefferson County, also spoke to over three thousand from the balcony of Corinthian Hall. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and both speeches were worthy of the grand rally. Wayne County is wide awake, and will roll up a splendid majority for our ticket.

AN IMMENSE MEETING IN KINGSTON—SPEECHES BY HON. SHERMAN S. ROGERS AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—An immense Republican mass-meeting was held here to-day. Gen. Sheridan and Sherman S. Rogers were the speakers. Music Hall was packed to overflowing. To-night there was a splendid torchlight procession. A steamer came down from Saugerties loaded with uniformed organizations, bearing torches. There were fire-works, flags, &c.

A PROCESSION OF REPUBLICANS OVER A MILE AND A HALF LONG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 3.—A grand torchlight procession, the largest in this county during the campaign, took place in our village this evening. The line of Republicans was over a mile and a half in length.

FAILURE OF HON. S. S. COX TO KEEP AN APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Nov. 3.—A fortnight ago the Democrats announced a great speech by "Sunset" Cox, as an offset to Mr. Blaine. It was to have been delivered to-night in the Opera-house. Mr. Cox failed to appear. Local speakers made a tame meeting.

THE WALL STREET RALLY.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING THIS AFTERNOON IN FRONT OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

The arrangements for the meeting to take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon in front of the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street, under the auspices of the Republican Reform Club, are of such a nature that it will doubtless be one of the most important of the campaign. Its main object is to give to the country the truth in relation to the deplorable financial and political results that would ensue in the event of the success of the Democratic national ticket. Ex-Judge Emott, Chairman of the Republican Reform Club, will call the meeting to order and make a few appropriate introductory remarks. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt will preside, and the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, nearly one hundred and fifty in number, will include such business men as Messrs. John Jacob Astor, J. H. Van Alen, Levi P. Morton, and David Dows. The principal speaker will be Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, who will discuss the financial situation and the Southern question in relation to their bearings on the result of the national contest. A platform will be erected in front of the Sub-Treasury Building for the accommodation of the speakers and representatives of the press, and the building and platform will be tastefully decorated.

THE MERCHANTS OF DETROIT.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF DETROIT—PERSONAL EFFORTS TO BE MADE FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS—A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF ENTHUSIASM ON THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—The business men of Detroit, like those of their sister cities, have aroused to a full appreciation of the gravity of the political crisis which is upon us, and to-day a paper has been circulated and extensively signed by our wholesale merchants, pledging themselves to close their establishments on election day, and give their time to personal efforts for the success of the Republican cause. The names appended to this document include those of about all the heavy jobbing establishments of this city, and among them are Allen, Sheldon & Co., J. J. Bagley & Co., H. P. Baldwin & Co., Edson, Moore & Co., A. C. McGraw & Co., R. W. King, Jacob S. Farrand, Standart Brothers, Buhl, Ducharme & Co., Buhl, Newland & Co., Charles Root & Co., Crowl Brothers, D. M. Ferry & Co., Michigan Car Company, John Stephens & Co., Chauncey Hurlbut, and Rothschild & Brothers.

No previous campaign has ever called out as significant a demonstration or a document of this kind as influentially signed. This evening both parties are holding their closing demonstrations here. The Tilden men are having the usual torchlight procession, with about fifteen hundred torch-bearers in line, but the Republicans are giving a grand vessel parade on the river, which is the event of the campaign here, and is being witnessed by tens of thousands of people, crowding the docks along the river front. A large three-master, with her rigging decorated with Chinese and other lanterns, and a piece of artillery on board, is anchored in the middle of the river, and is used as a flag-ship. Five large steamers, four of our most capacious ferry-boats, a score of tugs, and many minor crafts, decorated with lights, and bearing companies of torch-bearers, are moving up and down the river past the city front and along the Canadian shore, amid hearty cheers and a constant discharge of fireworks. The night is still and dark, and the spectacle is one as beautiful as it is novel. No political demonstration in this region has ever surpassed it in effectiveness.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

A ROUSING MEETING IN PASSAIC—SPEECHES BY HON. ALFRED MILLS, HON. JOHN HILL, AND OTHERS—THE PROMISES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 3.—A rousing meeting of Republicans filled Rettenger's Hall this evening to overflowing. Hon. Alfred Mills, candidate for Representative in Congress, first addressed the meeting. He charged the Democratic Party with false dealing on every hand and every occasion. "How else," he asked, "can we judge what they will do in the future than by looking at their past history, and yet they cry let bygones be bygones. Tilden's Kent letter in 1860, McClellan's platform in 1864, pronouncing the war a failure, Seymour in 1868, and the election frauds in New-York that year, and after the THE NEW YORK TIMES exposed Tweed's frauds, and the Grand Jury had indicted him, the Democratic Party, under the lead of Tilden, clung to him and elected him State Senator all these things prove that Tilden cannot be trusted with power now. Two years ago, Gov. Bedell promised good times in New-Jersey. Have they come? A working man when told the Republicans had run the country in debt, said to-day: "No, be jabers; it's the payment of the funeral expenses of the Democratic Party that makes the debt."

Hon. John Hill, ex-member of Congress, then said: "Two years ago the Democratic Party promised reform in the lower house at Washington. What have they done to redeem the promise? Not a single thing to benefit the working-men. These investigations have been blood-hounds marked: 'Smell out only Republicans that have done wrong;' and when they summoned John Roach, the ship-builder, only to learn that he once paid $500 to 'Sunset' Cox, of New-York, for electioneering purposes, they did not enter the fact in the minutes. They represent John Kelly and John Morrissey as angels of light, who would give us an earthly paradise. False in trust when in control of the lower house, what will they not do if they control the President and the Congress too? They cry reform, but I have yet to learn whom, or what, or how, they will reform. If the colored men South are allowed to vote for whom they choose, as the colored men before me can, there will be no solid South. Who has a better right to shake the bloody shirt than Rutherford B. Hayes, who came by his honestly on the battle-field, and who we shall elect to the White House on Tuesday next? To-day Boonton had a rousing out-door mass-meeting, and all places of business were closed, and Morris County is good for the entire Republican ticket."

Both speakers discussed the issues at length, and at times the applause knew no bounds. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three times three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. The Democrats tried to keep their rank and file from these influences of honest truth by holding a meeting in Whitehead's Lyceum Hall but it was a failure and adjourned early.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR MORRILL AND MR. BELMONT.

THE FORMER TO REVIEW THE ADDRESS MADE BY THE LATTER—THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PUBLIC DEBT—THE WISDOM AND ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Morrill, in his speech in New-York to-morrow, will review the address made on Monday night last by Mr. Belmont, and will notice particularly that portion of Mr. Belmont's speech in which he denied the statement made by Judge Taft in reference to the cost of negotiating the loan of Feb., 1861. Mr. Belmont asserted that that loan was borrowed at six and one-half per cent., and not twelve per cent., as stated by Judge Taft. The records show that Judge Taft was right. The act of Feb. 4, 1861, authorized a loan of $25,000,000 for the purpose of providing for a deficiency in the income of the Government. Mr. Belmont might have devoted himself to explaining why a deficiency occurred in a time of profound peace, and why the public debt, which was less than twenty-nine million dollars when Buchanan was inaugurated, was increased to over ninety millions at the close of his term of office. Twenty-five millions was the maximum amount authorized to be borrowed by the act of Congress, and here is where Mr. Belmont makes his mistake. He worked out his six and one-half per cent. upon the basis of $25,000,000, but Mr. Belmont must have known that the Government only issued $18,415,000 in that loan, or he should have known it before proceeding publicly to criticise and correct a statement made by a public officer. To negotiate the amount borrowed cost the Government $2,019,776, and that amount is eleven per cent. of the amount actually issued, and over eight per cent., instead of six and one-half of the amount authorized, as stated by Mr. Belmont. Taking the net amount of money actually received by the Government from the sale of the bonds, which was $16,395,224, the rate paid for negotiation was over twelve per cent. To place eighteen million dollars at six per cent cost a Democratic Administration $2,000,000. To place $500,000,000 at five per cent. cost a Republican Administration $2,250,000. The difference between these figures is the difference in favor of the wisdom and economy of Republican administration.

CONNECTICUT FOR HAYES.

VICTORY WITHIN REACH OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE DEMOCRATS SERIOUSLY ALARMED—WHAT PRESENT PROSPECTS INDICATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 3.—The Republicans of Connecticut have victory within their grasp by getting in an early and full vote next Tuesday. I have undoubted information that the Democratic State Committee is seriously alarmed in consequence of the state of the vote as made up by a revised census. In one locality especially, which need not be named here, a manifest deficiency of two thousand votes has been discovered, and in that locality the strongest hopes of Democratic success were centered. The most active efforts have been made within a few days past to repair damages, but it is found to be impossible, and now the committee has turned in desperation to other places, and no doubt money will be poured out like water, if it can be had, to change the current. But the outlook is none the less discouraging. The present prospect is that the State will be sure for Hayes, and, also, that the Democratic State ticket will suffer a worse defeat than Tilden. Moreover the Democratic managers are very anxious about the Legislature, notwithstanding the fact that they had last Spring a majority on joint ballot of nearly one hundred. The great discouragement which has possessed the party leaders is kept profoundly quiet, and the newspapers cover it up by an appearance of confidence which is not at all felt. For prudential reasons I do not disclose the weak points, but it may be thoroughly relied upon that defeat stares the Democracy of Connecticut in the face, and the vote of next Tuesday will prove the truth of this.

COL. JOHN MOSBY'S DEFAMERS.

A CAUSTIC REPLY TO SLANDERS PERSISTENTLY ADHERED TO—A MORE LOYAL MAN THAN TILDEN—BAD ADVISERS OF THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Col. John S. Mosby has written the following caustic letter in reply to slanders persistently adhered to by the Democratic press, and orators of that party, notwithstanding his specific denial of the same charges in a previous letter, published in THE TIMES and other journals:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 2, 1876.

Col. James B. O'Neil, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 30th inst. informing me that a Democratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you denounced the statement as a lie. The charge originated with the Tilden Bureau, and was pronounced by me to be false in a letter published several weeks ago. They still continue to circulate this with other lies about me. I have never received in any shape the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from Gen. Grant's Administration, although I was his cordial supporter. The few ex-Confederates he has appointed to office in the South were just as loyal to the Government during the war as Tilden was, and are much more so now. I am unable to account for the ferocity with which I have been pursued by the Tilden organs, unless it be that they think that their candidate has some claim upon me for my support in consideration of the messages of sympathy and cheer which I received from him during the unhappy period when I was fighting for the overthrow of the Union. But for the advice of such men as Tilden at the North, the South would never have plunged into the disastrous war of secession, or launched her fortunes on

"That perfidious bark,
Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark."

In haste, very truly, JOHN S. MOSBY.

THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS BY A CIRCUIT JUDGE—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INSTITUTED FROM POLITICAL MOTIVES—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S ACTION INDORSED.

The following dispatch was received yesterday at the head-quarters of the National Republican Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3, 1876.

To Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman National Committee:

The following statement has been received here to-day. Judge Wiggin is the Presiding Judge of the circuit which embraces the Counties of Aiken and Barnwell, specially included in my proclamation, and that of the President of the United States. Judge Wiggin has just visited the actual scene of the domestic violence and insurrection, and speaks from personal observation and examination:

AIKEN, S. C., Nov. 3, 1876.

Gov. D. H. Chamberlain:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting an expression of my views with regard to your proclamation is just received. In my judgment the condition of affairs in certain portions of Aiken and Barnwell Counties demanded just such action as your Excellency has taken. Domestic violence, instituted doubtless from political motives, certainly prevailed in those counties and to an extent beyond the control of the civil authorities, and I have no doubt that the stationing of troops there has prevented the killing of hundreds of unarmed and inoffensive colored citizens. Very respectfully,

P. L. WIGGIN,
Judge, Second Judicial Court.

I present this testimony to the country as that of the only Judge of this State who has any knowledge, personal or official, of facts stated by me in justification of my recent action.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLOT.

EXAMINATION OF ONE OF THE WITNESSES—TRACING THE BOGUS PAPER—THE DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE BADLY FRIGHTENED—WHY WITNESSES CANNOT BE SECURED FROM NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

Ever since last Saturday night, when the plot to flood Pennsylvania with bogus tax receipts was discovered, the Democracy have been endeavoring to discount the bad effects the exposé had upon their organization, and their newspapers, notably the Philadelphia *Times*, have been studiously at work in the endeavor to show that this was a scheme concocted by the Republican managers, and that Democrats were chosen to carry it out. To show how fallacious this is, it must be borne in mind that one of the principals is George McGowan, a young man whose political record is yet to be made, and who is Chairman of the Democratic City Committee. The job was not managed by those persons commonly denominated "party hacks," and who would sell their party out, but by the head and front of the Democracy of the City of Philadelphia, in league with the managers of the Tilden Literary Bureau in New-York City. This afternoon the postponed hearing of the three defendants, Henry Marcus, Samuel Josephs, and George McGowan, took place. The first named of these men is badly scared, and possibly if put on the witness stand might reveal the entire facts in the case. It was remarked to him by a person in the court room, that he placed Gillen & Nagle in a bad light by driving in the direction of their printing establishment, when it is alleged that he replied, "Well, McGowan told me drive there."

The first witness examined to-day was John Gun, who stated that he knew A. M. Walker, and that Walker resided at the corner of Franklin and Vine streets, Philadelphia; that he was Secretary of the Knights of Birmingham, and did considerable traveling; Walker informed witness that he intended to leave the City on Friday, the 27th ult., and Gun met him afterward on Monday, the 30th ult., showing that he had returned. Since that time Walker has disappeared, and it is impossible to ascertain his whereabouts. A page of the register of the Merchants' Hotel, in New-York, was produced in evidence to show that Walker had stopped there, but Gun, who was well acquainted with Walker's hand-writing, failed to identify the signature, because he said that he had seen Walker write better than was shown on the page of the hotel book. He described Walker's personal appearance, which corresponded with that given in THE TIMES of last Monday, to show that Walker is the party who superintended the sending of the paper here. W. Z. Gibson, a baggage-master of the New York and Philadelphia New Line, stated that he received the two bundles on Saturday afternoon last, from a man answering Walker's description, and that he handed them over to W. H. Doll, another employe of the road, who received fifty cents to take care of them until they reached Philadelphia, where they were to be left, according to instructions, on the platform of the depot until some one called for them. Soon two persons came, inquiring for a bundle marked "A. M. Walker," and they were given to them by a baggage-master, but no one about the dépot can positively identify Josephs and McGowan. It is either that they took no particular notice of them, or else they do not desire to tell the truth. No other witnesses were called, because those parties who could complete the chain of evidence refused to come here. George Schenck, the brother of the proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, New-York City, who is well acquainted with Walker, at first promised to come, but this afternoon changed his mind, although a liberal offer was made to send him back to New-York to-night. The other witnesses agreed to come, but about 1 o'clock they all flatly refused. The evidence shows where the paper came from, who took it to the hotel, and makes the connecting link, showing how great the conspiracy was. As there is no law in the matter to aid the Philadelphia authorities, it is not known what will be done. It is said that emissaries of Tilden have been to see some of the witnesses, and offered them inducements not to go to Philadelphia, because if they told the truth some of their own relations would be locked up for some months. Magistrate Carpenter committed the three defendants for the next term of Court, which commences on Monday, when it is probable that the case will be called up. District Attorney Sheppard, who is the Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and a Democrat, has made considerable of a show in the newspapers about his desire to have an opportunity to push these men at once to trial, but their prosecutors have determined not to allow Mr. Sheppard this opportunity to make cheap capital for his party; but have determined to try the case with their own private counsel.

Another important fact in connection with the case is the effort made by the adherents of Tilden to keep the witnesses at home. The only mode of causing their attendance would be to arrest all concerned in it. This the Chief of Police informed me he would have done but that it would be useless, because Gov. Tilden would throw his cloak of reform and protection around the witnesses, and refuse to grant a requisition, thus virtually giving his sanction to the commission of fraud, especially when it was intended to inure to his own benefit. The witness Gun, who was first examined, is the party who, if he would tell the truth, could unravel the whole affair, because it was from a conversation had between him and Josephs in a beer saloon on Sansom street, near Eleventh, that the first clue was obtained by a Republican politician who happened in there. It is alleged that he made the contract, and secured Walker to complete the rest of the work because he is a traveler, and was more skillful in managing such matters.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON FOR CONGRESS.

Influential citizens of the Eleventh Congressional District have issued the following circular to the voters of the district, asking their support in behalf of Mr. Levi P. Morton for Congress:

We most urgently bespeak your support, without distinction of party, for Mr. Levi P. Morton as a member of the next Congress.

Mr. Morton is a citizen of the highest character and intelligence, and well fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office. He has never sought or held any public position, but has now reluctantly, and at great personal sacrifice, accepted a nomination, forced upon him by his fellow-citizens, who desire to place their interests and those of the country, as administered in Congress, in safe and competent hands. His long and honorable career as a banker, and his intimate acquaintance with the history and necessities of the national finances, enable him to bring to the service of the country a sound judgment enriched by a large experience.

The people of the district ought not to lose the opportunity now offered them of being represented at Washington by a first-class business man, and should turn out in force to secure his election.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

Thurlow Weed,	Salem H. Wales,
William E. Dodge,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Moses Taylor,	George Bliss,
Joseph H. Choate,	James Buell,
J. D. Vermilye,	Low, Harriman & Co.
George Cabot Ward,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
Charles E. Butler,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Thomas Denny,	A. A. Low & Bros.,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Horace B. Fry,	Netter & Co.,
Herbert B. Turner,	Hallgarten & Co.,
B. F. Lee,	Hagen & Billings,
W. H. L. Lee,	Moritz Meyer & Co.,
Jacob Hess,	Elliott F. Shepard.
Jackson S. Schultz.	

MURDER AND ARSON IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—A party of negroes broke into a residence six miles from Aiken, S. C., at midnight, and murdered Mr. Hausman and his nephew, named Postman, both Germans. After robbing the premises, the murderers fired the dwelling over the dead bodies.

THE GRAND PARADE.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND REPUBLICANS IN LINE.

NO POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION TO EQUAL IT SINCE THE "WIDE-AWAKES" OF 1860—THE CITY ABLAZE WITH LIGHT—MERCHANTS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, LEADING MEN OF WEALTH AND INFLUENCE CARRYING TORCHES—ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION—SALUTES TO EX-GOV. MORGAN AND GEN. DIX, GEN. SICKLES, SENATOR BLAINE, AND GEN. SHERMAN.

The grand Republican parade that took place last evening, under the auspices of the Boys in Blue of the Department of New-York, was in every sense a remarkable demonstration, and was one of the finest affairs of the kind ever witnessed in this City. In point of numbers it was a great success, there being not less than twenty-five thousand persons in line, every one of whom is entitled to vote on Tuesday next. The demonstration was a remarkable one in many respects, noticeably so because of the entire absence of even the slightest sign of the rough element which on occasions of this kind, is almost certain to make itself seen or heard. Apart from the two Brigades of the Boys in Blue, numbering about five thousand men, numerous political associations took part in the parade and greatly swelled the ranks. The call issued to the merchants, bankers, and business men generally had its effect, and there were present large numbers, showing beyond a doubt how their sympathies lie. Another noticeable fact was the absence of boys who have of late taken such active part in the Democratic demonstrations. The route of the procession was from Fourteenth street through Fifth avenue to Fifty-second street, to Sixth avenue, to Twenty-third street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, where it was dismissed. All along the entire route immense crowds of people congregated on the sidewalks, and frequently cheered the participants in the parade, the degree of enthusiasm manifested being extraordinary. Passing up Fifth avenue the column gave a marching salute to Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. J. C. Robinson and staff, and upon arriving at the residence of Gov. Edwin D. Morgan a military salute was given to that gentleman amid great cheering from the crowds of spectators. After the procession had passed the Governor's residence the crowd who had collected in the neighborhood became utterly wild with enthusiasm, and Gov. Morgan was compelled to deliver a brief address to them. A marching salute was also given to Gen. D. E. Sickles and the Republican National and State Committees. No torchlight procession has taken place in New-York since the "Wide Awakes" turned out for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, which can compare with the parade of last evening. It was larger, it was finer in appearance, it was beyond comparison more respectable than the Democratic procession of the evening before; and the enthusiasm of the thousands of people who lined the streets along which the procession passed was remarkable. When the Boys in Blue sang to the music of the accompanying bands those songs which grew out of the war and have become national hymns, the crowd, catching the enthusiasm of the hour, took up the refrain and the streets resounded with the thundering chorus of their voices. The scene was grandest when the procession, on its return, passed in review before the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Here, on the balcony, were the members of the State and National Committees, and a throng of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Senator Blaine and Gen. Sherman.

THE FORMATION OF THE PARADE.

As early as 7 o'clock a crowd began to gather in Washington square and in the vicinity of the Brevoort House, where Gen. Graham and his aids assembled, and by the time the first detachment of the Boys in Blue made their appearance, at 7:30 o'clock, the parade ground was quite full. The first organization that made its appearance was the Lincoln Club, which was to have the right of line as a guard of honor. The cavalry assembled around the fountain, while the formation of the infantry was made on the north-east corner, along Waverley and University places. The entire club was under command of Col. Lewis W. Stevens. The cavalry wore Army overcoats and Alpine hats, and the infantry were attired in white capes and red caps. After formation the club marched to and down South Washington square to Sixth avenue, and thence to Fourteenth street, where it took the right of line. The Fourteenth Assembly District Association assembled in East Washington place, extending in a column of companies to Broadway. On the northwest corner of the square was the Second Regiment, comprising the Fifth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, under command of Col. Ellis, with Lieut. Col. Meech, and Major Edwards as Field officers, and Adjutant Ross and Quartermaster Pullis, on his staff. The organizations included the Arion Artillery Company, 100 men, and two pieces and caissons, the men being attired in a uniform of navy blue, with the letter in German text on the bosom, knee breeches and white stockings; infantry, 1,000, about two-thirds of them were in the uniform of the Boys in Blue; a cavalry corps of 200; and a pioneer corps of fifty. The latter were uniformed in white, with bearskin shakos, and carried battle-axes and lanterns. The Eighth Assembly District Association assembled in the centre of the west half of the square. It comprised an infantry battalion of Boys in Blue, a body of citizens, and six open carriages containing its officers. Next to this body was the "Siedler" Guard of Jersey City Heights, an infantry organization, attired in white shirts and white navy caps, red sashes, and white gaiters. On the east side of the square were the First, Second, and Third Assembly District Associations, under command of Col. Edward Hill. In Eighth street, west of Fifth avenue, was the Howe Sewing-machine Company employes, numbering sixty, headed by a band. Next in line was the Dry Goods Merchants' Association. The head of the procession was at Fourteenth street, under command of Major Gen. Joshua T. Owen, accompanied by the following members of his staff:

George H. Sharpe (Brevet Major, General United States Volunteers) as Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Henry Fulton (private One Hundred and Forty-ninth New-York Volunteers) as Colonel and Chief Engineer.

Charles Treichel (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers) as Colonel and Inspector General.

Morris J. Asch, M. D., (Lieutenant Colonel United States Army) as Colonel and Medical Director.

Frederick Vilmar, (Colonel Eleventh New-York Volunteers,) as Colonel and Quartermaster General.

Charles R. Coster, (Colonel United States Volunteers,) as Colonel and Commissary General.

Bankson T. Morgan, (Colonel United States Volunteers,) as Colonel and Paymaster General.

Anson G. McCook, (Brevet Brigadier General United States Army,) as Colonel and Judge Advocate.

James Milward, (Captain, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers,) as Major and Aide de Camp.

William G. Rankin, (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army,) as Captain and Aide de Camp.

Ivan Tailof, Major, (United States Volunteers,) as Captain and Aide de Camp.

Dwight A. Lawrence (private) One Hundred and

Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers, as Captain and Aide de Camp.

William Lindsay, (Captain, Seventy-ninth New-York State Militia, as Captain and Aide-deCamp.

A. M. C. Smith, Jr., Major Sixteenth New-York Artillery, as Captain and Aide de Camp.

M. E. Sharpe, Captain United States Volunteers, as Captain and Aide de Camp.

Lawrence Beattie, Lieutenant Colonel Eighty-fourth New-York Volunteers, as Captain and Aide de Camp.

John R. Shields, Lieutenant Ninth New-York Volunteers, as Captain and Aide de Camp.

Charles Appleby (Major Eightieth United States Colored Troop) as Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

N. D. H. Clark (Captain Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers) as Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

William J. Kavanagh (Sergeant First New-York Volunteers) as Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

A. Hamilton Mulligan (One hundred and third United States Colored Troop) as Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Next came the chief escort—Company B, Lincoln Club Boys in Blue; the Lincoln Club Cavalry; Company A; band, and lastly the remaining companies. Gen. A. P. Ketcham, commanding; Second Brigade, Gen Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding; the Dry-goods Merchants' Association; Howe Sewing Machine Company employes, and citizens.

PASSING THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

When the head of the procession reached the Twenty third-street side of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the return march, a large party of distinguished gentlemen left the head-quarters of the National Committee and went out upon the porch to greet it and review the grand army of voters. The party was headed by Secretary Chandler, who towered above his associates. As soon as he was seen by the crowds on the walk and the processionists, he was greeted with hearty cheers. Following him were Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commissioners Wheeler and Erhardt, ex-Commissioner Laimbeer, United States Naval Constructor Steele, and others of less note. Ex-Commissioner Laimbeer was the stentor of the party, and, as his enthusiasm was boundless, his voice was continually calling out resounding cheers from his associates and the men in the procession. Soon after reaching the porch two large flags were brought out to the party. One of these was grasped by Mr. Laimbeer, who, jumping on a pedestal at the right-hand side of the stoop, called lustily for cheers for "the solid men of the North." They were given with a will, and as they were echoed down the line, Mr. Laimbeer emphasized them with a sonorous "tiger." Another gentleman took the second flag and placed himself on the left of the stoop above the crowd. From these elevated positions the "Red, White and Blue" was waved over Secretary Chandler and his friends. As the several divisions passed they were greeted with wild applause led in every instance by Mr. Laimbeer and joined in enthusiastically by Secretary Chandler. The latter gentleman was particularly well pleased when the students of Columbia College and the Columbia Law School passed him. When the procession had partly gone by the Police cleared a path between the porch and the curb, and Col. DeKay stationed there two Boys in Blue to uphold a large flag so as to draw the attention of the men to the distinguished gentlemen reviewing them. At this time Gen. Sherman, who had just arrived, appeared at an upper window. He was not noticed, however, and when he was asked to make himself known by descending to the porch, he declined. He watched the pageant until it's end, and expressed surprise and wonder at the grand display. Battalion after battalion came and went, division after division passed by, some singing "Marching through Georgia," others trumpeting forth the stirring song, "We'll rally round the flag, boys." Though the procession gave no sign of ending, as it was growing very late, the fear that Senator Blaine would be too late to see the display was aroused, and a feeling of disappointment was expressed by Mr. Chandler and others. But, when the fear was strongest, Mr. Blaine appeared, having just returned from a meeting in Brooklyn. He looked in sturdy health, and his face glowed with pleasure. As soon as he was seen, the street resounded with cheers. Accompanied by Secretary Chandler, he went to the curb in front of which the two Boys in Blue stood, and with bared head saluted his countrymen and fellow-patriots in line.

The Secretary and Mr. Blaine remained at the curb until the last man of the last company had gone by, and every Republican that saw him uttered a hearty cheer for the Senator from Maine. When all was over he retired to the hotel, saying: "This is grand, but it's a pretty lively institution over in Brooklyn, too."

ALONG FIFTH AVENUE.

Turning their backs to the fire-works, which were discharged at fitful intervals from Madison square, the serried ranks of horse and foot proceeded rapidly up Fifth avenue with a firm and even tread. The houses along the route were illuminated, and dense rows of spectators lined the streets and covered sidewalks and stoops. At 10 P. M. the van of the procession came in front of ex-Gov. Morgan's residence, at Thirty-seventh street. The windows of this house as well as those of the surrounding residences were brightly lit up, and rows of faces lined every window fronting on the avenue. The scene at this point was a very brilliant one. The long rows of lighted torches made the vista seem like a solid mass of flame. The space on the sidewalk, in front of ex-Gov. Morgan's residence was cleared of spectators, but they were crowded as closely as possible, and much too close for comfort, on the sidewalks and in the streets round about. Sergeant Sinnock, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, had charge of the police arrangements at this point, and he and his squad of fifteen men did their duty thoroughly and well, and withal very courteously. A flag was displayed from the roof of ex-Gov. Morgan's residence, and another large one was suspended in front of the house. The old war Governor himself stood on the stoop wrapped up in a long Ulster overcoat. He was surrounded by a number of prominent gentlemen, among whom were Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Postmaster James, Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, James Terwilliger, William F. Rowland, Gens. Chester A. Arthur and George H. Sharpe, Charles Stuart Welles, Dr. E. D. Morgan, Jr., and others. On the balconies, too, were quite a large number of ladies, who displayed quite earnest enthusiasm and waved their handkerchiefs at those marching by. Immediately in front of the house and at the curb stood two "Boys in Blue," in uniform, with caps and capes, who supported another American flag waving from a long pole. As the van of the procession appeared in front of the residence ex-Governor Morgan made his appearance, and he was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause. Loud cheers followed from the marching men, and further cheers were given in succession as each body of men passed in review. To all these demonstrations ex-Gov. Morgan responded by lifting his hat and bowing gracefully. The uniformed men passed by with a military salute followed with cheers. The ununiformed merchants, however, were not content with this, but gave cheer on cheer and waived their hats wildly. The ranks were very well preserved, and the excellence of the marching won many encomiums. The ex-Governor made a particularly deep obeisance as the wagon bearing the old Henry Clay banner of 1841 passed by. There was some variety in the cheering. Thus cheers were given for "ex-Gov. Morgan," for "E. D. Morgan," for "the old war Governor," for the "American flag," and for Hayes and Wheeler. The syllabic cheer of C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a of the Columbia men and the old Princeton College cheer were also heard. The presence of the ladies in the procession was also recognized by the ex-Governor, who made a most courteous response. Additional enthusiasm was manifested as the well-known strains of "Hold the Fort" came sonorously from the "Morgan Legion" band. The procession, by actual timing, took more than one hour and forty minutes in passing the residence. Toward the close some fire-works were discharged by the men in line. As the column proceeded further up Fifth avenue, and past the residence of Hon. Levi P. Morton, cheers were given for that gentleman. After the procession had passed the residence of ex-Gov. Morgan the crowd of spectators gathered round about the house in a dense mass, and exhibited its enthusiasm in tumultuous cheers and cries of "Morgan, Morgan, speech, speech." This was kept up for nearly ten minutes after Mr. Morgan had retired to his parlor. The cries from the people were so earnest and persistent that ex-Governor Morgan, in response, again went out in front of his residence and bowed. His reappearance was made the occasion of the most tumultuous cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and applause. Finally, order was in some degree restored and ex-Gov. Morgan stepping forward made a few remarks, in which he said it was very well that the people of the United States have the opportunity every four years to select their rulers. The opportunity was now before them and they could on Tuesday next save themselves from falling over the precipice at whose brink they were standing. He asked them all to do their duty then, and to cheer the hearts of the friends of liberty all over the country. Additional cheers and applause followed these remarks and after this came "three times three and a tiger." The gathering then dispersed peaceably, ex-Gov. Morgan and those present at his residence all expressed their extreme gratification at the remarkably fine display that had been made.

THE FIRST BRIGADE.

To say that the First Brigade of the Boys in Blue, which numbered at least five thousand men, elicited much enthusiasm along the route of the procession would be but a poor way of expressing the feeling created among the immense crowds that lined the sidewalks and filled the stoops. The brigade was composed of the First, Second and Third Regiments, largely made up of colored Republicans, who evoked a remarkable degree of enthusiasm, and did great credit to the officers commanding them by their excellent marching. This brigade took its place in the column immediately behind the Lincoln Club Regiment, at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, and as it defiled into Fifth avenue was cheered to the echo by the throngs on the sidewalks. First came Brig. Gen. A. P. Ketchum, the Commanding officer, who was assisted by Capt. Henry C. Perley, Senior Aid, and First Lieuts. F. E. Farmer, John D. Terry, Robert J. Clyde, and Benjamin F. Finley. These gentlemen, all of whom were mounted, were followed by a large body of citizens of the Eleventh Assembly District, who marched fifteen files front. Then came the First Regiment, Col. James B. Kiddoo commanding, headed by two files of pioneers carrying axes, and composed of the Eleventh Assembly District Boys in Blue. Several handsome banners were displayed by this regiment, which also bore a number of transparencies bearing the names of the National and State candidates, and the motto "We vote as we shot." Next came the Lincoln Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, 150 strong, all colored men, bearing torches and transparencies with portraits of Hayes and Wheeler. These were followed by the Second Regiment, under command of Col. Samuel Mennies, and composed of the Boys in Blue of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and the Gen. Kilburn Knox Association of colored men, 200 strong. Several banners were displayed by this regiment, which bore the names of Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan and Rogers, and one bore the motto, "We vote for those who pay their income tax; not for those who live by it." At the end of the regiment came a square of men drawing a cannon. The Third Regiment, Col. Thomas B. O'Dell, commanding, was composed of the Boys in Blue and a large number of citizens of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and a detachment of the old volunteer fire department, wearing red shirts and fire-helmets, the latter decorated with the names of Hayes and Wheeler. The absence of boys from the ranks of this brigade was very noticeable, the entire body being composed of voters.

THE SECOND BRIGADE.

The spectacle preceded by the Second Brigade Boys in Blue, under command of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, has never been equaled in its way in New-York. The brigade consisted of five full regiments of ten companies each, beside three or four independent battalions and companies, and not a boy could be found anywhere in the ranks. every torch there represented a voter who will deposit his paper bullet for Hayes and Wheeler next Tuesday with as steady a hand and as unerring an aim as he used to direct the leaden messenger or wield the glittering sabre during the days of the rebellion. On one of their transparencies was inscribed the sentiment:

"We licked the solid South once,
We'll do it again"

And next Tuesday will show that this is no idle boast.

At the head of the column rode Gen. Aspinwall on a magnificent horse, in the full panoply of military equipments, and followed by a staff consisting of:

Brvt. Brig. Gen. C. A. Carleton, Assistant Adjutant General.
Col. William Treechel, Inspector.
Capt. John A. Dowley, Quartermaster.
Capt. Henry E. Howland, Judge Advocate.
Major Willard Parker, Jr., Surgeon.
Col. Ed. Gebhard, Aide de Camp.
Capt. John Crawford, Aide de Camp.
Capt. Charles A. Benedict, Aide de Camp.
Lieut. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Aide de Camp.

The First Regiment—the Lincoln Club—under command of Col. Charles S. Strong, was detached from the brigade early in the evening, and given the post of honor—the right of the line—because it was, numerically, the strongest organization in the procession, numbering, all told, 950 men. The Second Regiment, therefore, headed the Second Brigade. It was commanded by Col. E. W. Ehlen, and numbered 875 men. Behind the second came the mounted troop, 200 strong, under Capt. O'Brien; the Staten Island Battalion, 350 strong, and commanded by Major Cameron; the Third Regiment, (colored,) 850 strong, and commanded by Col. James B. Lee; the Fourth Regiment, 800 strong, under Col. Edward Hill; and the Fifth Regiment, 500 strong, commanded by Col. J. H. Brady; making an aggregate of 4,700 men. When it is understood that every man was in uniform and carried a torch, and that the various regiments and companies marched with the steady tread and military bearing of veteran soldiers—as most of them were—some idea may be had of the imposing spectacle presented. Indeed, the blare of silver-tongued bugles, the steady roll of numberless drums, the soul-stirring strains of a score of bands, the thrilling notes of "Marching Through Georgia" and "Rally 'Round the Flag Boys," which echoed from 5,000 throats; the countless silken banners that kissed the soft breezes of the night; the neighing of gayly-caparisoned chargers, who impatiently champed their bits and pawed the ground—all, all threw about the scene a glamour of the never-to-be-forgotten days when a "solid South" reared its impious hand against the nation, and endeavored to do with the bullet what it could not accomplish with the ballot. Gen. Aspinwall should be proud of his gallant Second Brigade, and if they vote next Tuesday as well as they marched last night, and as well as they used to shoot, the whole country will be proud of them too.

THE MERCANTILE BRIGADE.

The most impressive portion of the parade was the procession of the merchants and business men of New-York. It was a sight, the like of which was never before witnessed in this City. There were nearly two thousand gentlemen, including some of the wealthiest and most thoroughly representative merchants in New-York. The effect of such a procession upon the voters of New-York and of other cities will be beyond calculation. In accordance with the orders of the Grand Marshal the business men formed in line off Fifth avenue in Eighth and Tenth streets, and waited patiently their place in the parade, The dry goods men were the most numerous, numbering over a thousand. They were commanded by Gen. J. H. Liebenau, who was aided by Messrs. John F. Plummer, of Pomeroy & Plummer; Marville N. Cooper, of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.; S. W. Coe, of W. L. Strong & Co.; William E. Webb, of Dunham, Buckley & Co.; F. R. Townsend, of Townsend & Yale; J. G. Dudley, George C. Colburn, and William H. Marvine. Immediately behind Grafulla's Band, which headed the dry goods men, a large transparency was borne, bearing the legend, "The Dry Goods Merchants' Republican Club." At the rear of the procession was a six-horse team, loaded with dry goods boxes, and bearing a calcium light, which illuminated the procession brilliantly. Another load of dry goods boxes followed, all of which were marked as if for shipping. One of them bore the address, "Hayes and Wheeler, Washington, D. C.," and another was marked "E. D. Morgan, Albany." Nearly every important dry goods house in the City was represented, among others being the firms of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., Pomeroy & Plummer, Dunham, Buckley & Co., Walker & Hammond, Townsend & Yale, Banendahl & Co., N. Sullivan & Co., Wendel, Hutchinsons & Co., Goodwin, Smith & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Halsted, Haines & Co., Low, Harriman & Co., William L. Strong & Co., Harbison, Shiner & Co., Chase, Stewart & Co., William Trumbull & Co., Coffin, Otheman & Spaulding, and J. M. Wentz & Co. The men were formed in platoons of eight, and most of them carried small flags with pictures of Hayes and Wheeler. There were several transparencies. One bore the inscription, "We want honest money, honest reform, and loyal men." The dry goods men were formed, in the first place, at the Union League Club-house. They met there at 7 o'clock, and from there marched to the waiting position assigned them on Tenth street. It was 10:30 o'clock before they moved. For three and a half hours they were kept waiting, But there was no complaining of any sort. Heads of firms and gentlemen occupying subordinate positions mingled together in perfect equality. They were all animated by the same purpose. What that purpose was is illustrated by the remark of one of New-York's leading merchants. "I have lived in New-York," he said, "twenty-six years, and this is the first time I ever appeared in a procession of this kind. And what I say of myself I can say of hundreds of others whom I recognize. They never did this thing before. But I tell you this is a great crisis, and if the knowledge that I was here will help the Republican Party one vote I'll wait here all night."

By some error, the dry goods men got into the procession ahead of the place assigned them, and Gen. Graham's division of business men not distinctively connected with the dry-goods trade, was left behind. Gen. Graham's division was to have lead the column of business men, he having been selected as the marshal of the column. His division was made up of such men as H. K. Thurber, L. S. Stockwell, C. W. Burton, Fletcher Harper, R. I. Wells, Justice Kasmire, J. Gallinger, Barnard N. Judd, Commissioner Disbecker. His aids were Thomas L. James, George M. Van Nort, A. B. Cornell, B. F. Manierre, Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. John Cochrane, Weeks W. Culver, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. Hamlin Babcock, Gen. Thomas W. Hillhouse, Thomas C. Acton, Charles A. Peabody, George Opdyke, George W. Blunt, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Gen. F. R. Cruger, Gen. J. H. Liebenau, John I. Davenport, James T. Hale, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Col. Drake De Kay, Major W. S. Dodge, Col. George F. Hopper, Col. F. E. Howe, Dwight A. Lawrence, Major J. M. Bundy, A. M. Palmer, Abraham Disbecker, Gen. H. E. Tremain, Isaac Henderson, Jr., Hon. Thomas Murphy, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Hon. G. E. Kasmire, Hon. B. T. Morgan, Sheridan Shook, G. N. Hale, C. A. Seward, D. D. Conover, H. R. Wells, L. P. Morton, Major G. W. Corney, ex-Gov. E. W. Salomon, Robert H. Strahan, and George W. Betts.

The separation of the two divisions of the business men was regretted by the Marshal and other officials of the procession, but it did not at all lessen the effect upon the spectators. It was rather an advantage to have had the dry goods merchants apart from the others, for it gave a better idea of their numbers than could have been had if all had marched together. The progress of the business men up Fifth avenue was attended with a continuous round of cheers and salutes of various kinds. Men and women joined in expressing their most hearty appreciation of the service which the business men of New-York were doing their country in joining in the procession.

UNATTACHED AND VISITING COMPANIES.

The Lincoln Battalion of the Fifteenth Ward, unattached, formed an escort to Major Gen. Owen, and numbered 800 men. They looked to good advantage in their blue capes and army regulation caps, and marched in splendid order. Col. Stevens commanded the battalion, and his subordinates were; Capt. Noble, Company A; Capt. Wallace, Company B; Capt. O'Brien, Company C; Capt. Parker, Company D; Capt. Van Cott, Comprny E; Capt. Warfiel, Company F; and Capt. Harris, Company G. Col. Stevens' Staff were: James A. Carroll, Adjutant; William Terhund, Quartermaster; Dr. J. H. Dorn, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Jacob Gilier; Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Chaplain.

The visiting companies were the Hoboken Boys in Blue; First Lieutenant, F. Brandies; Second Lieutenant, W. Mahon; the Orient Battery, Jersey City, commanded by Lieuts. Dowd and Oelrich, numbering 150 men, and having in their ranks pieces of artillery and one piece of field artillery belonging to the war of 1812. They wore blue shirts with the letter O on the breast, white leggings, and blue caps with white band. They were a fine body of men and were much admired by the spectators. Also the Crocker Battery, of Jersey City, numbering 130 men, in light blue shirts with red trimmings and fatigue caps and leggings, commanded by Capt. Abernethy and Lieut. Paine.

THE CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

Even in the lower portions of the City, at points where different bodies of those who were to take part in the parade were to pass, the streets were lined and great enthusiasm shown. Judging from the crowds in the Bowery, Third avenue, and other of the principal thoroughfares, one would suppose that these were on the line of the route; but would be easily undeceived on approaching the rendezvous in Washington square, where the crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible to make way through it. Fifth avenue, from Washington square to Fifty-second street, where the procession turned into Sixth avenue, with the exception of the roadway, was literally without standing room, and, as seen from an elevation, presented a sea of fire, lined on either side by a wall of blackness. The lower part of the avenue is at present undergoing repairs, and the piles of cobble-stones afforded an especially favorable position for sight-seeing, and as a consequence every foothold was occupied. Passing up the avenue, it would seem that every residence on it had been temporarily leased for the time being, for every stoop, balcony, and railing was fully occupied—made public property by those who could not gain a good view from the sidewalk. The windows of the various club-rooms, and the door-steps as well, were crowded, fully evincing the great interest felt in the demonstration. Along the avenue there was little attempt at illumination but most of the prominent hotels were lighted up, and thus added to the occasion. From some of the residences there was quite a display of flags, and from time to time, as the procession passed, a flood of fireworks. Through Fifty-second street, Sixth avenue, Twenty-third street, and Fourth avenue, it was the same, and it was the oft-repeated remark, heard on every side, that never had such crowds been gathered in the streets of New-York. At various places on Sixth avenue colored fires were constantly burned while the procession was passing, making the scene one of peculiar brilliancy. A particular occasion of remark was the great number of ladies that were present everywhere along the route. As the various division passed along they were received with hearty cheers—cheers which did not grow less in volume, despite their number. Not a single instance of disorder was noticed throughout, everything passing off without incident of remark.

FLASHES FROM THE TORCHES.

The Hoboken Boys in Blue made a very good showing in the procession last night.

The students from Columbia College Law School were among those who took part.

The Cuban Republican Club turned out 400 strong, and were commanded by A. Yarca.

Several cannon drawn by Boys in Blue formed in squares attracted a great deal of attention.

Small detachments of the old Fire Department were also a very noticeable feature of the parade.

The Mutual Base-ball Club, of Hoboken, in their neat uniform, elicited much applause from the admiring crowds.

Many members of the Seventh Regiment in civic dress took part in the demonstration and set off rockets and roman candles by the score.

Fifty members of the Produce Exchange and a large delegation from the Cotton Exchange, and from the Stock and Gold Boards were in the procession.

The body of men that made its appearance in the parade under the banners of the Ninth Assembly District predicts the sure success of the Republican ticket on Tuesday.

The colored division of the Boys in Blue had two companies of artillery bringing up their rear. They were commanded by Capt. Andrew Parker, and turned out 200 strong.

A sail-boat under full sail and a banner bearing the inscription, "We vote for those who pay their income tax, and not for those who live by it," were among the interesting features of the procession.

The dry-goods merchants made a very fine display, and were loudly applauded along the line of march. They had 600 men in line, and were commanded by Gen. J. H. Liebenau and Adjutant W. H. Marvin.

The Sheridan Shook Battalion of the Sixteenth Assembly District, turned out in large numbers and presented a very fine appearance. They marched with military precision, and looked picturesque in their handsome military costumes. They carried several banners bearing devices of an appropriate character, and they attracted much attention by their numbers and soldierly bearing.

The crowds that congregated along the line of the procession were no less demonstrative in their patriotic ardor than those who composed the line of the procession. It was a thoroughly cosmopolitan crowd, representing all shades of politics and intelligence, but all welded together in truly democratic fashion by the inspiriting sympathy of a common cause. The native-born American element, the German and Irish adopted citizens, were all there combined in one harmonious body, bearing willing testimony to the popularity of the procession and the motives which guided the men who marched in the ranks.

A DEPUTY MARSHAL STABBED.

Last evening, John J. Mead, a United States Deputy Marshal, residing at No. 265 West Houston street, while standing on the corner of Bleecker and Jones streets, was stabbed in the left shoulder and on the head by Samuel Tere, aged nineteen years, of No. 81 Horatio street. The stabbing originated in Tere being, as Mead alleges, accidentally tripped by the latter, whom Tere charged with intentionally impeding his progress. Tere was arrested, and the wounded man was sent to the New-York Hospital.

MR. BLAINE IN BROOKLYN.

THE LAST GRAND MASS-MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BROOKLYN'S CITIZENS TURN OUT IN VAST NUMBERS IN FAVOR OF HAYES AND WHEELER—HON. JAMES G. BLAINE ON THE SITUATION—PARADE OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The last grand mass-meeting of the campaign in Kings County was held last evening by the Republicans of Brooklyn in the Rink, on Clermont avenue. The vast structure, which has a seating capacity of six thousand, was at an early hour in the evening densely crowded. Immense throngs sought admission in vain after 7:30 o'clock, and for an hour after the cars going in the direction of the Rink were overloaded. An audience so large and so respectable has rarely been brought together, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Among the prominent men on the platform were S. B. Chittenden, Samuel McLean, Franklin Woodruff, A. B. Thorn, Silas B. Dutcher, B. D. Silliman, J. S. T. Stranahan, Gen. Jourdan, Charles R. Fellows, Major George D. Weeks, A. J. Perry, Demas Barnes, John French, ex-Mayor Booth, George L. Nichols, Dwight Johnson, Mayor Schroeder, David Williams, W. L. B. Steers, Isadore M. Bon, D. O. Tatrem and Henry W. Sage.

The meeting was called to order by Major George D. Weeks, who introduced Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, the one-legged veteran of the war, as Chairman. Gen. Catlin was cordially received. He returned thanks in a graceful address, and predicted that if the Republican Party stand firmly in line on Tuesday—if the men who stood by Lincoln and the Union stand together—then the result will be a grand victory. He believed they would stand firmly together. In 1861 a solid South made a solid North, and to-day the people are as thoroughly aroused as they were in the war times. It was not so sure that there would be a solid South. Uncle Sam had something to say about it. A few gentlemen in blue had gone quietly down into these belligerent States, and they would see that the holy right to vote was accorded to all citizens. He believed that many of these States would vote with the Republicans. But whether they did or not, the result would be the same. Mr. Tilden would be elected to stay at home, where he would have time to write a book entitled, "A Bachelor Seeking for the Presidency, instead of a Wife," or he might occupy his leisure in telling the people how he defrauded the Government in its hour of peril of his income tax.

The list of Vice Presidents, containing the names of some of the most prominent men in Brooklyn, was read, at the conclusion of Gen Catlin's speech. Hon. Silas B. Dutcher read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That, as American citizens, impressed with a due sense of our obligations, we feel that the elevation of the Democratic candidates for National and State offices would be a practical abandonment of our finances to the control of quacks and tricksters—would continue for an indefinite period the "hard times" which are eating up the vitals of our community—and would be a shameful surrender on the part of the people who preserved the Union to the rebels who sought to destroy it, while in our judgment the election of the Republican candidates would strengthen the national credit, would quicken into life the thousand industries by which our people earn their daily bread, and would be an emphatic pledge that the blood of heroes, so freely given to their country in its need, had not been shed in vain.

Resolved, That while the vast national interests involved in the coming election cannot be overestimated, the one-man power which has controlled the Democratic Party of Brooklyn should not be overlooked, and the crimes of the local Democratic Ring should not be forgotten. Between the one and the other there has been a continuous partnership of guilt; public offices have been prostituted; the public good has been sacrificed without one moment's hesitation; the enrichment of private individuals has been accomplished at the cost of thousands of innocent tax-payers and laboring men, and every principle of public morals, as well as every instinct of self-preservation, requires that the perpetrators of such crimes be brought to justice, and subjected to the condemnation of the people they have wronged.

Resolved, That as one means to the accomplishment of these ends, this meeting commends to the voters of this city and county the joint ticket put forth by both the Republican and Reform Democratic Conventions, in the confident expectation that a resolute support will be crowned with an overwhelming victory.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which Corp. Tanner, who left both his legs on the battle-field fighting for the Union, was introduced. The cheering lasted for several minutes, and, when it subsided, it was renewed again and again. Corp. Tanner said that he thanked them from the bottom of an overcharged heart for the warmth of their reception. He was a candidate for a local office, but he proposed to discuss briefly the national issues. He had been advised by a Democratic friend, that in view of the fact that he was a candidate for office he had better not speak. He was of a different opinion, however. He was for Rutherford B. Hayes because Mr. Hayes had not to go out and look for a certificate of character when he sought the votes of his fellow-citizens to elect him to the Presidency. Mr. Tanner dwelt on the danger of electing Mr. Tilden, in view of the immense Southern claims, and closed with an earnest appeal to Republicans to work expressly for the success of the Presidential, State, and local tickets.

Mr. Blaine being unavoidably delayed, Hon. S. B. Chittenden, who was present on the platform, was next introduced. He said the second great contest for the unity and integrity of the United States was to occur on Tuesday next. It was well to understand the true character of the opponents in the struggle. He was willing to say deliberately that the present House of Representatives of the United States is and has been for the past eight months in the control of men who forfeited their lives to their country. The real issue was whether these men shall govern the country. The pivot upon which the Democratic campaign turns was the cry for change. It was a cry full of insincerity. They propose to remove from power the party that saved the Union, and they are as sensible as one who would advise a great mercantile establishment to turn out all the employes, because one had proved unfaithful. Yet that is precisely what the cry of change means. The Democrats propose to elect Mr. Tilden President on the promise that he will turn out 100,000 men who understand the business of the country, and replace them by fresh men, entirely ignorant of the methods of conducting the Government.

While the band was playing after the conclusion of Mr. Chittenden's address, the coming of the speaker of the evening was announced. Such a scene of enthusiasm as followed the entrance of Mr. Blaine passes all description. The audience cheered again and again, the men standing up on their seats, and the ladies, of whom there were hundreds present, waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. Mr. Blaine said he was sorry he could not appear before so magnificent an audience with his natural voice. He had made sixty speeches, and only the night before his voice broke down. He was glad it was in a good cause. If that cause was only opposed by an honest vote there would be no contest in the United States. The Democrats were practicing crime and brutality at one end of the country and a sort of petty larceny at the other end. Mr. Blaine said the issues of the campaign were many, but his voice would not allow him to present them. Before all other issues were two. They were trite and well known. Those issues were that the loyal men who saved the Government shall continue to rule it, and that it sectionalism is to rule let it be the section that saved the country. The Republican Party have no proscriptive right to rule this country, but they have the right to rule it until an honest majority of votes legally cast decides that they shall not rule it. It had taken centuries to educate the Anglo-Saxon race to a belief that a majority, even of one, if it be honest, shall rule. The Republican Party is not even accused of a fraud at the ballot-box. They say that intimidation is being used in the South, but there is not an intelligent person who believes that the Army will prevent one man from voting for Wade Hampton. If the Republican Party is beaten, it goes down with an unstained banner, bearing on it all the stars that represent the Union. The Democrats tell us that they carry the solid South. The speaker said there were six States in the South if left to a free vote that are as Republican as the State of Maine. When the Democrats claim a solid South they proclaim their own shame. The election in the State of Mississippi last year gives a good idea of what the Democrats call a fair election. In that election, in which the Democrats claim to have recovered the State by a rightful majority, there were more men murdered, and murdered in connection with the election, than have been murdered in all the election fights that have taken place over the whole country in a year. There have been more men murdered since the war, for political opinion in the South, than were murdered at any three battles of the war. Democrats sneer at these facts and call the relation of them shaking the "bloody shirt," but such outrages, such tragedies, cannot be tolerated as long as God Almighty is just. It is a mistake for any man however high to imagine that he can trample on the rights of another, no matter how humble, without ultimate danger to himself. The three last amendments to the Constitution must be enforced or repealed. The one thing that cannot be permitted is that those amendments be allowed to remain a dead letter. These amendments were of as much importance to foreign-born citizens as to the colored men. Before the fourteenth amendment was passed there was nothing in the Constitution to guarantee the right of citizenship outside of the State in which that citizenship was obtained. Thomas A. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, voted against that amendment. Mr. Blaine said the omens were good. He had just returned from an extended tour and he had cheerful news. If there was a solid South for the Democracy he could say there was a solid West for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Blaine concluded by promising that New-England, with the possible exception of Connecticut, would be solid for the Republicans. Addresses were also made by Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, Hon. Eugene D. Berri, and others.

PARADE OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

To the casual observer, perhaps, all torch-light processions may look precisely alike; and certain it is that they do present many of the same characteristics. But a close inspection is always sure to develop many features that are both new and interesting. And so, as a matter of fact, the monster parade of the Republican Boys in Blue in Brooklyn last night in honor of Hayes and Wheeler, and to welcome United States Senator Blaine to the Brooklyn Rink on Clermont avenue, was a notable demonstration, and one which far surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in that city. It was the last parade of the "Boys" during the campaign which has now so nearly come to a close, hence, there was an enthusiasm and a vim about the whole affair, and a desire to appear well and to do well, which served to render the parade very imposing, very pleasing, and very successful. As early as 7 o'clock the entire city was ablaze with torches, as the various companies hurried to the rendezvous on Bedford avenue, near Clymer street, where the division was to form; while the sound of fife and drum and bugle, the glare of transparencies, and the shouts of the crowds which everywhere greeted the various clubs, created a picture at once animated and beautiful. The column when formed consisted of six regiments, and these were commanded respectively by Col. William De Lacy, Col. A. C. Tate, Col. George W. Stillwell, Col. Henry Dawson, Jr., Col. Noah L. Cochen, and Col. John P. Short. There were about ten thousand men in line, and every one was a voter, while probably a majority were of those who fought gallantly to uphold their country's flag in the dark days of treason and rebellion. The line of march was from Bedford avenue through Clymer street, Washington avenue, Greene avenue, and Gates avenue, to Fulton street, to Hanson place, to Atlantic avenue, to Clinton street, to Schermerhorn street, to Myrtle avenue, and up Myrtle avenue to Clermont avenue, where the entire procession passed in review before Hon. James G. Blaine, while at the corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues the marching column was reviewed by Major Gen. E. B. Fowler, the commander of the Boys in Blue. Every street and avenue through which the procession passed was literally packed with spectators, among whom those in sympathy with the Republicans largely predominated, and who cheered enthusiastically as company after company tramped by; and as a further mark of sympathy with the cause which the torch-bearers represented, very many of the private residences along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated, while flags innumerable floated out upon the night air, Chinese lanterns hung in bright festoons here and there, and rockets and roman candles screeched and blazed in every direction. The Old Guard of the Twenty-first Ward, under command of Capt. Wells, acted as escort to Commanding Gen. Fowler, and Messrs. John Cowan, William Friday, and C. J. Worthing comprised his staff, with Gen. James L. Farley as Adjutant.

The scenes and incidents along the route of the procession were numerous, and the gay uniforms of the Boys in Blue, consisting of blue caps, blue capes with red collars, and red capes, blue caps, and white collars, and all lit up with flaming torches, transparencies, and rockets, mingling with the music of the bands and the cheering of the thousands of people who packed the sidewalks on either side of the street, composed a scene well worth beholding. The procession marched in files of ten, stretching nearly from curb to curb, very compact, and without halting, nearly an hour was occupied in passing a given point.

A PLEA FOR TILDEN.

DAVID A. WELLS ADVOCATES A RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC RULES—HIS ATTACK ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY POORLY RECEIVED.

The final meeting of the Tilden and Hendricks Central Campaign Club, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, was opened by Hon. David A. Wells. Samuel D. Babcock presided, and several Democratic "merchants," including large delegations of gin mill proprietors, and other exclusively Democratic branches of the commercial community, were in attendance. A brass band played for about a quarter of an hour, and then Thomas Cooper Campbell announced that Howard Potter would take the chair. Mr. Potter, after attempting to be very funny over Mr. Evarts' recent speech, and failing lamentably, went on to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Government in seizing the books of merchants charged with smuggling. This, Mr. Howard thought, was the most odious feature of Republican administration at the North, but there was something worse than this, if possible, at the South. In the latter section every power of the National Government was being put forth to further tyrannize over the white inhabitants and continue in power the corrupt "carpet-bag" State Governments that had already exhausted the patience of the people. Mr. Wells was then introduced, and proceeded to read, from manuscript, a long address on the effect of a Democratic victory upon the business interests of the country. The times, he thought, were out of joint, but it was not owing to scarcity. The crops of the country and its mineral productions were never greater than during the past three years, but the movements of all these products were restrained by the lack of confidence in the business community. He would not say that the present stagnation was entirely due to the Administration, but he thought that a very large share of the distress could have been averted by wise and timely action. He read several long extracts from the letters of a *Herald* correspondent to prove that the Republicans were responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs at the South. It would be better for the North to pay the entire amount of the Southern claims than to allow this hostility between the two sections of the country to continue. Mr. Wells had not one word to say in regard to the murder and intimidation practiced by the Democrats in Mississippi and South Carolina, but he frequently took occasion to sneer at the "bloody shirt," and throughout his speech represented the white population of that section as a peaceable, hard-working, God-fearing class, who were only too glad to toil on in peace, if unmolested by the terribly corrupt and extravagant negroes. From the condition of the South, the orator turned his attention to the expenditures of the National Government. The Republicans, he said, deserved no credit for the decreased loss in disbursements under their rule. There was always so much stolen, whether the disbursements were large or small. There had been very little honesty at Washington since 1868, [the period at which Mr. Wells went out of office,] and the principal employment of the Treasury Department had apparently been to plunder, harass, and annoy the merchants and business men of the country. Mr. Wells described several of these heart-rending cases, and then turned his attention to the subject of "wool." This, under his manipulation, proved so exceedingly dry that a considerable portion of the "business men" present left the hall for the purpose of refreshment—mainly of a liquid character. The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. was referred to by Mr. Wells as a prominent instance of the manner in which the present Administration robbed private individuals. In that case although the amount of undervaluation had been only $1,660, covering a period of several years, the Government had exacted the enormous penalty of $270,000, a large portion of which went to the informer. The state of things by which an honorable and long-established house had been swindled out of this immense sum was shameful, and would not be permitted to exist under a Democratic Administration. The expenditures of the National Government during recent years had been vastly in excess of the $125,000,000 to which Mr. Garfield, four years ago, had predicted they would be reduced in 1876, and the Republican Party had neither the intelligence nor the honesty to cut down the taxation to the necessary point. In Mr. Tilden, however, he had perfect confidence. It was an excellent thing for the State of New-York that Tilden was elected over Dix in 1874, and it would be an equally good thing for the nation it Tilden should be elected over Hayes. Another outrage by the present Administration was the commencement of a suit against Frank Leslie, for frauds on the revenue, which suit, Mr. Wells hinted, was instituted because Mr. Leslie's illustrated paper had caricatured Grant and other Republican leaders. In conclusion, the speaker predicted a sweeping Democratic triumph, and thought that it would be an excellent thing for the whole country. It was somewhat of a reflection upon his presumably "intelligent" audience, that many of his most damaging admissions were applauded to the echo and some of his best points passed over in silence. Mr. Wells was succeeded by James S. Thayer, who talked the rapidly thinning throng out of the house at a much faster rate than had been induced by his predecessor's figures on the "wool" business.

ASSEMBLP NOMINATIONS.

Mr. James Turner who was nominated by the Republicans of the Fifteenth District for Assembly, has declined to run, and Mr. William N. Loew, on Thursday night was unanimously nominated in his place.

Gen. Francis B. Spinola, was last evening nominated for Assembly by the Sixteenth Assembly District Tammany Hall and Anti-Tammany Conventions.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The hearing upon the application for the removal of Gen. George B. Wright, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, which has been pending before Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, for the past four days, terminated to-day, by the withdrawal of all charges whatever against the Receiver.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—TURKISH OUTRAGES IN BOSNIA—THE HOUSE OF THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL SET ON FIRE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in regard to the policy of the French Government in the East. He dwelt principally on the country's need of peace, and concluded as follows: "If, contrary to the expectations of the Government, complications should arise, we shall never ask you to compromise the honor and safety of France in a struggle which does not involve her essential interests. Thus having used our best endeavors to maintain the peace of Europe we shall at least be sure of being able to maintain it for ourselves."

Reuter's telegram from Ragusa states that in consequence of the conclusion of the armistice the Consular Commission at Mostar for the pacification of the insurgent provinces has been dissolved.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, reports that the residence of the Austrian Consul in that town has been set on fire, it is said by the Turks, and the troops who were summoned to extinguish the flames plundered the house.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* announces that Montenegro has accepted the armistice on the same terms as Servia. The *Daily News'* dispatch from Vienna reports that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been ordered to proceed to Livadia. It is rumored that the Grand Vizier will shortly go thither also on a confidential mission. A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* confirms the statement that the armistice as accepted by the Porte is unconditional.

The Marquis of Hartington, addressing a public meeting at Keighley yesterday, said however much he might question the policy of some of the Government's measures relative to the Eastern question, he was not prepared to say that the objects the Government had aimed at had not been such as would generally commend themselves to the good opinion of the English people.

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

THE QUESTION OF THEIR PROSECUTION—THE MATTER UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says: M. Gatineau's bill for the cessation of the prosecutions against the Communists was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by M. Lisbonne. After a debate, during which M. Dufaure opposed, and M. Gambetta supported the measure, the House by an overwhelming majority decided to proceed to debate on the clauses of the bill.

The *Standard's* correspondent remarks that this defeat of M. Dufaure ought to show the Government the necessity of doing something in the matter. The *Times* yesterday published a letter from Paris on the subject, of which the following is the substance: M. Gatineau's proposition is that no new prosecutions for participation in the Commune be begun, and all old prosecutions be quashed except those directed against instigators or principals in assassinations, incendiarism, or robbery; and that all trials of parties *in contumaciam* be before the Court of Assizes, instead of military tribunals as heretofore. This provision would prolong the trials ten years, as between three thousand or four thousand cases remain to be heard, while the Court of Assizes could only try three hundred or four hundred yearly.

On June 28, President MacMahon, yielding to the Cabinet's desire to quiet agitation on this subject, published a letter in the *Journal Officiel* ordering that no more prosecutions be instituted except *in contumaciam*, or upon the initiative of the Cabinet. This was meant to be a compensation to the Extreme Left for the rejection of a general amnesty. Gatineau's proposition would permit all self-exiled Communist leaders to return to France in safety. The Cabinet has determined not to accept any larger measure of amnesty than that conceded in the President's letter, leaving individual cases subject to executive clemency. If the cabinet now accepts the passage of Gatineau's motion by the lower house, even though certain of its defeat in the Senate, it joins in an aggressive and distrustful vote against President MacMahon. If the measure is adopted by a combination of the Left and Right, the Cabinet's majority is destroyed; and either way the Cabinet must resign.

The Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies are equivalent to the adoption of the Gatineau bill in principle. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow. The Chamber will probably pass the bill in an amended shape against the wishes of the Ministry, and the Senate will reject it. This will probably be the commencement of a serious conflict.

THE ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Liverpool *Post* to-day says: "Yesterday was the most excited day the cotton market has experienced for a year, and the enormous sale has thrown business altogether out of gear. Yarn prices are raised all around. There are large offers at about ¼d. advance, but they are mostly declined, so little business results. Exports of yarn are more active, and show, in most cases, a larger advance. Business in cloth is at a stand-still. Buyers do not follow the upward movement eagerly, and sellers dare not go on, even at recent fullest quotations, without further instructions from their principals."

The Liverpool *Courier* says: "For some days the Turko-Servian armistice, now announced, has been confidently expected, and the Manchester market for goods and yarns, as well as our cotton market, has been perceptibly regaining its tone. Only upon one occasion—upon the eve of the American civil war—have the sales reached such a figure as announced yesterday, and at Manchester, with advancing prices, business was active and transactions large."

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last evening, says: "Cotton continues in extensive demand and prices have advanced considerably for almost every description. American has been extraordinarily active, but freely offered. Prices have advanced 3-16d. to ¼d., the lower qualities being exceptionally scarce. For Sea Island there has been a moderate inquiry, but prices are unchanged. In futures the transactions continue large, and prices have advanced 5-16d."

THE FOREIGN GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—A leading grain circular says: "With continued fine weather favoring the labors of husbandry the British grain markets are still scantily supplied with wheat, the value of which remains unaltered. Foreign trade is, at the same time, more steady, after the recent slight depression and activity has been partially resumed. It is now understood that, an armistice having been agreed upon by Turkey and Servia, the influence of war anticipations will not have the effect, as of late, of exciting speculation, but as stock taking at the close of the month shows that the short supplies coming since Sept. 1, have resulted in a material reduction in the quantities in granary, there appears a fair element for steadiness at current rates. At Liverpool we have 204,000 quarters less in store now than on Aug. 31, and our local consumption, with outgoings to the interior and elsewhere, makes an average in the interval of 70,000 quarters per week. With a moderate attendance of country millers at to-day's market, trade has not been active, but sellers of wheat show much firmness. A tolerably fair business in the aggregate has been done at the rates current on Tuesday. Flour was steady at quotations. Corn was slow and the request dull. Holders would willingly make a concession of sixpence to effect sales."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Herr Forkenbeck has been elected President of the Reichstag—the Diet of the realm—and Baron St. Auffenberg first Vice President.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 3.—The American schooner Moses Williamson, Capt. Weaver, from New-York Aug. 24, which arrived at this port Oct. 18, was destroyed by fire to-day. She had no cargo aboard.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 3.—The Austrian bark Aralda, Capt. Tarabochia, which sailed from Havre, in ballast, Oct. 28 for New-York, was burned Oct. 29. The crew were saved and landed here.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Gen. Martinez Campos, with 1,000 troops, arrived here to-day. Juan Poey, one of the most eminent sugar planters here, died last night.

HORSE RACING AT WASHINGTON.

THIRD AND LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—A SMALL ATTENDANCE, AND THREE TAME RACES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—This was the third and last day of the Fall running meeting of the National Jockey Club. The weather was cold and partly cloudy, with a chilly north-west wind blowing. A rain-storm at an early hour in the morning made the track a little heavy. The attendance was the smallest during the meeting. The first race was a consolation purse, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting, one and one-quarter miles. Horses beaten once were allowed 5 pounds; beaten twice, 10 pounds; $150 to the first; $50 to the second. The following horses started: Fadladeen, Leamington Second, Burgoo, Moorhen, and First Chance. Burgoo sold as favorite. At the start Fadladeen took the lead, with Burgoo second, First Chance third, Leamington Second fourth, and Moorhen last. Burgoo went to the front and, passing the first quarter, led by a length, with Fadladeen second, First Chance third, Leamington Second fourth, and Moorhen well in the rear. Passing the half-mile pole, Burgoo led; First Chance had gone to the second, Leamington Second to the third, and Fadladeen had fallen to the fourth place, while Moorhen still kept the rear. Leamington Second pushed forward, and took the second place, Fadladeen third, and First Chance fell to the rear. Passing the three-quarter pole, Burgoo led, with Leamington Second second, Fadladeen third, Moorhen fourth, and First Chance last. There were no changes of position at the mile, but coming down the homestretch Leamington Second made a length and lapped Burgoo, but Burgoo lengthened his stride and came in a winner by two lengths, Leamington Second second, First Chance third, Fadladeen fourth, and Moorhen well in the rear. Time—2:14.

In the second race, two-mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $500, $100 to the second horse, the following named horses started: Kenny, Hatteras, Rose, Inspiration, Wateree, Tom O'Neil, and Courier. Inspiration was favorite. Rose led in the first heat, with Inspiration second, Wateree third, Kenny fourth, Hatteras fifth, Courier sixth, and Tom O'Neil seventh. Inspiration came in first, with Tom O'Neil second, Kenny third, Courier fourth, Hatteras fifth, and Wateree and Rose distanced. Time—3:41¾.

The second heat and race was won by Inspiration, with Courier second, Hatteras third, Kenny fourth, and O'Neil last. Time—3:45.

Third and last race was mile heats, over four hurdles, for a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse; welter weights; the winner of the hurdle-race on the first day to carry ten pounds extra. The starters were Paladin, Derby, Bayrum, Capt. Hammer, Risk, and Jack Trigg. Derby was the favorite. Bayrum won the first heat, with Risk second, Capt. Hammer third, Paladin fourth, Derby fifth, and Jack Trigg last. There was no time taken. The second heat was won by Risk, with Paladin second, Bayrum third, Capt. Hammer fourth, Derby fifth, and Jack Trigg distanced. Time—1:56½. The third heat and race was won by Bayrum. Time—2:00. In leaping the fourth hurdle Risk fell, throwing his rider, and Bayrum came home alone.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A number of the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who were absent during the Summer, have returned to Washington. Among them Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, who has recently received from his sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.

Treasury officials state that there has been for nearly three months past an active demand for money at Hong Kong, which has been met by shipments of silver from San Francisco, both on home and European account. The price of silver at San Francisco during this time has ranged above the London rate. Formerly silver was shipped to China by way of London. Should the China demand for silver continue, importations of that metal to New-York will probably be made from Europe.

Selah Mead has been appointed Store keeper and Ganger in the Fourth District of Indiana. Alfred R. Moore has been appointed Store keeper in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania.

Hon. R. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, and Hon. J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, started for their respective homes last night, to remain until after the election; S. A. Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, will leave Washington for Connecticut on Sunday night; Assistant Secretary of the Interior Gorham, and Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the Land Office, will be the only officials of note remaining on duty at the department. At the Post Office Department, Postmaster General Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady, and Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber are all away. First Assistant Postmaster General Marshall, who votes in Virginia, will be absent only on the day of the election. Sixth Auditor McGrew will leave for Ohio on Sunday evening; Secretary Morrill, of the Treasury, and Attorney General Taft both left the city to-day, and other heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department will leave to-night and to-morrow. A careful estimate shows that fully two-fifths of the clerks in the departments have gone home or will go to-morrow. Those remaining are from districts which are overwhelmingly Republican.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $414,555, and from Customs, $317,344. National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $586,748.

Capt. Garrick Mallory, First Infantry, is granted leave of absence for six months, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Capt. F. E. Decourcy is ordered to resume his station after the completion of his orders of the 24th of October.

DEMOCRATIC BRAGGING.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has issued another proclamation, addressed to the people of the United States. He informs them that the great contest between "the office-holders and the people is now drawing to a close;" that the evidence is all in, and the country is to pass upon the issue. But the verdict is already placed beyond doubt. The corrupt minions of an odious oligarchy will be driven from power and place next Tuesday in riotous and dire confusion. His committee knows this from information (exclusively) in its possession. On this information he says:

"We are justified in claiming as sure for the cause of 'Reform,' embodied in the National Democratic ticket, 200 electoral votes—a clear majority of the whole number. In this estimate we do not include the electoral vote of South Carolina or Louisiana, which, if accorded an election free from military interference, will undoubtedly cast fifteen additional votes for the cause of good government. Besides these votes, we have every reason to expect seventy-one votes from States regarded as doubtful, which, if cast for Tilden and Hendricks, will give them over two-thirds of the Electoral College. In this estimate we do not include the State of Ohio, from which, however, we have assurances of victory. On the other hand," adds Mr. Hewitt, "our estimate concedes to the Republican office-holders every State in which, by their power of patronage and their reckless use of illegal expedients, they have any reasonable ground for claiming success."

No wonder that, inspired by such cheering and exclusive information as these modest claims are based upon, "the committee feel that the day of redemption draws nigh." The committee also exhort their fellow-citizens "to use all possible precautions to prevent frauds in the election," which is certainly refreshing.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Though the Exhibition will close on Friday, the United States Centennial Commission, in executive session, on Thursday, passed a resolution continuing the usual fee of fifty cents for admissions until Saturday evening, the 18th inst. The committee of the commission having in charge the ceremonies of closing day, to-day finally agreed upon the principal features of the exercises proposed to commemorate the event. They provide for salutes to be fired at sunrise and noon of the 10th instant, by a battery stationed on George's Hill; the first of thirteen guns in honor of the thirteen original States, and the latter of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory of the present day. Both salutes will be repeated by the United States steamer Plymouth, Captain Barrett, at her moorings, on the Delaware River. The oratorical feature will consist of brief remarks by the following gentlemen in the order named: Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General, and Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission. The orchestral and choral music will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Among the distinguished invited guests are the President of the United States, and members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, the General of the Army, members of Congress, foreign Commissioners, Governors of States and Territories, Mayors of principal cities, and the Fairmount Park Commission. At the request of the United States Centennial Commissioners the President of the United States has consented to be present, and will discharge, in his official capacity, the duty of finally and formally closing the International Exhibition of 1876.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON AT PROVIDENCE.

THE IDENTITY OF MR. TILDEN'S AND MR. BUCHANAN'S VIEWS—DOCTRINES WHICH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT WANT—THIS IS A NATION, NOT A CONFEDERACY, AND MR. TILDEN CANNOT BE ITS PRESIDENT.

Hon. E. W. Stoughton spoke in Music Hall, Providence, last evening, on the issues of the campaign. Following is a large part of his speech—portions in which he treats of important questions for voters to consider.

MR. STOUGHTON'S SPEECH.

We are so near a contest which is to decide the fate of this Republic for many years to come, and such prodigious consequences depend upon the result, that I am filled with anxiety as I address you. I have faith that we shall prevail, for I believe that a wise and merciful God cares for this people, and that he will not permit the fruits of treasure expended, of blood poured out, of families desolated and of graves filled during the late war, to be wrested from us by the very men who made these terrible sacrifices necessary. But in the confidence with which this faith inspires us, we must not forget that we are to use the energies and the intelligence with which we are endowed to avert this calamity. The will of the people can be expressed in but one way for this purpose, and that is through the ballot-box; and to that all must resort if they would avert the catastrophe with which we are now threatened. It has been often said that history repeats itself—a great truth which so few bear in mind that nations fail to remember and profit by it. To-day the admonition it conveys, written in blood, is before us to warn and to instruct. Shall we profit by its teaching, or disregard the voices which cry aloud unto us from the recent past? It is but a few years since the Democratic Party succeeded in placing Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential chair, and in command of the Armies and Navies of the United States. Our people then well knew that it was the purpose of the men who controlled the South to dissolve the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy, and it was no secret that this purpose was based upon the carefully taught and very generally accepted doctrine that the United States was but a confederacy of States, united together by contract only, to be severed at the pleasure of either. The majority of the Democratic Party in Congress was composed of Southern men, who entertained this doctrine, and they had long controlled the party. Finally, the pretext for dissolving the Union was found in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the work of treason immediately commenced. Mr. Buchanan, his Attorney General, and most of the leaders of the Democratic Party at the North were disciples of this doctrine, and under its influence it was resolved by the Chief Magistrate of the nation and his adviser that the Constitution did not authorize him to employ force to preserve the Union, but that any State which saw fit to withdraw might do so and depart in peace; and this doctrine he announced in his last annual Message. I believe Mr. Black has never recanted the opinion thus entertained, and perhaps assumes that any lawyer who should question it has failed to understand the most vital portion of the Constitution.

THE UNITED STATES A NATION.

Long before the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's administration no constitutional proposition was more firmly settled than that the United States was a nation, and not a confederation of States, and that our National Government had not only the power, but that it was its duty, to enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Union, by the employment of all its civil and military force, and especially that it was bound to subdue rebellion by its armies if necessary. In other words, that the nation was armed with the power and clothed with the duty of self-preservation, which, at all hazards and at all times, it was bound to exercise for that purpose. It was the purpose of the Southern leaders, who controlled Mr. Buchanan, to induce him to adopt the doctrine that the Union was a confederacy, each State of which might secede at pleasure; and their plan was to have him promulgate this to the world in the most formal and solemn manner possible, which was by a Message to the Congress of the United States, founded upon the opinion of its Attorney General. This opinion was carefully prepared by Mr. Black. It was the most important paper to which an Attorney General ever signed his name, for it committed this great nation to the mercy of those who had planned and organized the rebellion, and were preparing to execute their purpose by subordinating to their will those to whom the dearest interest of our people were committed. That opinion was all they required. It declared that when there are within the States of the Union no Judges willing to administer its laws, and no officers to execute them, the President was powerless to act except to appoint others; and he also stated—

"If it be true [as he had attempted to establish] that war cannot be declared, nor a general system of hostilities be carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly, and if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity, and armed hostilities between different sections of the country, instead of domestic tranquility which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"

And he added that the right to protect the property of the Government against direct and positive aggression was not denied, but that this was a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the misdeeds of their State Government. Acting upon this opinion, that the power of the General Government was limited to the protection of its property within rebellious States, and did not extend to the enforcement of the laws of the Union, Mr. Buchanan, in his annual Message to Congress, declared that:

"Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit and intent of the Constitution. Congress possess many means of preserving the Union by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force. If it cannot live in the affections of the people it must one day perish."

And as means of conciliation he recommended the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution.

1. Expressly recognizing the right of property in slaves where it then existed, or might thereafter exist.

2. Imposing the duty of protecting this right in all the Territories, and also

3. The right to have fugitive slaves restored to their masters, notwithstanding any State law to the contrary.

To this loathsome proposition for conciliation did the doctrine propounded by Mr. Black and adopted by Mr. Buchanan lead, the latter to descend. It brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man at the North, and was repudiated with disgust and indignation.

It has ever seemed to me fortunate for the country that foreign Governments did not, as they well might, upon this authority, immediately recognize the Southern Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth. Let us suppose, however, that secession and the formation of the Confederacy had occurred at the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He would, acting upon the doctrine stated, which was distinctly avowed in his last annual Message—framed too in that respect upon the advice of his Attorney-General—have declined to employ force to compel submission by the South to the laws of the Union, but would have quietly submitted to the separation, and thus, until the close of his Administration, would the Confederacy, with slavery its corner-stone, as avowed by Mr. Stephens, its Vice President, have grown and strengthened for years—recognized by foreign Governments, perhaps forming alliances with them—until finally its power might have been so consolidated as to have made the restoration of the Union impossible. Now, this is no fancy sketch, but well illustrates the terrible mischief which may be accomplished by the rule of a party acting upon the fatal doctrine I have mentioned. Such was not the doctrine upon which Gen. Jackson acted when South Carolina attempted to assert the supremacy of State rights to which Mr. Buchanan so readily submitted. That State then found a President loyal to his high duty and determined to perform it. He at once invoked and asserted the power of the nation, and secession quailed before it. So would it have been had he occupied the place of Buchanan in 1860. Traitors would have been summarily seized and punished. The armies and navies of the nation, instead of being inadequately armed and equipped, and distributed so widely over land and sea as for a long time to be useless, would have been at hand and our country saved from those years of war, which, with its terrible consequences an accursed doctrine entailed upon us. What I have said illustrates how indispensable it is that our Government should be intrusted to those, and to those only, who accept as a cardinal element of their political faith the doctrine that we are a nation so compacted that when the Constitution speaks States and their people must obey. A terrible history, so recent that none can have forgotten it, thus instructs us; and remembering that history is prone to repeat itself, let us profit by the lesson it teaches and prevent the repetition. It may be urged that the spirit of secession has been driven from the South by Northern bayonets, never to revisit the hearts of its people. I doubt this. Put the question to their leaders whether they would prefer a separate confederacy, with freedom from constitutional restraint against domination over the black race—relief from contributing toward the payment of our national debt, incurred to subdue the rebellion—relief from the presence of Northern soldiers, sent into their midst to repress that domestic violence which their determination to prevent the exercise of rights of citizenship by that race has created, or with all these restraints upon them, prefer to remain in the Union; and who can doubt that the leaders of to-day—the men who fought for the Confederacy—who even now believe they battled for a sacred cause, would answer: Give us the Confederacy and utter separation from the North, unless, indeed, we can control both North and South in the halls of Congress. This control they intend to secure, and the spirit exhibited by them since they obtained it in the House of Representatives foretells what may be expected of them when they rule supreme over all departments of the nation. They would then realize, however, that such rule, even with the aid of their subservient Northern Democratic allies, could not be made permanent, but that ultimately a united patriotic North would arise and sweep them from their places. Years would elapse, however, before this could be accomplished, and during these, with the Government in the hands of men entertaining the fatal doctrine upon which Buchanan and his advisers acted, what preparations might not be securely made for Southern independence.

SHALL THE "CONFEDERACY" DOCTRINE BE ESTABLISHED?

Our people, with their eyes wide open, are in the midst of a conflict conducted by two parties led by men with whom and with whose antecedents they are perfectly acquainted. Mr. Tilden cannot conceal his own, nor can the friendly hands which have industriously attempted to screen them succeed in keeping them from the public view. He was a disciple and follower of the doctrines of Buchanan and of those who surrounded him when the nation, almost a wreck, and without chart or compass or friendly hand at the helm, drifting to destruction, was delivered over to the Republican Party. He was a pronounced secessionist in principle, and believed that to contemplate the sending of armed soldiers into the seceding States was to contemplate a gigantic trespass, which, if committed, would constitute causes of action in number and magnitude greater than ever before darkened the legal atmosphere. He looked forward to the election of Lincoln with a horror which probably would have been lessened could he have hoped to be employed as managing attorney in the vast array of suits, which, in his imagination, were brewing. In view of such election he declared in a letter written by him, and addressed to Judge Kent, in October, 1860:

"Elect Lincoln and we invite those perils which we cannot measure; we attempt in vain to conquer the submission of the South to an impracticable and intolerable policy. Our only hope must be that, as President, he will abandon the creed, the principles and pledges on which he shall have been elected."

That attempt which he declared would be in vain was made, and from the loyal North—and against the open and secret influence of Mr. Tilden and others like him—there went forth more than two millions of trespassers, over whom floated the flag which the men now his mainstay and support spat upon and defied; and finally, after filling the nation with the graves of these loyal men, and their once cheerful homes with mourners, the submission of the South to that impracticable and intolerable policy, as it was called by Mr. Tilden, was accomplished. In other words, the existence of a nation, and not of a mere confederacy of States, was proclaimed by the voices of cannon and of musketry, and its integrity guaranteed at the point of the bayonet; and the survivors of these "trespassers" are now asked to place him who denounces their sacred work in the seat of Washington and of Lincoln. The late rebels, we are assured, are of one mind on this subject, and only need the vomit of the slums of the great cities of the State of New-York, with a few votes more, to replace the dead Buchanan by the living Tilden. To show that the doctrines of the two are not discordant may be readily done and has been many times proved from the lips and pen of the latter. Follow this person's devious course wherever you will, from the time the rebellion was organized until the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, and thence onward throughout the war, and we learn that he maintained a course of consistent hostility against its prosecution. The war ended—having enriched Mr. Tilden by making valuable the railway stocks and bonds which had been the price of his services in reorganizing broken-down companies, and fraternally uniting such as were strong enough to endure the embrace. Indeed, so rich a harvest did the railways reap from the transportation of Government troops, stores, and ammunitions of war, that Mr. Tilden, sharing in their prosperity, might have exclaimed with Falstaff: "God be praised for these wars, they offend none but the virtuous."

And what shall we say of that political morality and honor which could inspire in Mr. Tilden the hope that "Mr. Lincoln, as President, would abandon the creed, the principles, and pledges on which he was elected;" that Lincoln, following the example of Buchanan, would fold his arms and permit the Union to fall into fragments?

MR. TILDEN'S PERFORMANCES NOT COMMENSURATE WITH HIS CLAIMS.

I am not, I think, extravagant in saying, that for any patriotic service ever rendered to his country in her extremity, by word or act, Mr. Tilden cannot claim the affection, respect, or approval of his fellow-men; and he must, therefore, found his claim to their favor upon some other ground. He says he is a Reformer, and with a modesty quite equal to his other merits, declares in his letter of acceptance, that when he entered upon his duties as Governor of the State of New-York, it was "to consummate reforms to which he had already devoted several of the best years of his life." Much curiosity has been manifested to learn when and where and how these best years were spent, and what were the reforms to which they had been devoted. We know that, without much or any interruption, he has long resided in the City of New-York, and there has been intimately associated in political adventures with the leaders of the Democratic banditti, who have long made their home in that devoted city. In the height of his power this band flourished like the green bay-tree, spreading their potent influence to Albany and other portions of the State. If he impregnated his allies with the seed of reform, it fell upon stony ground, or did not contain the germs of life. He labored with them long and earnestly, however, and it was not until the Fall of 1871 that he abandoned them as hopeless, and even then his devoted friend, Mr. Havemeyer, was compelled to tear him from them by force.

Gliding from the state of probation during which his best years were spent, and remembering that in these he constantly enjoyed an advantage similar to that of the temperance lecturer, who, to give point and force to his words, invariably had with him a drunken brother as an awful example—we pass on in the life of the Reformer to the period when he commenced his official life as Governor of the State of New York. His first exploit, and indeed his only gallant effort at reform, is to be found in his adventurous assault on the Canal Ring, as it was called. When two contending Chinese armies meet, each strives to outdo and frighten the other by most violent noises, made upon strange instruments, and it is said that, if neither can overcome the other in this way, both usually retire from the field, the honor of each being preserved by calling it a drawn battle. In this way ammunition is saved, and surgeons become unnecessary. If, however, it happens in this warfare that one of the hostile parties does not respond to the music, the serenading party becomes surprised, and finally alarmed, and at length is quite apt to take to its heels, utterly incapable of comprehending the dangers of silence. Somewhat so was it in the conflict between Mr. Tilden and the Canal Ring. He opened fire upon its members along the whole line, and from the belching batteries of the entire press of the State. They did not reply—probably because that kind of music was not at their command. Finally, the fire and smoke from these batteries subsided, and finding the enemy still near, Mr. Tilden projected against them three several law suits, and although this was a quiet, and therefore not very satisfactory, demonstration of reform, it was continued gently in that way, because the press had become somewhat tired of making so much cry for so little wool.

The result is, I believe, that one of these law suits has been withdrawn—in one the defendant prevailed, and in the other Mr. Tilden was successful—thus, in substance, saving the honor of both antagonists by the equivalent of a drawn battle—a result not entirely unsatisfactory to the reformer, who, as I am told, found that some of the links of the Ring were composed of a metal suitable for his support.

I have always supposed until the word reform got into such bad company, that its meaning was quite different from what is attributed to it by Mr. Tilden and his admirers. By their dictionary, every official, every counsel who advises or assists in the prosecution of knaves or criminals for frauds perpetrated or crimes committed, thereby becomes a reformer, and in this sense only can Mr. Tilden be called one, for I am not aware that he has ever projected or accomplished great or any changes in the laws or institutions of the State or nation for the purpose of extirpating abuses or engrafting benefits.

WHAT WOULD COME WITH TILDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

I do not think it safe to assume from the past history of Mr. Tilden that he is greatly needed for the high office he desires, except by the party which has adopted him, and whose purposes, judging by the past, are not calculated to promote the prosperity of our country. That party, as we all know, is led and controlled by those who organized, precipitated, and fought for the rebellion, and who are resolved, if possible, to put away the bitter fruits which the results of the war have forced to their lips. They are struggling to accomplish this by every means which at this time can be employed short of engaging in hostile collision with the power of the Government. This they will avoid, not from respect to the Constitution and laws, but through fear. We know what would happen were Mr. Tilden now the President and this were a canvass to determine whether his party should be continued in power. We know that in such case, no matter what domestic violence might prevail in the Southern States, produced by attempts of armed men to prevent colored citizens from going to the polls, he would not send Government aid to suppress, but would leave them to the mercy of their former masters. I say we know this, because the aid already sent there is denounced by Democratic speakers and its press, as an effort by a Republican Administration to coerce success at the point of the bayonet, and not as the performance of a high duty enjoined by the Constitution of the United States.

WHERE THE DEMOCRATS LEFT THE COUNTRY IN 1860.

It is well sometimes to generalize and to get at results by comparison. What was the condition of this country at the time the Republicans assumed control of its Government? It was on the verge of destruction. Its credit was so substantially gone that although its indebtedness at the close of Buchanan's Administration was but about seventy-five million, six per cent. bonds, made for the purpose of meeting it, sold at from twelve to seventeen per cent. discount. Mr. Belmont, in his recent speech, says that Mr. Buchanan's Government, just at its close, placed $800,000 of six per cent. bonds at from ninety and a quarter to ninety-six. He adds, however—what perhaps, in the hurry of reading or delivering the speech, he may not have measured the effect of—that after the war commenced, under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, and in July, 1861, $10,000,000 of these bonds were sold at par in gold; thus showing that when the gloomy horror of Buchanan's rule was replaced by the constitutional rule of Mr. Lincoln, the credit of the nation, even in the midst of war, immediately revived. Mr. Belmont adds that these bonds are now worth about one hundred and eighteen and a half—a high tribute to the value of Republican rule. The honor of the country, at home and abroad, was not only impaired, but had well-nigh departed. The head of the nation in the most solemn manner had declared that the Government had no power under the Constitution to enforce obedience to the laws of the Union in the seceding States; and acting upon that, he permitted State after State to secede; favored such a disposition of the Army and of the Navy of the United States that when they should be needed it would be substantially impossible to employ them until the confederacy to be newly established should have become consolidated, so as to summon powers of resistance to any force which the Government of the United States, under an incoming Administration, might send against it.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHT AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

The constitutional amendments were resisted by almost every Democratic member of the Congress of the United States, and means were resorted to for the purpose of preventing the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the most extraordinary character. They were adopted by barely a sufficient number of the States to make them parts of the Constitution; and for the purpose of destroying their validity, as soon as the States of Ohio and of New-Jersey came under Democratic rule, they, by their Legislatures, recalled the assent of those States to the fourteenth amendment, and this example was followed as to the fifteenth by the States of New-York and of Indiana, as soon as the Democrats obtained legislative power therein. And when, in 1870, in the House of Representatives, a resolution was offered declaring these three several amendments to be parts of the Constitution of the United States, and binding upon the people of the country, seventy-eight Democratic members voted against the resolution, 106 voting for it, only four of which number were Democrats. And when, nearly a year afterward, a resolution was there introduced declaring that the national legislation for the purpose of enforcing these amendments was constitutional and valid, some sixty-seven members of Congress, all Democrats, voted against the resolution, and not a Democrat voted for it.

PROSPERITY UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

It is well, sometimes, in view of the charges made against the Republican Party, to consider what has been the prosperity and increase of property under its rule. The expenditures made needful by the war were enormous. Thus, the entire expenditures of the Army from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1860, were $552,534,462, while from 1860, the cost of the Army has been $3,575,284,220, almost the entire of which was caused by the rebellion. And yet, notwithstanding this vast expenditure, the wealth of the country in 1870, as compared with its wealth, including slaves, in 1860, was immense. In that year the value of the property of the country was $16,150,616,068, while in 1870 it had increased to $30,068,518,507, an advance, excluding slaves, of $13,918,902,439. Proceeding still further, we find that the value of the manufactured products of the country in 1860 was $876,893,377; while in 1870 their value was $4,208,824,971.

THE REBEL CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills for the purpose of obtaining compensation for the occupation of, and injuries to, property of Southern men during the rebellion by the armies of the Union have been introduced, which amount in the aggregate to probably nearly $2,500,000,000. These claims reposing, in the form of bills, among the records of that house, are now staring Mr. Tilden and his friends in the face, and they have attempted to meet the situation by his declaration that, should such bills pass the National Legislature, he will veto them. In view of his own authority, to be found set forth with great clearness in his letter of acceptance, it will be extremely dangerous to the country to accept this pledge either as sincere or as a guard to the Treasury of the nation. It is the offspring of fear, and comes so late as to enable us to perceive that he and his advisers had discovered that the canvass cast the shadow of a shroud over their hopes. He has plainly told us, however, in his letter of acceptance, to which I have referred, that experience has repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates for office or incumbents. This declaration was made upon an occasion of considerable solemnity, and at a time when he did not foresee the use which would be made of it; and it probably, therefore, was sincere. But we not only learn from him that such pledges are futile, but also that occasions may arise when it will become the duty of a President elected upon pledges previously made, to abandon the creed, the principles, and the pledges on which such election was made.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

It is well known that one of the great public purposes of the Republican Party—which has been incorporated into a law for that purpose—has been to provide means of resumption of specie payments as early as the 1st of January, 1879. That ample means for this purpose were provided for by the act requiring this resumption, no one who reads it can fail to see. Bonds of the United States Government were authorized to be sold for that purpose; and we have already learned that the credit of the Government is such—or at least was such until it began to suffer through fear that the Democratic Party might succeed—that the bonds of our Government paying four and one-half per cent. interest have readily sold at and above par for gold. With such a foundation for the resumption of specie payments, no one can doubt the ability of the Government to resume almost at will.

So far as the Democratic party could, it has already expressed by legislation its purpose to name no time for resumption; and has gone so far as to declare that to name a time would be a hindrance to it—a dishonest and disgraceful statement to incorporate into so solemn a public paper as the platform of a great party. "The proper time for resumption," says Mr. Tilden, "is the time when wise preparation shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business." The time is as indefinite and unpromising as the means; and no one possessing directness of character, or entertaining an intention at an early day to accomplish that which honesty and fair dealing demands, could possibly have penned the two sentences to which I have called attention.

HOW DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WOULD AFFECT PUBLIC CREDIT.

And now I desire to say a few words as to the effect which the success of the Democratic Party would have, not only upon the prosperity of the country, but upon its financial credit at home and abroad. The national debt has already been reduced since 1865 more than $650,000,000, the annual interest more than $32,000,000, the annual expenditure more than $260,000,000, and the annual national taxation fully $200,000,000. The national credit was never so good, and all these general, yet grand, results have been attained under Republican rule. A wise man would say, make no change unless it is absolutely certain to be for the national benefit. Now, taking a fair general survey of the purposes of the two great parties struggling for national ascendency, and what do we learn. We know that the Republican Party is resolved to maintain and enforce the Constitution and its amendments. Judging by the past, we know that the leaders of the Democratic Party are bitterly hostile to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and struggled constantly and persistently to defeat them, and by their votes in Congress have denied their validity or the validity of the legislation passed to enforce them. We know that so vital are the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the prosperity and credit of this nation that, should it be seriously questioned, a most painful doubt would be raised as to the binding obligation of our national debt, and that the peace of the country would be seriously disturbed by the fear that the citizenship of the colored race would be denied them. We know it is the fixed purpose of the Republican Party to oppose all legislation for the payment of Southern claims, more than two thousand millions of which are sought to be recovered out of the National Treasury by bills introduced for that purpose by Democratic members of the House of Representatives and we have nothing but the worthless pledges I have already examined to protect the nation against their ultimate payment should the Democratic Party attain legislative and executive power. We know, too, that it is the purpose of the Republican Party to resume specie payment at the time indicated for that purpose, and that it is the unalterable resolve of the Democratic Party to do this, if at all, only when it is quite convenient, and to fix no time when this shall be accomplished. We have from that party and its leaders nothing to give us in return for increasing the great dangers with which it threatens the nation, except its vague promises of reform—in what respects we are not very distinctly told. Now, in view of these striking contrasts between the history and purposes of the two parties, we have been lately told by Mr. August Belmont, to whom I have before alluded—chief clerk or agent in this country of the Rothschilds—that a change of Administration from the one to the other of these parties in this country would produce no more effect upon the credit of our nation or the value of its bonds abroad than would a change of Ministry in England upon its consols. It would be unreasonable to expect from Mr. Belmont, in view of his occupation, such a study and estimate of the relations of parties in the two countries as to enable him to discern the radical difference between the cases employed by him as an illustration. It is sufficient to say that the debt of Great Britain was not incurred to put down a rebellion led by either a Whig or Tory Ministry; and that the party led by neither has or could have such designs upon the National Treasury as to make it necessary for its leaders to promise to veto bills for that purpose should their followers succeed in getting them through Parliament. Nor has either party in that country an interest or a purpose to violate its Constitution. All these considerations Mr. Belmont's principals in Europe will doubtless take into consideration in estimating the probable effect of the change he desires upon the value of our funds, and they are quite as likely to be guided by their own judgment instead of his as would be our Secretary of the Treasury when considering the value of an opinion volunteered by his chief clerk.

A sufficient rebuke has been administered to the vanity of Mr. Belmont by the very decisive views expressed on this subject in opposition to his opinion by most of the leading capitalists and bankers of New-York, and published in THE TIMES of last Monday. In a letter published in that paper of a prior date, I ventured to express some views in reply to those of Mr. Belmont, and added that I was authorized to say upon the highest authority that the difficulties by me suggested which would result from a change of administration had already seriously interfered with the sale of our bonds abroad. Mr. Belmont, in his speech published in the *Herald* of Tuesday, suggests that the highest authority would be a letter from some banking-house in London connected with the Syndicate, or with the sale of our bonds abroad, and intimates that such letter cannot be produced. I differ with him as to what is the highest authority. The authority for what was stated in my letter was the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and I am expressly authorized by him now to state that the possibility of the election of Mr. Tilden has already impeded the sale of our bonds abroad, and that his election would doubtless defeat the placing of the present loan.

REFORM IN BROOKLYN.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF HONEST ADMINISTRATION IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The following address was yesterday issued to the honest voters of Brooklyn by the Republicans and Independent Democrats of Brooklyn:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are on the eve of an election at which, for the first time in many years, we have the chance to vote for a ticket nominated in accordance with the highest and best principle in Municipal politics—local non-partisanship. Had obedience to this principle been the guiding motive in our home politics, those evils which have commanded universal attention could never have been developed in our city Government. Had we been true to this principle in the past, we would not to-day be obliged to confess with shame that Brooklyn has been one of the worst-governed cities in the Union. While honest and intelligent citizens have been neglecting their political duties, adroit politicians, banding with the worst elements in the community, have reduced to a science the means of dishonoring and defrauding the city and of enriching themselves at the expense of the industrious masses. We are to-day paying the price of our political folly and blind partisanship. A yearly interest account of nearly $3,000,000 upon our $40,000,000 of debt has to be paid through taxes and water rates. A mortgage equal to nearly one-fifth of its value has been forcibly imposed upon our real estate. The city has reaped almost no equivalent benefit for these enormous burdens. The prices charged for our public works have been fourfold, sometimes tenfold, the legitimate figure. Public money has been systematically used for private purposes, and organized fraud and corruption have for years been the governing forces in the administration of our public affairs. Even the ballot box, the fountain of power, the emblem of political purity, has been violated and outraged.

The men who have brought about and countenanced these evils have done all in their power to prevent the development and organization of a just public opinion, and have insisted most strenuously upon the binding obligations of party ties. But political partisanship in local affairs has not secured for us, and cannot secure for us, a good or even a tolerable government. We now have before us a ticket which is essentially a People's ticket, a ticket made up of the fittest men of all parties, upon the principle that honesty, capacity and integrity are the first and only things that are entitled to our suffrages. The agents and servants of a municipal corporation should no more be chosen for reasons of political partisanship than should those of a banking or railroad corporation. We do not administer our own medicines; we do not try our own law suits; we have our children taught by professed teachers; we have our armies led by experienced and scientific Generals. We do not choose our doctors, lawyers, teachers, Generals, because of their politics. In all the things of life, great and small, we rely upon men of special gifts and attainments. How, then, can we dispense with these advantages in the greatest and most difficult of all things, the art of government? We should choose the best men we can find, irrespective of party, to represent us, and then we should trust them. Otherwise power will remain where it has heretofore been, in the hands of unofficial and irresponsible leaders.

The present struggle is not a struggle for political leadership. It is an effort to administer a long-deserved rebuke to corrupt political machines and to unrighteous political methods. In advocating what is known as the "Coalition ticket," we know neither personal interest nor passion. Bent upon the extirpation of the Ring system, we have no ill-will toward the men who are its advocates, except in so far as they merit our condemnation for the evils they have done. We shall never have a better opportunity to free ourselves from the hateful system which we have suffered. War cannot be made with rose-water. Power can only be met with power, and the citizens of Brooklyn should take the matter in their own hands. Special care should be taken to make it impossible for the Ring to secure the incoming Board of Aldermen, that being the source of its patronage and its strength. A pure, firm and intelligent administration of our city Government is now within our reach. As tax-payers and citizens, forgetting our national politics, we call upon all good men to unite with us in discarding party ties in local affairs, and to vote against the Ring candidates and the Ring methods. These candidates are the representatives of a mischievous and intolerable system, and the system must be buried beyond all possibility of resurrection it our city is ever to return to peace and prosperity.

Let us defeat every man whom the Ring sufficiently trusts and relies upon to dishonor with its nomination.

GEORGE D. WEEKS,
Chairman Executive Committee Kings County Republican General Committee.
HENRY W. SLOCUM,
Chairman Executive Committee Kings County Democratic General Committee.
WILLIAM M. IVINS,
Secretary Kings County Democratic General Committee.

THE TRADES' SAVINGS BANK.

Samuel B. White, President of the Grocers' Bank of this City, was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Trades' Savings Bank—situated at No. 224 West Twenty-third street—by Judge Landon, of the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the bank was closed on Aug. 26 last by an injunction obtained from Judge Landon, upon application of Superintendent Lamb. The order required the bank to show cause on Sept. 1 why it should not be placed in the hands of a Receiver. The recommendation upon which the order was granted asserted that an examination of the affairs of the bank had elicited the fact that two mortgages of $7,500 each on a house in Beach street, represented to be the property of Mr. A. M. Lesley, the President of the bank, and also a bond and mortgage of $6,000 on the house No. 237 Bedford avenue, which were placed on the books as assets were not recorded, and that the title to them could not be shown by the bank. The documents in question were produced subsequently however, and placed in the hands of the counsel of the bank, to be presented to Judge Landon when argument on the order for a receiver should be called. The bank officials at the time expressed their conviction that the production of this deed would demonstrate the stability of the institution and defeat the motion made by the Banking Department at Albany. As soon as the existence of the deeds became known to the depositors, a meeting was held and a paper drawn up and signed, praying that the Receiver be not appointed and that the bank be allowed to continue its business. This document was given to the counsel for the bank for presentation to the court. Nothing further was heard of the matter until the announcement of the appointment of Mr. White, yesterday. Inquiry at the bank elicited the reply that its affairs would immediately be placed in the Receiver's hands for settlement.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce received late yesterday afternoon the following communication from Willis Graham, Secretary of the Committee of "True Reform," accompanied by bundles of ballots left legible, but artfully canceled. The deposit of these ballots, instead of promoting, would defeat the proposed amendments. Let every voter carefully see that his ballot is not canceled:

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Can I request you, in the interest of free discussion, to distribute these circulars and ballots among your members, if your sympathies are with this movement in favor of a cheaper transportation; or at least, if your views tend otherwise, to leave them about your place of meeting, where all may read or use them freely. Yours, respectfully,
WILLIS GRAHAM, Secretary.

TILDEN'S GREED FOR POWER

BARTERING AND PLEDGING THE VETO POWER FOR VOTES.

A LETTER CONSIDERED IN ITS TRUE LIGHT—A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE "DICKERING" WITH THE PEOPLE—A NEW DEVICE FOR SECURING OFFICE—A POWERFUL ARRAIGNMENT OF THE SHAM REFORMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reasons why Mr. Tilden's pledge, or rather proposed barter, of so much of the veto power as might be applicable to rebel claims, (for the purpose of securing votes and confidence in himself personally, after their loss by his party,) should not have that effect have been forcibly stated, and they appear to have been adopted by the public.

There is, however, another view of the subject, which, in reference to the future at least, is far more important, but which in the excitement of the times has been overlooked. I desire to present this in your columns. I shall consider Mr. Tilden's veto letter in its true light; as being a pledge to use the veto power in a particular manner, and as made to gain votes which his own reputation, and the platform, and history of his party put in peril.

Now, the President of the United States is made by the Constitution the head, or rather that officer embodies in himself all the powers, of the Executive Department of the Government. In its theory, there is a grand and nicely-balanced counterpoise between the Judicial, the Legislative, and the Executive Departments. Upon the preservation of the relative powers and independence of each, as originally constituted, depends the harmonious and safe action of the whole, as one Government for all the people of the United States. The writings of Madison and Hamilton, and others among the framers of our system, give frequent expression to their fears lest the Legislative Department should prove too strong for the Executive—a fear not without good cause, as the usurpation of a great portion of the appointing power by members of Congress has abundantly shown. It is that usurpation, and the further invasion of the Executive domain by partisan organizations, both aiming to dictate appointments to office, which give the most serious features to the problem of civil service reform.

So anxious were the members of the original Constitutional Convention to secure the necessary independence of the Executive that they were not willing he should be elected by any permanent body of officers, but required the vote of the whole people for a body of special electors. Mr. Hamilton says, in the *Federalist*: "They have not made the appointment of the President to depend on any pre-existing bodies of men, who might be tampered with beforehand to prostitute their votes; but they have referred it, in the first instance, to an immediate act of the people of America," &c.

It had evidently never occurred to Mr. Hamilton that dealings in the way of barter and exchange might be had directly between a Presidential candidate and the great mass of the people, through which, on the one side, the independence of the Executive was to be surrendered in advance, and through which, on the other side, the votes of portions of the people were to be secured as the price of such surrender, though the substitution of a body of electors between the people and the actual choice of a President may well be regarded as a further safe-guard against intrigues between Presidential candidates and the voters. As we all know, this device of a body of electors has not proved adequate, and Presidents are as actually elected by the people as if, like Governors, they were voted for directly by the people. And this fact makes Mr. Tilden's inauguration of a plan for gaining votes during a canvass by putting the Executive powers on sale in the political stock market all the more dangerous.

Let us consider, a little, the nature and probable effects of this new device for gaining votes for a candidate, which neither the character nor the platform of his party could command:

1. The President has several great powers. He may recommend measures to consideration, and bring the vast influence of his office and of all the Executive Departments to their support. He may veto any bill which has passed Congress, and unless two-thirds of each house shall sustain the bill, it will be defeated by the veto. He commands the Army and the Navy. He can grant reprieves and pardons for all offenses except those of impeachment. He can, with the advise and consent of the Senate, make all treaties. He can, with like advise and consent, appoint all Ambassadors, Ministers, Judges, and other high officers, &c. And with the President is the vast power of removal from office. The preservation of these powers, in their uncompromised and unbartered integrity and vigor, are the conditions of the reasonable strength and independence of the Executive Department. Take them away, and it would fall prostrate before Congress, and that organized partisanship of the country which inaugurated and has given such fatal power to the spoils system.

It is too plain for argument, that in the theory of the Constitution it was intended that each President, coming into his exalted position, should take it with all the powers in their integrity. He was not only to take them all, but during every hour of his office, he was to be at liberty, and to have resting upon him a solemn duty, to exercise them as the good of the nation might require at any moment when the question of their exercise might arise. It will be seen that these powers are very distinct, and that in terms and for a variety of objects, any one of them could be surrendered, or pledged, or exchanged to get votes, to please a party, or to conciliate a section. But can such surrender or pledge be constitutionally made—would it be morally right—does it befit the dignity of the office and the honor of the American people?

I venture to think that whatever promise a Presidential candidate may make to use or not to use any one of these powers, in a given way or at a given time, or in reference to any given subject, he will yet, if elected President, take his office bound, in the spirit of the Constitution, of the laws—and bound also in honor and duty—to exercise each of those powers as the welfare of the country may demand—or would of any other President in his place have demanded—at the moment when an occasion for their exercise may arise. How can an obligation of honor be created through an abuse of a public function, which shall be higher than the duty of faithfully discharging that function. These powers are not a mass of merchandise, or a collection of spoils, or the personal property of the President, to be traded away, pawned for votes, or used in political speculations of any kind during a canvass.

How can those who claim to be anxious to reform greater abuses of the civil service, which are the promising of offices to gain votes and partisan influence, justify the use of the public functions of the President for the same purposes?

2. It hardly needs to be pointed out that there is no difference in principle, nor in danger to the public safety, between pledging or selling the veto power and pledging or selling the power to recommend the passage of a given law, or to nominate to an office, or remove from, or to pardon a criminal. May a presidential candidate, in the heat of a campaign, to gain the votes of California, promise to support laws against Chinese immigration, and to gain those of Maine and Pennsylvania, pledge the veto power against any change in the Fishery or the Tariff laws? May a pledge of a veto of any bill to reduce salaries be used to gain the votes of the Army, or all those holding office?

If in any case a Presidential candidate may pledge the veto power to gain the votes of a section of the Union or a class of the people, why may he not do the same to gain the votes of members of Congress in case the election should devolve upon the House?

But where, it may be asked, is the evidence that Mr. Tilden pledged the veto power to gain votes? The case is too plain for detailed proof. His friends will not deny that his object was to gain votes. They justified his action as a shrewd move of an experienced politician, which is sure to have that result. The fact that they were mistaken only illustrates the forecast of the authors of the *Federalist*, where it says: "Talents for low intrigue and the little arts of popularity may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honor in a single State, but it will require other talents and a different kind of merit to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole people of the Union, or of so considerable a portion of it as would be necessary to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States."

No candid man will for a moment pretend the veto power would have been thus pledged had it been supposed that thereby votes would have been lost and not gained. Hence, not the welfare of the country, but the political prospects of a party candidate for office, was the occasion of putting an Executive function into power or abeyance for four years. Because there was not the needed confidence in the Democratic Party, its platform, or its candidates, those powers which the Constitution intended every President should have were put into the scale and weighed in favor of that candidate, against his duty and his unpopularity. In other words, he bargained, sold, and delivered—so far as he could—before he got his high office, a part of that sacred trust of discretion, authority, and duty which his oath of office will, if he shall be elected, call upon him to preserve, exercise, and defend day by day during his term of office.

I cannot see upon what principle or by what reasoning this pillage and sale of the powers of the Executive can be justified, which would not equally justify dealing in the same way with any other power and duty of the Presidential office. This would be an extension of the spoils system far beyond the mere power of appointment and removal, to which heretofore it has been mainly confined, so that it would embrace all the discretion and independence which are essential alike to purity in office and vigor in administration. And if a Presidential candidate may thus use his prospective authority to gain support, why may not a candidate for judicial office promise judgments, and for legislative office promise laws or refusal to repeal laws?

There is no end to the abuses and demoralizations to which the strange example of Mr. Tilden may not, and is likely to, lead, if not met by public rebuke.

3. If it be said that he has only promised not to do what ought never to be done, the answer is plain. He should have made no pledge on the subject. If his party could have commanded public confidence in its declaration, very well. Parties may declare their principles, and so may a Presidential candidate, and then the fair appeal is to public confidence. These principles may be, and are, changed in the light of more experience and under different circumstances. But such a pledge once made is unchangeable; and, if binding at all, must be kept at the cost of the public welfare. It was because it was believed that no declaration of purpose or principles would secure votes that the pledge was given. Faith was asked on the basis of an illegal and pernicious limitation of Executive power, which would not be commanded by the character or platform of the party or the candidate.

Now, if it is clear that it is right to thus limit the Executive authority on one subject, it may be done on any or all subjects. If the popular judgment shall sanction such an innovation upon the long-recognized proprieties of the Presidential canvass, then we may be prepared to see each candidate watching the campaign, as a spider watches flies upon his web, ready to pledge this veto or that recommendation; this pardon and that removal or appointment, as he may think will contribute most to secure the votes of sections and classes. The avowed principles of parties, their platforms, and the letters of acceptance of their candidates, will be only provisional, and at any moment, even up to the opening of the polls, will be liable to be amended, refuted, or repudiated. The vicious system of the candidate managing the details of his own canvass, which Mr. Tilden has inaugurated, will almost of necessity become the rule; for how else can a candidate know at what hour and on what subject to pledge a veto, pardon a convict, or put in power a promise to urge some new law.

We may be sure, also, that the moment this new extension of the spoils system shall come into use, interested sections and classes and jobbers in political influence generally, will be ready to demand such pledges and powers without limit, and thus a vast extension will be given to all the corrupt opportunities of our politics. I cannot think that Mr. Tilden sufficiently reflected upon the dangers which his unfortunate examples will not fail to produce, unless it shall be frowned down by the better public opinion. It may be conceded that he was put under great pressure and temptation. Still I cannot but think that, looking even no further than the issues of this canvass, he would have gained strength had he bravely answered in language something like this: "My principles and those of my party are before the country; our history and our aims are well known, and by them we ought to, and will, stand or fall. If I ever become President of the United States, I will enter that high office with all the powers the Constitution confers upon the officer, unpawned and unbartered. It shall never be said of me that, to gain votes, which neither my reputation nor that of my party could command, I put myself under bonds to exercise, or not to exercise, any power belonging to the President otherwise than as I might think right at the moment when its exercise should devolve upon me." And as to what will be the judgment of all thoughtful men, when this canvass is over, upon this first attempt to barter Executive functions for votes in the open market of politics, I think there can be but one opinion.

D. B. EATON.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD AGAIN.

HIS ENMITY TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLAND REGIMENT—COL. LAING EXPOSES HIS FALSE PRETENSES—THE DISBANDMENT OF THE REGIMENT ORDERED BY GOV. TILDEN.

Joseph Laing, Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, Highland, Regiment, which did good work during the rebellion, has issued an address to all true-hearted "Brother Scots in America," to support Hayes and Wheeler in opposition to Samuel J. Tilden, the sham reformer, who was falsely accused by Mr. Manton Marble of having subscribed liberally to the fund for organizing the Highland Regiment in 1861, and of showing his interest in that regiment by attending the presentation of colors on Thursday, May 30, of that year. In THE TIMES of Aug. 24, this serious charge, imputing to Gov. Tilden disinterested interest in the cause for which thousands of Scotchmen fought and bled, was fully exposed. In the interest of truth, THE TIMES showed from records of the Scotch regiment and other trustworthy data that Tilden had never subscribed a cent; that he was invited, but refused to attend, as did many leading citizens, the presentation of colors by Lady Ewing, and that Mr. Tilden never afterward, in any way, aided the regiment. On the contrary, true to his abiding dislike of the gallant men who had aided in suppressing the rebellion, Mr. Tilden seems to have done all that lay in his power to cripple the regiment. The public are indebted to Col. Laing for this valuable piece of information, and the facts which that gentleman adduces "winna ding," even if such an expert financial juggler as Mr. Tilden applies his skill. Col. Laing, in his address, says:

"I appeal to the manhood of my countrymen to resent at the ballot-box, the insult given to the Scottish people in this country, by the disbandment of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, N. G. S. N. Y., the only representative military body of the Scottish people in this country. That insult was given by Samuel J. Tilden."

In another part of his address Col. Laing says:

"One of his acts in office was to disband the Seventy-ninth Highlanders under the plea of economy and reform. He, Gov. Tilden, retained one regiment no larger than the Seventy-ninth at an expense to the City and County of New-York, of $37,000 for rent and armorer's pay per annum, their Colonel and the majority of the men being Democrats. The expenses of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders per annum were only $11,000 for rent and armorer. If this is not sham economy and reform, in the name of common sense, what is? Still another well-known regiment, whose percentage of duty was less than the Seventy-ninth, were kept in service on account of being Democrats. To the credit of the officers and men of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, they never took part or interfered with any political matters. Still, when the country required our services we were always ready to do our duty. Gov. Tilden even ignored our petition and letter to him, treating us, in fact, with silent contempt, before the disbandment took place. Still he lately attempted to claim a share in the honor of presenting our colors and aiding the Seventy-ninth Regiment before our departure for the war. Need I say that he was not at the presentation of our colors, nor did he ever give a dollar to the regiment. All he ever did for us was to degrade us by disbandment."

This appeal to the remaining members of the regiment cannot but have its effect, but it will have a still wider influence among the Scotch residents, who never forget an injury to their fellow countrymen.

A PLEASANT PASTIME.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 1st inst. says: "A cavalry company was to have been organized last Saturday at Bethel Church, in this county, about twelve miles east of this city, but as the attendance was not full enough, no steps were taken. Another day, about the date of which we were not informed, has been appointed for a second meeting for a thorough organization, notwithstanding that some in the community are opposed to it upon several grounds. Some think that it would have a bad effect upon the colored people, tending to move them from the community, while others are of the opinion that it will interfere with the successful carrying on of farms, as many will neglect their work to attend or witness a drill. If judiciously managed, it will not harm the people in either of the ways mentioned, and, besides, it will be a pleasant pastime for the farmers, and especially the young men."

A QUIET CAMPAIGN IN A HOPELESS STATE.

The Smyrna (Del.) *Times* says: "For a quiet campaign, this one, so far as Delaware is concerned, caps the climax. There has been some activity in New-Castle County, but it has proved very tame compared with former elections. In Kent and Sussex it has not even been a 'still hunt;' it has been no hunt at all. With the result as sure as the Assessment laws can make it, the Republicans know it's no use, and consequently the Democrats have nothing to fight. With 1,400 voters left off the assessment lists in this county, a large majority of whom are colored men, 'black Republicans,' the Levy Court has succeeded in making a quiet campaign at the expense of the county revenues. More about this business, however, after the election."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF MALPRACTICE.

THE DYING STATEMENT OF MARY HEINEMAN—ARREST OF THE WOMAN CHARGED WITH CAUSING HER DEATH.

On Thursday afternoon a request was received at the Coroner's office for the attendance of a Coroner at the Mount Sinai Hospital, where, it was stated, a young woman named Mary Heineman was dying, under circumstances which required investigation. Coroner Eickhoff assumed charge of the case, and, accompanied by his Deputy, Dr. Marsh, went to the institution for the purpose of taking the girl's ante-mortem statement. The officials found her in a very low condition, but nevertheless, strong enough to recite the following facts: She said her name was Mary Heineman, a native of Germany, aged twenty-three years, and during the eleven or twelve weeks immediately preceding her removal to the hospital was employed as a servant in the family of Rev. Dr. Mielziner, a Rabbi, of No. 160 East Sixtieth street. She was not married, but had been intimate with a man whose name she declined to divulge, and fearing that she would soon become a mother went to Mrs. White, of No. 207 Allen street, with the view of submitting to an operation at the hands of that person. She visited Mrs. White three times, and on each occasion either instruments or drugs were employed by the latter. In making this statement the girl minutely described the course of treatment. In less than half an hour after she had concluded death terminated her sufferings. Coroner Eickhoff at once issued a warrant for the arrest of the woman White, who was taken into custody by an officer of the Seventeenth Precinct, and she is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the inquest. On May 22 last, Mrs. White was arrested on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Matilda Barringer, of No. 419 East Fifty-second street, the wife of a wealthy manufacturer, under similar circumstances on May 17. When the case was submitted to the Grand Jury, the abortionist was indicted, but admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, which was furnished by John Vetter, of No. 209 Allen street. Dr. Marsh yesterday morning made an autopsy of the body of her latest victim, and found that death was caused by utero-peritonitis, due to malpractice. The man who betrayed the girl is understood to be a steward on board a steam-ship now absent at sea.

THE WORK ON THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The work of raising and fastening the great carrier cradle and other necessary wire ropes, which are stretched from tower to tower of the Brooklyn and New-York bridge, is being prosecuted with great vigor. There were up to yesterday six carrier and cradle ropes in position, and in a few weeks it is calculated by Mr. Martin that this part of the work will be completed. Yesterday the first foot-bridge rope was raised and fastened to its anchorage on this side of the river. Another foot-bridge rope is needed, and three more cradle ropes will complete this part of the work. The delay in fixing these ropes rests entirely with the manufacturers, who are understood to be employing all the men they can get in order to hurry on the work. The foot-bridge rope, which was raised and anchored yesterday, weighs twelve pounds to the foot, is 3,700 feet in length, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. It is of similar make to the cradle and carrier ropes, although much heavier and stronger. The rope was anchored on the Brooklyn side on Thursday, and on the same afternoon it was successfully raised to the top of the tower. It was then fastened in the usual way to the running pulleys suspended from the carrier rope, and pulled half way across the river. This morning the work of bringing the rope over to the New-York tower, was safely accomplished. The end was made fast while preparations were being made for the stretching of the rope to its anchorage on this side of the river. The engine was set to work shortly after 1 o'clock, and in a very brief time the work was most successfully accomplished. Mr. Martin, the manager of the works, stated to a TIMES reporter, that he expected to have all the ropes up in about ten days. Work will be continued during the Winter, except when severe gales are blowing, and he is hopeful that by the Spring of 1877 all the cables will be ready for the great main cables, when the work of constructing the bridge proper will go on without interruption.

RIFLE NOTES.

The *Spirit of the Times* badge will be shot for to-day at 3 P. M. The contest will be open to all comers; distance, 300 yards; ten shots; entrance fee, fifty cents.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club yesterday afternoon, the Treasurer reported the receipt of $5,641; disbursement, $2,784 86, leaving a balance on hand of $2,860 14.

Following are the conditions governing the Winchester Running Deer Match, to be shot for at Creedmoor on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3:30 P. M.: Open to all comers; distance, 100 yards; any rifle, including repeaters; no wind-gauge to be used, but sights to be over the centre of the barrel; six runs, (three each way,) as many shots as practicable to be fired during each run, and while the deer is within the firing space; "bull's-eye" to count 4; "centre," 3; "outer," 2. A fine of ten cents will be imposed for each shot fired when the deer is outside the boundaries, or which may strike the haunch, such fines to be added to entrance money, and one-third of the total to go to the highest score, one-sixth to second best score; prize, $50, to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively; entrance fee, twenty-five cents; each competitor to be allowed to enter four times, but only the highest score to take a prize.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, Norman White Vice President, in the chair. Communications were made to the board from various correspondents in foreign lands, including letters from Dr. Bliss, of Constantinople; Mr. Milne, of Uruguay; Dr. Blodgett, of Peking; Mr. Bergne, of London, and from Dr. McGuirk, of Trinidad, who wrote respecting opportunities for circulating the Bible in the Republic of Venezuela. Liberal grants of Scriptures were made to the society's agents, and to various missionary bodies, auxiliary societies, and individuals, for sale and distribution; to the Southwestern Bible Society, at New-Orleans; the Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society, of Tennessee; the American Colonization Society, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, for work in Africa, the total grants including about eighteen thousand copies of Scriptures, more than half of which are designed for circulation abroad. Provision was made for extending the society's work in South America by the appointment as agent for Brazil of Rev. A. L. Blackford, who has been long engaged in the service of the Presbyterian Board as a missionary at Rio de Janeiro. The receipts for October were $36,701 83; copies of Scriptures issued 44,572.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

Richard Smith, residing at No. 115 Congress street, Brooklyn, a shoe-maker by occupation, caused the arrest of his wife and two sons, the latter named George and John, aged respectively nineteen and twenty-one years, on Thursday night, on a charge of attempting to poison him by putting laudanum in his tea. Smith and his sons occupy the lower part of the house as a shoe shop. They all sat down to supper together on Thursday evening, and the father, on attempting to drink from a cup of tea which his wife had prepared, noticed a peculiar taste and smell about it, and accused his wife and sons of attempting to poison him. This they denied, and he took the cup of tea and went with it to the nearest drug store, where he was informed that it contained laudanum. He then went to the Third Precinct Station-house, and caused the arrest of his wife and two sons on the charge of attempted poisoning. The prisoners were kept in the station-house until yesterday morning, when they were taken before Justice Delmar for trial. The husband, however, refused to make any charge against them, and they were released.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's office. A resolution was adopted directing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of the Chamberlain for $500,000, being the amount of interest on City stocks and bonds held by the sinking fund, the money to be deposited in the general fund for the redemption of the City debt.

An application from Mr. John McKesson to purchase the old station-house in Beekman street, and asking that it be sold by auction was laid over. Resolutions were then adopted authorizing the Controller to lease the following property for three years from Dec. 1: Nos. 91 and 21 Elizabeth street, No. 49 Leonard street, No. 71 Barrow street, and also property on Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, between Third and Lexington avenues. The Board then transacted some unimportant business after which they adjourned.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A BOY.

On the night of Nov. 2, a lad, fifteen years of age, while crossing Forty-second street at Lexington avenue, was met by a crowd of about ten roughs who ordered him to get out of the way, at the same time using a volley of oaths. The lad paid no attention to them, but attempted to continue peaceably on his way, when the whole gang set upon him, striking him on the head and body with a lantern and their fists, knocking him down and rendering him almost unconscious, besides causing him to bleed profusely. The roughs robbed him of every thing valuable, even to his hat. The attack was so sudden that the victim was unable to identify them. The assailants were a detachment of the Democratic procession which took place on that night.

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 4, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:

Abraham X. Parker, William H. Seward.

District:

1. Henry J. Scudder,
2. John F. Henry,
3. Timothy C. Cronin,
4. Jacob Worth,
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck,
6. Edwin W. Stoughton,
7. Ruth'f'd Stuyvesant,
8. H. Highland Garnett,
9. John J. Townsend,
10. Morris K. Jesup,
11. Frederick Kuhne,
12. D. Ogden Bradley,
13. Abiah W. Palmer,
14. Halstead Sweet,
15. John W. Larkin,
16. Nathan D. Wendell,
17. Benjamin F. Bancroft,
18. Russell M. Little,
19. Leslie W. Russell,
20. Edward Ellis,
21. Norwood Bowne,
22. Willard Ives,
23. Daniel B. Goodwin,
24. D. Gerry Wellington,
25. James C. Carmichael,
26. George W. Jones,
27. Eben S. Smith,
28. William L. Bostwick,
29. Martin Adsit,
30. Freeman Clarke,
31. Elbert Townsend,
32. Fr ncis H. Root,
33. Norman M. Allen.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fawcitt. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Forbidden Fruit—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Eliza Weatneraby, Miss E. Menzelli. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Sunday Evening—Concert—Miss Lillian Norton, Mr. Adolph Sohst, Mr. Arbuckle, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Philharmonic Society—Mme. R. Pappenheim and grand orchestra.

MADILLE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Variety Entertainment Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE—Tom Cobb and Adam and Eve, &c. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

There have been but two serious dangers in the way of Republican success in this State. The one was the over-confidence of Republican voters, and the other was the Democratic frauds contemplated in New-York and Kings. The first danger has ceased to exist. In City and country alike the members of our party are thoroughly awake to the necessity of steadfast, unfaltering effort, to be interrupted only at the close of the polls on election day. The second danger has been most effectively neutralized. Illegal voting will be found to be a very perilous game on Tuesday, and we feel perfectly assured that the vote will be as honest a one as has been polled in New-York and Brooklyn during the past few years. With these conditions secured, the result in the State is not doubtful. We have never committed ourselves to the certainty of a Republican triumph in New-York. We feel no hesitation in doing so now. We can discover no possible contingency which can defeat the Republican candidates in New-York on Tuesday. And as goes New-York, so goes the Union.

The certainty of victory in New-York is reinforced by the extreme probability of victory in Connecticut and New-Jersey. The tenor of our dispatch from Hartford is of a most encouraging character, and the most careful observers in New-Jersey express great confidence in the ability of the Republicans to carry that State. We have not been accustomed to reckon treachery or gross ignorance as among the dangers incident to Republican success. It is tolerably obvious that those who count upon the "Metropolitan States" for the Democracy must reckon on the existence of both within the Republican ranks. Let our voters and our election officers do their entire duty and the fight is won.

At this moment, thousands of men are visiting Philadelphia and New-York, with every appearance of an intention to be away from home next Tuesday. This City is thronged with people who ought to go home and vote. The majority of those who travel are Republicans. On a "Northern Central" train last Monday night, between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, a vote was taken, with this result: HAYES, 205; TILDEN, 66; COOPER, 20; SMITH, Prohibition, 2. On one of the trains between Philadelphia and New-York yesterday, a vote showed 309 for HAYES and 110 for TILDEN. These figures fairly indicate the politics of the traveling public. Close States cannot afford to have many such delegations absent next Tuesday. In behalf of the best interests of the country, we appeal to all absent voters to return to their places and cast their ballots.

There is something amusing in the trepidation with which the Democrats watch for the coming of TWEED and the approach of election day. If these two incidents could be separated, we should expect to see the Democracy perfectly tranquil so far as their former leader's advent is concerned. But the fact that he is overdue, and that he may turn State's evidence before the election, as they fear, seems to have thrown them into an agony of apprehension. Even the delay of the *Franklin* is seized upon by these panic-stricken partisans as being fraught with sinister meaning. Yesterday, two or three Tilden newspapers gave currency to the absurd report that the *Franklin* had been spoken at sea, "lagging along under short sail," and with the manifest purpose of deferring her arrival until after election. This yarn, which might be told to credulous marines, seemed too ridiculous to even its concoctors, who confessed that it "seemed improbable." Why, then, was it made a matter for comment and grave conjecture? One trembling editor assures his readers that a reward is offered for TWEED's reputed "confession," which reward will be paid, it is added, whether the document is used or not. Perhaps it is not generally known that Mr. TILDEN has intercepted the *Franklin*, and that the fat, bald-headed mariner from Vigo is at this moment locked up in the china-closet of a certain mansion in Gramercy Park, whence he will not be produced until next Wednesday, when he will emerge in a blaze of Roman candles and blue fire.

The Twenty-fourth Congressional District of this State is represented by WILLIAM H. BAKER, Republican, who is a candidate for re-election. Some time since the Democrats nominated CHARLES RHODES, who saw no chance for his election, and discreetly declined to run. There is a Prohibitionist candidate in the district, Mr. O. M. BOND, and the Democrats, after some cogitation, have nominated him, and will support him on their ticket. If there is one thing more than another that the representative Democrat professes to abhor and despise, it is an attempt to make and execute laws prohibiting the use of distilled spirits and malt liquors. And if there is one party more than another that has the ill-will of the Prohibitionists, it is the Democracy, though the Temperance men have uniformly played into the hands of that party. Yet here are both of these antagonistic elements united in the support of the same candidate. It is not likely that BOND will be elected, but if he should be, his election would be claimed as a "glorious Democratic victory," over which the usual amount of intoxication would be allowable.

Democrats are rejoicing over the continued antagonism which exists between the Republicans in the Thirty-first Congressional, or Niagara and Genesee, District. Mr. HOSKINS, who is the regular nominee, would be elected if the vote of the party were not divided. Mr. FLAGLER, whose friends persist in refusing to support Mr. HOSKINS, is practically yet in the field, though it is apparent that he cannot be elected. It is even said that, as election day draws near, and the fact that the contest is really narrowed to one between HOSKINS, Republican, and BENEDICT, Democrat, some of Mr. FLAGLER'S partisans have expressed a determination to support the Democratic nominee. This is almost incredible, and it shows that the hand of the Democratic managers has been busy fomenting this miserable quarrel. Mr. ALBERT D. SHAW, who went into the district at the instance of the State Central Committee, has partially composed the difficulty, and his address to the Republican electors very clearly places the responsibility for the possible defeat of Mr. HOSKINS where it will belong—with those who are willing to sacrifice national interests to merely personal considerations.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE CANVASS.

The issues of the Presidential contest are about to pass beyond the domain of newspaper and platform discussion. The arguments on both sides have been pretty well exhausted, and the man who complains that he has not had materials enough to assist him in reaching an intelligent conclusion must seek for the defect in himself rather than in the methods which have been employed for his instruction. A more reasonable complaint might be made of the superabundance of campaign material, and of the impossibility of any one absorbed in other business being able to sift from a huge mass of testimony and argument the materials for a satisfactory verdict. Fortunately, the issues to be voted on by the people of the United States on Tuesday next are few and simple. They are, indeed, susceptible of the most copious illustration, and it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of their far-reaching consequences. But they can be understood by people who have little else to guide them save their natural mother-wit, and they can be intelligently decided by those who have paid little heed to the din of argument or the preliminary strife of parties.

The great issue to be decided next Tuesday is which candidate shall occupy the Presidential chair and which party shall administer the Government of the United States. It involves a question, first, of individual character, and, next, of party principle. The question of character affects the composition of the contending parties as well as the candidates whom they have nominated to represent them. The people must be satisfied not only that the party candidate is honest, able, and worthy of trust, but that the controlling element of the party behind him, is composed of men possessing similar qualities. The Democratic candidate breaks down under any such test as hopelessly as the Democratic Party. Had Mr. TILDEN been honest he would not have occupied the position which he does. Taking into account his opportunities, he could not by legitimate methods, have amassed the princely fortune which he possesses; but for that wealth he would hardly have been considered as a Presidential nominee; and but for his unscrupulous use of money he could not have been nominated. It needs but a very slight acquaintance with the history of the Presidential campaign to recognize the justice of these conclusions. There may be differences of opinion about Mr. TILDEN'S ability. Those who think that a strong dash of low cunning and a preference for associates of mean character and despicable talents are incompatible with a high order of ability, will certainly refuse Mr. TILDEN the title of an able man. There can be but one opinion about his untrustworthiness. In business transactions, he has disregarded his "sacred honor" for private gain, just as he has perjured himself to save a few thousand dollars of income tax. In his party relations he has been the associate of thieves when it suited his purpose, just as he has done the bidding of inflationists, whom he affects to oppose, when it suited his ambition. Whoever would estimate the personal characteristics of the masses of the Democratic Party has only to look around him. The slums of our great cities are peopled with them, they fill our alms-houses and penitentiaries. Even those who live neither in squalor nor in crime occupy, for the most part, the lowest level of the intelligence and education of our people. It is but five years ago since fifty-five thousand of them voted in this City for the candidate and associate of a convicted thief, and since they gave nineteen thousand votes to send that public plunderer to the State Senate. Lack of character has never prevented a man from controlling large masses of Democratic voters; a man may be a "boss" in that party long after he has come within the shadow of the Penitentiary. Have this party and its candidate character enough to be intrusted with the Government of the United States?

But suppose that no objection on the score of personal character could be urged against Mr. TILDEN or the party which supports him? Does he, or do they, represent such principles as the majority of this people would care to see predominate in the Executive and legislative councils of the nation? The results of the war are not so firmly secured that we can afford to intrust their protection to a man who declared that the Union was a mere voluntary compact, to be broken at the caprice of any of the parties to it; who denied the right of the North to coerce the South, and who sustained a resolution declaring the war a failure. The Democratic Party bases all its hopes of success on the votes of a "solid South." But the old slave States act together simply because they have now as they had half a generation ago, purposes and interests which are incompatible with the peace and prosperity of the rest of the Union. The Constitution as it is has never been accepted by two-thirds of what forms the effective force of the Democratic Party, otherwise we should not hear of a "solid South" at all. The vitality of the principles of secession is as clearly shown in the leadership of men like WADE HAMPTON, as is the vitality of the doctrines of inflation and repudiation in the nomination of THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. Does it need much argument to prove that principles whose supremacy threatens at once the foundation of our institutions, the stability of our credit, and the whole future of our development as a nation, should be voted down on Tuesday next?

The candidate, the party and the principle which stand in opposition to these are at least more in harmony with the demands of the intelligence and moral sense of the people. Gov. HAYES has passed through the ordeal of personal detraction unscathed; he has passed through a long experience of public life without a stain on his reputation, and he has been presented to the people as a candidate of whom the best elements of his party could thoroughly approve. During a long term of power, the public administration of that party has been far from blameless. It has tolerated men and approved of measures which history will remember to its discredit. But it has stopped far short of the crowning infamy of making evil its good. Its rank and file have been and are the sober, industrious and intelligent portion of the people; the main lines of its policy have been drawn with a steadfast regard to human rights, public honesty, and universal justice. It has never lacked the conscience to condemn wrongs done in its name, nor the independence to organize revolt against forces and tendencies which threatened to pervert its policy and corrupt its influence. Its candidates and its principles alike reveal the power of that spirit of intelligence and progress which still dominates it; its mission now is what it has always been, to protect the weak, to restrain the turbulent, and to deepen and widen the true foundations of national prosperity. Can there be a doubt as to its fitness to be intrusted with a fresh lease of power?

HAYES AS A CIVIL MAGISTRATE.

Gen. HAYES was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Jan. 13, 1868, and continued in office until January, 1872. In October, 1874, he was the third time elected Governor, and in the following January resumed the duties of the important office he now fills. He is the only citizen of Ohio, since the origin of its existence as a State, who has had the honor of being chosen chief magistrate for a third time. Honest old JERREMIAH MORROW, the great orator CORWIN, the massive-minded CHASE, the clear-headed BROUGH and the accomplished COX, with all their honors were not honored in this way.

The first inaugural of Gov. HAYES, brief as it was, contained four valuable affirmative propositions. He laid down the general rule that every citizen ought to be taxed in proportion to the actual value of his property. He pointed out the great evil of excessive legislation. Condemning the unjust policy of making distinctions between citizens in civil and political rights, he urged that the organic law of the State be so amended "as to secure in Ohio, to all the governed, an equal voice in the Government." He declared that Ohio would "never consent" to the withdrawal of the ratification of the fourteenth amendment to the National Constitution, a withdrawal which the Democratic Legislature were then straining laboriously to effect. In his first annual Message, Gov HAYES recommends the removal of contradictions, imperfections, and inconsistencies in the laws relating to the assessment and taxation of property, the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the revenues. In the interests of education he recommends the creation of County Superintendents of the common schools.

He argues the importance of providing for a thorough and comprehensive geological survey of the State. He presents as "the most important subject of legislation" the prevention of frauds upon the elective franchise. With truthful sincerity he says: "To corrupt the ballot-box is to destroy our free institutions. Let all good citizens, therefore, unite in enacting and enforcing laws which will secure honest elections.' Manifestly having in his mind what his present competitor for the Presidency had been doing in the early part of November, 1863, he added: "In the cities men called 'repeaters,' it is said, are paid wages according to the number of unlawful votes they succeed in casting at the same election." To remedy this ruinous evil he recommends stringent registration laws, and the representation of minorities in the boards of the Clerks and Judges of Elections.

In his second annual Message, Gov. HAYES urges the establishment of a Home for Soldiers' Orphans, in a slightly reproachful tone reminding the Democratic General Assembly that "the nation is saved, and the obligation to care for the orphans of the men who died to save it still remains to be fulfilled." To prevent the increase of local taxation, he recommends "definite and effectual limitations upon the power of County Commissioners, City Councils, and other local authorities to levy taxes and contract debts." All extraordinary expenditures should be submitted to a vote of the people, he argues, and lays down a political maxim worth millions annually to the people of this city, if regarded, that "all large expenditures should meet the approval of those who are to bear their burden." In the same Message he recommends the establishment of a State Agricultural College; better provision for the chronic insane; enlargement of the powers of the State Board of Charities; the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and the restoration of the right of suffrage to asylum soldiers, college students, and all with a drop of African blood in their veins who had been robbed of that right by Democratic legislation. He returned to the subject of election frauds, and truthfully said: "All agree that a republican government will fail, unless the purity of elections is preserved."

A Democratic Legislature standing in the way of progress in the directions in which the progressive Governor was striving to advance, we pass to his second term, at the beginning of which he delivered the inaugural remarkable for its demanding, as a means of improving the civil service, an amendment to the fundamental law. In the same address he attacks the elective judiciary heresy, and advocates the appointment of the Judges for long terms with adequate salaries. Referring to the revision of the State Constitution, he utters opinions worthy the wisest statesman in the land when he says: "Convinced of the soundness of the maxim that that government is best which governs least, I would resist the tendency common to all systems to enlarge the functions of government. The law should touch the rights, the business, and the feelings of the citizen at as few points as is consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of justice."

In the annual Message of 1871, Gov. HAYES recurs to the subject of restraining local and municipal authorities from incurring debt and increasing taxation, and sensibly says: "The rule 'pay as you go' leads to economy in public as well as in private affairs; while the power to contract debts opens the door to wastefulness, extravagance, and corruption." In the Message of 1872 he returns a third time to the subject of the increase of local indebtedness, and urges that a practical prohibition be placed on local authorities in the matter of running into debt. He urges the investigation, prosecution, and exposure of official corruption and criminality, and refers with alarm to the causes "which, in the commercial metropolis of the country, recently lead to such extraordinary corruption in the government of that city." Referring to the encroachments of railway corporations, he asks that their legal rights and the rights of the State be closely inquired into. In his inaugural of 1875 he for the fourth time calls attention to the rapid increase of municipal and local expenditures, and sagaciously says: "In cities large debts and bad government go together. Cities which have the lightest taxes and smallest debts are apt also to have the purest and most satisfactory governments."

These are some of the reforms and improvements which Gov. HAYES labored to effect in his State. Here is a part of what he accomplished:

He secured the founding of a Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

He secured the establishment of a Reform School for Girls.

He had provision made for the care of the chronic insane.

Under his direction important prison reforms were introduced and continued.

He had the powers of the Board of State Charities enlarged.

He had completed a scientific geological survey of the State.

Under his direction the Agricultural and Mechanical College was put in successful operation.

Through his efforts the St. Clair papers and other valuable historical manuscripts were secured for the State.

He recommended and obtained minority representation on Election Boards.

Under his Executive authority the fifteenth amendment was ratified, and the Suffrage Amendment of Ohio was adopted.

The right to vote of the soldiers in the National Asylum at Dayton—taken from them by a Democratic Legislature—was restored.

The privilege taken from college students to vote where attending college, was again granted.

The infamous Visible Admixture law was wiped from the statute book.

Local taxation was diminished, and the State debt decreased over four millions during the five years of his administration.

Order and law have reigned everywhere in Ohio.

What the Republican candidate has uttered and what he has done best makes known his character as a civil magistrate. That he possesses executive and administrative abilities of the highest order is a demonstrated fact.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio which assembled at Columbus July 7, 1869, unanimously adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over two billion five hundred million dollars in Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people, and ought not to be tolerated; and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of interest on the bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of the bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate; and, if persisted in, will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Observe that here are two distinctly stated propositions: first, that the Democratic Party of Ohio is opposed to paying interest on any issue of United States bonds, unless they are first taxed contrary to existing law, that is, contrary to law, as the law stood when the contract with the public creditor was entered into. For it must not be supposed that the leaders of this party in Ohio were ignorant of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had four times decided that United States securities could not be taxed, on the obvious principles that to tax would be to alter a contract without the consent of one of the parties to it, and that if the bonds could be taxed at all, they could be taxed out of existence. The Democracy resolved, then, to pay no interest until the securities were taxed contrary to law, and contrary to the Constitution; in other words, they resolved to repudiate the interest on the public debt.

The proposition in the second resolution is that to pay the principal of the public debt in real money is "unjust and extortionate," and will force the debt's repudiation. As the greenback is simply an overdue debt, a due bill, a broken promise to pay, of course, paying a debt with a debt was not paying it at all. It was only giving in exchange for a promise to pay, payable at a fixed date and bearing a fair rate of interest, another promise to pay bearing no interest and payable when the debtor saw fit. In short, it was repudiation if you do and repudiation if you don't.

Will Mr. BELMONT and his friends inform the public whether the bald proposition to repudiate the principal and the interest of the public debt made by his party in the third State in the Union, is likely to affect unfavorably the public credit? If not, will they explain the harmless character of these Ohio resolutions? Possibly, they may be able to show that such resolutions passed to-day in Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New-York would advance the price of United States bonds one or two per cent. at Frankfort or London. The men who passed these disgraceful resolutions, sacrificed THURMAN because he was not an inflationist, passed the wildest inflation resolutions at their State Convention in Cincinnati a few months ago, and are now solidly supporting Tilden and their special choice, Hendricks.

THE ARMISTICE.

The pressure which was recently brought to bear upon Turkey by the Russian Government, to induce her to sign the two months' armistice, needexcite no alarm. It was essential to the safety of Servia that a speedy truce should be made. Were the negotiations dragged out, a Turkish army might soon occupy Belgrade, and peace then would have quite different foundations than if made under the present conditions. Moreover, the utter prostration of Servia under the Porte might make peace less acceptable to the Muscovite masses. The Government of the Czar finds itself in the unusual position of being obliged to manage its own people. The feeling of the nation is for the first time in recent history not in entire accord with that of the Czar and his advisers. An utter defeat of the Sclavs of Servia might arouse such an excitement among the Sclavs of the North that no Administration could entirely control it. Speedy peace is therefore a necessity. The Ottoman is in that position in which a victory over his enemies would be his greatest misfortune. The Russian diplomatist knows, too, his craft. He understands that a little excitement and pressure on his part will stimulate Europe to support his demands. He can use adroitly the popular excitement at home to strengthen his own ambitious claims. In fact, the world will never know how far the present popular uprising in the Empire has been permitted or encouraged by the Czar to aid his European policy, and how far it has gone beyond his control. In either case, it furnishes another lever for Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to use in forcing the Turks from Europe.

The Sultan has, of course, accepted the armistice The recent proposal of the Czar to the Emperor of Austria to occupy his territory—though declined—has proved to him that an abyss of danger yawns before his rule in the European provinces. A joint Austro-Russian occupation of European Turkey would never permit it to return to the Sultan, as it was. The Turk would undoubtedly choose war before submitting to it, and hope for chances and the alliance of England. The next step must be a combined demand by the European powers for a new organization of Turkey, and a thorough reform of her administration in Europe. The Porte, in its present condition, will unquestionably grant, on paper, any reform which does not diminish the Empire and lessen taxation. There will be claimed by the powers an equality of Christians everywhere before the law, in the Army, in the courts, in provincial assemblies and in taxation.

To admit this, is to undermine Islamism from its foundations. No true follower of the Prophet can ever admit that such equality is right or proper, and, if forced upon him, it will always be resisted with the strong hand. Such a reform would never be accepted by the Ottomans of Bosnia and Herzegovina, unless forced upon them by the bayonet. Between them and the Christian races would be incessant struggle and warfare. If the European powers demand such a great reform, they must enforce it with Commissioners, and these officers must be backed up with troops. This means armed occupation. Again, the Bulgarians, after their recent experience of Turkish Administration, will appeal to Europe for protection against a repetition of the outrage, and will refuse any settlement which does not give her such protection. If the other powers decline, Russia must grant her request, and protection can come only by occupation. Servia, moreover, though beaten, will not submit to tribute, or the Turkish holding of fortresses, or the submission of her Prince to the Sultan. Russia will support her in this position.

It will be seen that the armistice affords no easy path to peace. There will be opportunities enough afforded by it for Russia to break off from the negotiations If, as many think, she is watching for this as her supreme opportunity to drive the Turks from Europe and win Constantinople, the time of these negotiations will be invaluable to her, and by Spring she will have 150,000 men, with all equipments of war, on the Danube. If, on the other hand, she follows the current of Sclavonic sympathies, and is determined to protect the Christians of Turkey without risking a great war, this will be the long-coveted time, and all Europe will aid her to enforce these claims on Turkey. It is not unlikely, as we have often intimated, that the final settlement will satisfy neither Turkey nor Russia, but will be, like the foundation of the Grecian Kingdom, the formation of a new Sclavonic State or confederacy, paying tribute to Turkey, but self-governing, free, with equal rights to all, and supported by the combined power of Europe.

JUSTICE TO STOVES.

This is the season when the rural householder brings forth the stove from its six months' imprisonment, and with fear and trembling undertakes the dangerous task of putting it up. Few fatal stove casualties have as yet been reported, but the sudden and enormous increase in the demand for arnica and divorces which is shown by the records of rural druggists and rural courts, is a sad proof of the danger which menaces the man who grapples with a large and violent stove.

There is a melancholy sameness in the manner in which the stove displays its unwillingness to be handled by man. Like the scorpion, which argues with its tail, the stove uses its articulated pipe as its instrument of attack and defense. So long as the householder confines himself to carrying the stove from place to place, it rarely attacks him; but no sooner does he meddle with its pipe than its fury is aroused. His first effort is to connect the lower joints of the pipe with one another, and here is he met by a determined obstinacy which is worthy of an independent and self-poised pig, or even of an experienced army mule. The joints refuse to come together, and bend all their energy toward gratifying a fiendish thirst for human fingers. Sometimes, after a long struggle, the wrong joints are forced together, and when the householder discovers his mistake, they refuse to be separated except at the price of more blood and additional scraps of cuticle. Nothing but cool bravery and determined perseverance will succeed in properly joining the three lower joints of a stove-pipe, and when this victory has been won, the worst of the battle is yet to come. It is not until the householder has mounted on a step-ladder and undertakes to place the upper "elbow" on the pipe and to insert it in the chimney that the strength, activity, and malignity of the stove-pipe is fully displayed. Its favorite feat is to release itself suddenly from the hands of its antagonist, strike his foot with its whole weight and its sharpest edge, and then to roll on the floor in evident convulsions of joy. Occasionally the upper "elbow" makes a vicious plunge for the householder's head, and instances are on record in which it has evidently torn his nose from its foundations, or driven its fangs deep into his skull. Efforts to subdue it with clubs or hammers are seldom effective. Usually, the more the pipe is pounded the more unruly it becomes, and the more resolutely it refuses to enter the chimney-hole or to adhere to the stove.

Startling as the assertion may seem, it is by no means certain that these terrible conflicts are necessary, or that mankind cannot live on peaceable terms with stoves and stove-pipes. It is an assumption, which is unsustained by satisfactory evidence, that the stove is necessarily untamable. BUFFON, it is true, asserted that "the stove possesses a fierce and indomitable nature, which cannot be tamed," and most subsequent naturalists have been content to adopt his opinion. Mr. HUXLEY, however, who, as an animal expert, is certainly at the head of his profession, disputes BUFFON'S assertion, and argues that inasmuch as the law recognizes the right of property in stoves, it therefore implies that they are not *ferœ naturæ*, and can therefore be tamed. He has never actually tamed a stove himself, for theory and not practice is his specialty, but his opinion is certainly entitled to respect, and is sufficient to show that the scientific world is not unanimous as to the alleged untamable nature of the stove.

There is good reason to believe that, were the stove treated kindly and intelligently, it would become as harmless as the grate or the furnace. Professional stove fanciers who deal in stoves never have any difficulty with them, and can always put up a stove without exciting it to the slightest demonstration of hostility. The average householder is probably to a very great extent responsible for the violence and bad temper of which he accuses his stove. He keeps it during the Summer in close confinement, where it mentally rusts and naturally grows morose. He does not make himself familiar with it and accustom it to be handled, but relies wholly upon his brute strength to keep it in subjection. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that when he mounts the step-ladder for the decisive struggle, he is almost invariably hot and excited. The presence of his wife, who stands near the foot of the ladder, expressing those wild and impracticable views as to the uses of the hammer, which are so characteristic of her sex and so well adapted to madden the other, has also its share in increasing his nervousness and in rendering him unfit to deal with his difficult task. In these circumstances he is apt to resort to harsh and violent treatment when it is not needed, and he ought not to wonder if he thereby excites the fear and resentment of which he subsequently complains. The mere fact that when a man is standing on a step-ladder with a stove-pipe in his arms he betrays a readiness to undervalue his wife's intellect, and to accuse her of "overlastingly chattering," speaks volumes as to his state of mind. The dinners that follow the season of putting up stoves are proofs, not of the wildness of the stoves, but of the irritability of husbands, and it may be safely asserted that an irritable man is unfit to deal with stoves or with any domestic animals.

Let us, then, instead of persistently treating the stove as though it were the inveterate enemy of the race, try the effect of kindness and gentleness. Weeks before the stove is to be put up, the pipe should be brought out and accustomed to the presence of the family. Its joints should be allowed to lie on the rug, or under the table, and from time to time they should be gently brought in contact, so as to accustom them to their approaching duty. When the hour for putting up the stove arrives, the house-holder should send his wife out of town, and after engaging a large Irishman with a club to remain within call in case of any extreme violence on the part of the stove, he should proceed to put it up alone. Possibly, this course of treatment might fail of securing the desired end, but at all events it is worth trying. The assumption that intelligent men cannot live in peace with stoves is simply disgraceful, and all humane persons should be anxious to prove its falsity without delay.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Gov. Tilden claims to have reduced the State tax for the current year by the sum of $5,677,506, which is just $322,494 less than the amount stolen from the sinking fund under the preceding Democratic Administration.

The single occasion on which Mr. Tilden voted on any important matter during his term as Assemblyman in 1872, was when the Committee of Seventy's charter was up for consideration. He made a speech which was universally understood to be in favor of the bill, and then voted against it.

Gentlemen who had been referred to in the complimentary terms in Gov. Tilden's Canal Messages were recently requested by the Governor's friends to meet them in New York. There was a meeting, though it was not largely attended. Two gentlemen, however, previously opponents of the Governor, came away from it convinced that the "old man was all right," and forthwith returned to Oswego County to work for Tilden and reform.

It is rather a good joke to hear it asserted that the colored voters of the South are dying to vote for Tilden, when we remember that it was Gov. Tilden who, during the war, in a speech made from the Delevan House balcony, at Albany, declared that negroes were nothing but monkeys without tails. There are old colored waiters in that hotel now who stood on the same balcony when Mr. Tilden was speaking. They are not dying to vote for him, by a long chalk.

Of the millions of bounty debt which the State once owed, there remained to be paid out of last year's taxes only $800,000. The debt being entirely liquidated, and the taxes to pay it being thereby removed, Gov. Tilden steps forward with a modest claim for the credit of the whole thing. Says he: "Mr. People, give me credit for that. You paid your debt last year, and through my economy and superior reform measures you have not to pay it this year."

The simple facts are that Gov. Hayes, though only fifty-four years old—eight years younger than Gov. Tilden—has spent eighteen years, or one-third of his life, in gaining official experience, judicial, civil, military, legislative, and executive. To equal that experience, Gov. Tilden would need to go and fight the rebels five years, to sit in Congress four years, to be Corporation Counsel of New-York three years, to be twice more elected Governor of New-York, and if he lived out his last term he would be close on to eighty.—*From Mr. Dorman B. Eaton's Address.*

If Mr. Tilden's pledge to veto Southern claims be as good as his pledges concerning canal contractors' bills, the country would be rather badly off in the event of a Democratic victory next Tuesday. The Governor devoted a large portion of his Canal Message to Willard Johnson's West Troy contract. It was, he said, a glaring example of contractors' frauds. Yet at the same session of the Legislature a bill to pay Johnson $55,000 on this contract was passed; and the Governor—well, he did not veto, nor did he sign the bill. But as Delos De Wolf, the influential leader in Oswego County, had bought Johnson's certificates, the Governor kept the bill the necessary ten days to make it become a law.

Let it not be forgotten that the last substantial reform in our City Government was fought through, not only without Mr. Tilden's assistance, but in face of his opposition. When in 1873 a number of able gentlemen and lawyers drew up the bill to turn out the infamous old Tammany Police Justices, (than whom a more depraved set of scoundrels never sat on a Judicial bench,) and to make the office of Justice appointive instead of elective, Mr. Tilden gave no assistance; nor did he lift a finger to aid the passage of the bill when his assistance would have been useful. But when at last it was passed, and was awaiting Gen. DIX's signature, he did unite with other politicians in a request to Senator Kernan to make an argument before the Governor for the veto of the measure.

As Governor of New-York in 1875, before he imagined his party would be dishonest enough to demand a repeal of the Resumption act, he had signed a bill providing that after Jan. 1, 1879, all taxes in the State of New-York should be "levied in gold, gold certificates, or national bank notes which are payable in gold on demand," and also that "every contract payable within this State," &c., after that date, shall be payable "in coin of the standard established by the United States." It seems almost incredible that any man seeking high office on the basis of statesmanship and honor, after having aided in placing the people of a great State under such an obligation, could turn around and insist that the national law, which alone would make the obligation tolerable, should be repealed.—*From Dorman B. Eaton's address on "The Two Candidates."*

No politically well-informed person can now be ignorant that Gov. Tilden's claim to the reduction of taxation in this State is false and hypocritical, and that the real credit is due to Republican votes and management; but it is not so well known as it ought to be that Gov. Hayes, though often thwarted by Democratic legislation, has succeeded in reducing the Ohio debt $2,773,406, and the State tax from 3.5 mills on the dollar to 2.9, with an annual saving of $914,593. He also reduced local taxation throughout the State more than $17,000,000, and procured the passage of laws forbidding municipalities to make any large expenditure without the sanction of a popular vote, or to incur debts beyond the amounts in their Treasuries. The credit selfishly and falsely claimed by Mr. Tilden is given to Gov. Hayes by the official records.

The *World's* one pet lamb is Belmont. If a hundred New-York bankers declare for Hayes, for the supremacy of the Union and maintenance of the nation's credit, the *World* sets up against them Belmont. If two hundred of the principal merchants warn the country of the peril the business interests are in from the possible election of Hendricks and Tilden, the relentless *World* overwhelms them with Belmont. If all classes of business men with notes of warning concerning the danger the Republic is in from the threatened supremacy of a solid South, the unfeeling *World* extinguishes them with a speech from Belmont. The beaming Belmont is the central sun around which the attendant *World* diurnally revolves. Like the diffident rooster who imagined that the sun rose every morning to hear him crow, this satellite imagines its august Belmont rises daily only to apply the needed lubricating oil to its axis.

When it became apparent that with all the talk about prosecution of fraudulent canal contractors and recovery of State moneys, there were no contractors to be prosecuted and no moneys would be recovered, Gov. Tilden's apologists had to fall back upon the claim that he had prevented frauds in the future by cutting off the "extraordinary repairs," in which the contractors found their richest placers. On this point it is well to remember that on the same day that Tilden was elected Governor of New-York, an amendment to the Constitution went into effect which read as follows: "Hereafter the expenditures for collections, superintendence, ordinary and extraordinary, repairs of the canals * * * shall not exceed in any one year their gross receipts for the previous year." This was a real, a substantial reform, which both parties were agreed must be made. Samuel J. Tilden had nothing to do with it but he has claimed the credit of doing it all.

THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

ADDRESS BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

THE INSINCERITY OF MR. TILDEN'S LETTER EXPOSED—DOUBLE DEALING WITH THE SOUTHERN LEADERS—MILLIONS OF CLAIMS COMING IN—ACTION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

The Republican National Committee calls the attention of the people of the United States to the extraordinary action of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and his party managers, regarding the rebel war claims, for the payment of which a grand raid upon the Treasury is contemplated in the event of Democratic success in the impending election.

Mr. Tilden, in a formal paper, under his own signature, promises and agrees to maintain, execute, and enforce the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution, and to veto all bills for paying any "claims for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war."

An urgent appeal has also been made by Mr. Tilden to the Democratic leaders and State Committees of every Southern State, to join by telegraph in his promise, according to a prescribed form sent out by him, and to assert that the South does not expect the payment of such claims for loss or damage.

This remarkable action, on the part of Mr. Tilden and some of his Southern allies this committee does not hesitate to characterize as a virtual admission of the unsoundness of the Democratic Party with reference to the rebel war claims, which unsoundness is to be utterly destructive to Mr. Tilden's chances of election, unless new promises and desperate expedients can avert the otherwise inevitable result. The promise to veto the claims comes only after the hope of their payment and the policy of intimidation and murder have, he believes, made the Southern States sure for the Democratic Electoral ticket.

The promise to veto all claims of "disloyal persons" is to be evaded by accepting the doctrine that since the close of the war and complete amnesty there are no disloyal persons.

This is distinctly announced by Mr. G. C. Cabell, of Virginia, in his report in the House of Representatives of June 30, 1876, where he declares that proof by a claimant that he has received pardon or amnesty "is equivalent to affirmative proof that the party never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion." This favorite Democratic Southern idea that there are now no disloyal persons, is sustained by Mr. John Ritchie, of Maryland, in a speech of April 13, 1872; by the resolution of Mr. W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, in his bill, No. 553, for payment of claims for stores and supplies of all citizens of the United States; by the bills of Messrs. William M. Levy, of Louisiana, and F. H. Hurd, of Ohio, Nos. 1,674 and 1,883, opening the Court of Claims to claims for stores and supplies and use of property by all persons, without regard to loyalty; by bill No. 1,728, of Mr. J. F. Phillips, of Missouri; by bill No. 3,212, of Mr. Philip Cook, of Georgia; and by over one thousand similar bills, including No. 2,364, of Mr. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee, which provides for compensation "to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States Army or any part thereof."

Another contemplated evasion of the apparent promise not to pay rebel war claims is apparent from the language of Mr. Tilden and his Southern committees. His promise is only to veto bills for paying for "loss or damage." The Southern Democrats, according to Mr. Tilden's prescribed form, only say they have no hope of "payment for loss or damage to property."

These promises carefully reserve all claims for supplies furnished or taken, or for property captured, or for the use and occupation of property, which classes of claims cover more than four-fifths of the many millions of claims now pending before the House of Representatives.

The country can further judge of the possibility of stemming the current of rebel claims by Mr. Tilden's promise to enter into a conflict with his own party and veto its bills, by considering that many of the Southern States have already commenced auditing such claims, and issuing to their people therefor, in large sums, "rebel-claim greenbacks," payable by the States, whenever the same shall be allowed to the States by the United States.

The State of Missouri has received for audit 11,961 claims, of $4,844,362 29, as appears by Gov. Silas Woodson's Message of Jan. 6, 1875, and has presented to the United States Treasury for allowance such claims, amounting to $2,380,131 67, nearly one-half of which sum is for supplies furnished by rebels for the use of the Union armies. This total sum the State has audited and "allowed," and has issued certificates therefor, in form like the following:

No. 52.] [Seal of State of Missouri.] [$55 80.

It is hereby certified that the State of Missouri is indebted to Woodford M. Paris in the sum of fifty-five and 80-100 dollars on account of supplies furnished. This certificate is not payable by the State until after the claim of said Woodford M. Paris has been presented to the United States Government, and the amount allowed and paid to the State, and then only for the actual amount received from the United States Government.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., Sept. 8, 1874.
SILAS WOODSON, Governor of Missouri.
J. D. CRAFTON, Acting-Quartermaster General.
[Indorsement on back.]
WOODFORD M. PARIS.

Issued in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved March 19, 1874.

These certificates are printed in the style of greenbacks, and have been put in circulation in Missouri, and many thousand dollars of them have been negotiated, and are now held in New-York City; and the undoubted object of their issue has been to create an irresistible public sentiment in favor of the payment of such claims by the United States.

The Missouri Democratic leaders have not yet responded to Mr. Tilden's appeal to them to promise, if he is elected, not to press claims for losses and damage. If they should so respond, and should even include these allowed claims for supplies, of what value are their or his promises in view of his letter of acceptance, wherein he declares that by the solemnity of legal and constitutional prohibitions alone, and not by the promises of men, can the people be guarded against Presidential corruptions in office, "experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can he be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged."

Mr. Tilden's position, then, is that a constitutional amendment is necessary to protect the country against the corruptions incident to a President desirous of a second term, but that a promise before election to veto bills which his party is committed to pass, is a sufficient barrier against twenty-five hundred millions of dollars of rebel claims! And in this promise Mr. Hendricks does not join; while of the Southern Democratic Committees called to the rescue by Mr. Tilden, only five have promised not to press such claims if he is elected.

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman.

FLORIDA CERTAIN FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In most of the estimates of the result of the Presidential contest made by Republicans, Florida is classified among the doubtful States, while all the Democratic estimates add Florida's four votes to the Tilden column. A well-informed citizen, who arrived here yesterday, states that Florida will certainly be carried by the Republicans. The Democrats of Florida concede the State to Gov. Hayes. Each party will elect one Congressman.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Mr. William Wheatley, one of the most widely-known theatrical managers in the United States, died yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 120 East Twenty-third street, in this City. Mr. Wheatley's connection with the drama was established more than half a century ago, yet, at the time of his death, he was not a very old man. He was born in this City on Dec. 5, 1816. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Wheatley, was an excellent actress, and her love for her profession induced her to dedicate her son to its pursuit. At the early age of four years the child was led upon the stage, and, in several "baby parts," his precocity awoke the astonishment of New-York audiences. He differed from most infant prodigies in that his talents for dramatic action and utterance grew with his years. In 1826, when he was ten years old, the English tragedian Macready came to this city, and meeting him, became interested in his career. Macready taught him the *rôle* of *Albert* in the tragedy of "William Tell," and brought the piece out at the old Park Theatre. The performance of the child pleased the tragedian so much that he prevailed upon Mrs. Wheatley to allow her son to accompany him during his engagement. This occurrence determined the future of the lad. After Macready's departure from the United States, young Wheatley appeared in this City in a play called "Tom Thumb," which had been written expressly for him. Subsequently he performed from time to time at the various theatres of the Metropolis in parts to which his age and stature suited him. He thus acquired increased skill in his art, and when he reached his majority, he was looked upon as a good light comedian. In melodramatic rôles he was also excellent. At that time he was a member of the Park Theatre company, in which his associates were those actors of whom the garrulous, but interesting old theatre-goers of New-York hold to this day such fond memories. The young actor then aspired to become a tragedian, and he studied assiduously all the methods resorted to by heroic actors of the school of Forrest. But he never had the opportunity of assuming tragic rôles in New-York, and he is remembered here only for his fine portrayals of semi-romantic personages in the Shakespearean and in the modern drama. In 1842 Mr Wheatley left this City and went to the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, where, for a while he played *Doricourt* in "The Belle's Stratagem." Overcome by a spirit of adventure and a temporary dislike for the stage, he departed in 1847, for Nicaragua, and engaged in business with the California Transportation Company. He did not remain there long, however, and returned at once to the stage. Upon Macready's reappearance here in 1848, Mr. Wheatley supported him, playing particularly well, it is said, *Ulric*, to the English tragedian's *Werner*. Afterward he again visited Philadelphia, and became associated in the management of the Arch Street Theatre. There he made the better part of his reputation as an actor. He represented all his old comedy rôles, and next undertook to act in tragedy. Beginning with *Romeo*, he assumed a number of Shakespearean characters, and, among them, *Othello* and *Hamlet*. He could never, it is said, be induced to play *Iago*. He shrank from the personage and would not attempt to illustrate its simulation. Of his *Hamlet*, competent critics say that it had many praiseworthy features. About 1856 Mr. Wheatley took the management of the Continental Theatre, in Philadelphia. Two years later he assumed the conduct of the Chestnut Street Theatre, in the same city. In 1860 he came to New-York and engaged with Messrs. Jarrott and E. L. Davenport in the management of Niblo's Garden. After two years his partners retired, and he became sole lessee. In the season of 1862 the famous Ravels returned to New-York, after an absence of years, and their appearance at Niblo's brought a season of great prosperity to that theatre. Edwin Forrest and Lucille Western also played remarkably successful engagements at Niblo's under his direction, and at the end of the term Mr. Wheatley found that he had cleared $50,000. He then retired temporarily. In 1866 he rejoined Mr. Jarrett, and assisted in the production of "The Black Crook." He also remained in the theatre during the run of "The White Fawn," and finally withdrew from business in 1868. Mr. Wheatley, from that period, dwelt on Coney Island. He was thrice married, his surviving wife having only been united to him six or seven months ago. A son, by Mr. Wheatley's second wife, also survives him. The direct cause of death was, we believe, pneumonia and Bright's disease.

OSSIAN E. DODGE.

The death of Ossian E. Dodge is announced from London. Mr. Dodge was born in Cayuga, N. Y., in October, 1820. In early life he taught a music school in Massachusetts, and was for some time engaged in the show business with a man named Covert. On the first appearance of Jenny Lind in Boston he made himself somewhat notorious by paying $500 for a single-seat ticket. In 1851 he went to London as a delegate to the World's Peace Convention. In literary and journalistic circles he made many friends, his sketches on Palestine, Egypt, and Assyria, over the *nom de plume* of "Ivan Ort" having attracted much attention in Europe. He was noted as an excellent writer of comic songs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Isaac Ray, better known by the stage name of "Sam Johnson," died on Wednesday last at River View, Ky., aged seventy-two years. He was one of the fathers of negro minstrelsy, having introduced Jim Crow Rice and other famous minstrels to the public. He was a manager of variety theatres in New-York and other cities, and he traveled extensively with a number of minstrel troupes. He was a warm-hearted man, a true friend, a kind neighbor, and an energetic business man.

Mr. Edward S. Pinney, of the firm of Pinney & Johnson, No. 175 Fulton street, died at his residence, Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Pinney was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and coming to this city twenty-five years ago, he entered the large grocery establishment of Southworth, Slosson & Co. as salesman. Eighteen years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. S. P. Johnson, in the produce commission business, and remained in that establishment till his death. He had been a member of the Butter and Cheese Exchange since its foundation, and was universally respected by all of his associates. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock to-day, from the First Congregational Church of Montclair.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

With fine weather the sport to-day at Jerome Park should be of a very brilliant character, as there are five events to be decided, and one of them a race of heats. In each of the races the entries are numerous. The pool-rooms were all crowded last night, but the betting was confined to three races, no pools being sold on the Hack race or Steeple chase up to 10 o'clock. On the other races the average of the pools was as follows:

SELLING RACE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Red Coat, 93 pounds	$20	$30
Partnership, 112 pounds	17	23
Galway, 108 pounds	11	14
Sister of Mercy, 90 pounds	7	9
Waco, 95 pounds	5	7
Springler, 97 pounds	3	5
Ella Wetton, 90 pounds } Explosion, 90 pounds }	4	4

SWEEPSTAKES, TWO MILES.

Vigil, 103 pounds	$90	$100	$50
St. Martin, 118 pounds	20	32	20
Waller, 118 pounds } Virginius, 103 pounds }	6	7	6

MILE HEATS.

Rhadamanthus	$55	$55	$70
Mettle	21	23	51
Egypt	9	13	7
Madge	8	8	14
Athlone	7	6	10
Total	$100	$105	$152

The first race will be called punctually at 1 o'clock. Special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M., and 12 M., taking passengers to within five minutes' walk of the track for twenty cents. All the drags of the Coaching Club will turn out. A match game of Polo will follow the races at 3:30 P. M. for six English saddles and bridles; presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3.—There have been 450,000 tons of coal raised from the mines in this Province during the nine months ending Oct. 31, being a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 70,000 tons.

OCTOBER CROP RETURNS.

A DIGEST OF THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A ONE-SIXTH REDUCTION IN THE YIELD OF WHEAT—THE RYE CROP LESS THAN IN 1875—A FALLING OFF IN THE OAT CROP—EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION DEFICIENT—THE COTTON CROP—OTHER CROP REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The digest of crop returns for October, as prepared at the Department of Agriculture, indicates a reduction in the yield of wheat of nearly one-sixth, while the quality is somewhat superior. More accurate statistics may possibly be given after the results of threshing are more fully known. Every section of the Union indicates a reduced production, except the Middle States, in which there is an increase of about two per cent. The New-England States fell off four per cent., the South Atlantic States two per cent., the Gulf States twenty-seven per cent., the Southern Inland States eight per cent., States north of the Ohio River fourteen per cent., States west of the Mississippi River twenty-seven per cent., and the Pacific States nearly two per cent. These figures point to a yield of about 245,000,000 bushels. This, however, will be the subject of further examination and inquiry in the November returns. The October returns, as a general thing, indicate an advance in the wheat yield of those States in which the yield of 1875 had fallen below that of 1874, and vice versa; but in some States, especially in the North-west, there is a falling off from even the reduced yield of 1875.

The rye crop of 1876 is reported four per cent. less than that of 1875, but in quality it averages somewhat above its predecessor. The barley crop of the country yields about six per cent. less than last year. In all the States east of the Mississippi River the yield is deficient, except in Connecticut, Georgia, and Kentucky. A great falling off is reported in the Middle States, in the States north of the Ohio River, in the States between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and in Oregon; but in Kansas, Nebraska, and especially California—the largest barley-raising States in the Union—have realized a large increase of yield, which, to a great extent, counterbalances the short crops of the other States. The buckwheat crop is reported as a full average or above in Rhode Island, Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin, and California; in the other States it is below the average, the minimum yield being in Delaware.

On the basis of the October returns the oat crop of 1876 shows a falling off of twenty-three per cent. Every section of the Union is deficient. New-England, seven per cent., the Middle States seven and one-half per cent., the South Atlantic States one per cent., the Gulf States five per cent., the Southern Inland States two per cent., States north of the Ohio River twenty-five per cent., States west of the Mississippi River forty-nine per cent., and the Pacific States four per cent. The States reporting a yield equal to that of last year are: Pennsylvania, 102; Delaware, 109; South Carolina, 126; Georgia, 115; Florida, 107; Alabama, 100; Louisiana, 104; West Virginia, 113; Kentucky 103; Ohio 102; California 100. The condition of the corn crop in the New-England States is a little above the average. The Middle States, except Delaware, report a depressed condition from drought in the growing season and from heavy rains in the harvest when the crop was not well ripened. In New-Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania heavy storms prevailing about the middle of September prostrated many fields. The South Atlantic States, especially in counties near the coast, suffered serious injury to this crop from the September storms, which prostrated fields left uncut, while the heavy rains that followed spoiled a large amount of both grain and fodder. Maryland and South Carolina are full average. Georgia largely above, but the deficiencies of Virginia and North Carolina cut down the general condition of this section to two per cent. below average. The crop in the Gulf States on the whole is about average, Texas reporting an especially fine condition. North of the Ohio River there is a deficiency. On the whole the low condition in Illinois and Michigan overbalances the extra promise in other States. Ohio reports a superior crop generally of good quality. In Michigan crops on low wet lands are reported very poor. Illinois is below average, though several counties report the finest crop for years. West of the Mississippi the small deficiency in Missouri is more than repaired by the fine condition reported in all the other States. In Iowa crops were poor in low, wet lands, and the condition in several counties reduced greatly by grasshoppers. In Missouri, local damage by storms is reported, but low prices indicate an abundant yield in the larger portion of the State. Kansas is full average, in spite of the grasshoppers and chinches, and Nebraska is considerably above.

The published report, in summing up the data upon cotton, says that the general harvest is more advanced than usual. The season is generally favorable for picking. The later pickings will be comparatively light. The causes of injury are not unusually excessive, drought being somewhat prominent in the Gulf States, the September storms on the Atlantic coast, the caterpillar in Alabama especially, and the bollworm in Arkansas. The season promises to be much shorter than last year. There is less vigor and thrift for future developments of fruitage in case of a prolonged season like the extraordinary one of 1875. Though the indications of condition reports of this department up to October pointed to four and two-thirds millions of bales last season, there was proved to be a deficiency of lint to seed, in the ginning and other unfavorable indications, which would have limited the crop inevitably to four and one-third millions, but for a full month's delay of killing frost in the Gulf States, fields being green in a large belt up to Dec. 8. The future of the present season cannot make the crop a deficient one, but will determine how near the large one of 1875 the result shall come.

The sweet potato crop gives promise of a full average crop of good quality.

Nearly all the States which grew sorghum to any considerable extent report a condition averaging above 100.

Tobacco—Cheshire and Sullivan, in New-Hampshire; Berkshire and Hampshire, in Massachusetts, and Hartford and Litchfield, in Connecticut, all being principal tobacco counties, return each a condition of 100. In New-York the largest tobacco county, Onondaga, returns seventy. Other counties range from seventy-five to one hundred. In Pennsylvania, Lancaster County reports that a larger crop than ever before has all been housed in good condition. In York County, the next in importance, the condition is one hundred and ten; Cumberland ninety, (producing but little) is the only county under one hundred. In Maryland, the condition averages about 62. In Virginia the average condition, returned Sept. 1, was 65. During the month the progress in some localities was counterbalanced by damages from storms and depredations by worms in others, so that the general condition Oct. 1 averaged about the same. As a rule the lighter counties are higher in condition than the heavier, many of them reaching one hundred. In North Carolina the average is seventy-three. As in Virginia, a higher condition is generally returned in counties producing small quantities. Tennessee averages ninety-one, an advance of eleven per cent. in September. In West Virginia a high condition is reported, averaging 106. Kentucky reports an advance in condition during September from seventy-seven to eighty-three. General exemption from insect depredations and the very favorable condition of the weather, combined to effect this result. In Ohio the average condition advanced in September from ninety-seven to 104.

Beans—The only States in which the condition does not fall below 100 are: New Jersey, Delaware, and Oregon, 100; California, 103; Vermont, 104; and South Carolina, 107.

Fattening Cattle—The number of fattening cattle is apparently somewhat less than last year, though the difference is small.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Messrs. Leavitt & Co. sold last night at their Art Auction Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, a very fair collection of oil-paintings. Whether the "hard times" or the great Republican demonstration had effect on the attendance of gentlemen and ladies of artistic taste it would be impossible to say, but the attendance was certainly small and the bidding anything but spirited. The sale opened with a meretricious painting by Kate, "The Faithful Protector," which went for $14. A high-colored and peculiarly French figure piece, "Wearied," by C. Cammorque, was sold for $35. A cleverly-drawn but repulsive "monkey piece"—"La Pomme de Discorde"—by Dumon, of Paris, brought $21. A very charming breezy sea-coast scene, "Off Long Branch," by W. Whittredge, after keen competition was knocked down for $145. A Winter's scene of the "pot-boiler" school, by Schfelter of Dusseldorf, brought $170, while two very fair specimens of Jay Edward's landscape paintings (scenes on the Rhine) were knocked down at $25 each. Two pretty small companion pictures, showing fine minute artistic workmanship, by Michaud, brought $40 each. "Grandmamma," a figure piece, well drawn, but hard and severe in coloring, brought as much as $42 50, not such a price as the artist, E. Meisel, of Munich, is in the habit of painting a picture for. A very artistically and charmingly-colored picture, by H. Hut, of Munich, entitled "Spare Moments," was sold for $100; a "Winter on the Thames," by G. A. Williams, of London, brought $30, which was not too much for the very elegant gold frame; one of the most charming paintings of the collection, "The Pet Dog," by V. Yortez, was very keenly bid for and brought $375; a remarkably fine specimen of Youlssiant, "The Pastor's Visit," was sold for the modest sum of $230, and "The Iconoclast," by James H. Beard, of New-York, only brought $105. Perhaps the most valuable picture in the whole collection—"Cattle," a splendid specimen from Van Marcke's brush—brought only $400; and a magnificent specimen of Hoff, "The Epicure's Breakfast," brought $359. A very fair specimen from James M. Hart's easle, "A Summer Afternoon," was knocked down for $235. On the whole, the competition was very spiritless, and many really good pictures went for prices not much above the trade price of the frames.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium is open daily throughout the week.

"Life" will be acted twice to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

An afternoon representation of "Baba" is to take place at Niblo's, to-day.

Mr. Gilmore will give a Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house, to-morrow.

"Sardanapalus" will be performed afternoon and evening, to-day, at Booth's Theatre.

The first Philharmonic concert of the season takes place at the Academy of Music, this evening.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels and the San Francisco Minstrels give afternoon representations, to-day.

The last matinée performance of "Forbidden Fruit" may be attended at Wallack's Theatre, to-day.

The last matinée performance of "Tom Cobb" may be witnessed to-day, at the Park Theatre.

Two performances occur to-day, as usual, at the Hippodrome, where Mr. Barnum's "show" is still on view.

An afternoon representation of "The Two Orphans" is announced for to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

The Olympic Theatre, the Eagle Theatre, and the Theatre Comique offer *après midi* entertainments to-day, as usual.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, diminishing, colder, northerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed in the southern portions by warmer south-west winds.*

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The United States Marshal yesterday and to-day made a number of arrests of parties charged with illegal registration, mostly on the ground of non-citizenship, non-residence, and conviction of crime. Warrants are out for many others. A question of law involved in these cases will be brought before the Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts to-morrow.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

"TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO," &c., says the good book. But how can you train him up thus without keeping him clean? Use B. T. BABBIT'S BABY SOAP, then; and when he is old he will not depart from its use. The soap is made of the best materials, and absolutely the king of toilet soap. Its scent is delicious, but not artificial, for no foreign odor is needed to disguise impurity and poison.—*Advertisement.*

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Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter.—*Advertisement.*

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Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO-SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

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Teething Children Suffer from Wind in the stomach, making the night hideous and the day intolerable to mother and child. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC gives comfort and rest to both.

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To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

HARTZ—RUTHERFURD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18, 1876, by Rev. R. A. Holland, Major W. T. HARTZ, United States Army, to MAUD, daughter of T. S. Rutherfurd. No cards.

KISSINGER—CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 2, 1876, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, Mr. JOHN H. KISSINGER to Miss IDA A. CROLIUS, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WILLIAMSON—McCARTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876, at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., by Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., Mr. EDWIN B. WILLIAMSON to Miss JANE H. McCARTER, daughter of Thomas N. McCarter, all of Newark.

TAPPIN—SPEAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, JOHN CRANE TAPPIN to ZAIDEE H. SPEAR, all of this City.

DIED.

ALVORD.—In Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday morning, Nov. 3, SUSAN A., youngest child of Frances D. and the late Alwyn A. Alvord, in the 2d year of her age.

HATCH.—In Dobb's Ferry, Thursday morning, Nov. 2, ARTHUR DRAPER, aged 7 years, only child of Warner D. and Annak Hatch.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, Dobb's Ferry, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 2 o'clock.

HUMPHREY.—Nov. 2, infant son of William H. and Louise N. B. Humphrey.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., Nov. 2, 1876, DELIA PERRY, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the house of O. H. Perry, on Monday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

PINNEY.—At Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 1, EDWARD S. PINNEY, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 4th inst., 3 P. M., at the First Congregational Church. Trains will leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. via. Morris and Essex Railroad at 2 P. M.

WHEATLEY.—At his late residence, No. 120 East 23d st., WILLIAM WHEATLEY, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park av. and 34th st., on Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 4, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Richmond, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 4 A. M. for France direct per steam-ship St. Germain, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steamships Nevada, Scythia, and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Nov. 1. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CENTENNIAL WATCH.

Those who have been to the Centennial Exhibition and those who have not can readily see and appreciate for themselves the outcome of the century's progress in watches by purchasing one of those elegant

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fitted with a fine movement to match. These cases, the most beautiful, durable, popular, and the best ever produced for the money, are made in ladies', gentlemen's, and boy's sizes, in Bascine, Mansard, and Flat shapes, in all styles of engraving and finish for stem and key-winder movements of American manufacture. For sale by dealers everywhere. None genuine unless stamped "G. W. LADD'S PAT." under the bezel. Circulars, descriptive and historical, sent on application by the manufacturers.

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KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

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TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maple, $20; Apple-trees, $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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POLITICAL.

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To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount	$2,756,431,591 43
Reduced June 30, 1875, to	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction during this period of eleven years since the war of	$656,992,246 44
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of	$32,824,479 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of	262,349,619 56
And in federal taxation more than	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point that its four and a half per centum bonds, issued in redemption of the six per centums, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

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A CARD FROM MR. SMITH ELY, JR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your columns to-day that you quote from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1869, some bills of Keyser, Miller, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others, aggregating $630,000, to which my name is affixed as having voted in the affirmative. I never voted for any such bill or bills, and thinking possibly that those who are strangers to me may desire something more than a simple denial, I affix hereto my affidavit. During the last four years of my service in that board I sat with Mr. Tweed without exchanging a word with him, and I have never spoken to him since. The minutes of the board were kept by the clerk on detached pieces of paper, which sometimes were not copied into a book until weeks or months after the meeting. My name was appended to the bills you quote either carelessly or by malicious design.

SMITH ELY, JR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Smith Ely, Jr., of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he did not vote for the bill or bills of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, and others, as published in *The New-York Times* newspaper of this date, and deponent further says that he never during the said year, or during the year that preceded or followed it, voted for any bill of said contractors, but that he invariably voted against all such bills. And he further says that any record or minutes to the contrary are utterly and absolutely false, and without any foundation in truth.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of October, 1876.

CHAS. P. DALY, Chief Justice of the New-York Common Pleas.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

LAST GRAND RALLY.

HAYES AND WHEELER,

MORGAN, ROGERS, AND DIX.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK,

AND

GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, OF LOUISIANA.

Will address a REPUBLICAN MEETING at COOPER INSTITUTE,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 4,

At 7.30 o'clock.

Front seats reserved for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

REPUBLICAN REFORM CLUB.

ADDRESS BY

HON. LOT M. MORRILL,

Secretary of the Treasury,

in front of the

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY BUILDING,

Wall st.,

SATURDAY, NOV. 4, AT 1 P. M.

If the day is stormy, the meeting will be held the same evening, at 8 o'clock, in Irving Hall.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

FOR CONGRESS,

ELIJAH WARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Cooper Institute, N. Y.....{Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW / Gen. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN
Terrace Garden, 58th st. near 3d av., N. Y.....{Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW / Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON / Major Z. K. PANGBORN
Bridgeport, Conn., P. M.....Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Plattsburg, P. M.....{Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL / Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
Central Hall, Morrisania.....Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.
Fredonia.....STEWART L. WOODFORD.
Elmira, P. M. and evening.....{Gen. WM. H. GIBSON / Hon. J. C. BURROWS / Hon. E. D. CULVER.
Olean.....Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.
Binghamton.....Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW.
Clayton.....Gen. JOHN M. THAYER.
Canton.....Hon. JOHN A. KASSON.
Oneonta.....Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Bedford Hall, Brooklyn.....Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER.
Apollo Hall, Brooklyn.....Hon. JOHN A. TAYLOR.
Hudson.....Hon. A. W. TENNEY.
Portchester.....{Gen. JOHN A. DIX / Hon. GEO. A. BRANDERTH / Hon. G. H. FORSTER / Hon. EUGENE B. TRAVIS.
Wilson.....Hon. BURT VAN HORN.
Geneseo.....Col. ANSON S. WOOD.
Cape Vincent.....Col. ALBERT D. SHAW.
Randolph.....Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Crown Point, P. M.....Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Wappinger's Falls.....Gen. THEO. B. GATES.
Otego.....Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON.
Elizabethtown.....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Macedon.....Hon. GEORGE W. HOXIE.
Havana.....Hon. J. H. WARWICK.
Ghent, P. M.....{Hon. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM / Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Port Jervis.....{Hon. LEWIS E. CARR / Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Chatham, evening.....Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Monticello.....Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Gilbertsville.....Col. T. B. THORPE.
Skaneateles.....Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN.
Cicero.....Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Cohocton.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Matteawan.....{Hon. WILLIAM HERRING / Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
New-Utrecht.....Hon. H. D. DONNELLY.
White Plains.....{Hon. DORMAN B. EATON / Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.
St. Johnsville.....Hon. JAMES A. BRIGGS.
Bristol.....Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Rhinebeck Village.....Hon. CHARLES H. TREAT.
Woodsburg.....Hon. F. J. FITHIAN.
Kelley's Station.....Hon. AUSTIN A. YATES.
Bay Shore.....JOHN TRACY MYGATT.
Belfast.....Gen. RUFUS SCOTT.
Maspeth.....{Hon. J. THOS. D. ADAMS / JOHN F. MINES.
Sharon Springs, P. M. / Hyndsville, evening.....} F. X. SCHOONMAKER.
Sonora.....CHARLES D. BAKER.
Bridgehampton.....E. A. CARPENTER.
Italy Hollow.....Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
Alligerville.....{THERON P. KEATOR / CARROLL WHITAKER.
Patchogue.....Hon. NATHAN D. PETTY.
East Nassau.....Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.
Long Eddy.....{Hon. C. V. LUDINGTON / T. A. READ.
Greenport.....J. RIDER CADY.
Spencertown.....Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Oxford.....Hon. SOLOMON BUNDY.
Pultneyville.....CHARLES E. FITCH.
New-Bremen.....Hon. H. S. HENDEE.
Lincklaen.....GEORGE W. RAY.
Italy Hollow.....Hon. W. S. BRIGGS.
South Corinth.....Col. D. F. RITCHIE.
Constableville.....Hon. C. L. MERRIAM.
East Greenbush.....Capt. R. W. HUNT.
Laurel Hill.....Capt. ROBERT CROWE.

MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Peekskill.....Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Nyack.....Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Tivoli.....Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.
Pearsall's.....Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.
Palmyra.....Hon. THEODORE BACON.
Rutledge.....Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Mineville, P. M.....Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Canandaigua.....Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
Howard.....Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Caldwell, N. J.....Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER.
Woodbourne, P. M. / Grahamville, evening.....} Hon. C. V. R. LUDINGTON.
Canaan.....Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Morston.....T. A. READ.
Knoxville.....{JAMES B. JENKINS / M. D. BARNETT.
Astoria.....Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Wayland.....CHARLES D. BAKER.
Good Ground.....L. J. BELLOWS.
Otisville.....Col. T. B. THORPE.
Big Flats.....Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Erin Centre.....Gen. ALEX. S. DIVEN.
Pine Valley.....Hon. SEYMOUR DEXTER.
Baldwin.....Hon. C. N. SHIPMAN.
Cato.....Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Fleming.....Gen. J. B. MURRAY.
Montezuma.....J. JEWIS GRANT.
Stockholm.....Hon. JOHN I. GILBERT.
Hannibal.....J. J. LAMOREE.
Tracy Creek.....Hon. T. F. McDONALD.
Sanford.....G. B. CURTIS.
Union.....E. O'CONNOR.

POLITICAL.

LAST GRAND RALLY.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,

Comprising the Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts.

BOYS IN BLUE MASS-MEETING,

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1876, at Terrace Garden, 58th st. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Major-Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Major-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Major-Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Major Z. K. PANGBORN,
Ex-Lieut.-Gov. JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Hon. LEVI P. MORTON,
Hon. SALEM H. WALES,
Gen. EDWARD JARDINE,
Hon. I. ALBERT ENGLEHART,
Hon. HAMLIN BABCOCK.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republican electors, and all others friendly to the election of Hon. ELIJAH WARD for Representative in Congress, will meet to ratify his nomination at the RIDING ACADEMY HALL, Nos. 9 to 13 West 13th st., on SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth,	Hon. James S. Thayer,
Hon. Fernando Wood,	Hon. A. J. Requier,
Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan,	Hon. Frederick A. Conkling
Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,	Hon. James D. McClelland

Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, Jr., and others.

SMITH E. LANE, Chairman Convention Tammany Hall Democracy.
TIMOTHY SHEA, Chairman Convention New-York County Democracy.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON, A GENTLEMAN personally known to me as a business man, and in whose character, integrity, and judgment I have perfect confidence, has been nominated as the Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District.

As an old resident of the District and City, and as a gentleman long identified with the business interests of the City of New-York, I feel that I can commend him to the support of my friends, and am assured that his election, apart from all questions of party politics, will assist in securing in the future sound and practical legislation, valuable to the country at large, and especially to the interests represented in this District.

JACOB HESS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,

LEVI P. MORTON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.

8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.

FOR ALDERMAN,

JOHN J. MORRIS.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT HAYES and Wheeler Club, No. 748 Broadway, near Astor place.—A special meeting will be held at head-quarters THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to ratify nomination of Gen. McCook for Congress, Eighth District. Addresses will be made by Gen. McCook, Thomas E. Stewart, and others. LLOYD ASPINWALL, President. W. P. RICHARDSON, T. F. DELANO, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT,

WILLIAM H. CORSA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY of the EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

JACOB MESSER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Regular Republican Nomination.

WILLIAM N. LOEW.

FOR CONGRESS—NINTH DISTRICT.

Regular Republican Nomination.

GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONQUESTS OF THE SARACENS.

THE HISTORY AND CONQUESTS OF THE SARACENS. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, D. C. L. MACMILLAN & CO.

Mr. Freeman's reproduction of his book on the Saracens meets a general demand on the part of the reading public for information on the history of religion and politics in the East. The reader will find in the work a sketch of the various Mohammedan dynasties and peoples, with what is more necessary to an understanding of the present difficulties, an account of the Mohammedan religion. Mr. Freeman points to the recent events as evidence of the justness of the opinions expressed by him at the close of the Crimean war concerning the probable results of the reforms of Abdul Medjid. He considered that misgovernment and oppression were the necessary accompaniments of Mussulman rule. He said then of the possibilities before the new Sultan: "He may as a Mohammedan ruler be glorious after the fashion of his ancestors. He may, if he will, be glorious after the far nobler fashion of Akbar." The great Mogul of India, Akbar, really threw away his religion. This, in Mr. Freeman's opinion, was the only course open to the reforming Sultan. This opinion he now reaffirms. Mr. Freeman is a very strong Bulgarian, and he has written a very strong Bulgarian preface. He confines himself, however, to the impossibility of effecting real reform in Mohammedan rule. The other question, whether the integrity of Turkey is sufficiently necessary to England as a bulwark against Russia to cause England to shut her eyes to the "excesses" of the Turks, he does not touch upon. Under the very best Mohammedan Government, it is impossible, says Mr. Freeman, that men of other religions than the Mohammedan should have real political equality with Mohammedans. It is impossible because it is contrary to the first principles of the Mohammedan religion. Even under the best Mohammedan Government, the non-Mohammedan must accept political inferiority and under a bad Mohammedan Government, the superiority of the dominant religion is sure to take the form of actual personal oppression. How bad the present Ottoman Government is the world well knows. It is the rule of a gang of robbers without a Captain. The great Sultans of the past—Bajazet the Thunderbolt, and Solyman the Magnificent—have been succeeded by a race of creatures for whom nobody cares whether they are drunk or sober, dead or alive. Under these the general pillage and anarchy continue. Mr. Freeman comments with scorn upon the recent remark of Lord Derby to a deputation, that the fact that Christians, Mussulmans, and Hindoos lived together under the English Government of India was proof that Christians and Mussulmans could live together on terms of equality under the Turkish rule in Roumania. When the proposition is that Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans cannot live together under a Mohammedan Government, it is no answer to say that they can live together under a government which is not Mohammedan. In answer to Lord Derby's remark that in past times the Jews and the heretics have been worse treated in Western Europe than Christians are now treated in South-eastern Europe. Mr. Freeman says that, while in Europe the condition of the Jews has been getting better and better, that of the Christians under the Turkish rule has been getting worse and worse. That is to say, a Christian Government, however bad, is capable of reform. The Government of the Turk is incapable of reform; because in truth it is no government but simply an organized brigandage.

The chapters of this work treat of the state of the world at the time of the coming of Mohammed, of Mohammed and his creed, of the undivided caliphate of the great successors of Mohammed, of the subsequent divisions among the Saracens in the East, of the Moors in Spain, and of the later Mohammedan dynasties of Russia and India. The chapter on the state of the world at the time of the coming of Mohammed contains an interesting account of the manners and religion of Arabia, which was the country of Mohammed. Among the Arabs of the days of Mohammed there appeared all the vices and virtues of the half savage state, its revenge and rapacity, its hospitality and bounty. There was much gambling, drunkenness, and licentiousness; the practice of female infanticide was prevalent among the pagan tribes. Mecca, without being the political capital was the commercial and religious centre of the whole penninsula. The original religion of Arabia appears to have been a patriarchal monotheism. Down even to Mohammed's time the Arab worshipers of the heavenly bodies had not lost the knowledge of a single personal duty. But they paid reverence besides to the hosts of heaven, and to various national, local, and family idols. One feature of their worship has an amusing political significance. In offering their first fruits and similar oblations, the offering was divided into two parts, one for God and one for the idols. If any portion of the share of the idols fell into the space set apart for God, it was taken out and carefully replaced, but if any portion of God's share fell to the idols, it was permitted to remain. God, it was held, was less exacting than his subordinates. They reasoned in this from their experience of absolute despotism, the only kind of government they knew. The Supreme Ruler was always found gentler than his lieutenants.

The great temple of this religion was the Kaaba of Mecca, built according to Arabian tradition by the patriarch Abraham. Traces of the presence of Abraham and Ishmael, whom the Moslems prefer to Isaac, are still shown on the sacred spot There is the print of Abraham's foot, and there is the holy well of Zemzem, believed by the faithful to be the spring which rose to quench the thirst of Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness. This temple had at one time very nearly fallen into the hands of the Christians. The King of Abyssinia attacked Mecca, and had only been prevented by a miracle from taking it. A flock of green birds appeared over his army, each of which let fall three stones—from its bill and its two feet—on the Abyssinian army, each stone being marked with the name of the soldier whom it slew.

The hereditary guardianship of the Temple of Kaaba was in the family of Mohammed. The son of Abdallah, he was of the noblest race in Mecca and in Arabia. Poor himself, he was raised to affluence and importance by marriage with Khadijah, a rich widow, whose business affairs he had previously conducted. In his fortieth year he began to announce himself as an Apostle of God, sent to uproot idolatry, and to recall men to the faith of the preceding prophets, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. He made converts in his native city. His wife Khadijah and the members of his household and family were among the first to recognize his mission. He met with persecution in Mecca, but he went on his way unflinchingly. In his earlier career Mohammed asked only toleration. He was but a preacher sent to warn men that there was but one God. As yet there was no bloodshed or lust to be laid at the door of his conscience. There was nothing in his conduct which a morality even higher than that of the Koran could condemn. But later the character of the prophet changes. He has become a great warrior. The followers of the true religion are bidden to wage war with the unbelievers; angels fight at their side, ready to bear to heaven the souls of those that fall. He, who in his youth had had one wife only, absolves himself in age from the restraints of his own law. Yet Mohammed claimed only to be the prophet of God. He coveted no crown or palace; the master of Arabia, he lived in the humblest dwelling and on the plainest fare, accessible to the meanest of his disciples. Cruel he was, but he was merciful in comparison with his successors. When at last he made his triumphal entry into the City of Mecca, where he had so often preached and from which he had been driven forth, he did not come like other Eastern victors. Mohammed's followers, Timour at Ispahan, Nadir at Delhi, and the men who in recent times have desolated Chios and Cyprus, have signalized their victory by the massacre of innocent and guilty alike. Mohammed's wrongs were avenged by a few exceptions to a general amnesty, and most of them were forgiven ultimately. His main errand was to purify the temple of God, desecrated by idols. To the Arabs of the seventh century he was undoubtedly a great benefactor. The reply of the Saracen Envoy to the Persian King contains this summary of the good results of Mohammed's teaching in Arabia: "Whatever thou hast said respecting the former condition of the Arabs is true. Their food was green lizards; they buried their infant daughters alive; nay, some of them feasted on dead carcases and drank blood, while others slew their relations and thought themselves great and valiant, when, by such an act, they became possessed of more property; they were clothed with hair garments; knew not good from evil; and made no distinction between that which is lawful and that which is unlawful. Such was our state. But God, in his mercy, has sent us by a holy prophet, a sacred volume, which teaches us the true faith." Mohammed's mistake was in the endeavor to establish his system beyond the limits of Arabia. With the blood of the hereditary guardians of the Kaaba in his veins, it was natural that he should wish to expel the idols and to restore the true worship to the temple of Abraham and Ishmael. But why should Moors, Turks, Persians, and Indians be sent to worship at a shrine whose associations belonged entirely to another nation? The going on pilgrimages seems to be a natural impulse, but to a devout Mohammedan the object of pilgrimage should rather have been Medina than Mecca. And so, indeed, it is; the faithful, after performing the national worship at Mecca, still turn aside to pray at the tomb of Mohammed. But in graver points than this the creed of Islam was ill suited to be transplanted beyond its native soil. The Koran was not preached to barbarians alone; it was forced upon civilized countries as the only work both of jurisprudence and theology. It took the semi-barbarous institutions and superstitions of Arabia, and, casting them in permanent molds, compelled the world to accept them. Christianity placed on men the injunction of purity and justice, but was silent with regard to the particulars of conduct. Christianity presented no vicegerent of God on earth to whom was due temporal as well as spiritual allegiance. Christianity, therefore, could suit itself to various conditions of society, and was progressive. The Moslem creed laid down a very definite course of rules and observances, to which it taught that the world *must* conform; by vesting the temporal power in the hands of the successor of the Prophet, conformity in all countries governed by Moslems was secured. Mohammedanism was therefore necessarily stationary. "In one or two respects, indeed, says Mr. Freeman, "Mohammedanism has actually appeared as a retrograde system, even among heathen nations. One cannot doubt that the doctrine of fatalism had a wonderful effect in animating the spirits of the first Saracens; but its ultimate effect has been pernicious to the last degree. When the first heat of enthusiasm is over, the same doctrine leads to quite opposite results. It becomes a mere excuse for stupid and listless idleness; submission to the Divine will is held to render all human exertion superfluous. Nothing in the world is so energetic as a Mohammedan nation in its youth; nothing is so utterly feeble as a Mohammedan nation in its old age."

Mohammed either died without making a will or else it was concealed by his wife Ayesha. The first four Caliphs were the immediate friends and relatives of Mohammed—Abu-Bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali. Under these only did Islam rule the world from its original seat. The Caliphate was afterward removed to Bagdad and Damascus, and the vast Moslem Empire was cut up among contending Caliphs, each claiming to be the true successor of the Prophet. The reigns of Abu-Bekr and Omar were the most glorious period of Saracen history. It was a time of harmony within and conquest without. Omar and Abu-Bekr were both fathers-in-law of the Prophet, and commanded a respect which was never accorded to his sons-in-law, Othman and Ali. The first rebellion occurred under Ali. Moawiyah, who ruled Syria, revolted against Ali, gave out that he was the avenger of Othman, and that Ali was his murderer. Ali's days were passed in war with Moawiyah, who had been the bitterest enemy of Mohammed and his most reluctant convert, and who now aspired to supplant his successor. Ali died. His eldest son, Hassan, unable to cope with Moawiyah, resigned his claims into his hands, Moawiyah having promised that should he himself die before Hassan, Hassan should be his successor. Moawiyah poisoned Hassan, and secured the succession to the odious Yezid, his son. It was in the reign of Yezid that there comes the story, told by Gibbon, of the martyrdom of Horsein, Ali's son, and which Mr. Freeman calls "the most pathetic story in the whole course of history."

"The grandson of the Prophet, beguiled by the promises of the fickle people of Cufa, comes from Arabia with his whole family to assert his hereditary claims. Deserted by his faithless partisans, surrounded by the armies of the usurper, cut off from the waters of the Euphrates, of which beasts and giaours were allowed freely to partake, he sees his friends slaughtered around him, his infant is pierced in his arms by an arrow, he sees his female relatives condemned to captivity, and he is himself threatened with instant death. For a long time no believer can be found willing actually to smite his Imam, the heir of his apostle; at last he is struck down, his body is trampled into the ground by the horses' hoofs, his head carried in triumph to his brutal conqueror. Obeidollah strikes the lifeless lips in mockery, while an aged Moslem by his side weeps as he murmurs, 'Alas, on those lips I have seen the lips of the Apostle of God.'"

A son of Horsein had remained in Medina, and through him the sacred line was continued in the descendants of the Prophet. They never enjoyed rule again. Abbas, a descendant of the uncle of Mohammed, became the antagonist of the Ommiyad dynasty of Moawiyah, and at length drove it from the throne of the Caliphate. The descendants of the Prophet lived usually in retirement, sometimes persecuted, sometimes poisoned, sometimes heading revolts, until the death or disappearance of the twelfth Imam. Shiism, or the sect of Ali, is the creed of Persia. According to the Persians, the twelfth Imam still wanders through the world till the time shall come when he is to assume universal empire. The Sonnite creed, which is that of modern Turkey, though acknowledging no special sanctity in Ali and his family, yet reveres them as good men, and assigns a garb of honor to the descendants of the Prophet. A single Prince escaped from the overthrow of the Ommiad dynasty in the East, and, after many romantic adventures, made his way to Spain, where he and his race ruled for hundreds of years.

Two of the most interesting portions of Saracenic history are barely touched upon in this book—the crusades and the career of the Ottoman Turks. But the account of the character of Mohammedan rule and of the natural course of the Oriental despotisms is plainly and strongly drawn. The mind cannot be burdened by the details of rising and falling dynasties. Mr. Freeman's work gives the reader a pretty clear notion of the essential features of Eastern kingdoms. A few strong Princes make an empire which a few weak ones dissipate. The same features of cruelty, courage, defeat, and misery are continually recurring. The work is completed by a chapter on the Mohammedan rule in India, the best of Mohammedan Governments, in which the author's aim is to show that even with the most favorable conditions, there can be no progress or liberty under a Mohammedan Government.

COMMON SCHOOL LITERATURE—English and American. With several hundred extracts for literary culture. By J. WILLIS WESTLAKE, A. M. Philadelphia: LOWE, POTTS & CO. 1876.

A little of everything, and nothing well, seems still to be the guiding principle, not only of some book-makers, but of some teachers. And then the little is soon obliterated and nothing is left. While this system prevails we need not wonder at being compelled to listen to the charge that has oftentimes been made, that while everybody has the benefit of the public schools, comparatively few are really educated.

Here, within about a hundred and eight very small pages, we have what purports to be a survey of the whole of English and American literature. The author or compiler starts with the error that English literature began with Chaucer. Because that section of English known vulgarly as Anglo-Saxon is no longer spoken by us, he will have nothing to do with anything earlier than the Fourteenth Century. And although this doctrine might be used more consistently to sweep out of recognition all the ancient classics, hardly excepting even the Greek, it is useful to Mr. Westlake, for it enables him to limit his labors and to avoid allusion to writings which—although among the most vigorous in the language—he probably does not understand.

If Mr. Westlake sees any real value in this volume his powers of perception are greater than ours. To read it would be not only tedious but useless. A pupil might with as much advantage, probably more, be set to read the same number of pages in Worcester's Dictionary. The only alternative, then, would be to commit it to memory, and, if it is to be of any use, to retain it there. Chaucer is disposed of in seven lines—then we have a couple of short extracts from his writing and the names of four of his contemporaries. The next 150 years are got rid of in about three-quarters of a page. Eight lines contain a life of Shakespeare; about two suffice for Burke; Milton has the honor of nine lines; Keats must be content with five, and George Eliot with six. Including extracts from their works, most of the authors mentioned by Mr. Westlake are disposed of in about half a page.

Nor does American literature come off much better. It is supposed to date from the year 1640, and Mr. Westlake divides the period since then into 1. The Colonial Age. 2. The Revolutionary Age. 3. The American Age. To the first of these he devotes less than two pages; to the second about six pages; and to the third, which in reality comprises all our literature, only about thirty-six pages. But he extends the second period from the year 1760 down to 1830, though upon what theory we are at a loss to understand. But we object to this work less on account of the errors it has than for the principle upon which it has been produced. Such books may be handy to teachers for display—they serve to make a show of teaching, but they are absolutely incompatible with thorough education, or with even that degree of general knowledge which alone should satisfy modern teachers. They are mischievous because they are deceptive. Any pupil who should walk about with *Common School Literature* under his arm for three months would doubtless be convinced and his friends with him that his knowledge of the subject would be ample, whereas it would be entirely a negative quantity. They are injurious, too, because they tend to waste the time of pupils in a vain effort to obtain what at the best must be but the veriest superficial and most unenduring kind of knowledge, when that time could be much better devoted to more solid pursuits. In a wide subject, such as that we have in the great range of English and American literature, one, too, which certainly should be recognized in every educational curriculum, text-books are essential. And text-books are by their very nature condensations. But if Mr. Westlake would know how such condensations ought to be done, let him take up Mrs. Masson's *Three Centuries of English Poetry*. For an example of the opposite kind his own book will suffice.

JANET ET SES ANIS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., 1876.

As a present or as a French reader for young children, nothing better could be desired than this beautiful and, at the same time, useful volume. It is admirably adapted both for amusement and instruction, and persons who wish to give their little ones an insight into the French language by pleasant and attractive means, cannot do better than give it their attention. It is printed, too, and embellished with illustrations in the highest style of the book-makers' art.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*The Speaker's Commentary on the New Testament*, including the Gospels and Acts, edited by Canon Cook, is announced in England, and will make two volumes.

—*Studies in English Literature*, by John Dennis, author of "English Sonnets, a Selection from 1547," is announced for this month by Edward Stanford, London. The studies include essays on Pope, Defoe, Prior, Steele, the Wartons, John Wesley, Southey, English Lyrical Poetry, English Sonnets, and English Rural Poetry.

—Mr. Graham McAdam's *Alphabet in Finance* is intended as a simple statement, for all classes of readers, of the permanent principles of finance and their application to present issues. The book is on the side of hard money, and shows what it will cost to resume and why we should be willing to pay the cost. It has an introduction from Mr. R. R. Bowker, of the *Publishers' Weekly*, and will be brought out at once by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—Estes & Lauriat have in press for early publication *Meeting the Sun*, a journey all round the world, through Egypt, China, Japan, and California, including an account of the marriage ceremonies of the Emperor of China, by Mr. William Simpson, with fifty heliotype and wood illustrations from drawings by the author; *Roman Legends*, the fables and folk lore of Rome, collected by word of mouth from the people; Retzsch's *Outline Illustrations* to Goethe's *Faust*; also, the same to Schiller's *Fight with the Dragon* and *Fridolin*, companion volumes; and *Half Hours with Insects*, a new work on entomology by Prof. A. S. Packard.

—A new edition of *The Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius* is announced by Lee & Shepard. The same publishers promise another work which will command the attention of students in political philosophy. They desire to associate together, as upholders of free constitutional government, the names of Washington, Jefferson, and Sumner, and to do this they propose to issue at an early day a volume, bearing the title, *Washington, Jefferson, and Sumner on Political Philosophy*, embracing the Farewell Address of Washington, the First Inaugural of Jefferson, with the "True Grandeur of Nations" and "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," by Sumner.

— The first number of the *American Library Journal*, published by F. Leypoldt, No. 37 Park row, and edited by Melvil Dewey, No. 13 Tremont place, Boston, is just out, and very fully presents the interests of libraries and librarians throughout the country. Mr. Justin Winsor contributes "A Word to Starters of Libraries;" Mr. L. E. Jones has a paper on "The Government Library Report." There is an engraving of the Ridgway Library Building, numerous editorial notes, and a large amount of information indispensable for those who buy, read, and lend books. It is to be issued monthly at $5 a year, and is, we believe, the only bibliographical and bibliothecal journal of its kind in the United States.

—The second series of the *Companions for the Devout Life* contains lectures on the *Theologia Germanica*, by Canon Nohwell; Fénelon's *Œuvres Spirituelles*, by Rev. T. T. Carter; Andrewes' *Devotions*, by the Bishop of Ely; the *Christian Year*, by Canon Barry; "Paradise Lost," by Rev. E. H. Bickersteth; the *Pilgrim's Progress*, by the Dean of Chester, and the "Prayer Book," by the Dean of Chichester. These were delivered in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, London, early in the present year, under the direction of Rev. J. E. Kempe. The earlier series was republished in this City by Pott, Young & Co., and met with a large sale. The new series is already announced by Mr. Murray, and will be sure of a wide circulation in this country.

—The announcement some months ago that Hurd & Houghton had in preparation a translation of Dr. Emil Schürer's *Manual of the History of the New Testament Period*, excited unusual interest among scholars. The success of the first German edition led Dr. Schürer to carefully revise his work for a second edition, and from this the American translation, undertaken by Rev. Prof. P. H. Steenstra, of the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, is to be made. Prof. Steenstra is in constant communication with Dr. Schürer, who supplies the advance sheets to the translator, and gives his special sanction and authority to this republication of his work, which will be published at the same time with the second edition in Germany. *A History of Cambridge*, by Mr. Lucius R. Paige, is also in preparation at the Riverside Press.

— Mr. Murray, of London, makes the important announcement of a *Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines*, from the time of the Apostles to the age of Charlemagne. It will be edited by Dr. William Smith and Prof. Wace, and will be completed in three volumes, uniform in size with the *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*. The work is designed to give a comprehensive account of the personal, literary, dogmatic, and ecclesiastical life of the Church during the first eight centuries of Christianity, and, in connection with the dictionary already named, will afford the most complete collection of materials for the Church history of that period which has been published in England or elsewhere. Among the writers are Profs. Lightfoot, Westcott, Swainson, and Cowell, of Cambridge; Profs. Bright and Stubbs, of Oxford; Prof. Salmon, of Dublin; and both Continental and American scholars have co-operated in the work.

M. THIERS AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

In a recent number of the Paris *Figaro* is an article apropos of the late Gen. Letellier Valazé, in which the writer relates a conversation he had with the deceased Senator. "The conversation turned upon M. Thiers, for whom the General had a passionate admiration. 'What an intellect!' said he, 'or rather what a universal genius! And how wrong you are to attack him! If you listened to him an instant you would be forced to give in, for no one can resist such a man! You are the more ungrateful that, of all his passions, the most lively, the most ardent, is that for military affairs. This is what you are all ignorant of in the army. 'How fortunate you are to wear these honors!' said he one day, playing with my epaulettes. 'Nonsense, M. le President,' I replied; 'surely you cannot envy me. You have everything; you are a great author, a great orator, a great statesman, and now Chief of the State.' M. Thiers answered, 'How willingly would I give up all to have the right to wear such military distinctions in the hour of battle.' And you should have heard his voice tremble as he pronounced these words. This is why he wished to force a command upon me during the Commune—he wanted to direct the manœuvres in my name. His dream was to storm Paris and enter amidst bombs and musket shots. At the outset all went on as smoothly as possible. M. Thiers, however, was incessantly interfering in military matters. 'M. le Maréchal, we must do this; M. le Maréchal, we must do that. I understand the Army well, and I know the feeling of the soldiers.' MacMahon did not answer a word. I said to M. Thiers: 'Take care, M. le President, take care; I know the Marshal; he will burst out. 'No! no! *c'est un brave garçon!* I am very pleased with him—very pleased. He knows that I understand these matters; and when I make an observation to him he says nothing.' 'On that very account, M. le President, he is all the more dangerous. These patient, silent natures are terrible when they do burst out.' In fact, as I anticipated, one fine day, in the heat of the battle, M. Thiers drives up in his carriage, alights hastily, and runs after the staff: 'M. le Maréchal,' cried he, in his piercing voice, 'stop; you are making a mistake. I know these fortifications well: it was I who built them! I will tell you all about it—just listen.' The Marshal remained some time without answering, looking vaguely, like a man at a loss for words. 'M. le President,' he burst out at last, 'be off from here.' 'M. le Maréchal, M. le Maréchal! How now—what's this! You forget!' replied M. Thiers. The Marshal rejoined, 'M. le President, go back to your bureau. Go and sign my dismissal. Send another General here, and I will give up my command to him.' We have known many humiliations, but we have never reached such a pitch that a Marshal of France should obey a cockney, a *bourgeois!*' I shall never forget M. Thiers' face on returning to his carriage. He said, 'Did you see, Valazé, did you hear that?' 'Oh, yes, M. le President, you would not believe me.' But what is the matter with him, what has seized him—what fit?' 'It was easy to foresee, I have constantly warned you.' 'But up to now he was so deferential, he said nothing.' 'Ah! in a bureau, in face of the Chief of the State, it was not the same thing. You come bothering him in the very act of command; he is angry.' 'Well, well,' said M. Thiers, getting into his carriage, 'don't make a noise about the affair; it might do him harm. He is a brave soldier, and I bear him no ill will for it.' 'I agree indeed, with you, M. le President, that it would be better to say nothing about it.' And so the affair ended."

REBEL CLAIMS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter dated Oct. 26, from a native Southerner, now residing in Clarksburg, West Va., says: "Already in this State the rebels are beginning to prepare their claims against the Government for property used during the war by the Federal Army. Should Tilden be elected, the rebel authorities of our State expect to get sufficient pay from the National Government for damages done their turnpike roads to build new ones throughout the State; and every rebel in our State who owns land upon which Federal troops were encamped would bring forward extortionate bills for rent."

A TILDENITE'S PREFERENCES.

The Dansville (Livingston County) *Advertiser* of the 2d inst. says: "One of the Democratic speakers residing in this county, a lawyer by profession, and very active as a Tilden reformer, said the other day, in the presence of several reliable gentlemen, that he 'had much rather see Jeff Davis elected President than Hayes.' When asked if he really meant what he said, he replied, 'I mean every word of it.' He spoke the real sentiments of the Democratic Party."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 3:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 59th st., south side, 450 feet west of 5th av., for $20,000, to Laura A. Fellows, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George A. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement house, with lease of lot, 25 by 92, on East 18th st., north side, 240 ft. west of Avenue A, for $2,330, to George Anderson. Lease has 3 years to run; ground rent, $110 per year.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. B. Brounell, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by ½ block, on West 122d st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th av., for $4,500, to James H. Sullivan, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, at an Executor sale, disposed of the right, title and interest of Owen Rooney, deceased, in three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East 110th st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av., for $540, to Michael Noonan.

By H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, H. E. Howland, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 75, on Boulevard, west side, 25 feet north of 114th st., for $6,000, to Catherine Carrigan, plaintiff.

J. L. Wells, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. T. Streeter, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 250 by 100, on Thomas av., east side, extending through to Railroad av., known as lot No. 20 on map of Fordham, for $1,258 to Germain Lachat, plaintiff.

The sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house, with lot, No 31 Washington square, was withdrawn on a bid of $22,700, and the sale by R. V. Harnett of house and lots, on 4th av. and 85th st., was adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Scott & Meyers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 98.8, on East 36th st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 237.6 by 99.11, on East 126th st., near 3d av.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 106th st., south side, 285 feet east of 3d av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2 lots, West 59th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th av., each 25x100.5 .... $20,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot, East 18th st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x92 .... $2,330

By R. V. Harnett.

3 lots, West 122d st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., each 25x½ block $4,500

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

A right, title and interest in 3 lots, East 110th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., each 25x100.10 .... $540

By H. W. Coates.

4 lots, Boulevard, w. s., 25 ft. n. of 114th st., each 25x75 .... $6,000

By James L. Wells.

1 plot of land, Thomas av., e. s., extending through to Railroad av., known as lot No. 26 on map of Fordham, 250x100 .... $1,258

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Downing st., No. 19, 19x70; J. Lord to J. Ritter	nom.
Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st st., 51x98; E. J. Halligan to O. F. Shaw	$25,000
129th st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x99.11; W. Ginioyle and wife to T. Pruden	5,000
39th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x98.9; W. Dickson to H. Oppenheimer	6,500
1st av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 59th st., 15x100; J. Combes and wife to J. McGuinness	nom.
2d av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 50th st., 20.5x95; S. Murphy and wife to J. Brunner	26,000
Same property, 10.5x95; J. Brunner and wife to S. Murphy	20,000
52d st., s. s., 153.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 21.6x88; S. Murphy and wife to Z. Staab	20,000
61st st., n. s., 313 ft. w. of Avenue A, to East River; R. Bayles, President, to T. Rutter	72,000
1st av., e. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 71st st., 25x75; H. Oppenheimer and wife to W. Dickson	15,250
69th st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; H. B. Powell to W. R. Powell	21,000
71st st., n. s., 248 ft. w. of Avenue B, 200x102.2; Z. Staab and wife to S. Murphy	22,000
69th st., 245 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; A. R. Powell and husband to H. B. Powell	21,000
Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st st., 51x98; J. Schwarz and wife to E. J. Halligan	25,000
Carmine st., s. s., 98.7 ft. e. of Varick st.; 25x60; J. Ritter to C. Stillman	nom.
110th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 100.10x75; D. P. Loyden, Executor, to M. Noonan	540
58th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; William J. Leondl and wife to H. F. Leondl	3,000
119th st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100; A. Wallach and wife to D. Kennedy	5,500
1st av., s. w. corner of 17th st., 23x61.6; E. Wiegers to L. Ubich	25,000
134th st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to G. F. Carman	3,000
King's Bridge road, n. w. corner Emerson st., 125x150; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, J. H. Dyckman	7,000
King's Bridge road, n. s., 25 ft. e. of Emerson st., 25x100; same to same	1,000
Prescott av., w. s., 100.10 ft. n. of Bolton road, 125x130; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to D. M. Smith	2,225
21st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x91.11; J. H. V. Arnold, Referee, to Theological Seminary of P. E. Church	3,090
44th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; A. Monell, Referee, to T. McManus	7,000
74th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; R. S. Newcomb, Referee, to H. R. De Milt	11,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Avenue A, No. 253, 5 years; M. Bullwinkel to F. Scheele	$900
8th av., Nos. 111 and 113, 8 years; M. C. Andrews to A. B. Moore	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st.; size, 25x68x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AT A REDUCED PRICE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house
NO. 112 EAST 39TH ST.,
20 feet by 55; well arranged, frescoed, and in perfect order; lot 98.9. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$40,000 OFFER WANTED FOR THE valuable four-story house and lot, with stable, south-east corner Madison av. and 28th st.; size 25x95; terms easy. Permits only from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY A house. Will be sold cheaper than before the war. Location splendid, and convenient to all the ferries; on Lefferts place, between Franklin and Bedford avenues; three new first-class brown-stone houses; terms easy; take Fulton avenue cars.
T. B. JACKSON, builder, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, "Linwood," at Rhinebeck, for less than half its cost; finest place on the Hudson, and contains eighty-five acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $80,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434 New-York Post Office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

A plot of ground, containing about twenty city lots, fronting on three streets, and situated one block from Chestnut Street Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, Newark, N. J. Said plot is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, upon which buildings may be erected by lessee, or for sufficient guarantee the owner will erect suitable buildings. Address M. R. M., No. 72 Mechanic st., Newark, N. J.

EXCHANGE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, modern improvements; twenty-five acres; twenty miles by railroad, Westchester County, to exchange for free and clear lots in New-York, or suitable dwelling-house. Address NEW-ROCHELLE, New-York Post Office Box No. 3,769.

GLEN PARK, AURORA, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., FOR SALE.—To those who knew the place it needs no description; to others a circular will be sent by application to Prof. E. L. FRENCH, of Wells College, giving full description of the place, of terms of sale, price, &c.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: No. 57 West 132d st., three story, basement, and sub-cellar house, with lot, situate on the north side of 132d st., commencing 135 feet east of the 6th av. boulevard; size of house and lot, 18.9x45.5x99.11. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Esq.,
Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receiver, Park place and Church st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE AT RYE—FOR THREE YEARS, A good comfortable house, with carriage-house, garden, five acres of ground, fruit trees, &c; very healthy, high ground, near depot; a desirable place; rent, $85 per month; possession immediately.
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, 54 Catharine st., New-York.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 26th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

TO LET IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of furnished apartments; table d'hôte; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick, 22x40; No. 38 East 28th st.; in complete order. Apply to the owner on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Brevoort place, (10th st.,) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CORNER HOUSE on 5th av.; no brokers.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, either as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as governess to young children; can teach music; or would take a position as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address A. B. H., Box No. 203 Miami, Saline County, Mo.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a lady for an excellent woman who has lived with her for five years. Address or apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., to D., Room No. 5 No. 2 East 15th st., Haight House.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; or fine washing and sewing; can operate on three machines; first-class City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; neat and obliging. Call at her last place, No. 12 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl; is a good plain sewer; or as nurse; good references. Apply at No. 338 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do boning and larding; can make French dishes in the neatest style; good pastry baker, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN A private family; can fill both positions thoroughly; best City reference. Address S. D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; has good City reference; no objection to house-work. Call at No. 168 West 10th st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy girl; will do house-work in conjunction with other duties; good references. Address No. 117 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for twelve years. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young Protestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Apply at No. 421 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman from Canada, as first-class cook; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 235 West 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls: one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-rate plain cook; will do the coarse washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 203 Lexington av., butcher's shop.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; best of City reference. Apply at No. 314 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD BAKER; would assist with the washing; three years' reference. Call at No. 567 3d av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as good cook and first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good baker; can be recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 138 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; BEST CITY REFERENCES. Inquire at No. 670 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN AS DRESS-maker or family seamstress; can cut and fit in latest styles and use any machine; will work by the day, week, or month. Call or address Miss G. S., No. 415 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WHO GOES OUT BY THE day, would like a few more first-class customers; can give good reference. Call at No. 130 East 82d st.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 328, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERstands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses perfectly; no objections to the country; best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID; FIRST-class experience in hair-dressing, dress-making; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS NURSE or waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's. No. 40 East 36th st., before 10:30 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS CHILD'S NURSE and would assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 155 East 34th st., present employer's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her first-class English governess, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS thorough seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of embroidery; willing to assist in chamber-work or to wait on a lady; best references. Call at No. 41 West 55th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit children's clothes. Call at No. 313 7th av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, WITH a full breast of milk, as wet-nurse; is willing to assist in chamber-work; perfectly honest and sober; has excellent reference from a physician. Call at No. 203 West 44th st., residence of former employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 235 West 19th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; is first-class; best City reference. Call at No. 693 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT WAITress; one who can fill a man's place; has best of City reference. Call at No. 164 West 25th st.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, TO GO OUT by the day, or will do gentlemen's and family washing at home; understands all kinds of laundry work; can flute by scissors or machine; 75 cents per dozen; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 63d st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to go out by the day as first class laundress; wages $1 per day; can polish and flute; City references. Address Mrs. Cunningham, 516 East 16th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to wash, or to take in washing. Call at No. 350 West 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing at modest terms, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., Room 16.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing. Call at No. 101 Macdougal st., front basement.

WASHING.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to wash and iron; is a good laundress. Call at No. 252 West 22d st., rear house.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, PROTestant; first-class coachman; eight years' best City reference from last employer. Address S. W., New-England Stables, 7th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; WILL be disengaged in a few days. Call or address D. W., No. 50 Washington alley.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; best of reference from last employer. Call or address harness store, No. 59 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; best of references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER as butler; has great experience in serving the table and taking care of the silverware; best reference from last place. Call or address N. N., at Mr. Schwargerl's, No. 255 West 35th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., at Rowan's ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family; good City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; speaks French, Italian, Spanish, and English. Address S. B., No. 440 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference: wages no object. Address Confidential, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN MAN, SPEAKING SEVeral languages, as first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address P. G. No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Englishman, age 25, with good references from last employer. Address No. 525 5th av.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE TO to take charge of; best of references given. Call or address No. 34 West 39th st.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS WANTED ON OVER gaiters. CENTENNIAL OVER GAITER COMPANY, No. 83 Warren st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER AND GENeral servant; wages $20 per month; French preferred; good reference required. Apply at No. 14 East 23d st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN TO LEARN office business; must live with his parents. Address M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARMON D. HULL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of October, 1876, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Harmon D. Hull, of the Township of Ocean, in the County of Monmouth, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 West State street, Trenton, New-Jersey, before Charles R. Green, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPHUS S. ORCUTT, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice, that on the eighteenth day of October, 1876, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of RUDOLPHUS S. ORCUTT, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Statts S. Morris, Esq., Register in bankruptcy for said district, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SANFORD W. BATTERSHALL and CHARLES HART, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Sanford W. Battershall and Charles Hart, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the twenty-seventh day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n4-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL PERRY and CHARLES PERRY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel Perry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of October, 1876.
o21-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ANDREW MOUNT, and of George G. Wilmerding, William S. Mount, and Andrew Mount, copartners, bankrupts.—William S. Mount, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
o21-law3wS* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT BAMBERGER & SIMON M. GANS, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the — day of —, A. D. 187—. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Gilbert Bamberger and Simon M. Gans, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
o21-law3wSa* WILLIAM WHITESIDE, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, November 1, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a fourth general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Meyer of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1876.
n4-law3wS* EDWARD J. KNAPP, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING
DISEASES. The most efficacious REMEDIES are
PANCREATIC EMULSION
and PANCREATINE. The original and genuine prepared only by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London. Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Forms, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOzenge; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

PEW TO LET.—DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st.; No. 54 middle aisle, ninth from pulpit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,434.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against MICHAEL K. BURKE, MARIA L. BURKE, his wife; IWAN SIMONIS, and IWAN H. SIMONIS, Defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1876.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 29 Wall st., New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1876.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o7-law3wS* No. 29 Wall st.

THE TURF.

EXTRA RACE DAY
AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, NOV. 4.
The first race will be started punctually at 1 P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
SATURDAY, Nov. 4.
A special train with reserved cars for ladies will leave Grand Central Depot at 12:10 P. M. Returning after the races. Regular trains leave Grand Central Depot 11:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP WITH A first-class physician or surgeon of extensive practice in the City; willing to pay for it; have practiced for five years, last two in this City; strictly attentive to business; age twenty-nine; can speak German and French; best reference given and required. Address M. C. M. S., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKers, No. 48 Pine st., New-York, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. FRANK A. OTIS,
New-York, Nov. 1, 1876. WM. P. O'CONNOR.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF GEO. W. DOW & SONS having been heretofore dissolved by mutual consent, any unfinished business will be settled by
New-York, Nov. 2, 1876. GEO. W. DOW.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 H.&St.Jo.8s C. 81¼	300 North-west. Pf.... 60
16,000 N. J. C. 1st,.... 87⅜	100 Mich. Central.... 45¾
1,000 do........ 87½	300 do........ 45⅝
3,000 do........ 87	100 do........ 45½
25,000 do........ 87⅛	100 do........ 45⅝
900 Pacific Mail....... 24⅜	300 do........ 45¾
800 do.......c. 24⅞	300 do........ 46⅛
400 do........ 25	1400 do........ 46½
400 do........ 24⅞	100 do........ 46⅝
800 do........ 25	200 do........ 46¾
200 Western Union.... 71⅞	200 do........ 46⅞
200 do.......c. 71⅞	300 do........ 46¾
800 do........ 72	100 do........ 46½
400 do........ 72⅛	300 do........ 46½
200 do........ 72¼	100 do........ 46⅜
200 do........ 72⅛	200 do.......b3. 46½
400 do.......s3. 72	200 do........ 46⅝
100 do........ 72⅛	500 Rock Island....s3. 101½
100 Del. & Hudson.s3. 73⅝	200 do........b3. 101⅝
10 Adams Ex........109	200 Cen. of N. J...... 37
410 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 102½	100 do......s30. 36
100 Erie Railway.b3. 11⅛	100 do......s30. 35⅞
200 St. Paul........ 25½	100 do........ 37
100 do........ 25⅜	500 Lake Shore........ 56¼
100 do........ 25⅝	100 do........ 56⅜
100 St. Paul Pf...... 55¾	100 do........ 56
100 do........ 56	700 do........ 56⅛
100 do........ 56⅛	2000 do........ 56¼
100 do........ 55⅞	1100 do........ 56⅜
500 Tol. & Wab...... 7⅞	2500 do........ 56½
200 Pac. of Mo...... 5	900 do........ 56⅝
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 74	600 do........ 56¾
300 do........ 73⅞	1000 do........ 56⅞
300 do........ 74⅛	3500 do........ 57
400 do........ 74⅜	400 do........ 56⅞
300 do........ 74¼	1300 do........ 56¾
200 do........ 74⅛	1500 do........ 56⅞
500 do........ 74⅛	1400 do........ 57
1600 do........ 74⅛	500 do........ 57⅛
300 do.......c. 74⅛	300 do........ 57
400 do........ 74⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.......b.c.117½	$1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, R.......b.c.c.114
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65........110⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., 12........124⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.110⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds.107	1300 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 57⅛
1,000 do........106⅞	300 do........ 57
13,000 do........106⅞	1600 do........ 57⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 47	1200 do........ 57¼
12,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 45¼	600 do.......b3. 57¼
5,000 Tenn.6s,n.b.c. 45½	200 do........ 57⅛
1,000 B., H. & E.Gd. 17½	1000 do........ 57
1,000 do........ 17¼	300 do........ 57⅛
8,000 do........ 17	1000 do.......b3. 57¼
2,000 Alb. &Sus.1st.109¼	1200 do.......b3. 57⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, C. 87½	1400 do........ 57⅜
5,000 Erie 3d........101	200 do........ 57¼
8,000 Mor. & Es.2d.106¼	100 do.......b3. 57¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 58½	100 do........ 57⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h.... 92	700 do........ 57
	100 do......s10. 57
2,000 do........ 92½	100 do........s5. 57
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.110	600 do........ 57⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st.106¼	100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.102½
5,000 do.......b.c.106⅜	12 do........102⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 7s.l.g.106⅞	100 do........102½
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 86	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 25⅜
1,000 West. Pac......102¼	100 do........ 25¼
4,000 do........102½	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf........b.c.s3. 55⅞
1,000 No. Mo. 1st... 97¾	
100 Del. & Hud....b.c. 74	200 do........ 55¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 15⅞	100 do........ 55⅝
1700 Western Un.b.c. 72¼	250 do........ 55½
500 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 55⅜
100 Pac. Mail...b.c.s3. 24⅞	200 do........ 55¼
100 do.......b3. 25	100 do.......b3. 55⅛
100 do........ 24⅞	100 do........ 55¼
28 American Ex.... 60⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.b.c. 14½
10 do........ 60¼	100 do........ 14⅜
17 U. S. Express.... 61	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 27
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 11	100 D., L. & W....b.c. 74⅜
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 46½	300 do........ 74⅞
100 do........ 46¾	200 do.......b3. 75
800 do........ 46¾	100 do........ 74⅞
100 do........ 46⅝	500 do........ 74¾
100 do........ 46⅝	1000 do........ 74⅞
200 do........ 46⅛	100 do........ 75
200 do........ 46½	200 do.......s3. 74¾
200 Ill. Central........ 82½	300 do........ 74⅞
10 Cleve. & P. gd.... 90½	5 Chi. B. & Quincy.115⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 38	104 Mor. & Es....b.c. 94⅛
500 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 60	200 St. L., K.C.&N.b.c. 5⅝
200 T., W. & W....b.c. 7¾	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.......b.c.b3. 28
500 do........ 7⅝	
10 New-Jersey.b.c.137¼	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 58½	100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.102½
3,000 do........ 58¾	100 North-western.... 37½
100 Del. & Hudson.... 73¾	100 Cen. of N. J.... 37⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 25	100 St. Paul........ 25⅝
200 West. Union.... 72⅜	100 do.......s3. 25¼
200 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 25½
100 do.......s3. 72⅜	100 St. Paul Pref........ 55⅛
1000 do........ 72⅜	100 do.......s3. 55¼
700 do........ 72⅜	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 7⅝
200 Lake Shore.... 57⅜	500 Del., L. & W.... 74¾
2200 do........ 57	200 do........ 74⅞
700 do.......s3. 57	200 do........ 74¾
900 do........ 57⅛	300 do........ 74¾
1400 do........ 57⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........115⅜	$5,000 U. S. 6s C.'81.118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 45¼	100 Un. Pac......b.c. 61½
1,000 C.&O. 1st,c.on. 31¼	100 Cen. of N. J...b.c. 37⅛
7,000 C., B. & Q. 7s..112	400 L.S.& M.So....b.c. 57⅜
3,000 N. W. C. C. G. 95½	50 do........ 57⅞
4,000 do........ 95⅝	100 do........ 57⅛
7,000 Erie 3d........101	300 do........ 57⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106⅞	100 do.......s3. 57
5,000 T. & W. 1st.... 98	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 25⅛
2,000 M.&SP.7 3-10C 99	100 C., M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55⅜
8,000 Del. & Hud.R., '77........101½	100 do........ 55⅝
100 W. U. Tel...b.c.b3 72⅜	500 T.,W.&W..b.c.s3. 7½
1400 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 7⅜
800 do........ 72⅜	400 do........ 7¼
5 U. S. Ex........ 61	25 do........ 7¼
10 Wells Fargo..b.c. 83	50 do........ 7⅞
6 do........ 84¼	200 do........ 7⅜
200 N. Y.C.& H....b.c.102½	300 Del.Lac. & W.b.c. 74⅜
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 25	500 Ohio & M....b.c.. 5
100 do........ 24⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 26¾
100 do........ 24½	200 C., C. & I. C........ 3⅞
100 do.......s3. 24½	50 Alt. & T. H........ 5½
100 do........ 24½	130 St.L.I.M.& So.b.c. 12¾
100 do......s10. 24½	100 N. J. South....b.c. 2
500 do........ 24½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 Un. Pac. 1st.106½	100 Lake Shore........ 57⅛
5,000 Un. P. S. F.b3. 91½	600 do........b3. 57⅞
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 97⅞	100 do........ 57
2,000 Mich. C. 7s....102¼	900 do........ 57
15 Wells Fargo.... 85	200 do.......b3. 57
100 Pacific Mail.... 24¾	900 do........ 56⅞
100 West. Union.... 72⅝	100 do........ 57
200 do.......b3. 72⅞	500 North-west.Pf.b3. 59⅞
200 do........ 72⅞	100 do.......b3. 60
800 do.......s3. 72⅜	50 Tol. & Wab........ 7⅝
300 do........ 72⅜	800 do........ 7⅝
300 do........ 72⅜	100 do........ 7¼
100 Mich. Central.... 46½	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 74½
300 Union Pacific.... 61½	10 N. Y., N. H. & H..151½
500 St. Paul Pf.... 55½	

FRIDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was unusually small and the dealings were devoid of animation. On the whole the market was somewhat firmer than yesterday and higher prices were recorded in most instances, the improvement being chiefly, if not altogether, due to the covering of short contracts. The advance in prices ranged from ¼ to ⅜ ₩ cent., but a partial reaction took place in the late dealings. Lake Shore declined at the opening to 56, and after rising to 57⅜ reacted to 56⅞. Michigan Central declined from 45¾ to 45½, rose to 46⅞, and closed at 46½. New-York Central and Rock Island were firm, selling at 102½ for the former and at 101½@101⅝ for the latter. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 73⅞ to 75, and reacted to 74½. New-Jersey Central sold at 37@37⅛. Delaware and Hudson was dull at 73⅝@74. Western Union rose from 71⅞ to 72⅞, and Pacific Mail from 24⅜ to 25⅛. The former afterward reacted to 72⅝ and the latter fell off to 24½, with a recovery to 24⅞ in the final sales. Wabash was weak and declined from 7⅞ to 7¼. The St. Paul shares were irregular. The common advanced to 25⅝ and later sold at 25⅛. The preferred rose from 55¾ to 56⅛, fell off to 55¼, and closed at 55½. The other changes do not call for mention. The entire business for the day reached 87,071 shares, of which 41,700 were in Lake Shore, 10,900 in Western Union, 9,200 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 6,200 in Michigan Central.

A vote was taken at the Stock and Gold Exchanges to-day on the Presidential ticket, and the result afforded convincing evidence that the financial community believe that the business interests of the country will be best subserved by the election of the Republican candidate, as in both boards the majority of the votes cast was in favor of Gen. Hayes by nearly two to one.

The money market was extremely easy toward the close of business, when borrowers on call were supplied at ½ ₩ cent., the rate in the morning being 3@4 ₩ cent. The discount market is unchanged. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $600,000. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day were: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par to ¼ off large amounts; Charleston, easy, 5-16@⅛ to par; Cincinnati, dull, 100 discount; St. Louis, 150 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, 5-16@⅜; bank, ¼; Chicago, steady, 50 discount.

The foreign advices report a strong and higher market for Consols and American securities, the former closing at 96¼ for both money and the account, and the latter at 103½ for 1865s, (old,) 109@109⅛ for 1867s, 108½ for 10-40s, and 106⅜@106¾ for new 5s, and 10½ for Erie. At Paris Rentes were buoyant and rose to 105.50, closing at the highest point. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills is 1¼ ₩ cent. The sum of £151,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, and the specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 4,037,000 marks during the week.

The sterling exchange market was dull and steady, with actual business at $4 81¾@$4 82, and $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' 60-day and demand bills respectively.

The gold speculation was almost wholly inactive, and there was only one price throughout the day, namely, 109¾. On gold loans 1@1½ ₩ cent. was paid for carrying and flat to 1 ₩ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were very quiet and the market was steady in tone. In railroad bonds the changes were generally slight. The Pacific issues were a fraction higher. Ohio and Mississippi seconds advanced from 58 to 58½. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts fell off from 87⅜ to 87, and afterward rose to 87½. Boston, Hartford and Erie guaranteed declined from 17½ to 17. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles fell off to 81½, and North Missouri firsts to 97¾. In State bonds Missouri long 6s fell off from 107 to 106¾. Tennessees were firm at 47 for old and 45¼@45½ for new.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $1,876,570, and the amount marketed $1,468,781. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $72,373,758, and the total amount marketed $73,765,934.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

Gold receipts	$231,441 03
Gold payments	662,631 91
Gold balance	49,665,224 97
Currency receipts	490,782 57
Currency payments	583,145 40
Currency balance	42,857 974 30
Customs	191,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 3.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	109⅞	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111¼	111¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	101¾	102½
Rock Island	101⅝	101⅝
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25¼	25⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55¼	55½
Lake Shore	56½	56⅞
Chicago and North-western	37⅝	38
Chicago and North-western Pref	59½	60
Western Union	71⅞	72⅝
Union Pacific	62	61½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74¼	74½
New-Jersey Central	36⅞	37
Delaware and Hudson Canal	74⅛	73¾
Morris and Essex	94	94⅛
Panama	125	125
Erie	11	11
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	15	14⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	27	26¾
Michigan Central	45⅞	46½
Illinois Central	82¼	82¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102½	102½	922
Erie	11⅛	11	400
Lake Shore	57¼	56	41,700
Wabash	7⅞	7¼	3,775
North-western	38	38	300
North-western Preferred	60	59⅞	1,400
Rock Island	101⅝	101½	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25⅝	25⅛	1,100
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	56⅛	55¼	2,750
Delaware, Lack. and West	75	73⅞	9,200
New-Jersey Central	37⅛	37	800
Del. and Hudson Canal	74	73⅝	300
Morris and Essex	94⅛	94⅛	104
Michigan Central	46⅞	45½	6,200
Illinois Central	82½	82½	200
Union Pacific	61½	61½	200
Missouri Pacific	5	5	200
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3⅞	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14½	14⅜	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	27	26¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi	11	11	500
Western Union	72⅞	71⅞	10,900
Pacific Mail	25⅛	24½	4,300
St. L., K. C. and N	5⅝	5⅝	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	28	28	100
Iron Mountain	12¾	12¾	100
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	100
Total sales			87,071

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124⅜	124⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117½	117¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117½
United States 10-40s, registered	113½	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	115	116
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113⅛	113¼
United States 4½s	111	111½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $282,000 for interest, $4,200 for called bonds, and $15,700 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$18,409,000
Gold balances	1,387,925
Currency balances	1,530,123

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$82,918,715
Currency balances	3,772,866
Gold exchanges	6,086,938
Gold balances	1,085,370

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 33	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'91.120
Alabama 5s, '86..... 33	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'92.120
Alabama 8s, '86..... 33	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.'93.120
Alabama 8s, '88..... 33	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 18
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 30½	N. C., N. C. R.J.&J. 60
A. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 8	N.C.N.C.R.6s,A.&O. 60
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 7	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 40
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 7	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O. 41
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R.. 7	N. C. F. Act, '66.... 9
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.... 7½	N. C. F. Act, '68.... 9
Connecticut 6s......112	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 7
Georgia 6s......... 93	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 7¼
Georgia 7s, new bs..105	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1. 1½
Georgia 7s, indorsed.103	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 1¼
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.106	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3. 1¼
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877....102	Ohio 6s, '86........112½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879....103	Rhode Island 6s......110
Ill. War Loan........103	South Carolina 6s.... 35
Louisiana 6s........ 41	South Car. 6s, J.&J. 33½
La. 6s, new bonds.... 41¼	South Car. 6s, A.& O. 33½
La. 6s, new, F.Debt. 41¼	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 33½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 50
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41½	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 50
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 41	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 34
La. 7s, Consolidated. 57	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 2½
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879..102½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 47
Mich. 6s, 1883........105	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n.s.. 45
Mich. 7s, 1890........110	Virginia 6s, old..... 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77....102	Va. 6s, new bs., '66. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.. 31
L.bs..due '82 to '92 in.106⅝	Va. 6s, Con. bds.... 78
Fund.bds.. due '94-'5.106½	Va. 6s, ex m. coup... 68
Han.& St.Jo.due '86.106½	Va. 6s, con. 2d series. 35¾
Han.& St.Jo.due' 87.106½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 6½
N. Y. R. B. Loan....102⅝	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924... 69½
N. Y. C. B. Loan....102⅝	Dist. of Col., reg.... 69
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...115	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs....109⅜	C., P. & A., new bds.105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....102	Buf. & S. L. 7s......105
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 17¾	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.... 80
Boston, H. & E.G'd... 17	Lake Shore Div. bds.105
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7sg. 37	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d. 95
Ches.&Ohio 6s,1st... 31	Mar. & Cin. 1st......107
Chicago & Alton 1st.117	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..102¼
Chicago & Alton 1n.104	N. J. South. 1st 7s.. 20
Joliet & Chicago 1st.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...102¼
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.101½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....105
C.,B. & Q.8 p. c. 1st..116½	N. Y. Cen.6s, R. E....100
C.,B. & Q. consol. 7s.111¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....100
Chic.,R.I.& P.1st 7s.110¼	N. Y.C.& H.1st,coup.119
C.R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95.102½	N. Y.C.& H.1st, reg.118¾
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new.110¼	Hud.R.7s,2d,S. F.,'85.112
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 86⅜	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....116½
C.R. of N.J. 1st Conv. 84	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg....116¾
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 68	North Mo. 1st........ 97¾
M.&St.P. 1st, 8's P.D.116	O. & M. Consol....... 92¼
M.&S P.2d,7 3-10PD. 97	O. & M. 2d Consol.... 58¼
M.&S.P.1st 7s,$G.R.D.102	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..110
M.&St.P.1st. LaC.D.102½	C. P., San Joaq. B'h. 92¼
M. & St. P. Con. S.F. 84½	Cen. Pac. L.G.bds.. 94
M. & St. P. 2d 91	Western Pacific bds.102⅜
C. & N. W. S. F......109	Un. Pac. 1st bds....106
C. & N. W. Int. bds.102½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....100¾
C. & N. W. Ex.bs. 100	Un. Pac. S. F......... 91½
C. & N. W. 1st.......106	S. Pac. R.bds. of Mo.. 70¼
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95⅝	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.. 94½
Galena& Chic. Ext'd106	P.,Ft.W.&Chic.1st...121
Chicago & Mil. 1st..106	P.,Ft.W.& Chic.3d...103
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s.S.F.107	C. & P. Con. S. F....109
C.,C., C. & I. con. bs.100	C. & P. 4th S. F.....105
Del. L. & W. 2d....108¾	C., C. & I. 1st........ 40
Mor. & Es. 1st........115	C., C. & I. 2d........ 12
Mor. & Es. 2d........106½	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre.. 90
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.101¼	T., P. & W.,1st,E.D. 88
Mor. & Es.1stC. G'd.101	T., P. & W.1st,W.D. 84
Erie 5th. 7s, '88......100	T. P. &.W. 2d........ 25
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 91½	T. & W. 1st, Ex...... 98
Han.& St.J.8s,Conv. 82	T.& W. 1st.St.L.div. 70
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st... 23	T. & W. 2d........... 69¾
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d......101½	T. & W. Equip. bds. 20
N.S.&N.I.S.F.7 p. c..108	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68
Clev. & Tol. S. F....109	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 85
Clev. & Tol. N. bds.105	West. Un., 1900. C..100¾
C., P. & A., old bds.106	West. Un., 1900, R...100

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........135	German-American.. 65
Central National....101	Importers' & Trad's.185
Commerce.........108	Manhattan.........126
Continental........ 68	Merchants'.........116
Corn Exchange.....120	Metropolitan......124¼
Fourth National.... 90	New-York.........117½
Fulton............140	North America...... 90
Fifth Avenue.......212	Phenix............ 85
Gallatin National...110	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 3.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	113¾
United Railroads of New-Jersey	137	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	46½	46⅝
Reading Railroad	22¾	22⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49¾	49⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	39	40
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	14⅜	14⅝
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28½	29
Lehigh Navigation	31⅜	31⅝
Oil Creek & Allegheny Railroad	8¾	9
Hestonville Railway	24¼	24⅝
Central Transportation	40	...

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia.50¼	Sierra Nevada.......11½
California..........55¾	Exchequer...........15
Ophir...............50¾	Overman.............80
Chollar.............76	Justice.............22½
Savage..............12	Caledonia...........9¾
Consolidated Imperial 3½	Bullion.............34½
Mexican.............27	Julia Consolidated... 7
Gould and Curry.....14¼	Kentuck.............14
Best and Belcher....45¾	Kossuth.............1¾
Hale and Norcross.... 8	Leopard.............6¾
Crown Point.........10	Northern Belle......26¾
Yellow Jacket.......21	Raymond and Ely......5½
Alpha...............44¾	Silver Hill..........9
Belcher.............16½	Union Consolidated...12¼
Confidence..........15	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	36	Molasses(N.O.)bbls	80
Bees-wax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	327
Broom-corn, bales	44	Tar, bbls	16
B. E. Peas, bags	3	Resin, bbls	118
Beans, bbls	168	Oil-cake, pks	2,775
Cotton, bales	5,870	Pork, pks	1,944
Copper, bbls	38	Beef, pks	1,060
Dried Fruit, pks	751	Cut-meats, pks	4,799
Eggs, bbls	1,105	Grease, pks	78
Flour, bbls	19,564	Lard, pks	956
Wheat, bushels	86,557	Stearine, pks	27
Corn, bushels	78,245	Butter, pks	6,445
Oats, bushels	23,525	Cheese, pks	14,216
Malt, bushels	1,750	Tallow, pks	416
Barley, bushels	44,167	Lub. Oil, bbls	259
Peas, bushels	600	Dressed Hogs, No.	7
Grass-seed, bags	3,802	Pea-nuts, bags	645
Flax-seed, bags	1,469	M. Seed, bags	56
Corn-meal, bbls	650	Starch, bxs	1,215
Corn-meal, bags	80	Sumac, bags	140
Bckwht Flour pks	162	Tea, half chests	11
Oat-meal, bbls	25	Tobacco, hhds	120
Hops, bales	327	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	993
Hides, bales	3	Whisky, bbls	304
Leather, sides	8,317	Wool, bales	296
Lead, pigs	810		

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots, which are quoted at $4 75@$5; and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been lightly dealt in at from 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quoted firm as to prices, on, however, a less active business, both wholesale and jobbing.

BRICKS—Have been held with firmness, on a fairly active movement in the leading kinds.

CANDLES—Have been in rather slack demand, even in the jobbing line, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—A moderately active inquiry prevails for nearly all kinds, with values quoted about as before.... Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $4@$5, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Dull but firm; quoted as in our last; sales, 1,015 bags Rio, by the Weser, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—The movement in this line has been on a moderate scale, with prices showing steadiness....Hogshead Staves quoted at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $50@$120; Sugar-Shooks, with heads, $1 60@$2 55; Molasses do., $1 90@$2; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27@$36.

CORDAGE—Has been very moderately sought after, mostly in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous quotations.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been rather more extensive, in good part for export, at a further rise of 1-16c. ₩ lb....Ordinary quoted at 9 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10 15-16c.@11 3-16c.; Middling, 11⅛c.@11 11-16c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,389 bales, (of which 393 bales were on last evening,) including 1,178 bales to shippers, 479 bales to spinners, and 732 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been quite brisk at advanced prices, closing strong.... Sales have been reported since our last of 39,900 bales, of which 2,600 bales were on last evening, and 37,300 bales to-day, with 5,900 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 11 23-32c.; December, 11 25-32c.@11 13-16c.; January, 12c.; February, 12 3-16c.@12 7-32c.; March, 12 13-32c.; April, 12 19-32c.@12⅝c.; May, 12 25-32c.; June, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; July, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32d.; August, 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c. ₩ lb., showing an advance of 5-32c.@9-32c. ₩ lb., closing active and strong....The receipts at the port to-day were 5,870 bales, and at the shipping ports 32,055 bales, against 28,350 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 203,104 bales, against 174,887 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,013,435 bales, against 912,815 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 48,797 bales; to the Continent, 17,218 bales....Stock in New-York to-day 121,932 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 605,685 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Strict Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Low Mid.	11¼	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling	11½	11⅝	11 11-16	11 11-16
Good Middling	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Good Mid.	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling Fair	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Fair	13	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 5-16	Low Middling	10 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	9 15-16	Middling	10 13-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—The market for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes has been less active, but indicative of no very notable changes as to prices....English Chemicals have been rather slow of sale at former rates....Essential Oils have been in limited request on the basis of previous quotations.... Dyewoods have been firm and wanted....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica, $22@$23, gold; Honduras do. at $27 50@$28, currency; Mexican Rustic, $20@$22, gold; Jamaica do., $18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$21, gold; Lima Wood, $5@$55, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ₩ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather limited request on the basis of previous prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in light demand on the basis of $2@$2 05 ₩ box.

FISH—A good demand prevails for the leading kinds, which have been quoted quite firm....We quote: Dry Cod, $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $17@$20 for No. 1; $8@$12 for No. 2, and $6@$10 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Sealed, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 40@$1 50 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour was offered with more freedom at somewhat easier rates, on a generally slack demand for supplies. The purchases on export account were mainly of City Mill Extras for the West Indies, and in this line were exceptionally liberal....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75 chiefly Extras at $4@$4 75; Sour Flour at $3 50@5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$5; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 50@$4; (of which 200 bbls. about choice State at $4;) very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$5 for fair to choice, (part choice Winter Wheat;) poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75: City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 30, mainly at $6 30, for the West Indies, (about 6,000 bbls., of which 4,200 bbls. by one local mill,) and quoted $5 30 for the English market, but without further dealings; interior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades, in lots, within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 8,400 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 6,600 bbls. City Mills, 1,600 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 700 bbls. do. patent do., 900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 50@$6 25;) 550 bbls. Superfine. 700 bbls. No. 2. at quoted rates.... Southern Flour dull and weak, on sales of 950 bbls. within yesterday's range....Of Rye Flour, 425 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania....Of Corn-meal, 450 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 85@$3 15; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40. ....Corn-meal, in bags, in demand at 90c.@$1 35 ₩ 100 lb....Of, the sales were 2,300 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, and 90c.@$1 05 for Baltimore and Western....Buckwheat Flour in moderate request at from $3 50@$3 80 for good to choice State and Pennsylvania; and $3 85@$3 90 (an extreme) for fancy do.

FRUIT—Trade has been fairly active in this line, at generally steady prices....Sales include 3,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 15; 250 quarter boxes do., 60c.; 2,500 boxes loose Muscatel, $2 15; 1,800 half boxes Valencia, 9¾c.@10c.; 900 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 200 casks Turkey Prunes, 5¾c.@6c.; 500 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 300 cases Figs, 12c.@18c.; 100 bags Brazil-nuts, 7½c., and 500 bags New Tarragona Almonds, first arrival of the season, on private terms.

GRAIN.—A very limited trade was reported in Wheat to-day, on a weak and irregular market. Prime lots, however, were offered with reserve, holders claiming previous prices....Sales were reported of 42,000 bushels, including new No. 2 Chicago on private terms; quoted at $1 25@$1 27; new No. 2 Milwaukee do., on private terms, quoted at $1 28@$1 30; ungraded Spring at $1 12@$1 15; new White Amber Western at $1 35; new Red do., about choice, at $1 28....Corn receded ½c.@1c. a bushel on more liberal offerings, and a moderate demand for shipment and home use.... Sales have been reported since our last of 100,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, 58½c.@59½c., chiefly No. 2 Chicago at 58½c., and choice in small lots, at 59c.@59½c.; Kansas do., at 60c.; Western White at 59½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58c.@58½c.; New-York Mixed at 59c. New-York steamer Mixed, 58½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.; Western Yellow at 60c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.; unsound Corn (nominal) at 52c.@57c. ....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 59c.....Rye quiet at drooping rates; a boat-load of prime new State rumored sold at 88c, but rumor not confirmed....Barley heavy and drooping; sales, 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada at $1 15; 6,500 bushels Canada East at 95c., and 1,000 bushels six-rowed State, from track, at 73c. ....Of Barley Malt, 10,000 bushels prime Canada West reported sold at $1 20, cash; very good two-rowed State quoted at 80c., cash....Of Canada Peas, 16,800 bushels, in bond, sold at 93½c. for shipment, by steam, to London....Oats, of good to prime quality, ruled stronger in instances fully 1c. higher on State, on a brisk business. Poorer qualities unsettled and not in much request. Old Oats more active.... Sales reported of 113,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 33c.@48c., as to quality, the latter rate for very choice, mostly at 35c.@40c.; new White State at 46c.@49c., chiefly (about 18,000 bushels) at 48c.@48½c., afloat; new Mixed Western 28c.@45c. as to quality, mainly at 33c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 at 36c.; New-York No. 2 White at 41c.; New-York No. 3 White at 36c.; New-York No. 3, (9,000 bushels) at 34c.; New-York Rejected at 32c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@48c. for poor to choice, mainly (about 30,000 bushels) at 48c., afloat; sound old No. 2 Chicago, in store, 24,500 bushels, at 47c.@49c.@52c., the latter rate for 10,000 bushels strictly prime....Hay and Straw about as last quoted... A good inquiry noted for desirable lots of Feed, prices of which have shown more firmness....We quote within the range of $12 50@$23: as extremes, ₩ ton.... The main dealings have been at $13@$14 for 40-lb. stock, $15 50@$17 for 60-lb., $17@$19 for 80-lb., $20@$21 for 100-lb., $16@$17 for Rye Feed, and $21@$23 for Sharps, ₩ ton....New crop Clover-seed in moderate request, with strictly prime Western quoted at 14½c., (with about 1,050 bags reported sold, as good, part to arrive;) good do. quoted at 14¼c....Other seeds dull.

HEMP—The feature of business in this line has been the activity of Jute Butts, the sales of which have been 1,200 bales, nearby arrival; and 6,800 bales late shipments, part at 2 11-16c.@2½c. gold, respectively. Market otherwise quiet, but firm.

HIDES—Have been actively sought after at buoyant prices....Sales 1,800 dry Texas, 23 lb., 19c., cash; 450 Dry-salted Texas, 156 Wet-salted do., on private terms; 500 Dry-salted do., part to arrive, 34 lb., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Texas, 500 Dry Matamoros, 500 Dry California Kips, 2,983 Dry River Platte, from Europe, on private terms; also, 311 Bogota at 20c.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand since our last at steady rates for the better quality, which were not plenty, but at easier and irregular prices for less desirable grades, which were offered more freely and urgently....New-York State crop of 1876 quoted at 25c.@37c. for ordinary to very choice, with fancy lots held higher; Eastern new, 25c.@33c.; new Wisconsin at 25c.@33c.; Yearlings, 10c.@20c.; California of 1876 at 35c.@38c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. ₩ lb....The receipts for this week were 2,649 bales, (as against 2,553 bales last week,) and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 17,851 bales, against 17,981 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 1,507 bales, and since Sept. 1, 10,214 bales, against 5,985 bales same period of 1875.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER.—A comparatively good inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds of Lumber, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.... Eastern Spruce quoted at $11 50@$15....Eastern Laths have been in fairly active request and quoted at $2 ₩ 1,000....Lime, Cement, and Plaster Paris continue in fair demand at about former quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been actively sought after for manufacturing and export at decidedly stronger and rising prices on very limited offerings of most kinds. Upper Leather has been also in very good request and held more confidently. Morocco and Harness Leather in fair demand at steadier rates....The week's receipts of Sole have been 51,459 sides and 1,268 bales do.; exports, 18,200 sides, including 16,000 sides to England and 2,200 sides to the Continent.... We quote Sales thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 21c.@22c. for Buenos Ayres; 21c.@22c. for California, and 20c.@21c. for common Hide product; medium, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres; 24c.@25c. for California, and 23c.@24c. for common Hide; Heavy, 25c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for California, and 24c.@27c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 20c.@22c.; poor do., 16c.@18c. ₩ lb....Heavy Sides at 28c.@30c....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 34½c.@36c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 31c.@32c....Texas thus: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 24c.@25c.; Rough Oak, 24c.@28c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper quiet at about former rates; sales 125,000 lb. Lake at 20½c.@20¾c....Pig-iron is unsettled, and for American easier in price; sales of 2,000 tons Gray Forge and No. 2, deliverable at Hoboken, at $20, 100 tons Coltness at $28@$28 50, and 1,500 tons old rails on private terms....Pig Lead dull; sales of 100 tons domestic on private terms, quoted 6⅛c., currency....Pig Tin firm and quiet; Straits and Malacca quoted at 17½c., gold....Tin Plates very dull; sales of 250 bxs. Coke on private terms, and 250 bxs. Charcoal at $6 75, gold.

MOLASSES—Quiet within yesterday's range; sales 60 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 63c.@64c.

NAILS—Have been in moderate demand since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, on the basis of $3 10 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 00@$5 35 for Clinch ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite moderately sought after to-day on the basis of $2@$2 10 for common to good Strained, ₩ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine less active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Have been in fairly active demand, in a jobbing way, but the very firm prices claimed for the leading kinds have been against free dealings....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Bleached do., 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 42½@$1 45; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 70; Lard-oil, 80c.@95c. for prime, 67½c.@75c. for No. 1, and 60c.@65c. for No. 2; Red-oil, 54c.@56c.; Saponified do., 57c.@58c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@62½c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 25@$1 30, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 39c.@40c.; Refined Yellow do., 48c.@52½c.; White do., 52½c.@55c.; Paraffine, 27½c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@8¾c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@80c.; Cod, 55c.@65c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 75c.; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1 15; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¼c.@12¾c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@47c.; Lubricating-oil, 25c.@40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in less demand, and quoted easier, closing at 11½c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order....Refined has been less sought after, and quoted at 26c. from refiners....Refined in cases, quoted at 30c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c.....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less active for early delivery, but quoted again firmer....Sales sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 120 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17 12½@$17 25....Other kinds dull, Prime Mess quoted at $18 50, Extra Prime quoted at $13 50@$14....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was inactive; quoted for November, nominal; December, $16; January, $16; February, $16@$16 05....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c.... Cut-meats have been more active but rather easier in price....Sales include 34,000 lb. Pickled Bellies in bulk at 9c.@10⅝c. for heavy to very light averages; and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range. Also 25 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms.... Of bacon, 200 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 8⅞c.; 59 bxs. do., (November delivery,) on private terms, and 100 bxs. Western do. at 8¾c.; market steady....Western Steam Lard has been in more demand for early delivery, opening easier, but at the close quoted firmer....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 730 tcs. prime at $10@$10 05, of which 200 tcs. for shipment at $10. ....And for Cincinnati delivery, 1,000 tcs. at $9 55¼, cash....And for forward delivery Western Steam was in more request; quoted at the close, for November, at $9 95; December, $9 87½@$9 90; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½@$9 90; January at $9 92½@$9 95; and seller February at $10 02½@$10 05.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs., December, at $9 85; 1,800 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 85@$9 87½, (including 300 tcs. for shipment at $9 87½;) 5,000 tcs. January, at $9 90@$9 95, and 2,000 tcs., February, at $10....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been moderately inquired for; quoted at $9 87½; sales 150 tcs. ....And No. 1 quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; sales 125 tcs.... Refined Lard has been in fair demand; quoted for the Continent at $10 43¾; for the West Indies at $9 50, and for South America at $10 75@$10 87½....Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent, for forward delivery, on private terms; 75 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 50. ....Beef and Beef Hams steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales, 115 bbls. Beef and 20 bbls. Beef Hams....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, remain essentially as last quoted.... Tallow continues in moderate request at former prices; sales, 90,000 lb. prime to choice at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c. ....Stearine inactive, with Western, in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75.

SALT—A moderate call has been noted for supplies, mainly for stock in bulk, at about former rates.... Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 26c.@30c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in less request since our last, with Crude quoted at 5¼c.@5½c., gold.

SOAP—A moderate jobbing movement has been noted, with prices quoted about steady....Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8⅞c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, with Mace quoted at 85c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@87½c., as to size; Cassia, 18c.@22c.; Cloves, 33c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@33c.; Pimento, 12¼c.@13½c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ₩ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately active, with Potato quoted at 5¼c.@6c.; Western Corn, 3¾c.@4½c. ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Continues in fair request, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $62 50@$65 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been inactive again to-day, at 9⅜c. for fair and 9⅝c. for good Refining Cuba; sales, 130 hhds. scant good Refining at 9 9-16c....Refined quoted ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower and moderately active.

TOBACCO—A good demand has been noted for the leading kinds at former rates. Sales include 400 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 100 cases Seed-leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@35c.; 110 cases 1873 crop, Ohio, 11c.@11½c.; 328 cases 1874 and 1875 crop, Ohio, 6c., 6½c.@6¾c., and 7c.@7¾c., respectively; 122 cases 1875 crop, New-York State, on private terms; 50 cases 1875 crop, Pennsylvania, 23c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHALEBONE—Has been dull and nominal, having been held altogether above the views of buyers; with Arctic quoted up to the extreme rate of $5, currency, asked, (latest actual trade at $2 50,) and North-west to $3, currency, asked.

WHISKY—Very dull at $1 12@$1 12½ ₩ gallon.

WOOL—A less active but decidedly firm market has been reported in this connection. Manufacturers have been purchasing less freely....Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 75,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 46c.@48c.; 4,000 lb. unwashed Wisconsin and 117 bags Domestic Pulled on private terms; 4,000 lb. Oregon, part at 35c.; 50,000 lb. Georgia on private terms; 128,000 lb. Texas at 20c.@26c.; 262 bags and 42,500 lb. Fall California at 16c.@21c.; 407 bags and 5,000 lb. Spring do. at 18c.@26½c.; 13,000 lb. Mexican at 17c.@18c.; 5,000 lb. Flocks at 23c., and 100 bales Cape on private terms. Supplies have been offered with reserve, and holders have been quite confident in their views.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement was somewhat brisker, to-day, with rates quoted somewhat irregular; weaker for Grain for Liverpool and London. The offerings of Grain were more liberal at the ruling figures; and of Cotton, Provisions, and Apples, fair, at current quotations. The chartering movement was moderately active at rather steadier rates. Tonnage for Grain and Petroleum more sought after; the former in part for outport loading. Vessels for the Cotton trade were in quite moderate demand, and for Lumber and Deals in comparatively limited request, quotations remaining about as before....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7⅜d., and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ₩ bushel; 1,300 pks. Provisions on the basis of 35s. for Provisions; 900 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; also, a British ship, 1,450 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 35s. 6d.; two ships, with do., from do., reported at 35s.; an American bark, 798 tons, with do., from do., (lately,) at 36s. 3d. with option of Havre....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; and by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 7d., of which 16,800 bushels Peas; and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d. ₩ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 1,000 pks. Butter and 300 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 900 bxs. Bacon at 35s. ₩ ton, and 6,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₩ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 674 tons, hence, with about 3,750 quarters Grain, (a recent contract,) at 5s. 10½d.; quoted to-day at 6s.@6s. 3d.; three barks, with Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₩ quarter.... For the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₩ quarter....For the Continent, a bark, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 7-16d. ₩ lb....For the Island of Majorca, a Spanish bark, 304 tons, (now at Havana,) with Deals, from Pascagoula, at $16, gold....For Havre, an American bark, about 450 tons, with Cotton, from Mobile, and back with general cargo, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 pks. Lard, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain reported on private terms, quoted at 8½d.@9d. ₩ bushel, and Tobacco and Cotton, and other general cargo at current rates for two German barks, 895 and 666 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard, at 2.75 reichmarks; 3,000 bxs. Starch at 90 do.; also, a Norwegian bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₩ ton....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a Danish bark, 287 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms; quoted at 95c.@$1 ₩ bbl....For New-Zealand, a German bark, 448 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Algiers, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c. ₩ case....For Smyrna and Constantinople, an Austrian bark, 515 tons, hence, with about 12,500 cases Petroleum, at 30c. ₩ case....For Clenfuegos, Largo Cayo, and New-York, an American brig, 261 tons, at $11,000, for wrecked cargo of American schooner Ann E. Carll....Coastwise trade interests less active; rates less firm.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

Trade slow on a light run. The quality of the herds to hand was from poor to fair, in general not good enough to meet the demand; several herds remained unsold at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 7½c.@10c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 7¼ cwt. Milch Cows just fresh to hand and held on sale. Veals and Cows not fresh quoted. Sheep and Lambs very slow of sale. Sheep sold at 3c.@6¼c. ₩ lb.; Lambs at 4⅛c.@6¼c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at 5¾c.@5⅞c. ₩ lb.; City Dressed sold at 6½c.@8½c. ₩ lb., including choice quality light weight market Pigs.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 33 cars of horned Cattle. Sales as follows: 72 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 164 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 86 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 30 poor Illinois Steers at 7¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 37 coarse Illinois Steers at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 66 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ cwt., strong, to 7½ cwt., scant. S. Moses sold for self, 85 common Illinois Steers at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c.@9c. ₩ lb., weights 7¼ to 8 cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 29 common State Steers at 8¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for H. Kahn, 34 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; weight 7 cwt; for J. Brown, 91 mixed Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8¾c.@10c. ₩ lb.; weight 7½ cwt. J. Gilles sold for self, 46 State Bulls, live weight 850 lb. ₩ head, at $2 75 ₩ cwt; 16 coarse Ohio Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt. D. Waixel sold for L Waixel, 115 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 60 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff & Co., 38 poor Kentucky Steers, from 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 128 common Kentucky Steers at 8¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7½ cwt. W. Elliott sold 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,500 lb., at 4½c. ₩ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 163 Michigan Sheep, weight 14,550 lb., at 4⅜c. ₩ lb.; 100 State Sheep, weight 7,520 lb., at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 381 Canada Lambs, weight 27,740 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Davis & Hallenbeck sold 243 Ohio Sheep, weight 85½ lb. ₩ head, at 4¼c. ₩ lb., 177 Ohio Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb.; 188 Canada Lambs, weight 69 lb. ₩ head, at 5⅝c. ₩ lb. J. Kelley sold 79 State Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₩ head, at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 31 State Sheep, weight 66 lb. ₩ head, at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 87 Kentucky Sheep, weight 83½ lb. ₩ head, at 4½c. ₩ lb. S. McGraw sold 14 State Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₩ head, at 4c. ₩ lb.; 15 State Lambs, weight 53 lb. ₩ head, at 4⅛c. ₩ lb.; 50 State Lambs, weight 68 lb. ₩ head, at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 20 State Lambs, weight 73½ lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 327 Ohio Hogs, live weight, 231 lb. ₩ head, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 153 Ohio Hogs, live weight 152 lb ₩ head, at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—F. Samuels sold 70 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c.@8½c. ₩ lb., with 8 head sold at 8¾c. ₩ lb., and $1 off ₩ head, weights 6¾ cwt. scant, to 7 cwt.; W. C. Dudley sold on commission 31 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt., scant.; M. Lauterbach sold for N. Morris 31 Illinois Steers at 7¾c.@8⅛c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. strong, to 7¼ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 59 Cherokee Steers direct from the plains, at 7¾c. ₩ lb., weight, 5 cwt.; M. Goldschmidt sold for Rothschild & Co., 57 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains, at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 18 common Missouri Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 30 State Sheep, weight 69 lb. ₩ head, at 3c. ₩ lb.; 170 State Sheep, weight 74 lb. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb.; 59 State Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₩ head, at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 148 State Lambs, weight 73 lb. ₩ head, at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 75 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ₩ head, at 4c. ₩ lb.; 131 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₩ head, at 3⅝c. ₩ lb.; 359 Ohio Sheep, weights 80 to 92 lb. ₩ head, at 4½c. ₩ lb. A. Van Wert sold 217 State Sheep and Lambs, weight 75 lb. ₩ head, at 5⅛c. ₩ lb. E. Newton sold 75 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 117 lb. ₩ head, at $5 85 ₩ cwt.; 56 Ohio Sheep, weight 118 lb. ₩ head, at 4¾c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,264 head of horned Cattle; 15 cows; 189 Veals and Calves; 1,566 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,946 Sheep and Lambs; 34 Cows; 98 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,556 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,072 head of horned Cattle; 3,757 Sheep and Lambs; 3,766 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,037 head; making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,502 head, against 7,497 head for the same time last week; no sales to-day: the fresh receipts were consigned through; 20 cars held for shipment to-morrow; 10 cars of common stuff remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total for the week thus far 22,600 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week; the market was flat; sales of two cars Illinois Sheep, averaging 90lb., at $4; one car do., averaging 101 lb., at $4 50; 8 cars common Sheep unsold; 10 cars of these disposed of for Eastern trade and held over here. Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,400 head, making the total for the week thus far 28,800 head, against 25,400 head for the same time last week; the market opened dull but closed strong and firm; sales 20 cars of Yorkers at $5 30@$5 40 for common light to medium; $5 50@$5 57½ for best, and $5 75 for selected and singers; heavy Hogs neglected; sales of one car medium quality at $5 55; about 10 cars remaining unsold, mostly tail-ends of lots. Cows—The offerings for the week number 35 head of new Milkers and Springers; demand good; sales at $40, $50@$55 ₩ head, quality considered. Calves—Demand for all offerings good; Canada Veals, averaging close to 300 lb., at $5 ₩ cwt.; 5 head, averaging 169 lb., at $10 ₩ head.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 85 cars, or 1,513 head, all through stock, making the total for the four days 6,000 head; the yards are clear of local stock, and no business is being done. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,750 head, making the total for the four days 10,500 head; Yorkers, $5 35@$5 55; Philadelphias, $5 75@$6. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 700 head, making the total for the four days 9,100 head; selling at $3 50@$4 50.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Receipts of Cattle, 457 cars, 45 in excess of those last week. Demand good at unchanged prices. Milch Cows also sold at last week's prices. But few Veal Calves were received, and these sold at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Receipts of Sheep and Lambs, 100 car-loads, nearly double those of last week. No sales of Sheep worth noticing. Lambs ruled dull at ¼c.@½c. off last week's prices.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market dull and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; demand good at 10c. higher; heavy to light packing, $5 60@$5 75; heavy shipping, $5 70@$5 90; Boston and Philadelphia lots, $6 10@$6 15. Sheep—Receipts, 330 head; market dull, lower to sell; sales at $3 25@$3 30.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 74,500 bushels; Barley, 91,749 bushels; Rye, 24,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Corn, 17,200 bushels; Wheat, 10,400 bushels; Oats, 13,300 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 66,263 bushels; Wheat, 170,386 bushels; Barley, 9,978 bushels. To interior points—Corn, 8,250 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbl.; Corn, 17,200 bushels; Wheat, 10,400 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of 5,000 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat in fair milling demand; sales of 1,600 bushels White Michigan at $1 30@$1 31; 1,000 bushels Milwaukee Club No. 2 at $1 24; 5 cars No. 1 White to millers at $1 32. Corn quiet; sales of 4,500 bushels No. 2 at 52c.; 3,000 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 52c.; 8 cars No. 2 Western to millers at 51c.@52c. Oats dull; no inquiry; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 2 to Eastern parties on private terms. Barley—No sales reported. Malt—Light trade sales; prices unchanged. Seeds—Clover in light inquiry; Timothy, nothing doing; unchanged. High-wines unchanged; sales of 25 bbls. Pork and Lard—Fair trade; quotations unchanged. Canal Freights unsettled; quoted, Wheat, 8¼c.@8½c.; Corn, 7¼c.@7½c. Railroad Freights steady and unchanged; Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Flour easier, but not quotably higher. Wheat active, but weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 11½, cash; No. 2 do., $1 09⅛@$1 09¼, cash; $1 10½, December; No. 3 do., 98¼c.@98½c.; rejected, 88½c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; 42c., cash; 42½c., December. Rye easier at 59c. Barley heavy at 77½c., cash; 88c., December. Pork steady and firm; $15 75@$16, cash; $15 40, November; $15 45, December; $15 37½, all the year. Lard firmer; $9 62½@$9 65, cash; $9 45, November; $9 42½@$9 45, December; $9 37½@$9 40 all the year. Bulk-meats steady and firm. Whisky easier, but not quotably lower, at $1 09. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3¾d. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,300 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bus; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels; Rye, 3,700 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon session of the Board: Wheat lower, $1 08, November, $1 09½ December. Corn heavy and lower; 41⅝c., November; 42⅛c. December. Oats, ¼c. lower. Pork lower; $15 35 all the year. Lard easy; $9 40 all the year.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet, but steady; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Treble do., $5 75@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 25. Corn scarce and firm at 56c.@65c. Oats steady, with a good demand; St. Louis, 40c.@42c.; choice Texas, 48c. Hay in fair demand; rime, $17; Choice, $18. Corn-meal strong and higher at $2 75. Pork scarce and firm; held at $17 75. Lard dull; Tierce, 10⅞c.@11c.; Keg, 11½c.@11⅝c. Bulk-meats moderately active and higher; shoulders, old, 7⅜c.; new, 8c. Bacon inactive; shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Sugar-cured Hams dull and nominal at 15c.@17c. Whisky dull at $1 10@$1 13. Coffee quiet at 16c.@19¼c. Sugar moderately active and higher; common, 7½c.; fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime to choice, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Yellow clarified, 9c.@9¾c. Molasses in fair demand, but lower; common 35c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@45c.; fair, 44c.; prime to choice, 46c.@50c. Rice in fair demand; common to choice, 3½c.@6c. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $5 29½ for the bank. Gold, 110½.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 20@$1 28. Corn in fair demand and firm at 49c.@50c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but steady at $16 50. Lard in good demand; Steam rendered, $9 50 bid, $9 56¼ asked; Kettle do., $10@$10 25. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon in light demand, but holders firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 08. Butter dull and drooping. Hogs fairly active and a shade higher; common, $5@$5 25; fair to good light, $5 35@$5 50; do. heavy, $5 40@$5 60; sales chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; receipts, 1,274 head; shipments, 1,735 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Wool steady, but light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia XX and above, 44c.@47c.; X, 43c.@45c.; Medium, 42c.@43½c.; Coarse, 38c.@40c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 37c.@42c.; Medium, 42c.@43c.; Coarse, 38c.@39c.; Combing, washed, 50c.; do., unwashed, 35c.@37½c. Canada Combing, 52c.@55c.; Fine unwashed, 27c.@30c.; Coarse and Medium, 28c.@32c.; Tub washed, 42c.@50c. Colorado, washed, 22c.@26c.; unwashed, 20c.@22c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 33c.@35c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 34c.@36c. Texas Fine and Medium, 20c.@28c.; Coarse, 18c.@22c. California Fine and Medium, 25c.@28c.; Coarse, 22c.@25c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 19, cash; $1 22⅞@$1 23, December; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 08½@$1 09, cash; $1 08½, November. Corn active, but a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 40c.@40¼c., cash; 40c. November. Oats dull; No. 2, 30¼c.@30½c., cash; 30c. bid, November. Rye dull and lower at 57⅜c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged, only small jobbing trade. Hogs in good demand, at better prices; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$5 65; Butchers, $5 65@$5 85. Cattle steady, with a good demand for butchers; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$3 65, good to choice through Texans, $3@$3 60. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100 head; Cattle, 760 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, November, $1 29; Extra White Michigan, $1 30½; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 21; December, $1 23¼; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 10½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17¼; December, $1 20; No. 3 Red, $1 10; Rejected Red, $1 06; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 48c.; Low Mixed, new, 45¼c.; No. 2 at 46½c.; No. 2 White, 46½c.; damaged, 44½c.; Rejected, 46¼c.; new, 42½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed, $8 30. Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—Flour unchanged. Sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady. No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 30c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½c.; extra White Michigan, $1 42c. Corn steady; sales at 58c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c.; Barley, 6½c.@6¾c. to New-York, the latter to hold in boats; Barley: 5½c.@5¾c. to Albany; 0¼c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 25c. to the Hudson; $2 75c. to Newburg; $3 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 74,600 bushels; Corn, 13,400 bushels; Barley, 7,600 bushels; Lumber, 1,800,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels; Lumber, 842,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak, opened 1¼c. lower, closed active, but lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 09½; December, $1 11⅜; January, $1 13; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 04. Corn firmer; No. 2 at 45c. Oats quiet but steady, No. 2, 31½c. Rye unsettled, closed steady; No. 1 at 61c@61½c. Barley weak at a decline of 2c.; No. 2 Spring, 82c.; December, 85c.; No. 3 do., 46c. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Mess Pork, $15 75@$16. Prime Steam Lard, $9 65. Freights quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Flour in good demand at full prices; Extra, $4@$4 25; Family, $5@$5 25; A No. 1, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 50@$7. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; White, 47c.; Mixed, 45c. Oats in fair demand; White, 35c.; Mixed, 36c. Pork nominal. Bulk-meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon steady, with a good demand; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. Lard firmer; tierce, 11c.@11½c.; kegs, 11½c. Whisky steady, with a good demand at $1 10.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—Flour easy at $6@$6 50 for choice White Wheat. Wheat dull; no grades fairly tested as yet; No. 1 Amber Michigan offered at $1 22. Corn firm; No. 1 Mixed, 54c bid. Oats—White, 38⅛c.; No. 1 Mixed offered at 36½c.; 35½c. bid. Receipts—Flour, 1,342 bbls.; Wheat, 19,646 bushels; Corn, 819 bushels; Oats, 4,707 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,215 bbls.; Wheat, 2,579 bushels; Corn, 446 bushels; Oats, 7,301 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine lower at 34c. Resin firm at $1 55 for strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Cotton strong; buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 8,670 bales; gross, 10,438 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,361 bales; coastwise, 1,853 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 169,950 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 54,280 bales; gross, 63,604 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,790 bales; to the Continent, 5,955 bales; coastwise, 3,532 bales; sales, 43,400 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,380 bales; gross, 2,463 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,200 bales; sales, 3,219 bales; stock, 65,490 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,693 bales; gross, 22,937 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,407 bales; to France, 885 bales; to the Continent, 479 bales; coastwise, 5,476 bales; sales, 19,850 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—Cotton active; Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 2,964 bales; gross, 2,965 bales; exports coastwise, 1,015 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 34,411 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,771 bales; gross, 18,773 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,816 bales; to the Continent, 4,025 bales; coastwise, 6,512 bales; sales, 14,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3.—Cotton—Asking higher; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,397 bales; gross, 3,477 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,686 bales; sales, 1,350 bales; stock, 70,974 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 21,167 bales; gross, 21,864 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,070 bales; to the Channel, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 9,161 bales; sales, 12,600 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 855 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,631 bales; coastwise, 263 bales; sales, 373 bales; stock, 12,970 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,746 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,631 bales; coastwise, 5,896 bales; sales, 970 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3—Cotton firmer; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 6,293 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 86,876 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,398 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,782 bales; to France, 2,500 bales; coastwise, 4,854 bales; sales, 16,000 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 533 bales; gross, 3,133 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 2,327 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,797 bales; gross, 14,554 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,162 bales; sales, 1,370 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11c.; good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 919 bales; gross, 1,238 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,831 bales; gross, 5,817 bales; exports to Great Britain, 355 bales.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 3.—Cotton excited; Middling, 10⅜c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c. Weekly—Receipts, 2,681 bales; shipments, 3,044 bales; sales, 2,101 bales; spinners, 87 bales; stock, 1,743 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—12:15 P. M.—Consols, 96 3-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 106⅝. Erie Railway shares, 10⅝. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1¼ ₩ cent., which is ¾ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

3:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₩ cent. Rentes at 105f. 25c. for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £151,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 96¼ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108½.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 4,937,000 marks.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Exchange on London 25f. 14½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—12:15 P. M.—Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 116,000 bales; exporters took 6,000 bales; speculators took 23,000 bales; total stock, 474,000 bales; American, 160,000 bales; total receipts, 27,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; actual export, 8,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 234,000 bales; American, 138,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 3,000 bales; American sales of the week, 51,000 bales. Futures steady; sells at last night's full prices; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6 7-32d.; also sales of the same at 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 7-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅜d.; also, sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅜d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 3,500 bales, of which 2,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 18,000 quarters, of which 2,000 quarters were American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Low Middling, dearer; Middling Uplands, at 6 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅜d.; sales, 25,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, at 6¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, at 6 5-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, at 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 6 11-32d.; also sales of the same at 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, at 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, at 6 3-8d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, at 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 9-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 9-32d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 25s. 9d.@26s. ₩ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 9s.@9s. 11d. ₩ cental for Red Western Spring; 9s. 8d.@10s. for Red Winter, and 10s. 5d.@10s. 9d. for California Club. Provisions—Beef, 77s. 6d. ₩ tierce for new Prime Mess. The market is bare of old. Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d.; also sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 13-32d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upward.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures, sellers offering at a decline of 1-32; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-32d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,400 bales were American.

LONDON, Nov. 3—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 17⅜d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s. ₩ cwt.

Evening—Sperm Oil, £90 ₩ ton.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Spanish Gold, 217½@218. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 4½@4 discount; short sight, do., 3½@3 discount; 60 days, gold, 4@4½ premium; short sight, do., 5½@6 premium; on London, 15½@16 premium; on Paris, 2½c.@3 premium. Sugar quiet.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c., connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE, BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:10 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at [illegible] A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 4:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

$100 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any of the Election Laws of this State.

Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. ASTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 85 Prince street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1876.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
WILLIAM ASTOR,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
JOHN CAREY, JR.,
WILLIAM W. ASTOR,
CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD,
Executors.

jy22-law6mS

LAW REPORTS.

ASSESSING CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE RIGHT OF DOING SO ASSERTED IN CASES WHERE THE PROPERTY HAS ONCE BEEN VALUED BY THE ASSESSORS—JUDGE BARRETT'S DECISION ON THE APPLICATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.

An important question in regard to the assessment of church property for local improvements was decided by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the matter of the application of the Church of St. Michael for the vacation of an assessment for an outlet sewer in Seventeenth street. The assessment was levied and confirmed in 1875. The church authorities applied to have it vacated, as far as their property is concerned, on the ground that the Assessors, in violation of law, had assessed the property to the extent of more than one-half its valuation, which, for the year in which the assessment was levied, was nothing, the property not having been valued by the Assessors. The Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the City, claimed that inasmuch as the property had been valued by the Assessors during one year several years prior to 1875, the Assessors in the case at Bar were authorized to assess the property to the extent of one-half of such previous valuation. Judge Barrett in his opinion on the case says: "It is urged that the Legislature meant to limit assessments to one-half the valuation put upon lands by the ward Assessors in the year in which the assessment is laid. This may well have been the intent with respect to lands subject to taxation, and which it was the duty of the ward Assessors annually to value. It could scarcely have been the intent, however, with respect to church property not subject to taxation; for there the duty of making a valuation, in the year in which the assessment is laid, is not imposed upon the ward Assessors. The Legislature has not expressly exempted church property from assessments for local improvements, and it cannot be that it intended to effect such exemption in this obscure and indirect manner. It is more reasonable to assume a legislative intent to impose even a different (and probably reduced) rate of assessment on church property from that imposed upon adjoining property, than an intent in this roundabout way to impose no rate at all. The word "reduced" is used advisedly, because the old valuations of lands now used for church purposes are very generally much less than could now be fairly made, especially in view of the addition of church edifices. In the present case the City has proved a valuation by the ward Assessors at a time when it was their duty to make such valuation. It is not pretended that such valuation is unjust, or that the property has since depreciated. The assessment must therefore be reduced in conformity to the proofs and, as reduced, sustained."

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—The following is a list of the first hundred cases on the calendar of the Court of Appeals for November, 1876:

Class 1.—No. 1, People vs. Christopher; No. 2, Meyers vs. The People; No. 3, People vs. Pratt. Class 2.—No. 4, Laurence vs. Lindsay; No. 5, Same vs. Same; No. 6, Same vs. Same; No. 7, Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul vs. Kelly; No. 8, Embury vs. Sheldon; No. 9, Packer vs. Nevins; Class 3.—No. 10, Baldwin vs. Tallmadge; No. 11, Parsons vs. Johnson; No. 12, Livingston vs. Murray; No. 13, Hannah vs. Hannah; No. 14, Melcher vs. Fisk; No. 15, Baily vs. Bergen; No. 16, Boche vs. Dorcher; No. 17, Wilson vs. Randell; No. 18, Ditchett vs. Spuyten Duyvel and Port Morris Railroad Company; No. 19, Curtis vs. McNair; No. 20, Ryall vs. Kennedy; No. 21, Victory vs. Baker; No. 22, Zimmer vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; No. 23, Stewart vs. Beal; No. 24, Brague vs. Lord; No. 25, Dayton vs. Johnson; No. 26, Ireland vs. Corse; No. 27, Wing vs. Cornell; No. 28, Cotten vs. Fox; No. 29, McGovern vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; No. 30, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; No. 31, Steger vs. Cullier; No. 32, Homer vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 33, Lawrence vs. Linsay; No. 34, Flynn vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Society; No. 35, Morton vs. Paltee; No. 36, Partean vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 37, Van Wart vs. Stettman; No. 38, White vs. Hickman; No. 39, Rodman vs. Fincke; No. 40, Ducker vs. Rapp; No. 41, Beck vs. Carter; No. 42, Kalbfleisch vs. Kalbfleisch; No. 43, Miller vs. Brenham; No. 44, Matthews vs. Sheenan; No. 45, Barker vs. Arnot; No. 46, Crane vs. Turner; No. 47, Murdock vs. Ward; No. 48, Giana vs. The Second Avenue Railway Company; No. 49, Smith vs. Kinney; No. 50, Smith vs. Kidd; No. 51, Honeh vs. Craighead; No. 52, Shaft vs. The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 53, Curtis vs. Gokey; No. 54, Kyle vs. Kyle. Class 4.—No. 55, Tenth National Bank vs. The Mayor; No. 56, Doremus vs. The Mayor; No. 57, O'Gorman vs. The Mayor; No. 58, The People ex rel. Miller vs. The Board of Police Commissioners of New-York; No. 59, Macauley vs. The Mayor; No. 60, Dichel vs. The Mayor; No. 61, The People ex rel. Gilles vs. Luffen, County Judge; No. 62, Davenport vs. The Mayor; No. 63, Billings vs. The Mayor; No. 64, The People ex rel. Conway vs. the Board of Supervisors of Livingston County; No. 65, People vs. New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company; No. 66, Thompson vs. The Mayor; No. 67, Eno vs. The Mayor; No. 68, Hogan vs. The Mayor; No. 69, Security Bank of the City of New-York vs. National Bank of the Republic; No. 70, Donald vs. The Mayor; No. 71, Smith vs. The Mayor; No. 72, Wehle vs. Conner; No. 73, Luce vs. Dunham; No. 74, In re petition of Garner to vacate, &c.; No. 75, De Wolf vs. Williams, Sheriff; No. 76, People vs. McCann; No. 77, People ex rel. Banks vs. Colgate; No. 78, People ex rel. Healy vs. Lenak; No. 79, Banker vs. The Mayor; No. 80, Conway vs. The Mayor; No. 81, Dolan vs. The Mayor; No. 82, People ex rel. Demarest vs. Fairchild, Attorney General; No. 83, Dolan vs. The Mayor; No. 85, Yall vs. Dederer; No. 86, Stone vs. Browning; No. 87, Wood vs. Lafayette; No. 88, Filer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; No. 89, Giacino vs. Black; No. 90, Mowry vs. Sauborn; No. 91, Hassam vs. City of Rochester; No. 92, Van Woort vs. Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; No. 93, Strong vs. City of Brooklyn; No. 94, Train vs. Holland Purchase Insurance Company; No. 95, Ford vs. Belmont; No. 96, Whitney Arms Company vs. Barlow; No. 97, Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. Kerr; No. 98, Arnot vs. Pittston and Elmira Coal Company; No. 99, Brooker vs. Myers; No. 100, Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Applications Granted.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Powers, Nos. 1 and 2; Same vs. Same, No. 3; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Silverman; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Laverty.

Order Granted.—Gersten vs. Society Gael Cedeck.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Linde.—The report does not seem to follow the testimony as to Emma Linde, whose share was to be paid in cash, as purchaser; this should be paid in cash to render the mortgage to the other three perfectly safe. Then I do not understand how the widow is entitled to the two sums specified.

Opinion.—In the matter of the Church of St. Michael.

Greenfield vs. Saltabassi.—Reference to Roscoe H. Channing, Esq., to take proof of the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint, and to examine the sureties on the undertaking and to report thereon as to its sufficiency.

In the matter of Bonney.—The Receiver had better await the result of the suit. If favorable to the company he will probably realize much more than on a sale.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Halstead vs. Seaman.—Judgment in favor of defendant for amount of counter-claim, with costs. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Pooley vs. Dickel.—Motion to vacate, order denied with costs.

Cochran vs. Gottwald et al.—Motion for retaxation of costs denied.

Hanrew et al. vs. Spofford et al.—Commission issued.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Gardner vs. Blodgett.—Taxation affirmed.

Irwin vs. Sturgis.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cowles vs. Watson.—See memorandum.

THE EVILS OF LITIGATION.

The perils of those who are not willing to "let well enough alone," were strikingly exemplified in the case of John Halstead against Robert Seaman, a decision in which was given by Judge Lawrence, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. It appears that the parties to the controversy were very intimate friends about nine years ago. At that time Seaman, in the course of conversation, spoke to Halstead about the case of one John E. Von Eisenbergh, who, Seaman told his friend, was an oculist of high repute, but unfortunate in business and embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs. Seaman said that Von Eisenbergh would be able to get along very well if he could raise some money on his furniture. Halstead, moved by his friend's representations, was induced to loan Von Eisenbergh first $5,000 and then $3,000 additional, taking in return chattel mortgages on the oculist's furniture. The mortgages not having been paid when due, Halstead began to foreclose them, and for this purpose appointed Seaman as his attorney in fact. After the sale of the furniture under the foreclosure, Halstead accused Seaman of not having accounted for $2,000 of the proceeds. The matter was put in the hands of three arbitrators chosen for the purpose of deciding the question raised. The arbitrators came to the conclusion that not only was Halstead not entitled to $2,000 additional, but that he owed Seaman $1,500 in the matter. Apparently disgusted with this unforeseen determination, Halstead then betook himself to the courts, and brought an action to set aside the award of the arbitrators and to have judgment rendered in his favor. In this suit Seaman set up the counter-claim for $1,500 allowed him by the arbitrators, and Judge Lawrence in his decision yesterday gave judgment for Seaman for the $1,500, with costs.

LABOR AND WAGES.

THE RIGHT OF A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE TO SUE FOR WAGES DENIED WHERE SERVICES HAVE NOT BEEN PERFORMED—THE PROPER REMEDY DECLARED TO BE AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of John R. Weed against Edwin C. Burt. The plaintiff in the action was employed by the defendant as a clerk for one year from Jan. 1, 1871, at an annual salary of $3,000, payable monthly, and the action was brought to recover his wages at that rate from May 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872. The complaint alleges that in pursuance of such hiring, the plaintiff entered upon the discharge of his duties, but no averment is made of his having performed any services for the period in question beyond the allegation that "he was then" (at the time he was employed) "and at all times since ready and willing" to perform the services. The testimony shows he was discharged from the employment on Jan. 20, 1871, and tha he then claimed his engagement was for a year, and said "he would remain for the year." He left, however, and performed no services thereafter nor made any tender of his services. He based his right to recover wages for the eight months in question mainly upon the effect which, he claims, resulted from a judgment rendered in his favor before Justice Fowler, of the Third Judicial District of this City, in an action instituted by him in February, 1871, wherein he claimed to recover, on contract for his employment, a balance of $70 50 of wages accruing for the month of January. In that action he made a like allegation of his readiness and willingness to perform the services required by the agreement, without averment of performance, and the defendant for answer denied the agreement, and set up as a defense that plaintiff continued in his employment from Jan. 1 to Jan. 20 under a different agreement for mere temporary employment. The case was determined in plaintiff's favor without any specific finding, and he recovered judgment for $37 42. Justice Fowler, on the trial before Judge Robinson, testified that he rendered judgment "for one month's wages," crediting the defendant, however, with payments and set-offs. No allowance was either claimed or made for damages in consequence of the plaintiff's discharge from employment. Judge Robinson, in his opinion, says the judgment by Justice Fowler established the agreement as contended for by the plaintiff. "It did not, however," Judge Robinson continues, "upon any latitude of construction, decide that plaintiff could recover wages for any subsequent month without the performance of any services, or that he could recover anything by way of wages or as damages without any tender of his services or offer of performance. Mere readiness or willingness to perform a duty or obligation, for performance of which a party is to receive compensation, constitutes no meritorious right of recovery, unless the other party, as a condition precedent, is required by law or contract to do some prior act or has refused to carry out the contract on his part; and a tender of performance by a party claiming to recover as for a constructive performance, is otherwise indispensable. * * * The law is too well established to admit of question that wages can only be earned for services actually performed, and that if the servant has been wrongfully discharged, and has not performed the services because of not being permitted to do so, his only remedy is by action for damages." Judgment is given for the defendant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 81. *Borkly vs. The Board of Levee Commissioners.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Louisiana.—This was an application for a mandamus to compel the collection of a tax sufficient to pay certain Levee warrants of the Parishes of Madison and Carroll, in Louisiana. The defence is that the act authorizing these warrants limited the tax to the planters or other persons whose property was benefitted by the levee system, and that the levees built by these warrants in 1858 and 1860 have long since disappeared, and even the plantations they protected also; and that the present owners of the levee property never received any benefit from their issue, and under the law cannot, therefore, be subjected to the tax to pay for them. The court held that under the law, as it now exists, it was without power to afford the relief sought, although the view was taken that the property owners of the present time are liable for the protection of the levee. The case here insists upon the defense urged below. L. R. & C. L. Walker for parishes; R. T. Merrick and G. W. Race opposed.

No. 83.—*Berreyesa vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for the District of California.—This is a claim for a tract of land in that part of San José Valley known as Los Milpitas. It was originally claimed that there was a grant of the land by the Spanish authorities in Mexico in 1834, but after the acquisition of California by the United States, no papers being found showing that it was made, the Berreyesa family, in 1852, pre-empted a portion of the tract now claimed, therein declaring that no other title was known to exist. Afterward, a record of the alleged grant was found, but it was rejected by the Land Commissioners under the act of 1851, and the rejection was sustained by the District Court. Subsequently the cause was reopened, new evidence taken, and again the claim was rejected. From this final determination of the District Court the present appeal is taken, and the evidence is of a voluminous character, establishing, as the appellant claims, that the boundaries of the grant were fixed and definite, and that he was entitled to a confirmation of his claim. P. Phillips for appellant; Assistant Attorney General Smith for the Government.

On motion of George T. Curtis, John P. Wilson, of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 83.—*Antonio Berryesa, Administrator, &c., Appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. M. Blair and Mr. S. O. Houghton for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. P. Phillips, for the appellants.

No. 88. (Substituted). *A. E. & C. E. Tilton, appellants, vs. Joseph B. Cafield, et al.*—This cause was argued by Mr. George T. Curtis and Mr. George H. Williams, of counsel for the appellants, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Amos Steck, for the appellees. Adjourned until Monday.

COURT NOTES.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday issued an injunction restraining the giving of theatrical performances in the Pacific Garden, on the Bowery, until the proprietor of the establishment has paid the requisite license fee.

The matter of the contested will of the late Judge Connolly was again up in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. Another of the subscribing witnesses to the will, Dr. N. C. Hensted, was examined at length. The testimony was of little importance, except so far that he gave it as his professional opinion that the deceased died of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Theodore Kummell, of No. 85 Christopher street, was held in default of bail yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of forging a Havana lottery ticket. He had erased a number from his ticket, and substituted another entitling him to draw $25. The complaint was made by Theodore Zschoch, a dealer in lottery tickets, at No. 116 Nassau street.

In the suit of Anthony Smith against Controller Green, Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted an order, returnable on the 13th inst., directing Mr. Green to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel him to sign a check for $7,000 handed to Smith by Public Administrator Sullivan as his share of the property of Anthony Jones, deceased, pursuant to a decree of the Surrogate.

CAPT. GRINDLE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Motion was made in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict, to admit Capt. J. L. Grindle, who was convicted on Thursday of cruelty on the high seas, to bail, pending a motion for a new trial. District Attorney Foster said he would not oppose such a motion if sufficient bail was offered, naming $25,000 as such. An order, in accordance, was made, requiring the accused to appear in Court on Saturday, Nov. 11, when the motion for a new trial will be argued. Bail in the amount named was furnished during the afternoon, with Frederick Chauncey (Fabbri & Chauncey) and Charles Fanning (Lucius Hart & Co.) as sureties.

A LOYAL WEST VIRGINIAN'S VIEWS.

A native of Tennessee, who has always resided in the South, and for the past twenty years in West Virginia, wrote a letter to the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* in which he says: "The spirit of 1860 has been revived, and the same men, who, in 1860, voted for Breckinridge and Lane, will, on the 7th of November, vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The places of those who have died or were killed in the war for 'States rights,' will be supplied by the scions of chivalry who have grown up since, and who have been carefully educated in the political faith of their dead sires. We appeal to our loyal brethren of the Northern States to arouse themselves and turn back this tide of Southern rebel Democracy which has been put in motion by a 'solid South;' for we do not wish to see the people of the whole country governed by this Southern Democracy. Sectionalism has always been abhorrent to Republicans, but the Southern Democracy have thrown down the gauntlet, and let a solid North on the 7th of November, overwhelm the solid South. It is to be deplored when this Southern Democracy gets possession of a small State, but who can tell the consequences, if this Confederate Democracy were to gain power over a Government which they hate, under the leadership of an unscrupulous demagogue like Samuel J. Tilden, with a majority in Congress of like political faith?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

MR. LUCIUS ROBINSON AND THE ERIE RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposure of Gov. Tilden's operations in the reorganization and foreclosure of railways, has done good service, but you have not given Mr. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, in these respects, the attention his conduct deserves. It can be shown by official documents, which, according to well-known principles of law, prove themselves, that Mr. Robinson's transactions regarding some of these corporations have been quite as corrupt as those of Mr. Tilden. He is well known among railway managers as a politician who can be used at pleasure—for a consideration—to suit their purposes. In the hey-day of Fisk and Gould's Erie management, he was one of their most efficient and subservient agents, and as such aided in procuring the passage of the notorious Classification act of 1869. In January, 1872, when the Erie Railway shareholders were before the New-York Legislature to procure the repeal of that nefarious act, Mr. Lucius Robinson was there to oppose. By referring to Assembly Document No. 98, of 1873, pages 26 and 27, you will find the following in the testimony of Mr. Mathew Hale, an eminent lawyer of Albany, who was employed by the Attorney General to aid in securing the repeal of the law of 1869:

"Q.—I suppose it would come to your knowledge that such men were opposing you, perhaps? A.—Yes, Sir. I will mention several gentlemen who came here; Mr. Lucius Robinson was here; I know from his feelings he was opposed to it, [the repeal of the act,] as I conversed with him on the subject; there was a gentleman from Yates County made a speech before the committee against the bill, [for the repeal of the act of 1869;] I did not pay much attention to them any way, for I knew if they worked as lobbyists are supposed to, I should have no occasion to meet them."

Mr. Robinson and his friends did not succeed, for the odious law of 1869 was finally repealed by the act of March 20, 1872. But Mr. Gould and his directors, having sold out to Samuel L. M. Barlow, and those he claimed to represent, that gentleman at an expense of $750,000, paid for bribing Gould's men and others, (all of which has been taken from the pockets of Erie shareholders and creditors,) on the 11th of that month took possession of the Erie Railway; and, as a grateful remembrance of Mr. Robinson's services, and with the knowledge that he could be used, when wanted, as a respectable figure-head—Mr. Barlow soon gave him a prominent place in the direction. Upon the departure of Peter H. Watson for Europe, Sept. 3, 1873, Mr. Barlow made Mr. Robinson "Acting President" of the Erie. For the six months of service in that sinecure, Mr. Robinson received from the Erie Treasury the sum of $18,000, although the fact was well known that he was placed in the office as a mere figure-head, knowing no more about railway management than the devil does about holy water. He frequently amused the boys in the general offices by saying that he was there to "look wise and say nothing." Every matter was referred to Barlow—and, as might have been foreseen under such an arrangement, the finances of the company "progressed to ruin"—went to the dogs.

Upon his election to the office of Controller, Mr. Robinson resigned the Erie Directorship, but too late to save the company he helped to throw into insolvency.

Would Lucius Robinson, if elected, be Governor? or, would it be Sam. Barlow, and the other Tammany managers?

JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Counsel for Erie Shareholders.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

NO MOLLIES FOR REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said that the Mollie Maguires of the anthracite coal region sustained Gov. Hartranft in his election last Fall, and that they were influenced to do so by money spent by his direction. If it can be shown that the coal region counties have decreased their Democratic vote or majorities at any recent election, there may be ground to suspect that the charge could be partially substantiated. But as the Mollies are all Democrats, and as the district maintained its usual Democratic strength at the last election, it does not require very nicely-adjusted steelyards to at once determine the falsity of the charge.

The recent renewal of the calumny, through the evidence of the man Slattery, of Shenandoah, has no weight whatever. This Slattery has been in custody for some time on a suspicion of arson and as an accessory to some of the Mollie murders. His own evidence convicts him of being a member of the Mollie gang, and is therefore not entitled to credence in the Hartranft case, even though he was called upon as a witness against other parties than himself. And if it is upon such evidence as this that Frank Gowen, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, makes his bold declaration against Hartranft, he will have a difficult time in selecting a jury who will admit the proof.

There is a tolerably good reason for Gowen's position in the matter, as he stands almost as one man in battle array with the Mollies, and he needs all the strength he can obtain, while the pardon of any of those who have been convicted of crimes perpetrated by direction of the order would be a sore defeat to him, as well as an outrage upon the laws and liberties of the people of Pennsylvania. But he must know, he does know, that whatever political influence there may be involved in the matter comes from the side of the Democrats. The order could not be perpetuated by Republican rule. The coal operators, the officers of the courts, and the vital influence of the people of the district is so largely Republican, that, but for the preponderance of Democrats among the rabble, of which the Mollies constitute a leading element, not a Mollie would now be unpunished, was one permitted to inhabit the district. If the Republican Party ever attempted to win this blood-thirsty element over to its support, if it ever attempted to rob the Democrats of their cut-throats and assassins, it has reason to blush with shame.

The proofs are wanting. If Asa Packer, as a Democrat, wants to get rid of the Mollies, he is not to blame, but he is not the man who would want to give them a political status which would perpetuate their existence and consequently also their crimes. If Ario Pardee, as a Republican, desires their assistance, it is only so far as they can be used for each other's destruction. If Frank Gowen and Charles Parrish, as the heads of two powerful railroad and coal mining corporations, desire them to join the Republican Party, they simply desire a measure which would prove suicidal to their best interests. Republicans and Democrats alike who are interested in the great coal interests must join hands to exterminate this band of Thugs, whose leading purpose is to rule and ruin by arson and assassination, and for their extermination are the best energies of the best Republicans in Pennsylvania now being exerted.

RED SPECULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1876.

A FORGER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A tall, dark complexioned man, with a *forged letter*, is soliciting aid from various persons. The letter is described to me as follows:

Dated "ST. AMBROSE RECTORY, NEW-YORK, Sept. —, 1876."—Recommending "Mr. Leander Fisher," the bearer, as "a person worthy of assistance," &c. Falsely signed, "Z. Doty, $5." "M. Dix, $5," with other names.

The bearer of such a letter is a forger. I do not know such a man; and do not give such letters. Trusting he may meet with justice, and that he may be duly assisted to this end, I am, very truly, yours,

ZINA DOTY,
No. 129 East 35th st.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

A WARNING TO PARENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a warning to parents, will you please insert the following: Yesterday my wife went out shopping, and left our only child, a boy fifteen months old, in charge of our servant. About dark, a well-dressed man, with long, black beard, rang our basement bell, and inquired if the baby was in. Being answered in the affirmative, he said that his grandmother (who lives in the same block) had sent for him and wished him to take him across. My wife having previously cautioned the girl against giving the child to strangers, she fortunately refused. As the story he told was a fabrication, I cannot account for such a strange proceeding otherwise than by the supposition that a case of kidnapping was contemplated.

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

A CALL FOR YOUNG MEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Next Tuesday is election day. It is very probable a large fraudulent vote may be polled. The union of both Democratic organizations in the interest of certain Tammany candidates strengthens the number of their workers at the polls—and workers bring about practical results on the 7th of November. To offset this it will be necessary to have as many of our citizens as possible assemble about their respective polling booths and do yeoman's work in the cause. I would call especially the attention of patriotic young men to this fact. They are far more energetic than older citizens, and a certain pride should be taken not only in bringing their own associates to the polls, but also in working, arguing, and drumming up the eleventh-hour men, who wait until the last moment to cast their votes. Any Republican young man who desires to work in the Twentieth Assembly District in furthering the good cause will receive instructions, &c., by writing or calling upon me at my residence. It would be well for the young men in every district to adopt similar measures.

CHARLES J. TAYLOR,
No. 180 East Seventieth street.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The wide-spread alarm among business men at the bare possibility of the election of Tilden, is but the natural result of the present political condition of the country. How can any thinking man whose business interests are at stake hesitate one moment as to who should receive his vote? My business is indirectly with the South to a great extent. Since the possibility of Mr. Tilden's election has been claimed by the Democrats, I find that confidence in the Southern trade is shaken and that the proportions of that branch of our commerce are being materially reduced. If business men will take a business view of existing facts, they cannot help but see that a vote for Tilden is a direct blow at our business prosperity, while on the other hand, a vote for Hayes means increased confidence among business men, and a healthy growth of business in all its branches.

W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

RECRUITING THE RANKS OF THE HUNG LEAGUE—333 QUESTIONS OF THE CATECHISM—THE CEREMONY OF AFFILIATION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In peaceful times the ranks of the society are recruited by volunteers, but when the League is preparing to take the field threats and violence are often used to secure members. At such crisis a man returning home finds a slip of paper bearing the seal of the League awaiting him, which calls upon him at a given hour to betake himself to a certain spot, and warns him that the murder of himself and his family will be the penalty of disobedience to the command. Sometimes it is said, also, that one of the brotherhood insults a stranger on the road, and, pretending to fly from the just consequences of his act, leads the unsuspecting wayfarer to some lonely spot where he is seized upon by a number of brothers and is carried away to the place where the lodge is held. On the appointed evening the recruits present themselves at the "City of Willows," as the lodges are called, where they are met by the "vanguard," who carefully enters their names and places of residence in a book kept for the purpose. The vanguard then gives orders to form the "bridge of swords," whereupon the brethren place themselves in a double row, and drawing their swords cross them in the air in the form of a bridge or arch. Under this arch the new members are led, and at the same time are mulcted of an entrance-fee of twenty-one cash. After this they are taken to the Hung-gate, where stand two Generals, who introduce the "new horses" to the Hall of Fidelity and Loyalty. Here the neophytes are instructed in the objects of the society; and, finally, they are conducted into the presence of the assembled council in the "Lodge of Universal Peace." As a preliminary to the administration of the oaths, the Master examines the vanguard in the 333 questions of the catechism of the society, and then orders him to bring forward those neophytes who are willing to take the oath, and to cut off the heads of those who refuse to do so. As the vanguard is supposed not to bear the sword in vain, few decline to take the oath, and the ceremony of affiliation is proceeded with by cutting off the queues of the recruits (though this operation is dispensed with if the members are living among Chinese who are faithful to the Tartar rule,) by washing their faces and exchanging their clothes for long white dresses as tokens of purity and the commencement of a new life. Straw shoes, signs of mourning, are also put on their feet to signify the death of their old nature; and thus attired they are led up to the altar. Here some questions with reference to the immediate objects of the League are put to the vanguard, and then each member offers up nine blades of grass and an incense stick, while an appropriate stanza is repeated between each offering. A red candle is now lighted, and the brethren worship heaven and earth by pledging three cups of wine. This done, the seven-starred lamp, the precious Imperial lamp, and the Hung lamp are lighted, and prayer is made to the gods, beseeching them to look down upon the members and to accept the incense burned in their honor. The oath binding them to observe obedience to the League, and to display a spirit of fraternity, devotion, and righteousness toward the brethren, is then read aloud, and is followed by each member drawing some blood from his middle finger, and letting it drop into a chalice partly filled with wine. Each neophyte then, having drank of the mixture and repeated the appointed stanzas, strikes off the head of a white cock, as a sign that so shall all unfaithful and disloyal brothers perish. And now the ceremony of affiliation is over, and it remains but for the President to give to each recruit a diploma, the book containing the oath, law, secret signs, &c., a pair of poinards, and three Hung coins. With these emblems of their obligations the new members return to their homes at break of day.

LED ASTRAY BY WICKED WOMEN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: For the moment, however, both home and foreign politics are thrown entirely into the shade by a remarkable but sad case which will come before the Paris Court Martial in a few days. A cadet of the military school of Saint Cyr is about to be tried for robbing his comrades. I believe it is the first time that such a crime has been—I will not say committed—but published, by any member of a national institution that is justly considered as the *multum in parvo* of French honor and chivalry. It is easy, therefore, to understand the sensation the affair has caused in all ranks of society. The facts may be briefly related. It appears that for some time past the cadets of the school have complained of the strange disappearance of the money contained in their purses. They went to bed all right, but on waking up next morning found their pockets empty. It was resolved at last to set watch in the dormitory, and at 3 o'clock in the morning one of the students was caught wandering about. He excused himself by saying he was suffering from sudden indisposition; but as two of the cadets found their purses emptied, the student in question was arrested by his comrades. They made him undress himself, searched his clothes, and looked everywhere, but the missing money could not be discovered. The affair would have probably dropped there and then had not one of the younger cadets remarked the peculiar shape of a packet of cigarettes taken out of the pocket of the suspected cadet. The packet was opened, and inside, neatly rolled up, was found a bank-note for 1,000 francs, which had been stolen from one of his comrades. On searching further, gold and silver were discovered dexterously secreted in his socks and shoes. His guilt was now beyond doubt. But how to save the honor of his family and the school? To accomplish this it was decided to persuade him to commit suicide; such is the French idea of retributive justice and honor. He was allowed to put on his clothes again. This done, a brace of revolvers, a dose of poison, and a rifle were placed before him. The oldest cadet then approached him, and held forth as follows: "We shall now leave you alone; you know your duty. The means of saving your honor lie before you. Your death will be attributed to disappointed love or family differences, or what you like, and you can write a letter to that effect to the Governor of the school. Good-bye." But the guilty cadet was not made of such high metal, and instead of accepting the "honorable compromise" offered him with such theatrical but very Gallic *mise en scène*, replied by a vulgar French epithet, which showed that both shame and honor were unknown to him. He was consequently handed over to the military authorities. He has confessed his guilt, and admits having stolen as much as 6,000 francs from his comrades during the past two years. He is the son of a retired officer in the French Army named Philippot, who lost both his arms by a cannon ball at the siege of Sebastopol. It is said that this promising youth has been led astray by one of the fatal stars of the *demi-monde*.

COLORING HUMAN HAIR BY EATING EGGS.

From the London Echo.

The much vexed question, How to get gold hair, is solved at last. While the Germans shrink from being held a fair-haired nation, who knows, but the sufferers, what other nations have gone through to win the hair despised by Prussia? Ladies have borne unheard of torments in pursuit of this fictitious gold. One who had to be turned round in the sun for hours during the process, bore with stoic fortitude the terrible headaches involved each week, nor ever complained of what she had to pay, though, after all, she was scarcely even electro-plated. Some run other risks, in robbing Teuton corpses of their long fair locks; and all is ineffectual while eyes and skin remain to give the lie to hair. Now, no more dyes, migraines, or wigs will be necessary. Everybody may sport the "glad gold hair"—nay, blue eyes, too, and snowy skins. All you have to do is to go and live on an island and eat penguins' eggs—and the more you eat the fairer you will get. None need despair, for hair too dark to change to gold turns red, and red hair, being more the rage than flaxen, *tant mieux*. The isle in question is one of the Crozet group, on which the survivors of the unfortunate Strathmore were wrecked last year, and only rescued after six months' *durance vile*. They had little to eat but penguins' eggs (and doubtless the eggs without the island would be of no avail,) but the slight inconvenience of a sameness in food would be readily encountered by the votaries of fashion. A survivor writes:—"The eggs did every one a great deal of good. * * * * A most remarkable thing was that every one had fair skins and light hair, dark faces and hair being quite changed, black hair turning brown or red, and fairer people quite flaxen." If some enterprising Englishman does not immediately set up a hotel on this enchanted spot, we shall never give John Bull credit for knowing how to make his fortune.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE NAVIES IN EUROPE.

THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD FLEET—LIST OF IRON-CLADS IN THE RUSSIAN NAVY—THE WAR FLEET OF OTHER NATIONS.

From the Liverpool Post.

The following is a list of the British iron-clad fleet, with the guns, tonnage, and description of the vessels:

Ship.	No. of Guns.	Tonnage.	Description of Vessel.
Achilles	16	9,694	Broadside.
Agincourt	28	10,627	Broadside.
Alexandra	12	9,492	Broadside.
Audacious	14	6,034	Broadside.
Bellerophon	15	7,551	Broadside.
Black Prince	28	9,137	Broadside.
Caledonia	24	6,832	Broadside.
Cyclops	4	3,430	Turret-ship.
Defence	16	6,070	Broadside.
Devastation	4	9,190	Turret-ship.
Dreadnaught	4	10,950	Turret-ship.
Enterprise	4	1,350	Broadside.
Erebus	16	1,844	Float. batt.
Favorite	10	3,232	Broadside.
Glatton	2	4,912	Broadside.
Gorgon	4	3,430	Broadside.
Hecate	4	3,430	Broadside.
Hector	18	6,713	Broadside.
Hercules	16	8,677	Broadside.
Himalaya	3	4,490	Broadside.
Hotspur	3	4,010	Iron ram.
Hydra	4	3,430	Broadside.
Invincible	14	6,034	Broadside.
Iron Duke	14	6,034	Broadside.
Lord Clyde	18	7,842	Broadside.
Lord Warden	18	7,842	Broadside.
Minotaur	17	10,627	Broadside.
Monarch	7	8,322	Turret-ship.
Northumberland	28	10,584	Broadside.
Ocean	24	6,832	Broadside.
Pallas	8	3,787	Broadside.
Penelope	11	4,394	Broadside.
Prince Albert	4	3,905	Turret-ship.
Prince Consort	15	6,833	Broadside.
Repulse	12	6,190	Broadside.
Research	4	1,741	Broadside.
Resistance	16	6,070	Broadside.
Rover	18	3,494	Broadside.
Royal Alfred	18	6,707	Broadside.
Royal Oak	24	6,366	Broadside.
Royal Sovereign	5	5,080	Turret-ship.
Rupert	4	5,444	Ram.
Scorpion	4	2,751	Turret-ship.
Shah	26	5,700	Broadside.
Sultan	12	9,286	Broadside.
Swiftsure	14	6,660	Broadside.
Terror	16	1,844	Float. batt.
Thunderer	4	9,190	Turret-ship.
Triumph	14	6,660	Broadside.
Valiant	18	6,713	Broadside.
Viper	4	1,228	Broadside.
Vixen	2	1,228	Broadside.
Volage	18	3,078	Broadside.
Warrior	32	9,137	Broadside.
Waterwitch	4	1,279	Hydr. g.-bt.
Wivern	4	2,751	Turret-ship.
Zealous	20	6,096	Broadside.

Besides these we have at the present moment only four armored men-of-war in course of building. Other ships, to the number of thirty-nine, are on the stocks, but these are unarmored vessels. We have building the Ajax and Agamemnon, turret-ships, and the Nelson and Northampton, masted iron-clads, and there are six magnificent craft already launched and fitting for sea, which will add very materially to our strength as a naval power. These are the turret ships Thunderer, Dreadnought and Inflexible, the least of which would be more than a match for half a dozen iron-clads launched three years ago, and the masted ships the Alexandra, Shannon, and Téméraire. These six vessels together constitute a fleet which at the present moment would probably be unconquerable by the combined navies of Europe. Of the thirty-nine unarmored vessels building, two of the most interesting are the Bacchante and the Euryalus, both of which are built on the principle of the Boadicea, which was launched last year. They are intended for cruising and will constitute the most powerful vessels of the kind in our service. Eight of the other vessels are to be of steel, the Mercury and Iris, both building at Pembroke, being large and swift dispatch vessels, lightly armed, whose speed will probably be twenty miles an hour. The other steel ships are corvettes, more powerfully armed with 7-inch guns, and these are to be employed on distant stations and for the protection of our colonies. The number is made up of sloops and small corvettes, one torpedo-boat, four gun-vessels, and twenty gun-boats.

THE RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD FLEET.

Name.	Description of Vessel.	Displacement.	Thickness of Armor.	No. Guns.
		Tons.	Inches.	
Petrolopavlovsk	Broadside ship. Wooden hull.	6000	4½	20
Sevestopol	Broadside ship. Wooden hull.	6000	4½	16
Pervenitz	Broadside ship. Iron hull.	3500	4½	26
Ne-trou-men-yai	Broadside ship. Iron hull.	3500	4½	16
Kremel	Broadside ship. Iron hull.	3500	4½	26
Charodayka	Monitor type. Two turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	1800	4½	4
Roosalka	Monitor type. Two turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	1800	4½	4
Smertch	Monitor type. Two turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	1380	4½	4
Edinorog	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 in. thick.	2
Strelitz	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 in. thick.	2
Uragan	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 in thick.	2
Koldoon	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 in thick.	2
Peroon	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
Veshoon	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
Brônenosets	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
Lava	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
Teefon	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
—	Monitor. 1 turret in centre. 2 guns in turret.	1600	5 plates, 1 inch thick.	2
Admiral Lazeroff	Turret ship. 2 turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	3430	7	4
Admiral Grigg	Turret ship. 2 turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	3430	7	4
Admiral Chiehagoff	Turret ship. 3 turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	3430	7	6
Admiral Spiridoff	Turret ship. 3 turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	3430	7	6
Novgorod	Circular vessel. (Black Sea.)	2500	9	2
Knaz Posharsky	Broadside ship. Iron hull.	4500	4½	8
Knaz Minin	Broadside ship. Iron hull.	5800	7	6
General Admiral	Broadside ship. Iron hull, wood shell.	4510	7	4
Duke of Edinburgh	Broadside ship. Iron hull, wood shell.	4510	7	4
Admiral Popoff	Circular vessel. (Black Sea.)	2500	9	2
Peter the Great	Turret ship. 2 turrets. 2 guns in each turret.	9665	12	4

The greatest of these is the one last named. The Peter the Great has only recently taken her trial trip at Cronstadt, and, as the vessel is at last afloat and ready for sea, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it "worth while to examine how she compares in speed and general fighting power with England's latest iron-clads of similar model, the Dreadnought, the Thunderer, and the Devastation. This last named is the only one which has as yet been put in commission, and it is satisfactory to observe that in speed at least—one of the most important points in these days—she is far superior to her Russian rival. During her trial at Cronstadt the Peter the Great only made 12½ knots an hour, and, although it is added that the trial was most satisfactory, and that she can "easily" accomplish thirteen knots, those who have watched the doings of our own vessels at the measured mile are well aware that the results obtained there are very rarely surpassed on actual service. The Devastation, on the other hand, after having been for some time in commission, steamed about three months ago from Malta to Smyrna in forty-eight hours, or at the rate of fourteen and a quarter knots an hour all the way—nearly two knots more than the Peter the Great could achieve under far more favorable circumstances. In point of armament and thickness of armor-plating the two vessels are almost identical. The Devastation, being equal in other respects and superior in speed, would be very well able to hold her own with the Russian vessel. Her sister ship, the Thunderer, being more powerfully armed with two 38-ton and two 35-ton guns, instead of four 35-ton guns, would be a still more formidable antagonist. As to the Dreadnought, she is considerably larger than the Peter the Great, carries four 38-ton guns, and, as her steam power is more than thirty per cent. in excess of either the Devastation or the Thunderer, it is probable that she will be at least as fast as the former vessel, and is certainly, on the whole, the most dangerous iron-clad afloat at the present time. In an estimate of first-class iron-clads in the *Revue Coloniale et Maritime*, putting the Inflexible at 100, the Dreadnought is rated at 72, the Peter the Great at 71, and the Thunderer and Devastation at 65 and 63 respectively. But the relative power of the Peter the Great is much overestimated by these figures; and if half the stories which are told of the Russian dock-yards are true, her construction is defective in many important particulars. She is now ordered round to the Mediterranean, and it is not altogether impossible that in the course of the next year or two our own dock-yard officials may have an opportunity of overhauling her completely, and remedying any defects that may be found to exist.

OTHER EUROPEAN NAVIES.

The French Navy consists of 445 vessels, of which 286 were steamers and 44 sailing vessels; 32 iron-clads, carrying 1,163 guns; 238 large war steamers, carrying 1,162 guns; 38 corvettes, transports, &c., carrying 107 guns; 12 large sailing vessels, carrying 101 guns; the entire *personnel* of which comprised 28,000. Independent of these the "marine" troops amount to 15,000; "Artillerie de Marine," 4,000 more. In time of war provision is made for raising this force to 170,000 men. There were, besides, in course of completion afloat, 7 vessels of 3,710-horse power, and 1 sailing transport.

The Navy of Turkey in 1875 consisted of about 165 vessels, of which 72 were steamers and 20 iron-clads.

The German Navy List for 1876 enumerates the German war Navy as follows: Iron-clads—8 frigates and 3 corvettes. Cruisers—14 corvettes and 9 gun-boats of the first class. Vessels for coast defense—2 iron-clad gun-boats and 5 iron-clad gun-boats, 11 torpedo-boats, 8 gun-boats of the second class, 6 avisos, and 2 transports. School-ships—1 ship of the line, 1 sailing frigate, 4 corvettes, and 3 brigs. Vessels for harbor service—9 steam transports, 3 vessels serving as barracks, 5 pilot-boats, and 10 vessels for the transport of coal.

The Navy of Italy, in 1872, was 76 steam and sailing vessels of war, with 653 guns, and 18,342 men, including marines.

Denmark possesses a Navy consisting of 33 steam vessels, mounting 291 guns, with 1,125 officers and men.

The Navy of Sweden consists of 37 steamers of 3,096 horse power and 47 guns, 14 of the vessels being iron-clads or monitors, 8 sailing vessels, with 156 guns, and 88 rowing vessels. The Navy, when fully manned, comprises about 8,000 sailors and marines, with a reserve of 35,000 men.

The Navy of Norway consists of 28 vessels, with 155 guns, 4 being monitors, besides 12 gun-boats, mounting 100 guns.

The Royal Navy of Holland consisted, on Aug. 1, 1875, of 52 men-of-war steamers, 28 of them iron-clads, and 15 sailing men-of-war, with 388 guns.

The Navy of Portugal consists of 38 ships—many in bad condition and scarcely seaworthy—with 288 guns, manned by about 3,200 sailors.

The Navy of Spain consists of 120 steam vessels, of which 10 are iron-clads.

CAT SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE FELINE RACE ON EXHIBITION—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHT BEAUTIFUL TABBIES—A SHORT-HAIRED CAT VALUED AT $125,000—THE PRIZES.

From the London Standard Oct. 21.

The eighth National Cat Show, which will continue up to next Tuesday evening, opened yesterday at the Crystal Palace. The show is being held in the north nave, along which run four parallel rows of cages containing 308 beautiful creatures of all sizes, colors, and kinds. Some are arrayed in white and gray and silver silken dresses, that one might fancy ought to rustle with every graceful movement of the wearer, and others in coats of wire-like fabric that would emit phosphoric sparks if rubbed the wrong way. There are cats of all nationalities—although this year, unlike the shows of former years, the contributors are confined to England, and indeed, it would appear for the majority, to persons residing in London, or within a radius of ten miles therefrom. In some cages there were majestic-looking monsters sitting with closed eyes on cushions emblazoned in purple and amber, as if they heeded not the curiosity they were exciting, or the admiration so lavishly bestowed upon them, while round the corner or in the adjoining compartments were sulky or retiring witches that hid themselves away, and better still, twin kittens playing with the children's fingers thrust between the cage bars. Indeed the prettiest sight of the day was to watch the play between these junior generations, to see the pleasure light up the faces of the children, or to listen to the merry music of their laughter. The great majority of the visitors yesterday consisted of ladies and children, and it may be added that the majority of exhibitors are also ladies. One of the chief delights of the day was to see the creatures fed, and to witness this sight, which took place close upon 4 o'clock, almost every one in the building flocked. The event was interesting, not only from the fact that the animals themselves took a lively interest in it, but that it provoked a curiosity among the spectators like to that which prevails when the great carnivora are being banqueted in the Regent's Park Gardens. The howls of the eaters were not as loud in the palace as those heard on similar occasions in the park, but taking into account the relative size of the beasts, they were equally deep. The prizes, which in the total amounted to about £120, were divided into three for each of the fifty classes of which the show consisted—the first prize in each being £1, the second 15s., and the third 10s. It cannot but have added to the labors of the judges to have to regard the value set upon the various animals by their owners—a value which ranged from tens of thousands of pounds down to the modest sum of 1s. 6d. Every exhibitor was permitted by the rules laid down to set a prohibitory price upon the animal he or she exhibited, and one exhibitor took a very liberal advantage of this permission, for she set the value of £25,000 on Little Brownie, a short-haired she tabby aged three years. This highly-esteemed puss, numbered ninety-two in the catalogue, is set forth by her owner, Miss Nellie Shorthouse, as of thoroughbred descent from cats in the possession of the owner and her father for nearly thirty years, and a tabulated pedigree for seven generations framed and glazed is affixed to the sales-office in the palace. Notwithstanding the feats of Little Brownie, however, who is reported to be a famous rat-catcher, having on many occasions "dispatched" five rats in a minute, the judges awarded in this class the first prize to Miss H. King's cat, which the owner values at the more modest sum of £4. It would be impossible to give here the list of prizes *in extenso*, and it is almost invidious to single out any. But we cannot refrain from calling the attention of visitors to the show to a few animals, the merit of which struck us as being extraordinary. No. 2 in the programme, a short-haired tortoise-shell, the property of Mr. John Hurry, is one of these; and among the others are those numbered 14, 20, 21, 26, 33, 41, 53, 62, 70, 107, 156, 157, 200, 212, and 245. Special attention should be called to a remarkably colored short-haired tom-cat, (No. 56,) the property of Mr. John Walter, and to Mr. Hawthorn's tabby, valued by the owner at £1,000, and which weighs twenty-three pounds two ounces. On the whole, the show may be pronounced, so far as the quality of the exhibits goes, a decided success.

PROSPERITY IN FRANCE.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE, M. P., AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS IN LONDON.

At the meeting of the Social Science Congress in Liverpool on the 17th inst., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., delivered an address in the course of which he said: "I cannot avoid remarking on one of the most extraordinary economic facts of modern times, namely, the revival of France from the misfortunes and losses entailed upon her by her war with Germany. Never did a country appear to be more hopelessly crushed by the weight of its losses and by the large indemnity imposed on it by the victors. Yet she has borne her burden with heroism, and has emerged from her difficulties with an elasticity which has surprised Europe. The contrast between France and Germany at this moment is most remarkable. The defeated, humiliated, and plundered country is, apparently, richer than ever. The victorious country, the 'Pays de Milliards,' the recipients of the indemnity, appears to be not only none the richer, but absolutely the poorer for the transaction. The feverish excitement caused by the influx of so much wealth has now given place to a reaction in which all commercial transactions are involved; general gloom and distress pervade the country. In a recent comic paper published at Berlin, it was suggested as a remedy for the general distress in Germany, as compared with France, that Germany should again declare war against France, that it should again march its armies to Paris, again defeat those of France, but in making peace, in lieu of imposing an indemnity of 200,000,000 on France, it should agree to pay that amount to the conquered. [Cheers and laughter.] By that means alone, it was humorously suggested, would Germany secure to itself the prosperity which France was enjoying. What, then, is the economic explanation of this great difference in the condition of the two countries? Why is it that the loss of two milliards has not made the one country poorer or the gain not made the other country richer? Is not the explanation to be found in this, that the true and only source of wealth is production and saving? The French people are the most industrious and saving that the world contains. In no other country is wealth so widely distributed. In none are habits of industry, economy, and thrift more universally exercised. After the war these people, from the highest to the lowest, met their losses by even greater industry and greater economies than ever. Now, when they have retrieved their losses and overcome their difficulties, this habit is still continued. On the other hand, the influx of money to Germany led to a general expansion, not only of trade, but of the habits of living. Luxury of all kinds increased. Foolhardy speculations multiplied. Unproductive employment was stimulated. In the subsequent collapse the people as a whole have lost more than they gained by the Indemnity, while it is no easy task to divert so much unproductive labor into its old channels of production. The great recuperative power shown by France has again turned the attention of economists to her social condition. What is it that constitutes her strength? What is it that creates this universal habit of thrift and industry? It cannot, I think, be doubted that the answer is to be found in the wide distribution of property which is so distinguishing a feature of the French system. Upward of seven millions of persons own property in land or houses, and of these five and a half millions are owners of agricultural land. Upward of four millions of persons own between them the public debt of France. The passion for land has not only created five millions of peasant proprietors, the most industrious and thrifty people in the world, but it has spread through the whole population, from the highest to the lowest, the feeling of individual ownership, the desire to become independent, and the habit of thrift and saving which enables them to become so."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE HARTFORD MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

The address in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler, signed by the foremost business men of Hartford, Conn., of which mention was made in our special telegrams on Thursday, says: "We have seen with satisfaction and pride that recently public credit has so improved that we are second to no nation on earth in our ability to command money at low rates, and we have thus been able, by refunding our debt, to reduce our annual interest $32,824,000. We have seen a steady and decided improvement in business; and under a wise Republican rule the day is just at hand when general prosperity will be known and its blessings felt throughout the land. We then, as business men, ask, is it wise to change the administration of this Government just at the time when a brighter day is dawning? Is it wise to displace from the management of public affairs a loyal party which has managed so well? The Republicans have not a hungry solid South at their backs howling for payments of all sorts of claims as a reward for a solid vote. The Democrats have just that. The Republican candidate is not obliged to write letters disavowing all intention to pay such claims. The Democratic candidate has had to do just that, and has made forced promises utterly impossible for him to keep with the hungry crowd who would place him in power. The Republicans have placed in nomination men of spotless reputation and clean hands. The Democrats have nominated a man whose canvass has been a continued defence of charges of wrong dealing in our courts of justice, and of whom August Belmont, one of the National Democratic Committee, wrote while the question of his nomination was pending: 'He has been a leading railroad lawyer, and he has not come out with clean hands.' The Republicans are safe from all danger of Southern control and Southern claims which threaten the Democratic Party, and which must exercise an irresistible influence over them should they come into power. We therefore ask, is it wise now to place Democrats in power? and we urge upon our fellow-citizens who desire a return of prosperous times, and who would not paralyze our business interests by fears of fresh disaster, to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent the return to power of a party composed so largely of the late enemies of our Government, and which brought on the present state of affairs, and not to change the physician when the patient is getting well."

GEN. BUTLER IN ERROR.

In his recent letter Gen. Butler charges Judge Hoar with having, in a selfish and unseemly manner, clung to the office of Attorney General when the President had intimated to him that he wished him to resign, in order to enable him to nominate Mr. Boutwell to the place of Secretary of the Treasury without the embarrassment of having two members of his Cabinet from one State. In contradiction of this the *Boston Advertiser* quotes the following paragraph from a letter, dated Oct. 29, addressed by Secretary Hamilton Fish to a gentleman in that city: "The President authorizes the statement that his recollection is, that, after the nomination and confirmation of Mr. Hoar as Attorney General, Mr. Hoar visited him at his residence in I street, he not having then moved into the White House. The disability of Mr. Stewart, who had been nominated as Secretary of the Treasury, had then been ascertained. That Mr. Hoar recommended the appointment of Gov. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, and said that no objection would arise from the appointment of two members of the Cabinet from the same State, as he was perfectly willing to resign, or not to enter upon the office of Attorney General; that the appointment had been a favor to him, as it had afforded an opportunity to resign his position on the Bench of Massachusetts, which he was glad to give up."

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

The Alabama Republican State Committee has issued an address full of encouragement to the Republicans of the State. It says: "Let the true and honest Republicans of every county in the State, and of each precinct in the counties, organize as thoroughly as possible before election day, and poll their full vote. Do not ask what your sister counties are doing. Do your own duty, and leave the blame to fall elsewhere, if we are defeated. If all do their duty we will not be defeated. We are in a fair and honest majority, and it is the controlling principle of our political institutions that the majority must rule. Nothing is required but a little energy and determination to give us victory. Surely our cause is dear enough to induce us all to give a few days of our time to its success. The Union men of Alabama are disgusted with the spirit of sectionalism aroused by the Democratic Party, and are ready to join with us in rebuking and crushing it once and forever. Let us then make the effort, and by the help of God we will once more place the name of Alabama on the roll of Republican States."

THE PATRIOTS OF MASSACHUSETTS NOT DEMOCRATS.

In a recent letter Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, asks: "What has the Democratic Party to show either of history or of promise that it should ask the co-operation of the ingenuous, honest, liberty-loving youth of Massachusetts? For thirty years its orators and press have poured forth the same stream of vituperation that we hear to-day. The men whom it has denounced maintain their place in the reverence and affection of mankind. Yet what single man among the leaders of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts is now remembered among her honored names for any deed of patriotic service? The great statesmen, the great orators, the great poets, the great philanthropists of Massachusetts have been always among the ranks of the opponents of Democracy. The Democratic Party of Massachusetts now presents the singular spectacle of looking to securities which the Republicans have provided to protect the nation against the dangers of its own accession to power."

THE DEMOCRATS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

A letter from a resident of West Virginia says: "The Governor elect of West Virginia is a man who left the State in the beginning of the rebellion, and afterward led raiding parties into the State to burn the houses and steal the horses and cattle of the loyal citizens, and in many instances to kill the citizens themselves. The Attorney General elect was Colonel of a Confederate regiment. The State Auditor was a rebel Captain. The State Treasurer a rebel sympathizer, without the physical courage to enable him to enter any army, and without the moral courage to enable him to do right as a citizen. One Supreme Judge elect was a Captain in the rebel Army, and another one was a rebel bummer and camp-follower. The Superintendent elect of the Free Schools was a reverend clergyman who believed in the divinity of human slavery, and sympathized with the rebellion, but lacked the nerve to give the cause his active assistance."

THE PROSCRIPTION OF TRADERS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*, a Republican paper, has this sensible paragraph: "A subscriber asks us why we do not advise Republicans to trade only with Republicans, as the Republican trade which comes to Columbia is worth as much, or more than all the trade of Democrats in the articles of food. We have no doubt that a number of the Democrats who are most prominent in the proscription movement might be ruined by the withdrawal of Republican custom, but we do not advise such retaliation. We buy where we can buy best and we don't ask a man about his politics. We leave that to narrow-minded bigots. Let our Republican friends pursue the even tenor of their ways. By the end of next week the bitterest Democrat in the State will submit to circumstances, and the query 'Where do you buy your meat?' will be answered by 'Wherever it is cheapest.'"

THE FINANCES.

Congressman Herr Smith, of Pennsylvania, writes: "Under the present financial policy the Government has prospered. The public debt has been reduced $665,298,915 30 since 1866, and money can be borrowed at four and a half per cent., whereas in 1860 Buchanan's Administration was unable to obtain a loan at less than twelve per cent. The highest act of heroism on the part of this Government, next to the crushing out of the rebellion, was the imposition of a tax upon ourselves, by means of which the credit and the honor of the nation was raised to the very highest pinnacle of grandeur. We voluntarily paid an income tax to preserve the life of the country, and repealed it as soon as the exigency which called it into existence had passed. We are now respected throughout the world, and the honor thereof is due alone to the Republican Party."

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

The address of the Alabama Republican State Committee contains this forcible paragraph: "The enemies of our country's life but a few short years ago, cannot at this day be trusted to uphold our nation's honor. The party that has been dragged along after the Republican Party in its march to human liberty for all, cannot be elevated to the post of honor, and put to guard that liberty now that it has been obtained. The party that changes its professions and practices to suit the exigencies of different times and places, cannot be accepted as honest on the strength of empty promises and profuse denunciations of its opponents."

FOUR CENTS AN HOUR FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

A London newspaper of recent date printed the following advertisement: "Young lady required, who can write neatly and distinctly, to address circulars, &c. Hours, 9:30 to 7:30. Salary ten shillings per week. Apply, by letter only," &c. Here, then, is the magnificent chance for some young lady not born with a silver spoon in her mouth. She is not required to know several languages, to be a brilliant pianist, a sweet singer, an accomplished painter, but only to "write neatly and distinctly," for such a fragment of each day as ten hours, and for such splendid remuneration as ten shillings a week which is practically twopence per hour.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES..........Nov. 4
ALPS..........Nov. 21
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 P. M.
ST. GERMAIN, Reculoux...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLYDE..........TUESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY.....Nov. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
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Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Nov. 2
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia...Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Bolivia......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia......Nov. 25, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Elysia, Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
WESER......Sat., Nov. 4 | ODER..........Sat., Nov. 18
RHEIN......Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 4, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain.......Nov. 4, 7 A. M. | Egypt.......Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA......Nov. 9 | LESSING..........Nov. 23
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
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Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
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Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND..........Nov. 11 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 23
NEDERLAND..........Dec. 5 | KENILWORTH......Dec. 16
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*Lord Clive.......Oct. 26 | *City of New-York.Nov. 16
Ohio..........Nov. 2 | Indiana..........Nov. 23
Pennsylvania......Nov. 9 | Illinois..........Nov. 30
Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
* JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
BIBLE CLASS for young men, Sunday, 5 o'clock.
PRAYER MEETING after tea, Parlors, 6:30 o'clock.
THURSDAY EV'G Meeting for young men, 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EV'G MEETING, Parlors, 8 o'clock.
DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING in the Parlors, at 3:30 o'clock, for all classes.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—SIXTH of the series.—Steinway Hall, Sunday, Nov. 5, 3:30 P. M. Free to all. Exercises—Lecture on "Alcohol," (illustrated,) by T. S. Lambert, M. D., LL. D.; original poem, Emma Gates Conklin; address by Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D. J. B. GIBBS, President.
THOS. McTAGGART, Secretary.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.,
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach. Communion at 10:30 A. M.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Johns: 10:30 A. M., subject, Mark 10 and 14; evening, 7:30. Mrs. Benton will give the story of her life among the Alps of Lebanon. Seats free.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st., services on Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; preaching by Dr. Armitage, Pastor: Subjects—morning—"Eye Guidance"—evening—"Bread and Water." Sunday-school 9 A. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. Duncan, late President Randolph-Macon College, Ga., will preach on Sunday, morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject, "The Necessity for an Atonement;" Evening, "The Bread of Life," (sacramental address.) Seats free.

AN ORIGINAL POEM WILL BE READ BY Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion, on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the Medical College, corner of 23d st. and 4th av. He will also preach; subject, "The Abomination of Desolation Spoken of by Daniel." Strangers invited.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st., Sunday, 10:45.—Praise or song service, directed by Charles L. Gunn and the large choir, with short address by Rev. Samuel Colcord; 3:30, Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., will preach. Everybody invited.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, morning sermon by Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, of Chicago. Evening by Rev. Wm. Lloyd. Subject—"The Fading and the Fadeless." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, on Washington square, East, formerly of Greene st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Edmonds, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

AT PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard preaches Sabbath morning his fifth anniversary sermon. Evening on "God is Love."

ADVENT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 57TH st. and 4th av.—Services Sunday, Nov. 5, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Rev. J. F. Jowitt, Rector. A cordial invitation to all.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching Sabbath morning, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M., anniversary of the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett. Preaching as usual, 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 2 P. M. All are cordially welcome.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. WM. STEPHENSON, D. D., of Canada, will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich st.,
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 53 Worth st.,
Mr. W. F. Barnard in charge.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia st.
Mr. Thomas Reeves in charge.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d st.,
Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome.
LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary.
New-York City Mission and Tract Society Office, No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

The vestry have effected an arrangement which enables them to offer a limited number of pews until May at rates so moderate that any one who wishes can have a home in the house of God.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
(Sixth Universalist Society)
Fifty-seventh st., near Eighth av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening, 7:45.

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, Clinton av., near Myrtle av.—Justin D. Fulton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning, third sermon on "Walks About the Cross;" evening, reminiscences of Richard Fuller, D. D., of Baltimore, will be given by the Pastor and William Hague, D. D., of Boston.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (Memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Rev. John W. Kramer, having accepted the Rectorship, will preach on Sunday, morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN,) corner of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, services at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M., worship and Bible service conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Sunday-school at 2:30. Prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Lecture on Sunday-school Lesson, Wednesday evening. Strangers welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.; seats free; Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 5th inst., Morning Prayer, Litany, and Holy Communion, with Sermon, 10:30 A. M.; Evening Prayer (Choral), 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. A welcome to all.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield, morning and evening. Morning, "God Working in Human Governments;" evening, "Life and Times of Jacob."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIVE POINTS MISSSION, (SITE OF OLD Brewery,) No. 61 Park st.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school 2:30 P. M. Friends always welcome. C. S. BROWN, Superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Cordial invitation.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av., Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM. Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Rector.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, B. A., of England, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Special evangelistic services in this church daily for ten days, conducted by Rev. Mr. Rainsford; Bible readings at 4 P. M.; preaching at 7:30 P. M. All invited.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Perfect Life." Service for the young at 3:30 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—Services on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH.—THE MADISON Square Church will hold an evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Dr. Tucker, will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service at 10:30. Subject—"The Earth Full of the Glory of the Lord." Evening service at 7:30. Subject—"Herod and Conscience."

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary class This Day at 2:20, by Miss Crothers, Y. M. C. Association Building; no Superintendent's Class next Tuesday afternoon; normal, Friday Evening, 7:45; Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, Conductor.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 P. M. at No. 278 Water st., by Rev. Benj. F. Millard, Assistant Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 praise service and sermon. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.; Mission school at 2:30 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM LLOYD WILL PREACH Sunday at 11 A. M. in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st. Subject—"The Unpitied Saviour." Rev. Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, of Chicago, in same place at 4 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the
NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.
Fulton st.—entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D.D., PASTOR, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 5th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. JAMES M. KING, PASTOR, WILL preach in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; evening subject: "The Duties of Citizenship."

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach morning and evening. Seats free.

REV. CHARLES N. SIMS, D. D.—SIMPSON M. E. Church, Brooklyn, corner Clermont and Willoughby avs.; preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Pastor.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach Sunday evening, Nov. 5, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av., corner 39th st. Service begins at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. D. HERR, PASTOR CENTRAL Baptist Church, West 42d st.—Morning, anniversary sermon; evening, "Your Own Salvation."

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR—FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, 34th st., near Broadway, 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"How to Hear."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Rev. H. L. E. Pratt will preach in the morning, and Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. R. W. Kidd, Pastor.—Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. Sabbath-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—William Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; subject, "The New Name;" at 7:30 P. M., subject, "Sowing the Seed;" service of song in connection with evening sermon; strangers invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector., Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant.—Services Sunday, Nov. 5; morning service sermon and holy communion 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Davis.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will preach
Morning:
"The Lesson of Eternal Life."
Evening:
"Wherefore Doth the Way of the Wicked Prosper."
Baptizing after the morning sermon.
All cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. Thomas Lodge; 3 P. M., love feast; 6:45, young men's meeting; 7:30, public Sabbath-school meeting, to be addressed by Rev. George A. Wall and Rev. Stephen Merritt; singing by the school. All are welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach morning and evening.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., will be preached on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. J. N. Galleher.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Pastor.—In the morning the Pastor will preach a historical discourse with reference to the founding and growth of the church. In the evening the service will be one of praise and thanksgiving, followed by the prayer-meeting, at which will be celebrated its eighth anniversary. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

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14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
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MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS,
Offers a unique assortment of latest finest Paris millinery Pariset Viret and Tuvee's bonnets of rare elegance. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. New goods

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE, No. 145 West 38th st., cheap. Apply on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SMALL, ADULT, PRIVATE FAMILY, of high respectability, social and otherwise, will let the whole or a part of the well-furnished second story of their own house very near the Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen: board and all appointments strictly first-class. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR first-class gentlemen boarders; location Ninth Ward; house, modern improvements, good neighborhood; best of references required. Address L. BLISS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUITE OF FURNISHED parlors, separate or together, with or without board, in a first-class house and location; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 21 West 9th st., near 5th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.
Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227 WEST.—An excellent third-story sunny room, with first-class board; also two rooms on fourth floor; location central; references.

BOARD—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, single, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor, No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 230 WEST. Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, or private table; also, hall bed-room.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentlemen and wife, in a private house. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—SPACIOUS FIRST floor suite; other large and single rooms; first-class board.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH ST.—ONE DOOR FROM 5TH av., handsomely furnished parlor floor, with private table.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floor entire or en suite, and other rooms with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; all the modern improvements; with reference.

NO. 2:4 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOCALITY, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with private table if desired; references.

NO. 275 MADISON AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 98, CORNER 15TH ST.—ELEGANT rooms, with or without board.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—Apartments, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER WISH board in a private family, residing in a good location above 10th st., front room, southern exposure, with smaller connecting room required; noon dinners; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, ARLINGTON, Hoboken Post Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large or two rooms with board; location 14th to 42d sts. between 6th and Lexington avs. Address, with terms, &c., J. V. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN; must be private family; neighborhood 75th to 85th st., between 4th and 5th avs. Address J. W. T., No. 129 East 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

LARGE SUNNY ROOM; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS; house heated; terms low. No. 224 2d av., near 14th st.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE, CHEERFUL front room, $4; house heated. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NEWLY, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, near Broadway; price moderate; front; pleasant. Call at No. 44 East 19th st.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, ONE OR TWO communicating rooms, with grate fire, above 20th st., east of 5th av. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. C. O., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

BROUGHAM HOTEL.
No. 11 West 11th st., near Broadway.
Will open for the reception of guests on or about Nov. 4.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
WM. W. SHAW & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms; weekly, $3; gentlemen only. Corner Bowery & Bayard st.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD ($3\frac{1}{3}$) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

AUCTION SALES.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.
BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS WILL sell at auction SATURDAY, Nov. 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of Messrs. Clute & Cobb, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
By order of L. Halsey Williams, Trustee, $3,000 mortgage made by John B. Holohan to James M. O'Donnell, due July 26, 1877.
75 shares James M. O'Donnell O. K. Distilling Company, $100 each.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"IRONCLADS,"
A STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
"WAUKENPHAST."
These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE OF LIFE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LIFE.

LAST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT COMEDY OF CITY TYPES, with Mr. COGHLAN, John Brougham, Charles Fisher, James Lewis, Wm. Davidge, Miss Georgie Drew, Emily Rigl, Sydney Cowell, Mary Wells, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.
The *Graphic* says: "The BALLET in the SNOW of LIFE is the most exquisite ever seen in this City, and BONFANTI has no equal on the stage."
MATINEE OF LIFE TO-DAY AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 11—First appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, and brilliant production of Shakspeare's Marvel of Comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT, with magnificent NEW SCENES and DRESSES and a POWERFUL CAST.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
GRAND — MATINEE — TO-DAY.
TWELFTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT
Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

REDUCTION OF ADMISSION

FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.

Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors.
W. W. HANLEY..........Manager.
HARRIGAN & HART in Edward Harrigan's
THE MALONY FAMILY.
IRA PAINE, the Champion Pigeon Shot of the World; FIELDS and HOEY, the Great Musical Coons. Billy Gray, Alice Bennett, Larry Tooley, Harrigan and Hart, in "McFadden's Canvass." Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First nights of the new burlesque entitled
TWO ORPHANS!
A NEW FARCE, ENTITLED—LION AND THE LAMB.
A NEW SKETCH, ENTITLED—THE SPELLING BEE.
The grand Spanish song and dance, La Manola.
Walters and McKee, with the entire company, appear nightly and at the Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

SOCIETY SOCIABLES.—EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Tammany Hall, East 14th st.; enjoyment a certainty; particular attention to strangers; fashionable resort. CARTIER & CO., Managers.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis,
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox,
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance,
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.
Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School Reopens Sept. 27.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
Intermediate class and private class for boys.
KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF
MISS LEONOWENS.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1857.)
English, classical, French, and German family and day school for young ladies, (also primary,) No. 212 West 59th st., New-York, facing Central Park; unequaled for beauty and healthfulness; will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its circular, giving full information, furnished on application. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mme. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 5th av.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her English, French, and German day school for young ladies and children at No. 23 West 48th st., on Tuesday, Sept. 26. Advanced classes in English literature and the German language for post graduates and others.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address.
FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 111 West 44th st. reopens Sept. 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MR. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Every Evening at 8,
and SATURDAY (last) Matinee at 1:30 P. M.
LAST FIVE PERFORMANCES
of the new comedy,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 9,
DION BOUCICAULT
will appear as
CONN,
in his Irish drama, the SHAUGHRAUN, originally produced in Wallack's Theatre, and written for his company.
In addition to the features of the original cast, comprising Mr H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Peck, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell. Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, and Mr. C. A. Stevenson will appear as Arte, Moya, and Robert Ffolliott.
Entirely new scenery, dresses and appointments. First appearance this season of Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Rose Wood and Mrs. John Sefton.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
Mr. WALLACK, in reply to inquiries, begs to say the performances of Mr. Boucicault's comedy,
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
although suspended during his engagement, will be continued after his departure on his Western tour. The production of an entirely new and original drama, entitled
ALL FOR HER,
of which Mr. Wallack has purchased the sole right, will follow the run of "Forbidden Fruit."

LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LAST NIGHTS, AND SATURDAY AT 2
LAST MATINEE OF
TOM COBB.
ADAM AND EVE.
NEXT WEDNESDAY, the original comedy
THE CRABBED AGE,
in which Miss LOTTIE ALLEN will make her first appearance in New-York.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
WITH PUBLIC REHEARSALS—SEASON 1876-7,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the remaining Five Symphony Concerts and Public Rehearsals can be had during this week at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
PRICES.
To Symphony Concerts, with reserved seat......$6 75
To Public Rehearsals, with reserved seat.........3 50

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. | The most successful play of the century,
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MABILLE THEATRE. 34TH ST. AND 3D AV.
A FAMILY RESORT. LADY AUDIENCES.
Decided Hit. Immense success of the amusement marvel of the age, Prof. HUGHES' MABILLE MYTH.
EVENING at 8; MATINEE at 2.

BARNUM'S MANAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Read all about them in to-morrow's NOAH'S SUNDAY TIMES.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FOURTH DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1877, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

93	1.104	2.071	3.293	4.400	5.218	6.700	7.501
298	1.184	2.099	3.298	4.595	5.300	6.714	7.604
397	1.200	2.207	3.592	4.600	5.403	6.808	7.609
497	1.290	2.210	3.595	4.753	5.495	6.874	7.695
596	1.293	2.272	3.685	4.754	5.510	6.895	7.895
598	1.392	2.400	3.694	4.785	5.706	6.902	7.906
600	1.506	2.593	3.891	4.807	5.793	6.906	7.998
639	1.595	2.695	4.089	4.890	5.853	6.953	8.008
691	1.598	2.696	4.196	4.895	5.876	7.093	8.216
700	1.603	2.700	4.203	4.985	5.907	7.110	8.301
792	1.792	2.797	4.291	4.995	5.980	7.259	8.304
793	1.799	2.798	4.293	5.003	6.209	7.297	8.306
869	1.869	2.808	4.293	5.037	6.406	7.372	8.398
906	1.897	2.898	4.299	5.099	6.456	7.393	8.420
999	1.899	3.098	4.300	5.197	6.672	7.491	8.899
1.092	1.995	3.191	4.392	5.210			

In all cases where the Bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment prior to first January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN, Member Stock Exchange.
HAAR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.
DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

Policy Holders in the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies, and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Look Box No. 4,475 New-York City Post Office.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days.
Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

MACHINERY.

WANTED.—STATIONARY ENGINE, SECOND-hand, in good order, modern build 200 to 250 horse power, with or without boilers. Must be modern build. Address P. BARNES, Plainfield, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW AND WONDERFUL ACCESSIONS
TO THE MONSTER EXHIBITION OF
GREAT LIVING MARINE AND
FRESH-WATER NOVELTIES AND MARVELS.
"THE SQUIRREL FISH," "OLD WIFE," "GLOBE FISH," "PORCUPINE FISH," "PARROT FISH," "SEA RAVEN," "SEA SWALLOW," "TOAD FISH," "WEB-FINGERED GOURNARD," "BELL BENDER," "CRAMP FISH," AND
THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.
DAILY ACCESSIONS TO THE MAMMOTH
COLLECTION OF LIVING ATTRACTIONS.
IMMENSE! STARTLING! NOVEL!
A PLACE OF NEVER-ENDING
PLEASURE AND INTEREST.
DODWORTH'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
at
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
THE LARGEST AMUSEMENT BUILDING ON EARTH.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
SATURDAY MATINEE—GALA DAY FOR CHILDREN
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The largest
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
OF ANIMALS EVER ON EXHIBITION.
$25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS.
THE MONSTER BLACK RHINOCEROS.
weighing nine thousand five hundred pounds! Living Giraffes, Leopards, Sea Lions, Bears, Elands, Gnu, Horned Horse, Llamas, Bengal Tigers, Elks, Yaks, Brazilian Tigers, Water Hogs, Happy Family, Sun Bears, Droves of Elephants, Albino Deer, African Lions, Serpents, Herds of Camels, Tropical Birds, Spotted Leopards, Apes, Monkeys, and hundreds of others.
THE TATTOOED MAN.
ADMIRAL DOT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra Seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
POOLE & DONNELLY..........Lessees and Managers.
GILMORE AND HIS FAMOUS BAND.
FIRST OF THE GRAND SERIES.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1876.
In a magnificent programme, assisted by Miss Lillian B. Norton, soprano; Mr. Adolph Sosat, baritone; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet; Mr. Ferdinand Carri, violinist; Master Herman Rietzel, pianist; Mr. E. A. Lefebre, saxophone; Mr. F. Letsch, trombone; quartet of flutes, quartet of oboes, quintet of saxophones, and Gilmore's Band of sixty-five performers. Marvelous and original performances of the grand overture to "William Tell." Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise," and other grand works will be presented.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, including admission, 75 cents and $1, according to location; for sale at the Grand Opera-house, (box-office open daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.) Rullman's No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Vocalists—Mme. E. PAPPENHEIM,
Messrs. H. A. BISCHOFF and F. REMMERTZ.
PROGRAMME.
SYMPHONY, No. 5, in C minor..........Beethoven
The first time in America, first act of
DIE WALKURE,
(the second part of the "Ring des Nibelungen,") by R. Wagner.
Concert ticket, with reserved seat, $1 50.
For family circle, $1.
Text-book (in English) of the entire first act of "Die Walkure," price 10 cents. For sale at the concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BABA
43D TO 50TH PERFORMANCE
OF
BABA.
The most successful spectacle ever produced.
TRIUMPH OF
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY....as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
MARETZEK'S MUSIC.
SHERWOOD'S WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.
Continued success of the
PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS,
MLLES. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI,
And of SIGNORA TERESA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, MLLE. MALVINA, and the AMERICAN CORYPHEES.
PERFECTION OF BALLET.
SECURE SEATS, AND AVOID THE RUSH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
50TH PERFORMANCE OF BABA, MONDAY, NOV. 6.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS, The crème de la crème of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Complete change of attraction. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 7. Drama—Rosina, or the Temptations of City Life.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 2... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4... 9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3...... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6...... 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8..11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11.. 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10...... 1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13.... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13...... 6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 & 8 and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMBOATS leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

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AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 68 West 36th st.

A YOUNG LADY WILL TEACH MUSIC for her board; undoubted reference. Call at No. 356 West 27th street.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

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MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

A FRAUDULENT CALL.

HOW TILDEN'S FRIENDS DECEIVE THE COUNTRY—THE NAMES OF MEN OF INSIGNIFICANT COMMERCIAL STANDING APPENDED TO THE LIST—CLERKS AND PORTERS AS FULL-BLOWN "BUSINESS" MEN.

The call issued yesterday morning to the business men of the United States in behalf of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, and signed by about two hundred names, purporting to be the names of New-York business men, turns out, upon investigation, to be one of the weakest and most dishonest tricks of the present Democratic canvass. It was gotten up by the Liberty Street Literary Bureau, the unsigned "calls" having been sent out from that place in large numbers among the various classes of business men in this City. It was intended as an offset to the call issued a few days ago, in which the leading business men of New-York, the representative houses in every branch of trade, signified their belief that the best interests of the country demanded the success of the Republican ticket. Comparisons of the signatures to the two calls will show clearly that the Liberty street call is not an offset to the Hayes and Wheeler call in any sense of the word. The ratio between them is about equal to the ratio between the light of a tallow-candle and the rays of the sun. Such of the signers of the Liberty street call as are known are men of inferior calibre, or men whose political preferences can readily be accounted for on other grounds than patriotic love of country. There are a few names of representative houses, and it is a noticeable fact that an attempt to spread has been made by printing twice the names of several firms, besides printing the names of the individuals composing those firms. The name of Lawrence Meyers & Co. appears twice; the firm name of Kelley & Alexander is reinforced by the name of J. B. Alexander, one of the firm: the name of M. Kalbfleisch's Sons appears, followed by the names of both the sons comprising the firm, A. M. Kalbfleisch and T. H. Kalbfleisch; Charles McFrey appears twice, and so also M. Folsom. The worst instance of this sort, however, is the publication of the names "Anson Phelps Stokes, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.;" "James Stokes, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.;" and "William E. Dodge, Jr., of Phelps, Dodge & Co." A great parade is made of the firm name "Phelps, Dodge & Co.," but it counts for little when it is known that neither of these gentlemen is an important member of the firm, and that the heads of the house have affixed their signatures to a call in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

The paper was circulated largely in the Produce Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and the Stock Exchange. Those who read the list of names with this knowledge in mind, must have looked in vain for the names of merchants who are regarded as the leading men in those several Exchanges. Taking the Produce Exchange, with a membership of over 3,000, including some of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of New-York, there are less than half a dozen names of men who are at all prominent in the trades represented in that Exchange, and perhaps not one of the really great produce merchants of New-York is represented. Even members of the Exchange itself fail to recognize as familiar the names of many of the signers to that document. The truth of the matter is, that a majority of the Produce Exchange signers are the feeblest brokers that appear upon the floor, and that many of them are worthless speculators, who hang about ready for any job that will bring in a quick return with no outlay except that of capital that exists only on paper.

The Stock Exchange shows to even worse advantage. There are several names attached to the call which even men of the largest acquaintance in Wall street declare they never heard of before. The most of them are of that class commonly known as "curbstone," brokers. The Cotton Exchange appears with more names on the list of signers than either of the other public bodies. There are between forty and fifty names of Cotton Exchange men upon the list, and of this number fewer than ten are Northern men. Thirty-seven of them are natives of the South and avowed secessionists. Twelve are known to have been members of the Confederate Army, and others were interested in the war against the Union as blockade-runners. It is a fact also that the signers are not the representative men of the Exchange. On the contrary, the representative men absolutely refused their signatures. It is also a fact that the call was circulated in the Cotton Exchange by Southern men, all of whom are ex-rebels. These same gentlemen, it is stated, have been engaged during the week raising funds among other Southerners and Southern sympathizers to carry on the campaign in New-York. This is an interesting fact to contemplate in connection with Gov. Tilden's proclamation of Thursday last.

But there are a large number of names upon the list which are thoroughly bogus. Forty-nine names out of the 200 signers do not appear in the City Directories. There may be persons corresponding to these names, but they are of so slight importance in New-York that they escaped record at the hands of the Directory reporters. The circulation of these names as the names of representative business men in New-York was a deliberate, and at the same time a stupid attempt, to deceive the country. The general character of the call, however, is perhaps best shown by the following extract from the list of signers:

E. Henriques, No. 8 East Fifty-seventh street.
W. H. Davis, No. 69 West Forty-ninth street.
P. J. Brady, No. 140 Church street.
John Riarden, No. 140 Church street.
George W. Petit, No. 140 Church street.
J. P. Carstens, No. 140 Church street.
Thomas Humes, No. 140 Church street.
John McArdell, No. 140 Church street.
R. B. Morton, No. 140 Church street.
James C. Seymour, No. 140 Church street.
James F. Bruen, No. 140 Church street.
William Murphy, No. 140 Church street.
M. C. Crowley, No. 140 Church street.
L. Winters, No. 140 Church street.
E. Teller, No. 140 Church street.
Wellington Hackett, No. 140 Church street.
E. Kirby, No. 140 Church street.

It will be observed that there are fifteen signatures of what purport to be merchants and representative business men doing business at No. 140 Church street. The truth is that every one of these fifteen men, as well as the two whose names appear immediately before, are employes of H. B. Claflin & Co., whose establishment is at No. 140 Church street. There is not a prominent man in the list. Some are salesmen and some are porters, and one, John McArdell, is a boy under age. Not a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. affixed his name to the call.

The call was naturally an object of derision among the business men of New-York, and particularly among the members of the Exchanges. The question as to which side the moneyed men of the City are on was pretty thoroughly decided in the Stock and Gold Exchanges yesterday. The vote which was taken at the Stock Exchange, the polls being open till 3 o'clock, was—Hayes and Wheeler, 393; Tilden and Hendricks, 204. In the Gold Room the vote was 91 to 65 in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

DISTINGUISHED REPEATERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the manifesto published by the *Sun* and *World* this morning, signed by distinguished merchants and others, the names of Anson Phelps Stokes, Charles D. Dickey, James M. Brown, J. B. Alexander, and others appear twice. We have too good an opinion of them to think they mean to vote as repeaters, but this is the way Democratic majorities are manufactured.

REPUBLICAN VOTER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

TILDEN'S CONFEDERATE FRIENDS.

Among the "patriots" assembled with Gov. Tilden on the reviewing stand on Thursday evening was the ex-Confederate General, Joe Johnston, who, wearing an overcoat of approved gray, stood immediately behind the Democratic aspirant for the Presidency, and was somewhat "lionized"—at any rate, Gov. Tilden's Secretary was at great pains to furnish his name for publication to the reporters present on the occasion.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN YONKERS.

The last Republican rally of the campaign in Yonkers came off in Washburn Hall, in that city, last evening. The hall, which has a very large seating capacity, was completely filled, and the seats reserved for ladies were all occupied. Previous to the opening of the meeting there was a parade of the various Hayes and Wheeler campaign organizations. Mr. James Stewart presided, and among the list of Vice-Presidents were John K. Myers, President of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, of this City; Charles R. Otis, and Lyman Cobb. Some stirring campaign songs were sung by a glee club, after which addresses touching the principal questions involved in the canvass were delivered by Hon. James R. Angel, the Republican candidate for the Assembly from the Third District of Westchester County, and Mr. William Allen Butler. Both speakers ably and clearly expounded the principles of the Republican platform, and eulogized Gov. Hayes. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with hearty cheers for the Republican candidates.

MORE OF ELY'S HISTORY.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S RECORD AS A TWEED SUPERVISOR—RECORD FOR 1869 AND 1870.

The transcripts from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors during 1868, which we published yesterday, show that Mr. Ely, the Tammany candidate for Mayor, was present at many of them where enormous sums of money were voted away, and that he voted to pass most of the fraudulent bills and voted against others. The negative votes, however, are few. The annexed record for 1869 and 1870, shows that Mr. Ely was absent from meetings where the worst of the frauds were committed, but as he attended others where the minutes of the meetings were read, he must have been fully informed of what was done:

Jan. 7, 1869—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. Board organized, committees were appointed, annual department estimates were received, large amounts of personal taxes remitted, and bills of Ring tradesmen and others to the amount of $199,446 were presented, referred, reported back, and passed.

Feb. 13—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. Bills of Ring tradesmen to the amount of $329,924 were passed in the usual way; two leases for armories at a rental of $14,000 each were authorized; a resolution authorizing the Controller to pay the bills of the "Manufacturing Stationers" on the certificate of the clerk of the board, and an ordinance appropriating for various purposes nearly six million dollars, were on motion of Mr. Tweed, duly passed.

April 19—Mr. Ely not present. Ring tradesmen's bills, aggregating $343,989, were passed at this meeting by the customary process.

May 18—Mr. Ely not present. At this meeting an ordinance directing that additional means be provided for fitting up the new County Court-house at a cost of $600,000 was passed; also an ordinance appropriating $100,000 to provide means for constructing a fire-proof roof to the Hall of Records; also a resolution directing the Controller to pay the salaries of the Sheriff's employes from Jan. 1, at rates to be fixed by the Sheriff.

May 31—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. This was a field day for fraud. After numerous smaller swindles had been run through the mill, the following enormous sums were ordered to be paid to the usual favorites: For furniture, printing, repairs, safes, &c., $1,157,143; for repairs to armories $218,848; for new County Court-house, $416,318; for stationery, $23,024; to J. Monaghan, for "repairs to books," $8,928; in all amounting to $2,-829,262.

July 5—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. Ring tradesmen's bills and appropriation for armories, aggregating $1,098,762 were run through in the usual way; and salary of Counsel to the Board of Supervisors was fixed at $10,000 per year.

Sept. 17—Special meeting. Mr Ely not present. Rule suspended to receive Report of Committee on Tax Levy for 1869, which was passed at same meeting; two items of which were: Armories and drill rooms, $1,450,000; contingencies for different departments, $145,200. Additional appropriations for various purposes were made, amounting to $313,836. Sheriff's bills for July and August, $23,802; County Clerk's bills, $11,478; bills from Monaghan for repairing books, $10,803, were all received and allowed at this meeting.

Nov. 24—Special meeting; call signed by Mr. Ely. Mr. Ely present. Minutes of *last two* meetings read and approved. *No dissenting vote.* Mr. Ely voted *in favor of* the following resolutions: To pay Terence Smith, Isaiah Rynders, Dennis Leary, and thirty-one others $103 50 each for services in Court of Oyer and Terminer from Sept. 1 to Nov. 19; to pay bills for advertising to a large number of obscure newspapers. On the following resolutions there was *no dissenting vote:* To pay Ingersoll, Miller, Keyser, and Garvey, $458,906; Roe and Seymour & Co., for printing, &c., $44,874; Sheriff's bills, $28,441; authorizing County Clerk to appoint six additional recording clerks at $1,200 each; remitting personal taxes on valuation of $2,161,300.

Dec. 27—Special meeting; Mr. Ely signed call, and was present. Mr. Ely voted *in favor* of each of the following resolutions: Fixing salary of clerks in Marine Court, Chief Clerk at $4,000 Deputy Clerk at $3,500, First Assistant Clerk at $3,000, Second Assistant Clerk at $2,500; to pay seventy-thee persons $250 to $500 each for services at three courts during naturalization; to pay Keyser, Miller, Garvey, Monaghan, Roe $622,511; County Clerk's bills, $14,448; Sheriff's bills, $6,635; Tracy's bill for County Jail supplies for November, $2,887; making additional appropriations for 1869, $29,311; fixing salaries of attendants at Supreme Court, $2,500 per year; allowing additional *clerk* and *interpreter* to Third District (Police) Court, $1,200 per year; fixing compensation of Surrogate and his assistants, viz: Surrogate, per year, $10,000; Chief Clerk, per year, $6,000; Assistant Clerk, $2,500; Probate Clerk, $4,000; Assistant Probate Clerk, $2,000, and forty-nine others at aggregate per year of $69,900. No negative vote was given on the following resolutions: To pay bills from Ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, Keyser, for armory repairs, $128,687; for Armory leases, to the amount of $65,000 per year in all; fixing salaries of Police Magistrates' clerks at $3,000 each, and allowing an extra clerk to two of them at $2,500 each; fixing salaries of Recorder and City Judge at $15,000 each,

Jan. 1—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. Board organized. Appropriations for 1870 passed; an additional appropriation for armories made to the amount of $300,000.

May 26—Regular meeting. Mr. Ely not present. Resolutions passed fixing salaries of Clerk and attaches of Court of Special Sessions: Clerk at $6,000, Deputy Clerk at $5,000, stenographer at $2,500, interpreter at $2,000, three subpœna servers at $2,000 each, one messengers at $1,500. Fixing salaries of Clerks of the District (Police) Courts at $6,000 each. Bills from Ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, and Halsey, to the amount of $132,703, were passed; seven armory leases were authorized, aggregating $113,000 per year. Resolutions passed fixing salaries of William M. Tweed, Jr., George W. Blunt, Jr., J. B. Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys, at $10,000 each.

PRELIMINARY VOTING.

An event occurred in Wall street yesterday which is eminently calculated to settle the question as to which political party the financial and business interests of the country preponderably lean toward. A vote for the Presidential candidates was taken in the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Of the 1,083 members of the Stock Exchange, 597 were present yesterday and voted, with the following result:

For Hayes	393
For Tilden	204
Majority for Hayes	189
Hayes' percentage of the total vote	65.8
Tilden's percentage of the total vote	34.2

Of the 451 members of the Gold Exchange there were 156 members present, who voted as follows:

For Hayes	91
For Tilden	65
Majority for Hayes	26

At the store of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and Eleventh street, a vote for Presidential candidates stood thus: Hayes, 54; Tilden, 41; Cooper, 3.

A vote taken yesterday on the train from Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad gave Hayes 309 and Tilden 110.

Of 316 passengers on the 7:15 train from Philadelphia yesterday, 85 voted for Tilden and Hendricks and 231 for Hayes and Wheeler.

A ballot was taken in the office of a leading insurance company yesterday, with the following result: Hayes, 23; Tilden, 7.

A vote was taken among the customers of Gould's restaurant yesterday, which gave Hayes 210 and Tilden 189.

A vote was taken yesterday among the employes of Lord & Taylor's Broadway store, with the following result: For Hayes and Wheeler, 147; for Tilden and Hendricks, 107, and for Cooper and Cary, 1.

Yesterday a vote was taken on the 6 P. M. train from Philadelphia by two gentlemen, one a Democrat the other a Republican, with the following result: Hayes, 307; Tilden, 103. After this had been done it was proposed to take a vote of the ladies on the train, which was also done. The result was: Hayes, 123; Tilden, 40.

NOT IN FAVOR OF TILDEN.

THE SENTIMENT IN THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A paper was circulated on the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday at the instance of Mr. August Belmont, indorsing Tilden and Hendricks, but the signers were few and far between. About twenty minutes before the close of the Exchange, Mr. Paul Babcock started the following paper for the signatures of those not indorsing Mr. Tilden. The rush to sign it was so great that not one in five who desired to do so could get an opportunity. The following names were obtained in a short time:

We, the undersigned, do *not* think Mr. Samuel J. Tilden a safe man for President of the United of America, and do *not* advise our fellow citizens to vote for him, as we fear, should he be elected, that we may be called on to pay the "Rebel Claims."

Paul Babcock,	Ward P. Foster,
James McGee,	Thomas C. Bushnell,
George H. Lincoln,	Marvin Buggs,
H. A. Blakslee,	C. T. Raynolds & Co.,
Charles Foster,	John McKesson, Jr.
William Rockefeller,	E. R. Post & Co.
H. M. Flagler,	Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co.
Richard C. Veit,	William Brookfield.
George W. Getty,	George W. Bailey.
F. W. Lockwood,	Southard, Robertson & Co.
Charles Pratt,	
C. Sullivan,	
W. Leslie Sorymser,	W. Sanford, President National Stove Works.
Wright Babcock,	
Clint Rondebush,	J. B. Thomas.
Fred Dinsmore,	William Gregory.
H. Sturzberg,	A. K. Gregory.
F. Prentice,	R. T. Bush.
Fred. A. Prentice,	W. P. Denslow.
B. S. Musgrave,	G. I. Bechtilz.
Charles C. Burke,	J. A. Bostwick.
Frank Kimball,	S. R. Post.
F. C. Van Derlip,	Wm. H. Donaldson.
Isaac H. Archer,	N. N. Merrill.
George F. Gregory,	George Watther.
C. H. Skidmore,	O. T. Warring.
Richard Arnold,	H. H. Karstery.
H. C. Parker,	Samuel Taylor.
James Drew,	W. T. Wells.
M. L. Krotel,	J. A. Chamberlain.
E. A. Wallis,	Walter L. Suydam.
F. A. Gans,	J. M. Bittman.
S. G. Whiton,	Edward N. Norton.
Avan Lembeck,	John H. Emans.
George G. Barker,	John Turton.
S. F. Strong,	A. Spence.
John Dougherty,	J. H. Nash.
C. A. Kimball,	J. Thompson.
A. B. Richardson,	H. P. Low.
William E. Ferguson,	Richardson, Boynton & Co.
William Bramm,	
James Powell & Co.,	Munsell A. Thompson.
P. Huch,	F. H. Morley.
P. A. Welch,	

MR. ELLIOT C. COWDIN ACCEPTS.

A GOOD NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT—HE YIELDS TO THE URGENT REQUEST OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin has yielded to the pressure brought upon him, and consented to accept the nomination for Member of Assembly for the Eleventh District of this City. For once, at least, our leading citizens have a candidate of their own, as will be seen by the following letters urging Mr. Cowdin's acceptance.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1876.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We are sure we cannot be mistaken in our conviction that the affairs of this City have suffered greatly from the want of more members of the State Legislature who have worthily represented its higher sentiments and its vast business interests, and there has never been a time when such representation has been more important than it is likely to be at the next session. If a high and broad field of public usefulness, where honorable distinction may be won, were the only reasons why a citizen should take upon himself the labor and expense of a canvass for the New-York Assembly, these reasons would fully exist; but beyond all these are the higher considerations of public duty which hardly leave men of adequate means and capacity the liberty of declining when their fellow-citizens call them to such public service.

It is plain that our Municipal affairs can never be much improved until our first citizens shall set an example by giving them their time and talk in the discharge of legislative functions. In looking about for a candidate for the office of Assemblyman from the Eleventh Assembly District of this City, for whom, with such views, we could vote, and who, upon such a theory of public duty, we could call upon to make the necessary sacrifice of private interests for the public good, we have selected yourself, and we venture to hope that if the nomination shall be tendered you, you will in the same spirit decide to accept it. And we are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

D. B. Eaton,	Joseph H. Choate,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Lewis L. Delafield,	Sinclair Tousey.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, merchants and business men of the City of New-York, have heard with pleasure that you are being urged to accept the nomination for member of Assembly. Your familiarity with public affairs and energy of character, coupled with your acknowledged ability, induce us to express the earnest hope that you will consent to be a candidate, feeling assured that your election will be certain.

We make this appeal as business men, having solely in view the best interests of the City, for never were the services of gentlemen like yourself more needed in the Legislature than at the present time. We are your obedient servants,

W. E. Dodge,	Cyrus W. Field,
Isaac Sherman,	David Dows,
B. G. Arnold,	James W. Elwell,
James Seligman,	Benjamin B. Sherman,
Gustav Schwab,	Marshall O. Roberts.
George W. Blunt,	

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE FROM MR. WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, MR. WILLIAM H. STINER, AND DR. B. A. BARRY—MR. GOEBEL DECLINES.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has received a communication from Mr. William H. Gedney accepting the Republican nomination for Sheriff, and also communications from Mr. William H. Stiner and Dr. B. A. Barry, accepting, respectively, the nomination for Coroner tendered to them. The following is the full text of the letters:

NO. 143 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Hon. B. K. Phelps, Chairman of the Republican County Convention.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of the 1st. inst., informing me of the action of the Republican County Convention held on Monday evening last, in placing so unanimously my name before the citizens of this City and County, for the office of Sheriff.

It is a position, Sir, I have not sought. It is an office of great responsibility, one also of honor. I accept the nomination so kindly tendered. My greatest desire, however, is the success of the general and State ticket; but should I be elected, my first and greatest duty will be to introduce many much-needed reforms in the administration of that office. Very truly yours. WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.

NO. 207 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Chairman Republican County Convention:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your kind favor of yesterday, in which you inform me that the convention over which you presided has unanimously nominated me as one of the candidates for Coroner. In accepting this flattering mark of distinction bestowed upon me by the great Republican Party of this county, I am not insensible of the great honor conferred upon an humble but ardent worker in the Republican ranks, especially as my name is associated upon the ticket with such eminent statesmen as the gallant Gen. John A. Dix, Henry J. Scudder, Charles A. Peabody, &c. If my private and late official reputation, and my slender means can contribute but a mite toward the success of our noble standard-bearers, Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan and Rogers, even a defeat for the office for which the convention has honored me with the candidature, will amply repay any sacrifice my running may involve.

With the most ardent wishes for our general success, and the assurances of my distinguished consideration, I have the honor to remain yours respectfully and truly, WILLIAM H. STINER.

NEW-YORK, CITY, Nov. 2, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 1 informing me of my nomination for Coroner by the Republican County Convention. The nomination is an entire surprise to me. I did not seek it, and would not have allowed my named to have been used had I known it was to be suggested.

At this late day to decline might embarrass your convention, and wishing to do anything to advance the interests of the Republican Party by the election of Messrs. Hayes and Morgan I accept the nomination. I am, sir, yours obediently,

B. A. BARRY.

Hon. BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, Chairman.

Mr. Phelps has received the following letter from Mr. L. S. Goebel declining to accept the Republican nomination for Justice of the Marine Court:

NO. 254 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Chairman Republican Nominating Convention:

DEAR SIR: In response to your notification of my nomination for Justice of the Marine Court by the Republican County Convention, I hasten to say that I most respectfully decline to accept the same. Yours truly, L. S GOEBEL.

WATCHERS AT THE POLLS.

Superintendent Walling was directed yesterday by the Police Board to issue an order to the force to the effect that the Election laws required that "watchers" at the polls, in the interest of the different candidates, are to be afforded facilities to witness the counting of the votes from within the railings at the polling places. The Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks were notified to be at their posts of duty at 6 A. M. on election day.

THE GERMAN COUNTY TICKET.

CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE NOMINATED—THE CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF ACCEPTS.

The German-American Independent Conference Committee, which was given power on Thursday evening to nominate two candidates for Aldermen at large, made the nominations yesterday, selecting as their candidates Messrs. Henry Clausen, Jr., and Robert G. Cornell. Mr. Clausen was elected to the Assembly in 1873, as an Independent Democrat, from the Twentieth Assembly District, but was kept out of his seat by Tammany Hall until near the close of the session, under the fraudulent pretext that he had not received a sufficient number of votes. He was appointed a member of the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Havemeyer, in 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Peter Gilsey. He is President of the Brewers' Association of this State, was one of the committee of twenty-five appointed by the Independent Citizens' mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, which nominated Controller Green for Mayor, and was Chairman of the joint sub-committees of the Anti-Tammany, Independent Citizens' and German-American Independent organizations who recently met at the Astor House to form a combination ticket against Tammany Hall.

Mr. Robert G. Cornell is a well-known Republican. He is the senior member of the firm of Cornell & Moore, wholesale butchers, in Washington Market; is Vice President of the North River Bank, and was one of the committee of twenty-five appointed at the Green mass-meeting.

Major George W. Sauer, the candidate for Sheriff nominated by the German-American Independent County Convention, said last evening that his nomination was a surprise to him, but that he had accepted it in good faith, and, while he had no expection of being elected, he would put forth every effort to poll the largest possible vote. His nomination will take away a large German vote from the Tammany Hall candidate. He is the first German who has been nominated for Sheriff, and his countrymen will probably do all that they can to insure his having a good support.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden, whose candidacy in the Third Congressional District has evoked so much enthusiasm among the best men in the district, is doing splendid work all over the city for the whole ticket. His majority will be greater next Tuesday than it was two years ago.

A large transparency bearing the name of Gen. Dakin as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District was carried to its destination yesterday in an undertaker's wagon. The incident is suggestive, and foreshadows the decent political burial which the voters of the Third District will give Gen. Dakin next week.

Alderman William A. Murtha, of the Ninth Ward, who seeks re-election on Tuesday, proved himself to be a willing servant of McLaughlin during the past year. He never could have obtained his present position had it not been for Republican votes. Republicans, and all who oppose the Kingsley-McLaughlin Ring, should take care that Mr. Murtha is retired to private life on Tuesday.

Republicans should remember, before casting their votes for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth Ward on Tuesday, that the election of a Democrat will help the Ring to get that $500,000 which the Democratic Legislature of 1875 authorized the Board of Aldermen to appropriate for the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir. Tax-payers generally are of opinion that they have been fleeced sufficiently for that unfinished work.

There is not the slightest chance of electing a Republican in the First Assembly District, and the candidacy of Mr. Rome will only have the effect of increasing the chances for the election of John Mr. Clancy, a henchman of the Boss, who does not rise even to the ordinary level of a ward politician. Republicans should not waste their votes on Rome, when by supporting Hon Daniel Bradley, who is a thoroughly honest man, they can defeat one of the most subservient tools of the Ring.

Boss McLaughlin gave the people ex-Controller Evan M. Johnson and ex-City Treasurer Sprague, both of whom were apparently respectable men when nominated, and both of whom proved defaulters. He now seeks to give to Brooklyn for Controller Mr. William Burrell, about whom the people know nothing. Mr. Ripley Ropes, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate for Controller, is known to every voter in Brooklyn as the author of several valuable reforms in the City Government, and the enemy of Ring rule in every shape.

WESTCHESTER CAMPAIGN NOTES.

A large Republican meeting at Irving Hall, Tarrytown, last evening, was addressed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, who delivered a vigorous and telling speech on the issues of the campaign.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer is announced to address a German Republican meeting in Washburn Hall, Yonkers, on Monday night next. The speech will be in German.

The largest Republican torchlight procession that has taken place in Westchester County during the present campaign, came off on Thursday evening at Yonkers. The following organizations took part in the parade: Young Men's Hayes and Wheeler Club, Nodine Hill Hayes and Wheeler Association. Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, the Colored Boys in Blue of Yonkers, and the Mount Vernon Hayes and Wheeler Club. The streets were illuminated and fully 700 men were in line. The demonstration was a perfect success.

HOME WORK.

George W. Da Cunha, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, has been indorsed by the Independent Germans and the Regular German Organization.

The Republican Clubs of Newark, N. J., held a large parade last evening. About twenty-five hundred men were in line and numbers of houses were handsomely illuminated.

The Westchester Boys in Blue had a parade at King's Bridge on Thursday evening, and a mass-meeting was held in the large ball, which was addressed by Hons. J. H. Platt, of Virginia; Isaac Dayton, J. R. Angel, E. C. Lee, and E. H. Foster.

A large Republican mass-meeting was held last evening in Keplar Hall, Jersey City, under the auspices of the First District Campaign Club. Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of Newark, and Hon. William A. Lewis, of Jersey City, delivered addresses.

The members of the German Republican Club met last evening at the Harmonic Rooms, No. 141 Essex street, and indorsed the regular Republican ticket, State and national, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to secure the election of Hayes, Morgan, and Dix.

The last grand rally of the Boys in Blue of the Eighth Senatorial District will take place at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street, this evening. The following eminent speakers are expected to address the meeting: Major Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Major Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Major Gen. Joshua T. Owen, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Gen. Edward Jardine, and Hon. Hamlin Babcock.

THE REGISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

It is alleged that over one hundred names have been fraudulently registered in the town of Orange.

The registry in Jersey City yesterday swells the total to an unusual size. The total vote last Fall was 13,817. The registry this year numbers 21,156 names.

The registry in Paterson numbers 8,293. The total vote of the city in 1868 was 5,298, and in 1872, 6,3.7.

THE SCARCITY OF CROTON WATER.

Commissioner Campbell has issued the following notice to consumers of Croton water:

"To prevent any waste of Croton water during the present scarcity, washing carriages, street cars, or vehicles of any kind, by means of hose or pipe, throwing a jet of water, will be strictly prohibited, and in every instance of a violation of this order, the water supply will be immediately shut off."

This order is to remain in force until revoked.

THE PENNSVILLE PUGILISTS SENTENCED.

Weeden, Goodwin, and Collyer, convicted at Salem, N. J., of manslaughter, in aiding in the killing of the prize-fighter, Koster, alias Walker, were yesterday sentenced to six years' imprisonment each in the Trenton Penitentiary. The remaining two prisoners, Clark and Neary, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in St. Hyacinth yesterday morning, in a stable on the premises of E. Lariviere & Frere's planing and machine shop. The surrounding buildings were all of wood, and the wind, which at the time was almost blowing a gale, spread the fire with such rapidity that the whole eastern part of the town remaining intact from the fire of Sept. 3, was almost immediately a mass of flames. Lariviere & Frere's insurance is $6,000; the other insurances are not known. About twenty buildings were burned. The fire is under control. The insurance losses are $10,000, in the St. Adacona, Royal Canadian, and Niagara Mutual.

A fire Thursday night in the card-room of the Minot Manufacturing Company's mill at Eufield, Mass., caused a loss of $3,000. The property is fully insured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Christopher Sherlock, aged fourteen, was last night stabbed in the back with a pen-knife by a playmate named Daniel Hanlon, in Roosevelt street.

A boy six years old, named George Trimberger, of No. 920 Third avenue, was run over and killed last evening by a Third avenue car, at Fifty-fifth street.

The steamers Bristol and Providence, of the Fall River Line, leave this City at 4:30 P. M. instead of 5, as heretofore. The fare to Boston has been reduced to $4.

The New-York Bible Society distributed by gift and sale during October, 4,823 Bibles and Testaments among 3,456 families, 231 vessels, and 9,172 emigrants at Castle Garden.

Mr. Gordon W. Burnham's bronze statue of Daniel Webster will be unveiled on its pedestal, in the Central Park, on Evacuation Day. Mayor Wickham will receive the statue on behalf of the City.

Permission was granted yesterday by the Police Board to the Irish societies to parade on Sunday at the funeral of Thomas Foley, one of the escaped Fenians, but no bands will be allowed in the procession.

Hon. F. S. DeHass, United States Consul at Jerusalem, will lecture on "The Land of Israel" before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at their rooms, corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, this evening.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5:15 o'clock, another explosion occurred on Diamond Reef, between the Battery and Governor's Island. Gen. Newton had charge of the whole operations, which were successful.

James E. Ford, brother of Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, and connected with the editorial staff of that journal since its foundation, died yesterday at his residence, No. 114 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. He was a native of Boston, and aged twenty-nine years.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the library, in Second avenue corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday next, at 8 P. M. Prof. Asa Bird Gardner, LL. D., of the United States Military Academy, West Point, will read a paper on "The Uniforms of the American Army."

Articles of agreement have been signed by Messrs. C. McClelan and De Noielle, both of New-York, for a twenty-mile bycicle race for the sum of $250 and the championship of America. The race to take place at the American Institute Hall, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, on Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The annual report of the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, shows receipts during the past year of $551 49, and expenditures of $512 30. The association appeals for aid in the work of relieving the poor and suffering. Contributions may be sent to Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., No. 346 West Twentieth street.

This evening being the last of St. Stephen's Church fair, all the articles upon which chances have been taken will be disposed of, and the remainder will be sold at auction. During the evening a valuable building lot, donated to the Sisters of Charity, will be disposed of by raffle. The fair has been very successful.

James Wilson, who claims to reside at Kingston, N. Y., was arrested by Patrolman McIlhargy, of the Steam-boat Squad, last evening, having in his possession a valise containing property valued at $150 belonging to Edson T. Grant, of Pennsylvania, which he had stolen from the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt street.

BROOKLYN.

The suit of Kingsley & Keeney against the city was continued yesterday before the Referees, and the entire day was taken up in the cross-examination of Chief Engineer Adams by Mr. Parsons. No new facts were developed.

Francis Gallie, aged thirteen years, who was taken from a New-York hospital a short time ago by Dr. Soprohon, of No. 100 South Tenth street, E. D., and adopted, was sent on an errand Thursday morning and has not since returned.

Mary Ann Wilson, aged thirty years, was yesterday found in Atlantic, near Classon avenue, bleeding freely from a wound in the face. Being under the influence of liquor, it is supposed that she received her injury by falling on the pavement. She claimed, however, that she had been assaulted by two men.

The labor performed in the various departments of the Brooklyn Post Office last month, as reported by Postmaster Talbot, is as follows: Letters delivered by carriers, 403,740; postal-cards delivered, 79,456; local letters delivered, 97,906; local postal-cards delivered, 770,679; letters collected, 295,-990. The expenses for the month were $6,357 42.

LONG ISLAND.

There is yet considerable small-pox in Astoria, although the disease does not appear to be of a very virulant type.

On Thursday evening, as the 5:30 train on the Southern Railroad from Hunter's Point was leaving the depot at South Oyster Bay, a large stone was thrown through one of the windows of the rear car, smashing the glass and seriously cutting the face of a gentleman seated near. The stone was sent with such force that it passed through a window on the opposite side of the car. The brakeman on the rear platform recognized the rascal who threw the stone, as he disappeared in the woods, as a boy named Hendrickson.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday floating in Newark Bay, near the Central Railroad bridge.

John Irving, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, was yesterday sentenced in the Hudson County Sessions to six years' imprisonment.

Ex-Gov. Ward was taken suddenly ill in the National State Bank of Newark, on Thursday. He was removed to his home. He is said to have suffered from an attack of vertigo.

The body of the man killed Thursday evening by a Midland Railroad train at West End, has been recognized as that of Thomas Gordon, an inmate of the Hudson County Alms-house.

In the trial of Oschwald and Ryan for the murder of Officer Brock in Newark the whole of yesterday was consumed by the argument of counsel. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow.

An unknown colored man was found lying in front of the railroad station at Shelton last evening. He was suffering from a wound in his right side which he had inflicted on himself with a pistol. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where his wounds are regarded as fatal.

William Williams and Louis Langan became engaged in an altercation in a Hoboken saloon yesterday, during which Williams drew a pistol and fired at Langan. The latter, with a blow, changed the direction in which the pistol was presented and the ball passed through Williams' hand. A warrant was issued for Williams' arrest.

Patrick Devine, John Macklay, and Frank Gately, convicted of having taken Annie Jackson, a colored girl, from the street and forced her into a building on Newark avenue, Jersey City, where an outrage on her was attempted, were yesterday respectively sentenced by Judge Hoffman to five, three, and four years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. John Evans, of Colorado, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Capt. Hon. C. Howard, of England, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. F. Greville and N. G. DeB. Fenwick, of the Sixtieth Rifles, British Army, are at the Hoffman House.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut, and Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, are at the Everett House.

Gen. W. C. Wickham, of Virginia, and Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. William T. Sherman, Col. Barton S. Alexander, and Col. Alexander Piper, United States Army; Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and James G. Benet, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBIT.

A rather extraordinary schedule was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the matter of the assignment of Samuel Schifter, Gabriel H. Schifter, and Louis G. Schifter, to Jonas B. Jacobs. Their statement of assets is appended:

ASSETS.

	Nominal Value.	Actual Value.
Bills receivable and open accounts	$70,716 73	$16 42
Real and personal estate, S. Schiffer, & Nephews	19,450 00	2,670 00
Real and personal property, S. Schiffer	286,128 03	1,726 00
Total	$376,294 76	$4,412 42

The liabilities of the firm amount to $433,909 97. A bond in the sum of $10,000 has been ordered from the Assignee. Some of the items among the assets are worth nothing. Thus, one entry is: "About 16 lots on Boulevard, 121st and 122d streets, valued at $70,000; subject to a mortgage, of which validity is disputed on the ground of usury, $50,000; interest, taxes, &c., assessments, $9,750; total indebtedness on property, $59,750; nominal value of property, $10,250; actual value, doubtful. Two lots between 61st and 62d streets, on Fifth avenue; value, $65,000; subject to a mortgage, $51,333; interest about $1,686 65; taxes, 1875, $990; total of indebtedness, $54,009 65; nominal value of property, $10,990 35; actual value, nothing. One-fifth interest in about 56 lots, King's Bridge Road, 186th street; value, $45,000; mortgages, interest, taxes, &c., $40,000; nominal value of share, $1,000; real value, nothing. Among the liabilities is a claim of $241,-811 25 due to S. Schiffer & Nephews, for which there is no security. A schedule is also given of the property of S. Schiffer & Nephews. From this it appears that they had over half a million of dollars worth of real estate on hand, all of which is heavily mortgaged. In many of the cases the property is under foreclosure. One piece of property valued at $20,000 has $19,980 of incumbrances on it. Among the personal assets is the loan of $241,811 25 cash to S. & J. Schiffer, for which there is no security.

A CLEVER CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

ARREST OF MRS. MARY A. GIBSON IN JERSEY CITY—HER EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS—SEVERAL GENTLEMEN VICTIMIZED IN LARGE SUMS.

Considerable excitement has been created in Jersey City by the arrest of Mrs. Mary A. Gibson, alias Mrs. Hanson, on a charge of carrying on extensive confidence operations. Two years ago she presented herself at the hat establishment of Isaac Parmenter, bearing from a friend of Mr. Parmenter in Philadelphia a letter of introduction. The letter explained that she was largely interested in property in New-York, and desired his aid and advice in adjusting affairs connected with it. She told Mr. Parmenter that she had learned from New-York City officials that some lots on Ninety-second street had been sold for taxes, and $150 was needed to release them. She had $100, and Mr. Parmenter lent her the remainder. She subsequently told him that she had fallen heir to a large inheritance, valued at $700,000, in Germany; that a wealthy relative, Rev. Francis Xavier Wolff, Bishop of Baden, had died, leaving her sole heir to his vast estate; that Cardinal McCloskey had taken charge of the estate for her, but that the want of ready money prevented her from prosecuting her claims; that she needed cash to pay the expenses attending her identification, &c. Upon these representations she succeeded in victimizing Mr. Parmenter to the extent of about $500. Her importunities became so frequent that Parmenter finally mistrusted her, and inquiries concerning her in Philadelphia discovered that she was a notorious confidence operator. He endeavored to procure her indictment in Philadelphia, but the Grand Jury refused to act, as her operations had been confined to Jersey City. She was not seen in Jersey City till last Summer. At the Union Hill Schuetzen Park she became acquainted with Judge F. T. Farrier, Horace, his brother, and Samuel and John Garretson. She told to them the story of her German wealth, and became quite a favorite with them. They drove out with her frequently and took her to all the points of interest in Hudson County. She succeeded in fleecing Samuel Garretson by means of a power of attorney authorizing him to act as her agent in the management of her large estate. In sums varying from five hundred to one hundred dollars, he lent her the aggregate of about fifteen hundred dollars. She placed in the hands of Horace Farrier two heavily-sealed yellow envelopes bearing the address of Cardinal McCloskey. "These," she said, "contain the papers which entitle me to my vast inheritance in Germany. They are, as you see, addressed to Cardinal McCloskey, and, of course, I have not dared to open them. I leave them with you, so that if in my travelings I should be killed, my property will be secure to the dear friends I leave behind me." Farrier accepted them, and regarding them as ample security for whatever moneys he might advance, subsequently advanced her $1,500. When the envelopes were opened yesterday they were each found to contain a blank sheet of paper. On Thursday last Parmenter encountered the woman in Jersey City, and called the attention of the Police to the fact that he had been swindled by her. The true character of the woman was also represented to Mr. Garretson, and he learned from Cardinal McCloskey that no such woman had ever been heard of by him. Mr. Garretson went at once before Justice Keese, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. Inspector Murphy went to Philadelphia and found the woman living in good style at No. 2,330 Catharine street. She at first objected to leaving Pennsylvania without a requisition, but was finally prevailed upon to accompany the officer to Jersey City. She arrived there on Friday evening, and was locked up to await an examination.

THE JERSEY-CITY SCHOOL QUESTION.

The teachers employed in the Jersey-City schools met yesterday for consultation upon the question of closing the schools on Nov. 11, at which time the appropriation for the support of the schools for the year will have been expended. The new fiscal year will open Dec. 1. They decided to give their services between the dates mentioned gratuitously on condition that the Board of Finance and Board of Education will agree to use their best endeavors to secure legislation which will enable them to get their pay. The boards mentioned will probably agree to the compromise suggested, and the threatened necessity of closing the schools for three weeks will be avoided.

MALICIOUS YOUTHS.

Volleys of stones were thrown into the Patchogue, Long Island, train on the Long Island Southern Railroad, both on Tuesday and Wednesday, at South Oyster Bay. On the latter day one lady was severely injured. The train was stopped, and the passengers gave chase to the perpetrators of the outrage, and fired several shots after them, but they escaped. Yesterday morning Detective Schmidt arrested John Henderson and Maurice Weeks, aged respectively thirteen and sixteen years, as the guilty parties. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

For Inflammation to prevail in a Cut, Burn, Sore or Corn of any kind, if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be applied; 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Emil Davidsohn, Miss Laura Davidsohn, Miss Cary H. Legein and child, A. L Melzer, C. Adam, Herm. Adam, Mr. Magrien, Gold Hoyt and family, Franz Reesmeyer, Miss Agnes Reesemeyer, G. Von Gerichten, Samuel Lowenstein, Miss Henriette Kleissner, Miss Babette Cöster, Salomon Glück, Miss Rebecca Rosenhain, Joh. Brüning, George Melgaard, Mrs. Margs. Mehlhop, Aug. Ohly, Miss Paulina Stenz, Joh. Krause, P. A. Schuhmann, Christ. Brennecke, Mrs. Dora Breunecke, Mrs. Eva Bergold and child, Fr. Eisenbeiss, G. Grotte, Mrs. Carolina Selbert, Mrs. Rosalia Münch, Ralph Talbot, Lisette Janssen and children, Mrs. F. Ettlinger and child, F. Wm. Peschke, Nanny Pappehheim, President von Steisbels, W. Holmes and wife, S. Dietz, B. I. Jago, John Sals, Isidor Areads, W. Bickely, Ludwig Pappelbaunes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:33 | Sun sets.....4:54 | Moon rises.6:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:07 | Gov. Island....9:56 | Hell Gate.11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, Nov. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Elysia, (Br.,) McRitchie, London, Eng., Henderson Brothers; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers;

Tin roofs painted. All roofs *promptly* repaired and kept in order. New roofs of *Rubber Roofing*, tin, or slate, laid at *short* notice in any part of United States.

ROOFS

Fix your own roof; our materials are *easily* applied with positive satisfaction. Prices *low*. Correspondence *invited*.
N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO. LIMITED,
No. 8 Cedar st., N. Y. No. 49 S. Front St., Phila.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
REMOVED FROM NOS. 502, 504 BROADWAY TO
No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection to their stock of
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FUR-LINED GARMENTS,
FUR TRIMMINGS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Fanny Cadwallader, Clark, Baltimore; E. C. Biddle, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Nagpore, (Br.,) Vinnis, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.

Bark Ann, (Aust.,) Posehich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Ramirez, (Br.,) Bard, Falmouth, Eng., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Port au Spain, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Felton Bent, (of Gloucester,) Brown, Lewry 65 ds., in ballast to F. H. Smith & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Karo, (Br.,) Pinkney, Messina Sept. 30, Palermo Oct. 3, Malaga 14th, and Gibraltar 15th, with fruit to Phelps Brothers. Oct. 27, lat. 34 02, lon. 49 20, passed brig William Jacobus, (Dutch,) steering E.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Oct. 21, via Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Bark Oswingo, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Wayeott, Manilla 133 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Younge & Co. Anchored at Anjier July 30, and sld. 31st; passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 13, St. Helena 17th, St. Helena 17th, and crossed the equator 30th in lon. 28 50. From Sept. 10 to 17th had heavy N. W. gales, ship laboring and straining badly. Sept. 30 signaled ship Ringleader, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, Oct. 18, lat. 11 42, lon. 36 51, bark Duchess, (Br.,) of Lancaster, from Callao, for Barbados, 81 ds. out; 10th, lat. 14 28, lon. 42 41, bark Gem, (Br.,) from Iloilo, for New-York, 124 ds. out.

Bark Sappho, (of Penzance,) Davies, Colombo July 22 and Table Bay Sept. 8, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Gardner, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Brothers.

Bark Camilla, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Glasgow 36 ds., in ballast to Bockmans, Oerlein & Co.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Liesgang, Caibarien 20 ds., with sugar and melado to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Noah, (Norw.,) Salversen, from Belfast, which arr. Oct. 31 and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City Nov. 3 P. M.

Bark Fairy Belle, (of Liverpool,) West, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Pendergast Brothers.

Bark Success, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rochester, Eng., 70 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Dirigo, Coffin, Stettin 62 ds., with empty barrels to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. G. D. Lord, Clark, Charleston 15 ds., with lumber to New-Haven Saw Mill Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. T. W. Allen, (of Dennysville,) Carter, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to George P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Samuel Ricker, Ricker, Fall River.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Burdick, Wickford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alexander Young, Blake, Dighton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary B. Smith, Stone, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Case, Horton Point, with granite to master.

Schr. Mary Stowe, Bacon, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Saunders, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sophia T. Winterton, Allen, Branford.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Charles H. Hazard, Arnold, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrell, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry A. Demming, Boardman, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. Warren, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, Littlejohn, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ann Louise, Lockwood, Hall, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Hogan, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Manhattan, Androutt, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary C. Carroll, Carroll, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Joe Carleton, Evans, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Carr, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Pell, S. C. Voght, Hallock, Newport.

Schr. Saratoga, Nickerson, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Edward H. Clark, Vars, Westerly.

Schr. Silver Spray, (of Machias,) Denny, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Gorham, Boardman & Co.

Schr. J. W. Scott, Haley, (of and from St. John, N. B.,) 12 ds., with lath to Gorham, Boardman & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Malabar, Walsh, Ellsworth, with staves to master.

Schr. Adam Bowlby, Jalleson, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Percy, Mitchell, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. James Potter, Duffin, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Adda Doane, Allen, Harwich.

Schr. Vesta, Duncan, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Felton Bent, (of Gloucester,) Brown, Newry 65 ds., in ballast to F. W. Smith & Co.

Schr. Potosi, Curtis, Progreso 13 ds., with hemp to Thebaud Brothers.

Schr. James Warren, (of Addison, Me.,) Driske, River Hebert, N. S., via Machias, 30 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Rosina, (of Jonesport,) Kelley, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

BELOW—Bark R. Murray, Jr., Liesgang, from Caibarien, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ships George Washington, for Halifax, N. S., &c.; City of Dallas, for Fernandina; Ashland, for Wilmington, N. C.; Harrisburg, for Philadelphia; barks Gessner, for Bremen; C. McGilvery, for Montevideo; Aberdeen, for Belfast; Isaac, for Liverpool; Alfred, for Cadiz; Evening Star, for Cardenas; Otton and Gerrett and Wilhelm, for Charleston; brigs Nile, for Pernambuco; Tubal Cain, for Tarragona; Jennie Phinney, for Buenos Ayres; Alice, for Truxillo, &c.; Joseph Clark, for Galveston. Also, via Long Island Sound, brig Catharine Morris, for Halifax, N. S.; schrs. Mary F. Pike, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Favorite, for St. John, N. B.; Nellie Clark, for Portsmouth; Caroline Knight, for Rockland; Helen Mar, for Camden, Me.; Modesty, Nickerson, for Lynn; July Fourth and Cora Etta, for Salem; Kolon, Henry J. May, J. W. Allen, C. W. Locke, Wm. P. Phelps, and Alcora, for Boston; Wm. H. Gesner, for Providence.

SPOKEN.

By bark Oswingo, 20th, lat. 25 31, lon. 62, bark Antelope, hence, for Santa Cruz; same time, schr. Stampede, from Jacksonville, for Martinique July 15, in Magassar Straits, signaled French bark Misti Llollo, from ——, for New-York.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 3.—The schr. Masenpa, of Lanesville, went ashore in Brace's Cove last night, and is a total loss. She was partially insured.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.—Intelligence has been received here of the total loss of the Hudson Bay Company's schr. Walrus on the 21st of October off St. George's Island, coast of Labrador. Only one man was saved.

KEY WEST, Nov. 3.—The brig Mary A. Chase (Amer.) was dismantled and filled during the hurricane of the 18th ult., 100 miles E. S. E. of Cape Antonio. The crew were saved and taken off by the schr. Racehorse.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sld. Oct. 28, Adolf Engler: 31st, Inis; Nov. 2, Emma, Capt. Vittore; Violet, Gordon; 3d, Hakon, Jarl, Merrell.

Arr. Oct. 30, Favorite, Graf Moltke, Meta, Capt. Vanselow; Ruhtinas, Capt. Wikander; Triton, Capt. Witt; Espelund; Nov. 2, Lotus, Fortuna, Paolina, Zvonimis; 3d, Desengano, Felicina, Chiosso, Gerda, Giovanni D., John Shay, Mary Lowerison, Thiorva, Zampa.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The Inman steamer City of Berlin sld. to-day for New-York.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES

NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to recommend and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 8
THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT POSTAGE PAID TO INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS AT
One Dollar and Twenty Cents
PER ANNUM.
IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED
BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.
Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. RECOMMENDED BY FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS.
D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7845. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1876.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOSING CAMPAIGN WORK.

TILDEN'S FRAUD ON THE BALLOT.

PREPARING TO REPEAT THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STATE THE TAMMANY FRAUDS OF 1868—THE DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—The Democrats are resorting to the most desperate devices to carry the State. The election frauds of New-York City are evidently about to be repeated in all the large towns and cities in the interior of the State. This whole section is flooded with Democratic repeaters and illegal voters, and the local authorities seem powerless to deal with the intended fraud on the ballot. The registry here is something unheard of, and it is only too evident that immense frauds are to be attempted, and seemingly without any adequate means to prevent their success. The local committees are moving in the matter, however, and no effort will be spared to prevent the honest expression of the will of the people from being overridden by the tramps, repeaters, and vagabonds who have been colonized by Tilden's agents.

TILDEN'S MONEY IN WISCONSIN.

VOTES TO BE PURCHASED ON ELECTION DAY—INTENSE INDIGNATION AMONG ALL GOOD MEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—It has leaked out here, and is exciting intense indignation among all good men, that Tilden has sent a large amount of money, estimated at $25,000, into this city, to be used on election day to purchase votes. Tilden's financial manager in this State is Perry H. Smith. The Republicans are on the watch, and the conspiracy to carry Wisconsin by the corrupt use of money will be frustrated, and the conspirators are likely to be criminally prosecuted.

SAMPLE SCHEDULE OF CLAIMS.

SIXTEEN SLAVES MADE FREE BY THE EMANCIPATION ACT—THEIR ONCE OWNER PRESENTS HIS CLAIM IN A GEORGIA COURT OF LAW—THE NEXT STEP IS TO HAVE IT ALLOWED BY A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Hon. Isaac M. Marsh, the person who filed the following schedule, is a lawyer, and was a judicial officer of this State. There were a great number of them filed in different parts of this State. This schedule is only a sample, and shows what may be expected with Tilden and a Democratic Congress.

STATE OF GEORGIA, CHATHAM COUNTY.

Before me, personally came Isaac M. Marsh, a resident of Savannah, Ga., at date, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says, he was in possession of and the lawful owner of the following-named slaves at the time they were emancipated and made free by the United States Government, to wit: One woman, Sarah, aged fifteen; one woman, Ellen, aged thirty-five, and four children, aged from three to twelve years; one woman, Amy, aged forty, and four children from three to fourteen years of age; one man, Charles, aged about forty-one years; one woman, Ellen, his wife, aged about sixty years; one woman, Isabella, aged about eighteen years; one woman, Rhino, aged about fifty-one years; one man, aged about sixty-one years. Total, sixteen.

ISAAC M. MARSH.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this July 20, 1874. LEVI S. HART, Notary Public and ex officio Justice of the Peace for Chatham County, Georgia.

Recorded July 20, 1874.

GEORGIA, CHATHAM COUNTY, CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPERIOR COURT. }

I hereby certify the above and foregoing instrument of writing to be a true and perfect transcript of the original record, as taken from book Q. Q. Q. Q. of county record, folio No. 203. In testimony whereof, I set my official signature, and the seal of the Superior Court of said county, at Savannah, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1876.

JAMES K. P. CARR,
Deputy Clerk, S. C. C. C.

Seal of the court.

HE WILL NEVER COUNT A FAIR VOTE.

REVOLUTIONARY SPEECH BY A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF CONGRESS—THE REAL FEELING THAT EXISTS AMONG SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—At a Democratic meeting in Clarksburg, West Va., last night, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress, made a revolutionary speech. He declared, in the course of his remarks, that if South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida were carried for Hayes and Wheeler, through the means now being used by the Government of the United States, he and his friend, Col. Wilson would never consent to the counting of the votes of these States; and as for his part, he would say now that he would die before he would consent to such a thing.

MICHIGAN GOOD FOR 20,000 MAJORITY.

AN INCREASE OF REPUBLICAN CONFIDENCE—THE BUSINESS MEN OF DETROIT—THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—The increase of Republican confidence and enthusiasm has been marked here to-day. Quite a number of prominent jobbing establishments have added their names to pledges to close their doors on election day and work at the polls for the Republican cause, and this afternoon a similar movement has been started among the leading retail establishments of the city. The agreement will be extensively signed. Chairman S. D. Bingham, of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphs us to-day from Lansing, as follows: "Reports are in circulation that the Republican State Committee regards Michigan as doubtful. State for me that the canvass shows Michigan good for not less than 20,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler." The last meeting of the campaign is taking place here to-night at Central Wigwam, where a large crowd is being addressed by Senator Ferry.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

THE LAST RALLY AT BORDENTOWN—CAPT. A. J. RICKS ON THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BORDENTOWN, Nov. 4.—The last grand Republican rally took place here to-day. An afternoon meeting was addressed with great eloquence and effect by Senator Frelinghuysen. Large delegations came from the country in wagons and on horseback. The farmers of the country turned out, and no such enthusiasm has been witnessed here since 1860. A large torch-light procession is now parading, and thousands are being addressed by Capt. A. J. Ricks, of Ohio, whose ten years' residence in Tennessee enables him to speak with great effect on the Southern question. The danger from Southern claims he presented elaborately. The Republicans of New Jersey are growing more confident every day of a victory next Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN TORCH-LIGHT PARADE IN PASSAIC—GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED—HOW SECRETARY MORRILL'S SPEECH IS RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 4.—A Republican torch-light parade took place here this evening, with over 300 citizens and 50 horsemen in line, reinforced by about five hundred Hayes and Wheeler Guards from Paterson, with torches and uniforms. The Holland Republican banner was inscribed, "Deze Fun Niet te Koop" on one side, and in English on the other, "These can't be bought." Another banner read, "Our cause is just, succeed we must, as God is with the right." As the procession passed through the principal streets the ranks were increased by new accessions. The illuminations were very fine, especially at the houses of Mr. Roberts, Dr. R. A. Terhune, Mrs. Fritts, B. F. Popple, and Mr. Bosch. People lined the streets through which the parade passed, and the cheers were hearty and frequent, especially when passing the house of Henry McDonald, Esq. At the head-quarters the cheers grew louder for Hayes and Wheeler, and were repeated before the Democratic club-room. The Paterson boys returned in a special train of eight cars.

The speech of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, in Wall street to-day, is very generally spoken of here as a masterly and convincing statement of the situation, and as an effective answer to Mr. Belmont's absurd manifesto and pretensions. We have now only to wait till Tuesday's votes are counted to know how large a majority Hayes and Wheeler will secure in the Electoral College.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF BUFFALO.

AN APPEAL TO VOTING MEN BY MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS—THE REAL DANGERS OF THE DAY POINTED OUT—THE ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—The following appeal from the merchants and manufacturers of Buffalo, showing why they favor the Republican candidates, has been put forth:

To the Electors of Erie County:

We feel that the business interests of the county demand the best exertions of all our citizens in aid of the election of the candidates nominated at Cincinnati. The signs of the times indicate, faintly it may be, but certainly, the return of better days. The readiness evinced by foreign capitalists to invest in our Government securities at the reduced rate of interest, the gradual reduction of the national debt, the healthier tone of business credits, increasing actively in the demand for manufactured goods, all indicate a healthy revival of trade. In this condition of affairs, we regard a change in the policy of the national Government as fraught with danger. The interval between the election and the final adoption of a definite policy by the Democratic Party, if successful, would be an interval of uncertainty in all the domain of trade and commerce. The possibility that such a policy may be influenced, more or less, by sectional feeling; the certainty that the delegations from a Solid South would form a large element of the party in power; the general distrust regarding the course which might be pursued with reference to claims for property injured and destroyed in the rebellion, and the attitude of Western Democratic leaders on the currency question, would, in our judgment, all tend to create a general and widespread feeling of uncertainty in business affairs, which of itself would be destructive of trade. The interests of employers and employees, of producers and consumers, are, in our judgment, identical in this regard. For if the prospect does not justify the manufacturers in continuing operations, employees are deprived of work. If the producer cannot estimate with certainty the cost of production, he must of necessity charge the consumer a price which will protect against the risk of fluctuation in values, so that in effect all classes alike are concerned in securing a fixed and certain policy, under which all may be able to make definite calculations as to the future.

We can all foresee the future if the Republican ticket is elected, but we cannot all feel certain of it if that ticket is defeated. Therefore, in the interests of business, in the interests of the laborer as well as the employer, of the retailer as well as of the wholesale merchant, of the consumer as well as of the producer, we advocate the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

G. W. Tift, Sons & Co.,	Bush & Howard,
E. H. Litchworth,	D. E. Walbridge,
Barnes, Bancroft & Co.,	J. S. Lytle & Son,
Felthousen & Sussell,	Richard Bullymore,
Scatcherd & Belton,	C. M. Underhill,
Eugene Marsh,	R. Evens & Son,
Harry H. Koch,	H. G. White,
P. J. Hanover,	E. & B. Holmes,
L. L. Crocker,	Montgomery Brothers,
M. L. Comstock,	M. H. Birge, Sons & Co.,
T. Hersee,	
W. H. Genny, Sons & Co.,	S. S. Gutherie,
Farrar & Trefts,	Chester, Morgan & Arend,
John Allen, Jr.,	Flint & Kent,
Charles Ensign,	P. J. Ferris,
E. T. Evans,	Charles T. Coit,
James D. Sawyer,	James P. Gething,
Henry Ballauff,	Bergtold & Bro.,
Forbush & Brown,	Thomas Chester,
Beard & Thyng,	E. D. Tuthill,
William H. Perry,	J. J. Weller,
Risley & Co.,	Sirrett & Stafford,
Garson & August,	R. Evons & Son,
Clarke, Holland & Co.,	Hamilton & Co.,
Haines & Co.	Paul Park,
George Beals,	R. W. Bell & Co.,
Hubbet & Bro.,	Spratt & Co.,
William B. Peck,	Fralick & Sherman,
Jewett & Keating,	D. S. Bennet,
Tweedy, Smith & Sons,	A. M. Larsh,
	W. A. Debray,
J. O. Robson & Co.,	Granger & Co.,
J. T. Noye & Son,	Alexander Slean,
Joel Wheeler & Co.,	Conrad Spies,
Charles Bessick,	W. Bullard,
James S. Ladd,	J. B. Griffin & Co.,
J. B. Pierce,	Isaac Holloway,
Miller, Greener & Co.,	Hume & Sanford,
E. L. Hedstrom & Co.,	Noyes & Reed,
O. P. Ramsdell & Co.,	Louis Otto,
G. R. Wilson & Co.,	Dempster & Comstock,
Albert Best & Co.,	Harvey & Wallace,
William Laverack & Co.,	E. P. Hollister,
L. L. Hodges,	Bingham & Morgan,
Hiram Exstein & Co.,	E. Hirschfield & Co.,
Jewett and Root,	McLeish Brothers,
J. Blocher & Son,	William Somerville,
James H. Metcalf,	George Jones' Sons,
J. C. Jewett & Sons,	James Brayley,
Sweet, Cook & Co.,	Jere M. Pierce,
Liemburner & Torrey,	R. L. Howard,
Barr & Curtiss,	R. H. Bickford,
M. M. Esmer,	Delancy Forge & Iron Co.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF TROY—THEIR APPEAL TO THE WORKING MEN—HOW TRADE WILL BE DISARRANGED IF TILDEN IS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Nov. 4.—Over three hundred representative business men, merchants, and bankers sign an address in the Troy *Times* this evening, expressing their hope of Hayes' election, and fear that the success of Tilden will shake the public credit, and embarrass all business operations, if not actually destroy them. Our merchants, both Republican and Democrats, fear serious disarrangement of trade if Tilden is elected. The manufacturers are especially anxious. A number of Democratic working men feel that their employers would not be so anxious without reason, and will vote for Hayes. Erastus Corning, of Albany, the principal owner of the great iron and steel works in Troy, said, in the presence of a number of his employees recently, that Tilden was unfit for the Presidency, and hoped the men would vote for Hayes. Corning's works are shut down, but after the election of Hayes, and with stability in business, it is hoped they will resume. "Larry" Sheary, City Superintendent, a leading Democratic politician, was arrested to-day for illegal registration.

THE COTTON MEN FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

The undersigned business men, engaged in the cotton trade in the City of New-York, believe that the best interests of the country demand the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President and William A. Wheeler as Vice President of the United States:

Arthur B. Graves, No. 63 Wall street.
J. Yeaman, No. 64 Beaver street.
L. C. Lathrop, No. 109 Pearl street.
Theodore Fachiri, No. 19 William street.
A. N. Selter, No. 119 Pearl street.
I. B. Froeligh, No. 5 Hanover street.
Frank A. Zerega, No. 1 William street.
Ambrose Fachiri, No. 19 William street.
Richard B. Colman, No. 47 Broad street.
E. Fachiri, No. 19 William street.
Edwin W. Clark, No. 65 Stone street.
Charles F. Green, No. 132 Pearl street.
J. D. Tileston, No. 60 Stone street.
William Ray, No. 136 Pearl street.
M. T. Maine, No. 122 Pearl street.
George P. Kingsbury, No. 135 Pearl street.
J. A. Weeden, Jr. Room No. 13 Cotton Exchange.
O. Harriman, No. 60 Stone street.
G. H. Weeden, No. 125 Pearl street.
M. Mack, No. 110 Pearl street.
William V. King, No. 141 Pearl street.
P. C. Royce, No. 15 Stone street.
J. R. Dayton, No. 129 Pearl street.
George M. Dewey, No. 107 Pearl street.
J. H. Mather, No. 6 Old slip.
Henry C. Perkins, No. 17 Pearl street.
Theodore A. Perkins, No. 17 Pearl street.
R. W. Waldo, No. 129 Rose street.
Henry M. Taber, No. 139 Pearl street.
W. E. Bliss, No. 121 Pearl street.
George H. Rhodes, No. 109 Pearl street.
B. P. Baker, No. 66 Pearl street.
Walter T. Miller, No. 5 Hanover street.
W. R. Preston, No. 66 Pearl street.
A. Godwin Munn, Jr., No. 122 Pine street.
James White, Jr., No. 60 Stone street.
H. E. Tuthill, No. 61 Stone street.
E. R. Robertson, No. 136 Pearl street.
H. T. Coates, No. 61 Stone street.
Samuel Munn, No. 122 Pearl street.
George Copeland, No. 136 Pearl street.
E. D. Griswould, Treasurer Griswouldville Manufacturing Company, No. 70 Worth street.
C. H. Small, No. 119 Pearl street.
A. P. Wells, Cotton Exchange.
S. A. Sawyer, No. 47 Broad street.
David E. Green, No. 132 Pearl street.
Thomas A. Thornton, No. 46 Exchange place.
Frederick C. Richardson, No. 60 Stone street.
C. B. Camp, No. 128 Pearl street.
J. A. Boylan, No. 132 Pearl street.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS MEN.

THE NECESSITY OF GOV. HAYES' ELECTION—THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY INVOLVED—AN APPEAL SIGNED BY MEN REPRESENTING $60,000,000.

M. D. Burroughs, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, telegraphs from San Francisco, under date of Nov. 4, that the following appeal, the signers of which represent sixty millions of property, has been issued:

It having been asserted that there was great apathy and indifference among business men in San Francisco as to the result of the Presidential election, we take this means of correcting any false impression that may be circulated in relation thereto. The undersigned merchants, bankers, and business men, are deeply impressed with the grave importance of this election, and recognize the necessity of earnest work to secure the election of the Republican nominees as President and Vice President of the United States. The financial and business prosperity of the country is involved in the preservation of good order, the rights of persons and property, and in maintaining the supremacy of the law throughout the entire country. Believing this, and entertaining the opinion that the best interests of the nation will be subserved by the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and that the material progress of the nation will be best advanced by their success, we earnestly recommend our fellow-citizens to unite with us upon election day in promoting the success of the Republican Party and the triumph of the Republican principles.

D. O. Mills,	F. F. Low,
William Alvord,	A. Hayward,
George C. Hickox,	J. O. Eldridge,
Ign. Steinhart,	G. S. Hutchinson,
R. F. Morrow,	H. M. Newhall & Co.,
William L. Lent,	Peter Dean,
John A. Faule,	James B. Roberts,
Oliver Eldridge,	George Howes & Co.,
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.,	C. Adolph. Son & Co.,
J. C. Merrill & Co.,	Frederick L. Castle,
J. C. Johnson & Co.,	Wilmerding, Kellogg & Co.,
Edward Kruse,	
Jones & Co.,	Wooster, Shattuck & Co.,
Crane & Brigham,	Wilson, Meny & Co.,
Wilman, Peck & Co.,	Stroope & McCrum,
Dodge, Sweeny & Co.,	Macondray & Co.,
Whittier, Fuller & Co.,	Claus Speckles.
W. W. Dodge & Co.,	

MEETINGS IN THIS STATE.

A GOOD ACCOUNT FROM OSWEGO—THE CAMPAIGN CLOSED WITH A LARGE DEMONSTRATION—THE "SOLID" NORTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, Nov. 4.—The Republicans of this city closed the campaign to-night with a monster demonstration, which consisted of a grand street parade and torch-light procession. The parade was nothing less than an army with banners and torches. The procession consisted of a grand cavalcade of horsemen, the Boys in Blue battalion, the Eighth Ward clubs, and clubs from neighboring county towns. The procession was fully a mile long, and occupied more than half an hour in passing a given point. One of the features of the line was a large body of men, each member of which weighed two hundred pounds and upward, calling themselves the "solid" North. This organization comprised many of the best men of the city. Each one bore a beautiful American flag. The entire line was thronged with spectators, fully fifteen thousand people witnessing the progress of the procession. Everywhere the procession was greeted with cheers and a lavish display of fireworks. Many of the private residences of our citizens were brilliantly illuminated. Everywhere the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. No demonstration in this city for years has equaled the one of to-night. Oswego County will give a good account of herself next Tuesday.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO HEAR A DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER—HON. A. W. TENNY AT HUDSON—THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Nov. 4.—The last grand Republican rally occurred this evening, and was indeed a fitting finale to the glorious campaign in this city. Hon. A. W. Tenny was announced to speak in City Hall, and the audience was so large that hundreds of people could not get in the place. The speech delivered was a masterly one, and decidedly the best heard in this city during the canvass. Clubs from Catskill, Athens, and Philmont were in attendance, and after the meeting a splendid torchlight parade was made through the principal streets. Buildings were illuminated, the heavens were lighted with rockets and Roman candles, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested on every side. The meeting and parade was a magnificent success and a glorious triumph for the Republicans.

TEN THOUSAND VOTERS GATHERED TOGETHER—GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN PLATTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 4.—Our mass-meeting to-day was a glorious success. Ten thousand voters were assembled with bands, and glee clubs surrounded the stand. Senators Boutwell and Edmunds, Gov. Noble and Judge Poland spoke in their best humor. Great enthusiasm is manifested among the people. There was never such a crowd at any political meeting in Northern New-York.

AN IMMENSE MEETING IN BINGHAMTON—BROOME COUNTY AROUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 4.—The Republicans have just held an immense meeting, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. There was great enthusiasm. Five hundred men go from here to Elmira to-day. The Republicans of old Broome are thoroughly in earnest, and since the attempt of the Democrats to break up the meetings here their earnestness has known no bounds, and they will be heard from next Tuesday.

REPORTS OF REGISTRATION FROM OSWEGO, ROCHESTER, BINGHAMTON, AND OTHER PLACES.

OSWEGO, Nov. 4.—The total registration of voters in this city is 5,205. It is larger than any former year.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 4.—The registration in this city this year is heavier than ever. The vote is expected to reach 10,000.

LOCKPORT, Nov. 4.—The total registration of the city of Lockport is about 3,550.

HUDSON, Nov. 4.—A large vote will be polled in this city on Tuesday.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—The indications in this city point to an increase of registration of 1,500 over 1872, and it is estimated that the county will poll 2,000 extra over 1872.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 4.—Not quite complete returns show about 5,000 votes registered in this city. A close estimate shows that the city will poll 3,900 votes on election day, which will be full as many as in 1872.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 4.—The total registration in this city to 7 o'clock to-night is 4,422. The total number registered last year was 3,996. Probably five more will register this evening.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—The total registration of votes for the thirteen wards of this city show 31,626, an increase over last year of 2,734.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—The total registration in this city is 24,241, against 22,767, last year.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

A GREAT MEETING IN BRIDGEPORT—SPEECHES BY SENATOR BLAINE AND OTHERS—A DECREASE OF THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 4.—The open-air meeting held in this city this afternoon was the largest and most enthusiastic held in this State for many years. Fully ten thousand people listened for over an hour to Senator Blaine. Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. W. P. Fiero, of New-York, also spoke. Hon. P. T. Barnum presided at the main stand, and on introducing Senator Blaine referred to the magnitude of the issues that are before the American people in the present canvass. The Senator was received with tumultuous applause, and, although suffering from hoarseness, spoke with energy and convincing logic for over an hour. Mr. Blaine, among other points, said: "On the 28th day of February last, Mr. Riddle, Member of Congress from Tennessee, introduced into the House, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, a bill authorizing the payment of rebel war claims. It provides that any citizen may recover for the loss of property sustained by the occupation and use of the Federal Army; that the only evidence required for the establishment of such claim shall be an affidavit of one other reputable citizen. This has caused so much alarm in the Northern mind that Mr. Tilden has deemed it necessary to publish a pronunciamento promising to veto any such measure if elected to the Presidency. The promise of Mr. Tilden, and the assurances telegraphed from certain Southern States, are like a man beating the air, for Mr. Tilden promises to veto any measure that is prohibited by the fourteenth amendment, which is wholly unnecessary, for they are prohibited by the Constitution. But Mr. Riddle's bill, as will be seen, covers a class of claims not mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. Claims prohibited are for losses sustained by the war—the loss of slaves, &c.; but Mr. Riddle's bill provides for the payment of sufferings sustained by the people of the South from the occupation of the Federal Army." From this point Mr. Blaine's argument was conclusive and exhaustive, leaving a very marked impression.

Hon. Henry C. Robinson followed at the main stand, in a clear and logical dissection of the platforms of the two parties, the letters of acceptance of the candidates, and the record made by the Democratic Party. Mr. Robinson is a close reasoner, and an eloquent talker, dealing in no clap-trap, and even in his most violent onslaughts upon the attitude of the Democrats, giving no offense to his opponents. Hon. W. P. Fiero spoke from stand No. 2, to at least four thousand people, for over two hours, gaining their attention by his arguments and eloquence until near sundown, when he was forced to stop by the lateness of the hour. Mr. Fiero addressed our citizens only two weeks since, at which time he made a record which is universally acknowledged as excelled by no other speaker at this place for several years, and the attention he received to-day must have been extremely flattering to him, as it was helpful to us and the cause. The parade of Boys in Blue, with an illumination, followed by an immense cavalcade and gathering from the adjoining towns, of this afternoon, has assisted materially in awaking our own people to the fact that this hotbed of Democracy and rebellion is not to be left to the enemy without a determined fight, which will bring about a largely decreased Democratic majority.

YALE'S STUDENTS FOR GOV. HAYES—606 FOR HAYES AND 147 FOR TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 4.—Upon a vote taken in Yale College to-day, Gov. Hayes received 606 and Tilden 147.

GREAT RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE CLOSING MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN—SPEECHES BY SECRETARY MORRILL, ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Republicans held the closing meeting of the campaign in front of the Union League House to-night, Broad street being crowded. The array of speeches was such as to attract the business men. Hon. John P. Verree presided. Among the list of officers were some of the most extensive manufacturers and business men of the State, such as William Sellers, Edward C. Knight, Jacob Reigel, George Morrison Oates, William Cramp, George O. McCreary, and others. Hon. Lot M. Morrill was the first speaker. He addressed the meeting at length on the cry of the Democracy that "We have a solid South." The war was a result of the solid South, and it is also responsible for the burden of the public debt. The Secretary reviewed at length the administration of the Republican Party and how it had reduced taxation. Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, made a speech in which he said that the Democracy had for the past year engaged in murdering citizens, and now asks to be given the right to protect them. "They have continually assaulted the public credit, bankrupted municipal and State credits, and now have the effrontery to ask to ask that all these be placed under their care. The Democracy speak of a solid South for themselves, but not of a solid North. The speaker showed that the intelligence of the North would not admit of the nefarious schemes of the pretenders being carried into effect. Attorney General Taft made a short address, and among other things said: "I find that I have been criticised by Mr. August Belmont, who took it into his mind to make some reflections upon my statements with regard to the finances of the Government." He then showed Mr. Belmont to be in error and endeavoring to make capital out of nothing. Speeches were also made by Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., and Hon. Charles O'Neill.

DEMOCRATIC ATTACK ON NEGROES.

PEACEABLE COLORED MEN ASSAULTED BY A MOB—AN UNOFFENDING CITIZEN BRUTALLY BEATEN—HE DEFENDS HIS LIFE, AND IS THEN ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—A Democratic riot occurred in the streets here to-night, and a mob is now surrounding the station-house, threatening the life of a colored man, who was forced, in self-defence, to fire several shots at members of the Democratic procession to-night. The procession had paraded the streets up to 11 o'clock, when it dispersed and a large number of Democrats marched to the Republican Head-quarters, on Fifth street. A number of colored men were standing in front of the head-quarters and when the Democrats approached they shouted for Hayes and Wheeler. This enraged the crowd, some of whom were drunk, and they gave chase to the negroes, who through fear of overpowering numbers fled up-stairs into the Republican Head-quarters. The Democrats followed, and continued the attack, using chairs, stones, &c., indiscriminately. Those remaining outside threw volleys of stones from the street through the windows, breaking the glass, and causing serious damage. Several persons were considerably hurt. A few minutes later a colored man was quietly driving along on an express wagon, on Sixth street, when he was stopped by the Democrats, and, it is said, was brutally struck several times over the head with a torch which had been used in the procession. He begged the man and his associates to desist, but their treatment continuing, he then drew his revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in one man's hip. The negro was then arrested and taken to the station-house, followed by a mob of Democrats from the procession, threatening his life. Several shots were fired at the negro by the mob, and he was also stabbed by one man, while he was being taken to the station-house by the Police. He was locked up, and a strong guard placed over him to prevent his being attacked by the crowd. The numbers of the mob increased rapidly, and finally the danger became so imminent, and threats of lynching so loud, that a riot alarm was sounded, and additional Police were called to the station-house. They quickly responded, and at this time—midnight—the crowd is being held in check. Mayor Johnston has addressed the mob, urging them to desist and go home, and as he has great influence with the rabble it is hoped there will not be further bloodshed. Much excitement exists at this unprovoked attack by the Democrats on peaceful Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SURE TO GIVE A LARGE MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—THE CONTESTS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—THE INFLUENCE OF HEWITT'S "MULES"—A GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION TO TAKE PLACE NEXT MONDAY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1876.

The political prospects in Western Pennsylvania are constantly brightening for the Republicans, and the situation now looks so promising that many politicians are inclined to lay claim to majorities approaching those of 1872. In that year, to superficial observation, there was not ground to hope for an unusual majority in Allegheny County, and yet Hartranft received between eleven and twelve thousand; and in November President Grant received upward of sixteen thousand. The county has been greatly affected, as is well known, by the prostration of its special industries by the financial depression since 1873, and there is no reason whatever, to expect so large majorities now. Two years ago thousands of laboring men, in protest against hard times, voted for a change, and they appear to have had enough of it; for last year they largely returned to their party, and the majority for Hartranft was about 5,400. The county has two Representatives in Congress, and both Republican candidates were beaten two years ago by Democrats. Hopkins received about 2,300 over Negley. Cochrane had a plurality of 260 votes over Bayne, and 2,800 votes were given for Purviance, an Independent Democrat. These results were among the many political surprises of that year, though the defeat of Negley ought to have been foreseen.

The county has two distinct and foremost duties this year. One is to give a good, round majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and the other to send two Republicans to Congress. If any doubt existed as to the performance of either, it has now completely vanished. There remains only an uncertainty concerning the extent of the majorities. For Hayes and Wheeler the majority will not be less than six thousand. This is regarded on all hands as the lowest possible figure. The feeling and judgment of Republican politicians is that it will reach 8,000 to 10,000. The latter claim does not now seem extravagant, though I should have regarded it so a month ago. Russell Errett will be elected to Congress over Hopkins in Pittsburg, and Bayne over Cochrane in Allegheny City. Errett seems likely to run behind the rest of the ticket, but not so much as was expected even within a few days. He does not appear to have any personal popularity whatever, and he has incurred some hostilities in the past that have been disadvantageous. There is no charge against his honesty or character, and he is a man of far more ability than his competitor. But Hopkins goes around shaking hands in a graceful and good-natured way, and being a likeable kind of fellow, will get the votes of some heedless young Republicans of his association. There were many people who opposed Errett for one reason or another who are now rapidly coming to his support. They begin to see that the next Congress must be very close, and they don't feel willing to assume the responsibility of even a risk of a Democratic Congressman from this district. The election of Errett cannot be doubtful, and he will have a large majority.

The Democrats began the campaign early in this county. They were encouraged to labor especially because they had the two Congressmen, and they hoped above all things to reelect them. There was also some hope that they might produce disaffection enough to reduce the general majority very low. Whatever the hope and purpose, an active campaign was early resolved upon, with approval from New-York. A few days before the October election, and before the Republicans had done much at organizing, a Democratic torch-light parade was announced, and, of a Saturday night, they came out in a procession of five or six thousand torch-bearers, all uniformed with capes and hats. Such a thing had never been seen before in Pittsburg. The uniforms had never been attempted, and money could not have been raised among Democrats here for their purchase. It was afterward learned that money was furnished from the mule-buying head-quarters in New-York. The demonstration was most fortunate for the Republicans. They were at first frightened, and then inspirited to work. The result has been such a diligent and earnest canvass as has not been made for many years. Within a few days the great manufacturing firms have become interested, and, aroused by fear of the effects of Democratic success upon the industries and business of the country. Some of the richest men in Pittsburg are now engaged daily in working for a Republican victory. This means a great deal, for they are men who do not mingle in politics ordinarily, and do not ask or accept of public office. But it has always been observed that when, in great public emergencies, they are aroused to action, the result is sure and decisive. In the canvass of 1872, it was their labors that produced, more than any other influences, the great majorities for Hartranft and Grant.

On next Monday there is to be a grand Republican demonstration and a daylight procession, in which the business men and firms will be largely represented. Manufactories owned by Republicans will be shut down, and the city will have the aspect of a holiday. The different firms will have their teams in the procession, the wagons being designated and gaily decorated. The marching clubs will be present. There is hardly a prominent business house or shop that will not join in the display. The enthusiasm is increasing every day, and the most sanguine expectations as to the majorities may perhaps be exceeded.

One important fact is worthy of notice. I can nowhere hear of any Republicans who will vote for Tilden. I have heard of only one in this State, and his reason is a personal one. On the other hand, there are a few Democrats known who will vote for Hayes. The number is small, of course. This fact removes, of itself, any doubt as to the general result if a full vote is polled.

As for Congressmen in the western part of the State, the certainty increases that Gen. Harry White will be elected over Jenks in the Twenty-fifth District, that the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh will be regained, and that Stenger, in the Eighteenth, will be beaten. Indeed, the prospect of a net gain of nine members of Congress in the State is not now so very remote.

The Cooper and Cary nonsense has been encouraged by the Democratic managers, and most of the votes will be lost from the Republicans. There is little vitality among the Greenbackers, and it is not believed that for the whole State this vote will be greater than the temperance vote of last year, which was upward of twelve thousand. The Prohibition vote will amount to nothing this year, so at the worst there will be no real loss on account of the Greenback movement. J. E. C.

OPPONENTS OF FREE SPEECH.

DEMOCRATS PREVENT EVEN GREENBACKERS FROM SPEAKING IN MISSOURI—STATE RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS DECLARED THE ISSUES OF THIS CONTEST.

The Democratic ruffians in Missouri will not permit even the Greenbackers to hold meetings in peace. Recent experiences in Jackson County are described at length in a card published by the Greenback County Committee, in which it is said: "Notices of a Greenback meeting to be held at Buckner on the evening of the 23d inst. were sent to that place, and accidentally, or by mistake, fell into Democratic hands and were laid away. On the evening of that day, Mr. Pepper, W. C. Adams, McBride, George Hiffner, and Dr. De Bernardi, all citizens of this county, went to Buckner in pursuance of the appointment. Mr. Pepper De Bernardi, and Mr. McBride going together were met by one Jim Adams, one of the leaders of the mob, and informed 'that he was on his own dung-hill,' &c. A room was secured, and the meeting held, Mr. Pepper, W. C. Adams, and Hiffner making speeches in the order named. While Mr. Pepper was on the floor, Jim Adams' men—as he called them—commenced coming in, and creating disturbance in the room, and around the house outside. After Mr. Hiffner had concluded his remarks, the mob—growing more boisterous and insulting—called for Jim Adams, who took the floor and uttered a tirade of personal abuse and insults toward Pepper, and announced, as the sentiments of the Democrats in that part of the county, that 'State rights was the issue,' 'Order No. 11 was the issue;' 'Southern rights was the issue,' using his powers of speech trying, apparently, to inflame the passions of the mob to violence against Pepper, and stated that when he got done speaking the meeting would be adjourned, reminding Mr. Pepepr that he was 'backed by his men.' After Jim Adams had ceased to harangue, a Mr. Stayton, of Buckner, took the floor for a few minutes and ridiculed the Greenback Party. About 1 P. M. the meeting was declared adjourned. Pepper, DeBernardi, and McBride proceeded to their lodging place, the house of Mr. Hanthorn. Mr. Hanthorn was absent from home, or the after outrage, we believe, would not have been permitted. After Pepper and his associates had retired, some of them in bed, two men came to the house and walked in without permission, and demanded of the landlady 'where those men were?' After learning, they went up to the sleeping-room of Pepper and comrades and demanded that they should get up and go with them down to the drug store, 'the boys wanted to see them,' and compelled them, against their protestations, to get up and go with them. At the drug store were congregated about twenty of the mob, and there Pepper and associates were again abused and insulted for over two hours. Mr. Pepper was notified by Adams not to go to Sibly to fill his next appointment or he would receive worse treatment than at Buckner. At last they were permitted to depart."

GREAT RALLY IN RAMAPO.

Last Friday evening the Republicans of Ramapo held a grand demonstration. The meeting took place in the Ramapo Car Wheel Works. Speeches were made by Assistant Attorney Russell and Mr. Z. T. Abell. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the speakers were loudly applauded.

SURRENDER OF THE INDIANS.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 4.—The *Pioneer Press* special, dated "Camp in the Field, on the Yellowstone, Oct. 27," via Bismarck, Dakota Territory, Nov. 4, says: Gen. Miles, commanding the troops on the Yellowstone, after fighting, defeating, and pursuing Sitting Bull and the confederated tribes under him this day accepted the surrender of 400 lodges of Indians belonging at the Cheyenne Agency, these tribes surrendering five of their principal chiefs as hostages as guarantees of their faithful compliance with the terms of the surrender. These bands are to go at once to the agency, where, upon their arrival, they will submit to the requirements of the Government. The Indians held as hostages, left this evening for St. Paul, under the charge of strong guards.

THE CANDIDATE IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* says: "Gen. Anson G. McCook, formerly of Steubenville, in this State, has received the Republican nomination in the Eighth New-York (City) District for Congress. Gen. McCook is favorably known to many of our citizens. He is a man of fine character and abilities, and was an admirable soldier. Before he was promoted to Brigadier General he was Colonel of the gallant Second Ohio Volunteers, a regiment that had no superior in the Army."

A SCHEME OF ROBBERY.

A CHAPTER OF DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY AND FRAUD.

THE WAY BY WHICH GERMAN CATHOLICS WERE TO BE MADE "GOOD DEMOCRATS"—FULL HISTORY OF THE GERMAN PRESS SOCIETY—ITS GROSS MISMANAGEMENT AND THE EFFORTS AT CONCEALMENT—WORKING PEOPLE ROBBED OF THEIR HARD-EARNED SAVINGS.

A very curious, but none the less disgraceful series of transactions in the recent history of Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party and John Kelly has been revealed in some disclosures in regard to the origin and conduct of the German Press Society, of New-York. The exposure tends to throw light on the means employed, and utter lack of principle exhibited by John Kelly, in his attempt to keep under his control, and under that of his hirelings, the German Roman Catholic vote of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and of the surrounding country. The facts, indeed, would seem to show that in order to retain his supposed influence and control over the voters in question, Mr. Kelly was willing, and really did actively strive, to cover up frauds of the meanest and most despicable kind, which were perpetrated by persons in the garb of religion on the poor, hard-working portion of the community.

In order to understand fully the story of the swindle, a brief narration of some of the circumstances under which it arose will not be out of place. The overthrow of Tweed and Tammany by means of THE TIMES' exposures in 1871 was a severe blow to the Democracy in this City, as well as elsewhere throughout the State, since it unveiled the methods by which a pack of thieves and swindlers plundered the Metropolis and intrenched their power by the rolling up of almost fabulous and very accommodating majorities in favor of the Democracy. The exposure of their practices promised to be a death-blow to the future hopes of the Democratic leaders who clutched, with a grasp as tenacious as that of a drowning man to a straw, at everything which gave some expectation, however slight, of enabling them to avert from themselves their well-merited doom. How futile one portion of their efforts was is too well known to need repetition here. The "reformed" Tammany Hall, with different leaders, but having the same rank and file as before, with as specious promises as those given by the platform of the recent St. Louis Convention, but just as false and fraudulent as the latter, was beaten severely at the polls in 1872 by the uprising and combined effort of the honest citizens, irrespective of party, whose patience had at length become exhausted by the repeated insults to popular honesty and intelligence given in each successive act of Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party. In casting about, after their defeat, for the causes which led to Tammany's overthrow, and the influences which had been at work to secure it, the leaders of the party had their attention called to the German Catholic vote as a factor which had theretofore formed an important element in each Democratic success, but which had signally failed to do so at that important juncture.

How to secure this recreant element was now not one of Mr. Kelly's "hypothecated" cases, but a problem calling for serious thought in its solution. An expedient was finally hit upon which, to the mind of the average Democratic politician, seemed an exceptionally happy one. The plan was to begin the publication in German of one or two newspapers in this City and Brooklyn which should advocate Democratic doctrines after a rather peculiar fashion. In the first place the paper or papers were to be so originated and conducted as to have circulation among the German Catholics. After this the favor of that class of persons was to be gained by catering to their religious prejudices, by awakening bigotry and intolerance, and by seeking to obtrude into politics the matter of Church and State, the public school question, and other cognate topics. The Democratic politicians were found to be none too squeamish to strive to excite the bitterest religious feuds, if these would serve their purpose and enable them to perpetuate a power to which they were not entitled by moral or intellectual merit or qualifications. By false pretenses, in many instances, quite a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy, including Archbishop McCloskey, were induced to lend the aid and sanction of their names, efforts, and contributions to the scheme proposed. Besides the Archbishop, Rev. Fathers Bonaventura, Ino, May, and many other priests worked in favor of the matter. Among the Tammany politicians money for political purposes was not just then too abundant. They had been compelled to withdraw their hands from the public Treasury in the payment of political expenses. Tilden's "barrelful of greenbacks" had not yet entered into their calculations to any great extent, and they had not up to that period learned the lesson of paying their debts out of their own pockets instead of out of the public crib. Still among the stockholders appear the names of John Kelly, ex-Judge Michael C. Gross, ex-Assemblyman Germain Hauschel, Magnus Gross, Anthony Eickhoff, and others. The great bulk of the contributions to the fund for starting the new paper had to be furnished by various Roman Catholic churches and societies. Priests, who had been misled by the specious pretenses held forward, urged upon their parishioners to withdraw their savings from all manner of securities and to invest them in the proposed venture. The advice thus given was followed in great measure by the poorer kind of parishioners, who withdrew their scanty, hard-earned hoards from savings banks and other places of deposit and placed them in the hands of their spiritual advisers for the purchasing of shares in the scheme.

As soon as the managers of the affair began to see their way ahead, they organized a corporation, known as the German Press Society of New-York, under the general incorporation act of 1848. The objects of the association were declared to be, "To establish in the City of New-York a printing and publishing establishment, and to conduct and issue a daily, a Sunday, weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspaper in the German language and carry on a general printing business." The capital stock, according to the articles of incorporation, was to be $150,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to $300,000, and was divided into shares of $20 each and half-shares of $10 each. About $92,000 was paid in when the working of the scheme began, and there were about nine hundred stockholders. How the greater part of this money was obtained is well told, though, perhaps, in homely and uncouth phrase, in a letter written to the Receiver of the society, on June 11, 1876, by J. M. S. Wackerburg, who says, among other things: "I had $4[illegible]—the remainder of some money brought by me from Germany—in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, where it was bearing seven per cent. interest. After the *Presse* had been organized, I was induced by the priests to invest this money in the *Presse*, as I would thereby, undoubtedly receive far higher percentage, and far higher interest, and it would be exceedingly likely that the principal would be doubled within two years. I did so, and now, through the outrageous management which squandered the money, mostly the sweat of poor people, I have been defrauded of principal and interest in such a scandalous manner I have been entirely ruined by it. * * * For the rest, it is sad enough that in this manner many hundreds of poor working people, who, in the hope of increasing their savings, and on the advice of the priesthood, gave their little all to this enterprise, have been swindled so outrageously out of everything. I do not believe that such a bankruptcy as this was ever occurred," &c. This letter gives an inkling of what really occurred in the carrying on of the affairs of the corporation.

The incorporation of the society was on Feb. 4, 1873. By the articles of association the whole busi-

ness management of the concern was put in the hands of a board of thirteen Directors. For the first year the following were elected as such Directors: Revs. Joseph Wirth, P. Dauffenbach, Anthony Kessler, Adam F. Tonner, and Lawrence Holzer, and Messrs. John Muller, Christian Schmitt, John Schnugg, John Raber, Francis J. Lambert, Andrew Smith, and Julius C. Schlachter. These persons, or some of them at least, seem to have proceeded in a somewhat unusual and extraordinary way. Almost the first thing that engaged their attention was the procuring of a suitable building and a printing-press, to be used for the editing and publishing of their proposed periodicals. At the meeting of the Directors, "held at the house of the Capuchin Fathers on Feb. 13, 1873," —the quotation is from the minutes of the society—"the Finance Committee reported that they had a suitable place for the business at No. 7 Frankfort street, which building and rear building, with lot, could be bought for $37,500. The report was accepted and the committee authorized to buy said building. * * * The Finance Committee reported that they had inquired into the different presses, and came to the conclusion that the $20,000 Bullock press was the most economical and best adapted for our purpose. A motion was made and carried to authorize the Finance Committee to order the Bullock press for $20,000." The building referred to, which cost $37,500, was put down and charged in the society's books at the value of $77,600, and the press costing $20,000, on which, however, only $5,000 had been paid, was put down among the society's property as $44,000 of assets. This device was adopted to cover up a defalcation whose chief perpetrator and moving spirit is said to have been Rev. Father Holzer, who is charged with having appropriated most of the funds to his own use, squandering them in drunkenness and debauchery, as was sworn to during his trial in November, 1873. He was deposed from his office as Manager, and was sent to Rochester. The matter was hushed up, however, as far as the stockholders were concerned, and to cover the deficiency money was borrowed. Here, however, a little difficulty was met with. As is well known, an incorporated society cannot mortgage its property without the consent of two-thirds of its stockholders, though it can convey its property by deed without going through this formality. Publicity in regard to the mismanagement of the funds of the society, would have been inevitable in the present instance in case the Directors had sought leave of the stockholders to mortgage their property, and this was therefore specially to be avoided. A rather remarkable expedient was then resorted to by the Directors to avoid the difficulty. John Muller, one of their number, resigned his office as Director on Nov. 13, 1873, and the real estate at No. 7 Frankfort street was then conveyed to him by deed. On the second succeeding meeting of the Directors, Muller was re-elected as a Director. The property was deeded to him for the alleged consideration of $80,000—though it only cost $37,500 in the first instance. Muller gave nothing for the property, but immediately after obtaining it mortgaged it for $50,000 by three mortgages. Prior to Miller's re-election as a Director, on Dec. 30, 1873, the following resolution was taken up by the Board of Directors, and referred to the President, Secretary, and Treasurer:

Resolved, That Mr. Muller make deed over to the Press Society, without record, until further orders, for $75,000, if it can be legally made.

No such deed was found among the papers when the society passed into the hands of the Receiver, and no such deed was on record. The mortgages, however, made by Muller were not sufficient to cover up the deficit, and so loans were made of large sums of money from the German Exchange Bank, of this City, and from the Manufacturers' Bank of Williamsburg. Benevolent contributions were also collected from time to time, among them being $4,000 collected for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. These sums it is alleged were not used for their avowed purposes, but for the support of the newspapers of the society. Archbishop McCloskey, to save the concern, sent out an episcopal letter to his parishioners throughout the State. John Kelly was also applied to by the managers of the concern to save the establishment from dissolution. In the early part of 1874, advertisements were asked for from him. On Oct. 5, 1874, a committee of three was appointed "to see that more stocks be sold to politicians whose part the *New-Yorker Presse* has taken so zealously." In the following year Tammany Hall, through John Kelly and Treasurer Donnelly, gave the paper $10,000. Of this amount $4,850 were given for the "Hackett pamphlet," abusing the Recorder, which was drawn up by George W. Wingate, and translated by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal; $2,000 were paid for a pamphlet drawn up by Alderman Gross, and $2,000 were given by Gov. Tilden, through Mr. McLean, for printing the State and electoral tickets, and the remainder was for advertising. Tammany, in addition to these sums, made Herman Ridder, the manager of the paper, a promise to give him $90,000 during the present year, and only a few weeks ago Tilden gave the concern, through Mr. McLean of the Democratic head-quarters in Liberty street, the sum of $2,000. During the entire conduct of the papers published by the society from first to last, appeals were made to the religious feelings of their readers in the effort to stir up a religious strife on the school question. Two of its editors were rewarded with political office, Mr. Eickhoff being made Coroner, and Mr. Gross, Alderman at large. The society went on sinking deeper and deeper in debt from time to time, until March 24, 1876, when John Kelly stepped to the front and put in Richard S. Rosenthal as Receiver of the establishment. Further details of Kelly's connection with the matter are given further on. While Rosenthal was Receiver an effort was made to remove him. This was on July 20, 1876, and was made by ex-Senator Gross, acting in behalf of Herman Ridder, Bernard Amend and Henry Hanselmann, a committee of the stockholders who charged the Receiver with wasting the property of the society, &c. The Receiver answered the charges by making others against the committee and against the Directors. Judge Westbrook, before whom the matter came, promptly denied the application for the Receiver's removal. Later on, on Sept. 4, 1876, the Receiver filed a report under oath in the Supreme Court, detailing the results of his investigations into the management of the society.

THE RECEIVER'S REPORT.

He reported that he had published the *New-Yorker Presse* and the *Brooklyner Presse* from March 27 to April 29, 1876, at an average loss of $800 per week; that he had issued Receiver's certificates for the loss incurred and had paid the same. As soon as the books, papers, &c., of the society had been delivered to him he made a careful examination of the affairs and business with the assistance of an expert. The report then proceeds: "I found that the assets of the society then consisted of the building No. 7 Frankfort street, on which there were three mortgages—one for $28,000, with one year's accrued interest; a second mortgage for $12,500, with six months' interest, and a third mortgage of $11,000, held by Schapper & Schlachter, the latter given as collateral security for promissory notes issued by the defendant, [the society,] and upon which notes the Directors of the defendant were personally and individually responsible as indorsers. In addition to this were two years' back taxes and some assessments, amounting in all to about $2,000. The remaining property consisted of the good-will of the two newspapers, the types, a large Bullock press, and the paraphernalia of a job-printing office, valued at from $15,000 to $20,000. There were numerous claims upon the books of the defendant as due to it, and there were a large number in very small amounts reported to me as not good. I proceeded to advertise for claims against the defendant to be presented to me at my office, and received from time to time claims against the defendant, amounting in all to nearly $58,000. Of this $58,000 of indebtedness nearly $28,000 was represented by the members of the defendant itself, the Directors and officers who had made loans to the defendant." * *

On March 31, 1876, the Receiver was, by order of court, directed to sell and dispose of the society's property at public auction. He thereupon advertised the real estate for sale on April 20, 1876, and of the personal property for April 26, 1876. At the auction sale of the real estate the building in Frankfort street was struck off to Henry Hanselmann for $40,500 that being the highest bid. In accordance with the terms of sale the Receiver received $4,050 or ten per cent. of the amount in cash. The personal property was struck off to Bernard Amend on the appointed day for $5,000, that being the highest bid therefor, and Amend paid the whole amount in cash. After the statement of these preliminary facts, the Receiver proceeded in his report to make the following allegations and charges:

"I do further report that the sales were had in view of the following facts and circumstances, and in pursuance of an arrangement made and had in view of those facts and circumstances. Shortly after my appointment as Receiver, I, having made an examination of the books above referred to, found that there had been a large misappropriation of the funds of the defendant, and of moneys collected for benevolent purposes, and that the true state and condition of the defendant had been continuously concealed from the stockholders, and I acquainted the leading Directors and officers of the defendant with the discoveries that I had made. Thereupon a committee consisting of Bernard Amend, Henry Hanselmann, and Herman Ridder, claiming to be a committee of the stockholders of the defendant and appointed by them for the purpose of consulting myself and my counsel, Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, as to the best mode of winding up the affairs of the defendant, represented to me that an exposure of the mismanagement of the concern and the misappropriation of its funds would bring great scandal to the religious sect whose organ the papers published by the defendant were considered, and reflect seriously upon the clergymen and others who had induced a large number of people in very moderate circumstances to invest in the stock of the concern, and that in order to avoid this scandal and these exposures, it would be advantageous to all interested to wind up the affairs of the defendant without further legal procedure, and as quietly and rapidly as possible. It was, therefore, proposed to me, by this committee and by other friends of the defendant, that they would, with my consent, buy in the personal property of the defendant, being the good-will, types, presses, &c., and organize a new corporation for the benefit of all the old stockholders who would pay twenty-five per cent. on the amount of stock held by each of them respectively toward carrying out the arrangement; that they would buy in the personal property for a merely nominal consideration; that they would arrange with all the leading and heavy creditors of the defendant, and, if it was permitted for them so to do, they could pay every creditor dollar for dollar; and that the fund which they proposed to collect from the stockholders should be used in paying Receiver's fees, counsel fees, the cost of the litigation, plaintiffs' attorneys' fees, and defendants' attorneys' fees, and expenses of sale, and would pay those debts which were not held by members of the defendant itself. And it was further stated and promised to me that if this arrangement was carried out, they or the members of the defendant who held claims against it, would forgive and discharge the same; and if the Receiver would acquiesce in such an arrangement, he would save great expense and trouble to all concerned, and the interest of the creditors would be best subserved. I submitted this proposition to my counsel, Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, and particularly to Mr. Cullen of my counsel, and then and there at the office of said counsel, at No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the same proposition was made in my presence, and in the presence of Mr. Cullen, and upon the faith of the representations which were made by said committee to said Cullen, the arrangement was entered into, and I was directed by Mr. Cullen, as my counsel, to consent to the same. It was then and there agreed that the personal property should go for $5,000. This same committee further represented, in regard to the real estate of the corporation, that they did not desire the real estate, but would prefer that it would be sold to some third party. They stated that the building adjoined the buildings of the *Sun* and *Tribune*, who might wish to acquire it; also, that, as it would front upon the terminus of the East River Bridge, it might be purchased by capitalists if well advertised. They also stated to counsel in my presence, and counsel agreed with them, that the only way to induce outsiders to bid, was to offer the property subject to certain specified liens having a certain definite term to run, and that if only the right, title, and interest of the Receiver were to be offered, no sale could be effected. They also stated that the first mortgagee had threatened to foreclose, and it was conceded on all hands that he would foreclose unless some responsible party became the purchaser at the sale. They then represented to Col. Wingate, one of my counsel, in my hearing, that if the Receiver would sell the property subject to the first and second mortgages, with back interest and the taxes, they would pay off the mortgage held by Schappert & Schlachter, which was collateral security for the notes of the defendant, and indorsed by the Directors of the defendant, amounting in all to about eleven thousand dollars, so that it need not be reckoned in the terms of sale, but should be simply considered as a debt of the defendant, which they would pay and discharge, the same as other debts, provided the arrangement which was proposed should be carried out. Under these representations, and by the advice and consent of my counsel, I did enter into such an arrangement with the said committee, and as they specially requested that the greatest publicity might be given to the sale, I applied to the court and obtained an order authorizing me to advertise the sale specially, which I accordingly did. The terms of sale of the real estate were drawn in exact accordance with this arrangement, specifying the two mortgages and the back interest and the taxes, and it was understood at the time of sale that the amount necessary to cover these incumbrances was $45,000, and the said committee promised my said counsel that they would bid that sum, the intention being that if any outsider bid over that he should take the property. The sale was had under this arrangement, and to my surprise Ridder, who acted as the spokesman of the committee at the sale—and which committee were all present, and also a large number of those interested, creditors, stockholders, and friends—bid only the sum of $40,500; and Col. Wingate, my counsel, informed him that that would not be enough, and that if they did not bid more he would be compelled to withdraw the property; to which said Ridder replied that it would be all right; that they would take care of the difference, whatever it might be; and the property was then struck down to said committee, no name being given at the time of sale, and it being understood by all present that the same was bid in by this committee for the stockholders under the arrangement that had been made and entered into. Henry Hanselmann signed the terms of sale. At the time of the signing of said terms of sale he was in the office of Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer. Great regret was expressed by all present *that they were compelled to buy it in*. After this nothing more was heard from Hanselmann or the committee in regard to the real estate, until the 20th of May, when the passing of the title was adjourned to the 20th of June; and on the 20th of June, one Thomas M. Wyatt called at the office of the Receiver's counsel, and demanded the deed and the return of the ten per cent paid."

To this demand a letter was sent by the Receiver, calling attention to the agreement under which the sale was made, &c., "of which no notice was taken by said Wyatt or said Hanselmann, and this was the first intimation that I had that said Hanselmann, acting in his own behalf, did not intend to carry out the arrangement which had been made; and said Hanselmann has made a motion to this court to compel me to refund the $4,050, which motion is now pending and awaiting decision; and he, said Hanselmann, now claims to have bought the property for speculative purposes of his own. I do further report that in pursuance of the understanding and arrangement entered into between myself, my counsel, and the committee of the stockholders, the sale of the personal property was had on the 26th day of April, 1876, and said property was struck off to Bernard Amend for the sum of $5,000, a merely nominal consideration. In pursuance of said arrangement, and on the faith of it, I delivered possession of said property, and he has ever since then remained in possession of said property, and has had the sole use of the same; and upon the same faith and credit I permitted said Hanselmann to take possession of the real estate purchased by him, although I had executed no deed, and he has collected rents therefrom to the amount three hundred dollars, and, for all I know, he is still in possession of the property. I do further report that I waited after these sales a reasonable time for the committee of the stockholders to carry out the arrangement which had been made, and made numerous requests to them that they should proceed to pay those debts which they had agreed to pay and discharge those incumbrances which they had agreed to discharge, to all of which I received promises that the same would be done; but the same has never yet been done except to this extent, that the creditors of the defendant who were members of it, in filing their claims with me endorsed thereon the words: 'In the event of any arrangement being carried out this claim will be forgiven and discharged.' The purchaser of the real estate has not only made a motion to compel me to refund the $4,050 paid by him, but has failed to discharge the taxes and assessments which were a lien upon the premises even under the written terms of sale. He has failed to pay the back interest due on the mortgages, which were also a part of the written terms of sale, irrespective of any arrangement, and has failed to pay the $11,000 mortgage thereon himself or as one of the committee of stockholders, and now seeks to throw upon the Receiver the responsibility of assuming and discharging the said $11,000 mortgage. This arrangement, which I have detailed above, was stated and proclaimed to the stockholders at a meeting held by them on or about the 31st day of May, 1876, at which resolutions were adopted authorizing the committee to carry out the arrangement with the Receiver, and directing them to collect an assessment of twenty-five per cent. upon each share held by the stockholders, and that this fund was to be used for purposes specified by the committee and by the Receiver, and a resolution of thanks was passed indorsing me for the prudent and wise management with which I had managed the affairs of the defendant and the courtesy with which I had treated the stockholders. * * * I am informed and believe that the stockholders, or a great majority of them, have paid the sum of twenty-five per cent upon the stock held by them respectively to this committee, and that such collections amounted to nearly $15,000, a sum amply sufficient to have carried out the arrangement which was entered into and hereinabove set out in full, but that said sum has been used and squandered in publishing the *New-Yorker Presse* and *Brooklyner Presse* by said Bernard Amend and Henry Hanselmann for their own particular benefit, and not a single cent of indebtedness, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has been discharged, although I repeatedly requested them to carry out the arrangement that was made. I do further report that when I learned that said Hanselmann did not intend upon his part to carry out the terms upon which the real estate was sold to him, I did notify him that I retained in my hand the sum of ten per cent. paid to me to await the result of a resale, and I have readvertised the said premises for sale on the 4th day of September, 1876, in pursuance of the terms of sale which were issued and announced then. I have also notified said Amend that he having failed upon his part to carry out the arrangement that had been made, I would report to this court the said sale to him and ask the court not to confirm the same, and in the meantime any removal of the property by him while he held no title would be at his peril, and I refrained from retaking possession of the property sold, on account of the trouble it would cost to poor stockholders. I do further report that, owing to the refusal and neglect of the committee to use the fund collected by them from the stockholders in carrying out the arrangement which I have detailed, no single creditor of the defendant has been paid, and I have been unable to collect sufficient assets wherewith to pay the same, and that the personal property sold Amend for $5,000 being really worth from $15,000 to $20,000, the said sale should be set aside by the court and leave given to the Receiver to re-advertise it upon returning so much of the purchase money paid to him as he may have left in his hands. I do further report that, believing that such arrangement was to be carried out, I have disbursed, by way of attorney's fees, counsel fees, auctioneer's fees, advertising, loss in running the paper, and at the request of said committee, after the sales had been had, very nearly the sum of $7,000 out of the $9,050 received by me on the two respective sales. Lastly, I ask the instruction of the court as to whether or not the said sales so made by me shall be confirmed, and pray that the said sales be not confirmed, and that I have leave to readvertise the same for sale upon such terms as the court may think just and proper, and upon returning such moneys as to the court may seem proper."

The substance of this report was published in THE TIMES on Sept. 5, and caused considerable excitement among the managers of the society, as well as among the Tammany politicians who had been seeking to cover up the frauds committed on the poor stockholders, the exposure of which they justly feared would be a death-blow to all their fancied influence over the German Catholic vote. Another application was then made—this time to Judge Donohue—by ex-Judge Michael C. Gross, who claimed to represent five stockholders, and who asked for the removal of Rosenthal as Receiver. Before this matter was decided, Rosenthal resigned his position, and Anthony Miller, one of the former Directors, was substituted in his stead. This is the story as it appears upon the surface. Another chapter in the narrative remains to be written, and furnishes an interesting commentary to that already given. This chapter has reference to the manner of the appointment of Rosenthal as Receiver. In the early part of this year it appears that one Victor Zeis, who owned five shares of the stock of the corporation, began an action to wind up its affairs and to place them in a Receiver's hands. The names of various gentlemen were suggested to the court by Mr. Zeis and by the German Press Society. As was to be expected, these gentlemen were Roman Catholics. Both parties to the action objected to Rosenthal because he was an outsider, and also because he was of the Hebrew faith. In spite of these objections, Rosenthal was appointed Receiver of the society on March 24, 1876, through the influence of John Kelly, it is said, who wished to prevent the disclosures concerning the management of the corporation's affairs, which might reflect on the character of some of his friends and influential supporters. Rosenthal was chosen by Mr. Kelly as his tool in the matter for particular reasons, the principal one of which perhaps was that he had done some well-meant service to the Tammany Hall Sachem by the furious onslaught which he made against Recorder Hackett in the Municipal canvass last year. Rosenthal had in consequence forfeited his position as interpreter in the Court of General Sessions, and had received a very meagre reward only in being selected as one of the minor clerks of the Surrogate's office by Delano C. Calvin, when this nominee of John Kelly's was appointed by Gov. Tilden to fill temporarily the office made vacant by the death of Surrogate Van Schaick. The position of Receiver of the German Press Society promised to be a somewhat lucrative one, and therefore Mr. Kelly thought he had better get it for Rosenthal as a reward for his services. Again, the fact that the latter understanding the use of the German language, and had had some experience, even though of brief duration, as a newspaper man, gave some show of reason to the appointment. Mr. Kelly seems to have been sure of being able to get the position for any one whom he desired, and also showed, or pretended to show, a great deal of influence over Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court.

Some of the facts from which these inferences are drawn are as follows: On March 15, nine days before the Receiver's appointment, Kelly sent a letter to Rosenthal, informing the latter that he wished to see him on business of great importance to him. Rosenthal called on Kelly on March 19, and at the interview the latter told him that the *Presse* was insolvent, and would be put by "Charley"—meaning Judge Donohue—into his hands as Receiver. He said the paper was to be edited in the interest of Tammany Hall and the Catholic Church, and that no exposure whatever of any frauds was to be made under any circumstances. On March 20, Kelly's private secretary sent Rosenthal a note telling him to transact matters through Mr. Wingate, and to avoid seeing Mr. Kelly personally. On March 21, three days before the case came up for argument before Judge Donohue, the latter informed Rosenthal that he had appointed him Receiver of the concern, and wished him to "keep the paper going" until after the election. After this, on March 24, as before stated, Rosenthal was appointed Receiver, notwithstanding the fact that his appointment was not agreeable either to Zeis or to the society. His bondsmen, too, were accepted without examination. He was notified to engage as his attorneys Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, in whose library Kelly has his private office, and who are Kelly's attorneys. Mr. Wingate put his brother-in-law, one Charles T. Carret, at the Society's books as an expert, at a salary of $50 per week. In a letter introducing Carret to the Receiver, Mr. Wingate pithily says he has explained to Carret what ought to be done. From the sequel, it appears that he did understand. He came finally to the conclusion that the books of the society had been kept in such a confused condition that he could not possibly make any clear statement in regard to the condition of the concern. Wingate & Cullen then advised Rosenthal, according to the latter's statement, to hush up the matter of the Secretary's condition, and to sell the house No. 7 Frankfort street, the deed of which was then in the name of John Miller, to Henry Hanselmann for the first and second mortgages. They also advised the sale of the good-will and personal property, worth about twenty thousand dollars, to Bernard Amend for $5,000. The old Board of Directors of the society, in accordance with the agreement mentioned in the Receiver's report, promised to pay all the debts of the corporation in full by June 17. Failing to do so, however, the Receiver began to call in subscriptions for the unpaid stock. John Kelly thereupon threatened to have Rosenthal removed from his position in the Surrogate's office unless he immediately resigned his position as Receiver. Rosenthal refused to accede to this good-natured request, and Messrs. Wingate & Cullen withdrew from their position as attorneys to the Receiver, alleging that he was not acting as they advised. The second application was then made for the removal of the Receiver by ex-Judge Michael C. Gross. The Receiver was accused of mismanagement and of failing to account for $1,700. The latter amount was claimed by Rosenthal for counsel fees, and for Receiver's fees for the six months he held the position of Receiver. The case was set down for argument before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, but Rosenthal, as has been stated, resigned before the argument was had, and Anthony Miller was then appointed by Judge Donohue to the position of Receiver.

RATIFYING THE NOMINATION OF GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

The Republicans of the Eighth Congressional District held a meeting at No. 748 Broadway last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Gen. Anson G. McCook for Congress. The meeting was well attended, many of those present being representatives of some of the largest and most wealthy business firms in the community. Hon. Thomas E. Stewart presided. Charles P. Shaw, the gentleman who had received the Congressional nomination from the Independent Republican Association of the district, sent a letter declining to be a candidate, and urging all Republicans of the district to unite in support of the regular nominee—Gen. McCook. Later in the evening he put in a personal appearance, and made a rousing speech in behalf of the entire State and national ticket. Toward the close of the meeting Gen. McCook entered the hall and was received with three hearty cheers and a "tiger." He made a short speech, in the course of which he said that the nomination had been conferred upon him without any request or even wish on his part. He was alive to the importance of the situation, and thought if the Republicans of the district would give him an earnest and hearty support he would win the fight and wrest the district from the Democrats. It was a Republican district, and there was no reason why a Republican should not represent it in Congress. At the conclusion of Gen. McCook's speech Dr. Hayes, the candidate for Assembly from the Eighth District, and two or three other gentlemen addressed the meeting, which finally broke up about 11 o'clock.

A CHILD BISHOP.

The Salt Lake *Herald* says: "As Bishop Tuttle of Montana was making his annual visitation last July, a ranchman and his wife brought their family to be baptized. Among them was a fine baby boy of six months. When the Bishop asked the names of the children, the mother gave as the baby's name, 'Bishop Tuttle.' The Bishop mildly suggested that his first name was Daniel, but the mother could not be driven from her resolution, and the baby was accordingly baptized Bishop Tuttle Curtis."

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

THE EXTRA DAY'S SPORT.

FIVE GOOD CONTESTS, TWO OF WHICH WERE WON BY OUTSIDERS—THE FIRST EVENT WON BY SPRINGLET, THE SECOND BY VIGIL, THE THIRD BY MADGE, THE FOURTH BY REUTER'S FILLY, AND THE STEEPLE CHASE BY BULLET.

The extra day's racing at Jerome Park was a fitting termination to a most brilliant season. The weather of yesterday could not have been better for out-door sports, and consequently thousands of people wended their way to Fordham to enjoy the sport furnished by the American Jockey Club. The Coaching Club was strongly represented on the lawn below the Club House, and was not the least attractive feature of the day. The programme furnished an attractive series of events, five in number, and two of them were won by rank outsiders, which added zest to the sport if not profit to the members of the betting ring. Although all the events were well contested, probably the grandest race of the year was that between Vigil and St. Martin in the two-mile dash. Two gamer horses have not been seen together for a long time, and the final struggle between them fully justified the vast amount of enthusiasm manifested by the spectators. Vigil won the race by half a head only, but sustained the reputation he has made, by winning the Dixie and Breckenridge Stakes at Baltimore, as the best colt of the year. The track was in good condition, and the time made was most satisfactory for the lateness of the season.

THE SELLING RACE.

The sport was opened with a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances. For this there were eight nominations, and included Charles Reed's b. c. Red Coat, L. C. Chase's ch. f. Springlet, George Longstaff's br. h. Partnership, P. Dwyer & Brother's ch. h. Galway, H. O. Bernard's b. f. Explosion, Carr & Co.'s ch. f. Ella Wotten, M. Donohue's ch. g. Waco, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Sister of Mercy. The knowing ones plunged heavily on Red Coat, and he brought $175; Partnership, $115; Galway, $195; Sister of Mercy, $45; Waco, $30, and the field $45. The winner came out of the field, and it was an astounding surprise to the heavy betting men. The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and Mr. Conner gave them an excellent start, the lot getting away together, and they came up the stretch in a neck, with Partnership leading and Waco second. The latter took the lead as they approached the stand, and Partnership gave place to Explosion. When they reached the judge's stand, finishing the first quarter of a mile, Waco was a length in the lead of Explosion, who was lapped at the quarter by Partnership, followed closely by Galway and Springlet. As they ran round the turn, Explosion pushed past Waco, who fell back to the neck, and Partnership ran up toward the front. When they reached the quarter pole Explosion showed three parts of her length in advance of Partnership, with Galway third and Springlet fourth; but when they ran under the Club-house hill Partnership ran up equal with Explosion, while Galway and Springlet followed hard upon them. When they were going out of sight, these four were at close quarters and making a determined struggle. On their re-appearance they were still at close quarters, with Explosion cutting out the work, but when they turned into the home-stretch the filly gave it up, while Springlet ran into the lead, pursued by Galway and Red Coat. Springlet held her own to the finish and won the race by a length, in 2:15½, from Galway, who was a length in front of Red Coat, and Partnership fourth, he having quit when he looked like a winner. The result was a great surprise, and was an ominous opening for the heavy betting men.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $400; the winner to be sold at auction. It entered to be sold for $2,000, (highest price,) to carry weight for age; if for $1,500, allowed 3 pounds; if for $1,000, 7 pounds; if for $500, 12 pounds; if for $300, 18 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

L. C. Chase's ch. f. Springlet, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Springbrook, by Lexington, to be sold for $300; 97 pounds. Spillman....1
P. Dwyer & Bros. ch. h. Galway, 6 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, by imp. Australian, to be sold for $300; 106 pounds. Matthews....2
Charles Reed's b. c. Red Coat, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Sally, by Lexington, to be sold for $500; 93 pounds. Sheridan....3
George Longstaff's br. h. Partnership, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Katona, by Voucher, to be sold for $500; 112 pounds. Swim....0
H. O. Bernard's b. f. Explosion, 3 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Naptha, by imp. Eclipse, to be sold for $500; 90 pounds. Kelly....0
Carr & Co.'s ch. f. Ella Wotten, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Georgie Wood, by imp. Knight of St. George, to be sold for $500, 90 pounds. Cochran....0
M. Donahue's ch. g. Waco, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor, to be sold for $1,000; 95 pounds....0
D. McDaniels ch. f. Sister of Mercy, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity, to be sold for $500, 90 pounds. Harvey....0
Time—2:15½.

According to the conditions of the race the winner was sold at auction, and was bought for $505, by L. A. Hitchcock, the surplus going to the second horse.

THE TWO MILES.

The second event presented by the programme was the sweepstakes for all ages—two miles—which was got up purposely to bring the Brother to Bassett, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole into competition. The laudable desire of the Jockey Club was, however, frustrated by the three horses being out of condition, but the contest yesterday was such a good one that it fully compensated for the absence of the above-named horses. There were four nominations to the sweepstakes, and included P. Dwyer & Bro's. b. c. Vigil, James A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, and H. O. Bernard's b. c. Waller. When they were summoned to the post, the latter did not respond, and Vigil was a great favorite over the other two, bringing $100 to $30 in every pool, and the gameness of Vigil only succeeded in bringing his backers out safely. When the flag fell the three got under way together, but Vigil soon got to the front, and made the pace, leading the other two about three lengths around the turn. He reached the quarter pole three lengths in front of St. Martin, who was a length before Virginius. Running under the club-house bluff Vigil got away another length from St. Martin, while there was a length of daylight between the latter and Virginius. There was little change as they went around the bluff out of sight, but when they reappeared Vigil was leading three lengths, and there was but half a length of daylight between St. Martin and Virginius. When they came round into the homestretch Hayward brought St. Martin up to Vigil, and Virginius followed them up closely. There was a grand struggle up the stretch, and when they finished the first mile Vigil and St. Martin were dead even, with Virginius but a length behind. The spectators were now thoroughly aroused, as there were indications of a mighty struggle. Going round the turn St. Martin outran Vigil, and gradually worked to the front, and by the time the quarter pole was reached he led the favorite a length, and Virginius was three lengths behind. There was now the most intense excitement, and the backers of St. Martin sent up cheer after cheer as he went out of sight with a lead of a length and a half. When they reappeared, however, Vigil had closed the daylight between him and St. Martin, while the pace was too much for Virginius, who had fallen out of the race. When they turned into the homestretch St. Martin still had the best of it, but Spillman brought Vigil up to the saddle girth of St. Martin at the furlong pole, where they both began whipping furiously. St. Martin held his advantage for nearly two hundred yards, and the spectators fairly yelled with enthusiasm. As they neared the stand Vigil gained inch by inch under the whip, and finally got level with St. Martin. Still whipping, the pair came to the goal, where Vigil succeeded in catching the eye of the judges by half a head, amid the most intense excitement. Virginius was a dozen lengths behind. Time—3:40. When they returned to weight both the horses and riders received an ovation, for a gamer race was never witnessed on this continent. Vigil showed signs of lameness when pulled up, but nothing serious is expected from it.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $2,000 added; the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; two miles; four nominations; value to winner, $2,200.

Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vigil, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Reagan, by Lexington, 103 pounds. Spillman....1
James A. Grinstead's ch. c. St. Martin, 4 years, by imp. Phaeton, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire, 118 pounds. Hayward....2
D. McDaniel's blk. c. Virginius, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 103 pounds. Matthews....3
H. O. Bernard's b. c. Waller, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs....pd. ft.
Time—3:40.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third contest of the day was one of mile heats for all ages, which had the following fine contestants, viz.: Charles Reed's ch. f. Athlene, P. Dwyer & Brother's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, James A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, and D. McDaniel's ch. m. Madge. This field furnished a splendid race, and for the second time the knowing ones were at fault, and the race captured by a fielder. There was much plunging on Rhadamanthus, and he brought in the pools $350, Mettle $270, Egypt $95, and the field $135.

FIRST HEAT.—Athlene was very fractious and delayed the start. They broke away three times, after which the flag fell to a rather straggling start, Mettle having the best of it by a length, Egypt second, a length before the others. When they went round the turn Mettle and Egypt struggled hard for the pole, and at the quarter-pole Mettle showed half a length before Egypt, who was a length away from Athlene, and she a length before Rhadamanthus, while Madge ran easily in the rear. When they ran under the club-house hill Egypt again challenged Mettle, and soon led the latter a neck, while Athlene was close upon them. In this manner they went out of sight, and when they reappeared Mettle and Egypt were still racing head and head a length before Rhadamanthus and Athlene, who were also yoked, with Madge behind them. On the home-stretch the contest between Mettle and Egypt continued, but the former lasted the longest, and won the heat by three-quarters of a length, in 1:47¾. Rhadamanthus was third, Athlene fourth, and Madge fifth.

Second Heat.—Mettle was now a great favorite, and brought $300, Egypt selling for $110, and the field $200. Mettle had the best of the send-off, Egypt second, and Rhadamanthus third. These three were lapping each other's quarters as they ran round the turn, but at the quarter-pole Egypt and Mettle were head and head, half a length before Rhadamanthus, the other two being close up. Under the hill Mettle shook off Egypt and led him half a length on passing from view, and reappeared a length before Egypt, with Rhadamanthus and the other two close up. As soon as they came into the home-stretch Egypt gave it up, and Mettle came away as if he would win easily, but Madge came up on the outside with a rush and challenged Mettle, who quit, and was given the whip, without avail however, as Madge passed him and won the heat by a length in 1:47¾, Athlene third, Egypt fourth and Rhadamanthus last.

Third Heat.—All but Mettle and Madge were sent to the stable, and Madge was the favorite at $650 to $200. When the flag fell Madge immediately took the lead, and was two lengths before Mettle at the quarter-pole. The latter was unable to get near the mare until they were on the lower turn, when he reached the tail of Madge, but from this point all was over, as Madge came away, and won easily by two lengths in 1:48.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, for all ages; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds; mile heats.

D. McDaniel's ch. m. Madge, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 121 pounds. Clark....5 1 1
J. A. Grinstead's b. c. Mettle, 3 years, by Melbourne, Jr., dam by imp. Eclipse, 105 pounds. Sayers....1 2 2
Charles Reed's ch. f. Athlene, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Anna Travis, 97 pounds. Sheridan....4 3 r.o.
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, five years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, by imp. Emue, 124 pounds. Hazzard....2 4 r.o.
Dwyer & Brother's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, four years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse; 118 pounds. Barbee....3 5 r.o.
Time—1:47¾, 1:47¾, 1:48.

THE GENTLEMAN'S HACK RACE.

The fourth contest on the programme was a hack race for gentleman riders, for a purse of $500, dash of one mile. There were six entries but only four of them started, including H. Alexandre's b. m. Pollywog; A. B. Purdy's b. f. Florrie; W. E. Peet's b. h. Retriever, and Robert Center's Minnie Minor, filly. The latter was the favorite, and in the pools brought $125, Pollywog, $70, Florrie, $55, and Retriever $55. The race occasioned some amusement, especially among the ladies. Center stole a march on his competitors and got away three lengths before Retriever, the other two straggling. At the quarter pole, Center led Retriever three lengths, Pollywog third, and Florrie a long way behind. Center increased his lead to four lengths as they went out of sight, and when they again appeared he was leading three lengths, Pollywog second, Retriever having gone to pieces. There was only two in the race, and the struggle between Center's filly and Pollywog was exciting, Center winning by a neck only. The others were beaten off a long way.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $500, (presented by Mr. Pierre Lorillard,) of which $100 to the second horse; for horses which have not been in a training stable within the last six months; entrance free; gentlemen riders; Welter weights; one mile.

Robert Center's b. f., three years, by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor, 140 pounds; Mr. Center....1
H. Alexandre's b. m. Pollywog, five years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata, 159 pounds; Mr. Alexandre 2
A. B. Purdy's b. f. Florrie, three years; Mr. Reeves..3
W. E. Peet's b. h. Retriever, six years, by Leamington, out of Margaret Anderson, 162 pounds; Mr. Peet....4
Time—1:56.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The season was brought to a close with a handicap steeplechase for a purse of $700, presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. It was over the the usual course and seven entries were made for the event, but only four of them appeared, viz.: Bullet, Deadhead, Resolute, and Doubtful. In the pools Bullet brought $350, Deadhead $200. Resolute $180, and Doubtful $100. They were started from the foot of the hill as usual, and when the flag fell the four moved off together. Doubtful then went to the front, and led a length over the first obstacle, followed by Resolute two lengths before Bullet and Deadhead. They ran round the north field to the fourth jump, when Doubtful bolted out of the course, and that finished him. Returning to the starting point, at the foot of the bluff. Resolute led a length. Bullet was second, six lengths before Dead Head. They then ran into the south field and over the first obstacle. Resolute led Bullet three lengths, and the latter was four lengths away from Dead Head. After taking the several jumps in the south field in admirable style, they approached the waterin front of the grand stand, when Bullet took the lead from Resolute and then ran to the hill near the polo grounds. Bullet came over the mall a length ahead of Resolute, who was three lengths ahead of Deadhead. They ran in this order into the south field again, and ran into the track on the lower turn, where Bullet still led, a length from Resolute, with Deadhead within striking distance. There was a splendid race up the stretch and the three took the last hurdle close together. Resolute soon fell back, however, and a fine struggle ensued between Bullet and Deadhead, which resulted in a well-earned victory for the former by half a length. Resolute was three lengths behind. Time—4:16.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase. Purse, $700, (presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett,) of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free. The usual course.

George Sutcliffe's ch. g. Bullet, aged, by Bulletine, dam by Wagner, 154 pounds. Little....1
M. Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 5 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye, 154 pounds. Meany....2
J. G. L. Lawrence's ch. h. Resolute, 6 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., by imp. Yorkshire, 147 pounds. Fitzsimmons....3
Charles Reed's b. g. Doubtful, 3 years, by Oysterman, out of Spotted Fawn, 120 pounds. Slattery....*0
Time—4:16.

*Did not go the course.

THE REMAINING DUTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think that any impartial outsider who attended the meeting at Cooper Institute the other evening when Mr. Evarts delivered his brilliant oration, and who saw last night the great Republican torchlight procession, will admit that the most respectable, the most solid, the best elements of cosmopolitan New-York, are now enlisted on the side of Hayes and Wheeler. This is indeed so; and all that is wanted to give the Republican Party a splendid majority is for the people to keep up the enthusiasm the remaining few days, and rally in their true strength for the election. New-York has crushed out its terrible municipal corruption in the overthrow of Tweed and the Ring. It has now another duty to perform, and that is to thoroughly trample upon every vestige of national dishonor, to kill and put out of sight copperheadism and disloyalty, by letting Mr. Tilden see that the City, the State, and the country have no use for him. It seems to me that his mere nomination to the highest office in the gift of the people was a cruel insult to the memory of those who fell in the defense of the Union; and I trust that the survivors of the war will be spared the degradation of having him elected to the Presidency. To accomplish this, and make us feel that we have a country of which we may well be proud, it is only necessary that every citizen should attend to his simple duty of voting on Tuesday next, Nov. 7. NATHAN APPLETON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

AN EXAMPLE FOR ABSENTEE REPUBLICANS.

Dr. Walter Cary, of Buffalo, who was sojourning with his family in Europe, reflecting that as a good citizen it was his duty to be at home on the first Tuesday in November, took passage in the steamer Britanic, of the White Star Line, on the 26th of October, arrived in New-York yesterday, and departed for Buffalo in the evening train, intending to deposit a ballot for Hayes and Wheeler, Morgan, Rogers and Spaulding on Tuesday. Dr. Cary's example should not be lost upon Republicans who are visiting the Centennial Exposition. Tuesday being a legal holiday, it is presumed that clerks and employes will avail themselves of the occasion to visit Philadelphia. Republicans who intend to do so should deposit their ballots on their way to Jersey City.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSATLANTIC STEAMING.

The White Star steamer Britannic, Capt. Thompson, anchored on the Bar at 1 A. M. Saturday, having completed the fastest passage on record, viz., seven days, thirteen hours, eleven minutes mean time from Queenstown to New-York. The previous four passages of this steamer show the following unequaled average: Seven days, eighteen hours, forty-four minutes from Queenstown to New-York; seven days, twenty hours, twenty-five minutes from New-York to Queenstown.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR CASE.

THE KINGSLEY & KEENEY SUIT AGAINST THE CITY BEFORE A REFEREE—TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The taking of testimony in the suit of Kingsley & Keeney, the Hempstead Reservoir contractors, against the City of Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday before the Referees, Judge Lott and Messrs. Rodman and Fisher, Col. Julius W. Adams, the Chief Engineer of the work, being again placed on the stand, and his cross-examination being continued. He testified that he had no recollection of the existence of any map showing a proposed bottom of the reservoir except the profile map; there was a recognized slant of the bottom about two-tenths in one hundred feet. The change in the bottom, the witness said, was made dependent on the change in the flow-line, but it did not necessarily follow; a part of the increased excavation of 600,000 yards was taken from the sides, but the greater part of it from the bottom. The change from a thirty-two to a twenty-nine foot level was made between Jan. 9 and March 12, 1872, Mr. Probasco being the principal engineer in charge on the latter date. That gentleman's predecessor, Mr. Clapp, was appointed in January, 1871, and after Mr. Probasco's appointment, he was retained as his assistant until some time in 1874, when the force was reduced. Witness could not say whether or not he visited the work between the time of the execution of the contract and the appointment of 1872. His impression was that no excavating was done within the proposed reservoir up to the appointment of Mr. Probasco. On May 6, 1872, ground was broken on the reservoir proper, and it was at this time the excavating began; the forty-seven unexcavated acres below Nichol's dam are filled with roots and muck with gravel at the bottom; the depth of the excavation around these forty-seven acres was from 3½ to 4 feet; the water of the reservoir would be purer if the impure composition contained in these forty-seven acres was removed; the change in the water level had made a difference of 200,000,000 of gallons less in the holding capacity of the reservoir, and an additional expense of excavating 600,000 yards of earth; the expense of an intermediate dam would be about $230,000.

Q.—Was the very paper with the very writing upon it which was sent to the printer and from which the original specifications were printed the same paper that you sent in your communication to the Water Board on June 20, 1870? A.—I presume so; that is as far as I can say about it.

Q.—What amount do you assume to be the present holding capacity of the reservoir? A.—One thousand millions of gallons for the city's use at a water level of twenty-nine or thirty feet.

Q.—By reducing the water level from thirty-two to twenty-nine feet, and thus losing 200 000,000 of gallons of water capacity, how could you bring out the reservoir capacity the same now as by the first level? A.—I did it by including the saturated sand outside the reservoir. Leaving out this saturated sand the capacity of the reservoir at twenty-nine feet level would not be as great as it would be at thirty-two feet level, but the thirty-two feet level would have held more than the thousand millions of gallons capacity demanded.

Q.—When were the changes in the specifications made with reference to the second dam? A.—All changes were made previous to my sending the paper to the Water Board on June 20, 1870; there was a clause in the original specifications making a second dam optional before this time.

In response to further questions by Mr. Parsons, who carried on the cross-examination, the witness said that he first knew Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney intimately in 1867, when they had the Wallabout contract. He had first had under consideration the subject of a new storage reservoir in the Fall of 1869, but did not recollect having had any specific interview with the plaintiffs between that time and the execution of their contract. William Beard had called at his office with other contractors in reference to the matter, and had made an earnest effort for the privilege of proposing for the contract. The witness had never occupied the same office with William A. Fowler, nor did he ever see either of the plaintiffs there. He identified a letter sent by him on Dec. 12, 1871, to E. J. Lowber, Chairman of the Construction Committee, suggesting that bids for the contract for the building of the reservoir be invited from James McDonald, E. J. White, Edward Friel, Henry Wells and Kingsley & Keeney, as experienced and home contractors. He did not know at this time that Mr. Beard was desirous of becoming a bidder at $400,000 less than Kingsley & Keeney; if done by Mr. Beard, the work would not have answered its purpose so well; witness excluded the item for extra hauling from all the bids. The examination was adjourned at this point until Thursday next.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ON TRIAL.

THE EXAMINATION OF MRS. GIBSON IN JERSEY CITY—NO TESTIMONY ADDUCED TO SUSTAIN THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Mrs. Mary A. Gibson, the confidence woman, who was arrested in Philadelphia on Thursday, for having swindled residents of Jersey City, had an examination before Justice Keese yesterday morning. She was defended by Counselor Bretzfeldt of Hoboken. Samuel Garretson, whom it is alleged she swindled out of $1,400, testified that he became acquainted with the woman on Sept. 1, and she told him of her great inheritance in Germany. She subsequently telegraphed to him requesting a loan of $250, which he sent her. He subsequently advanced her smaller sums, and at one time $500, until the aggregate of her indebtedness to him was $1,400. When he loaned her the sum of $500 she gave him a power of attorney, empowering him to take care of her estate for her. Before he had made the first loan he had visited her in Philadelphia, and remained at her house for ten or twelve days. He admitted that he was moved by considerations of friendship to make the advances, and not upon the security she had given him. Horace Farrier testified to the receipt by him from her of the two envelopes directed to Cardinal McCloskey, purporting to contain papers relating to her estate in Germany, but which really contained only blank sheets of paper. Inspector Benjamin Murphy, who arrested the woman, testified that she told him that the envelopes contained papers establishing her title to her property. When he showed her the blank sheets of paper found in the envelope she feigned astonishment and said that there must be some mistake about it. Bernard McCloskey, a Hoboken livery-stable dealer, admitted that he had also been victimized by the woman. When he had pressed her for payment, she had taken one of his carriages and gone to New-York for the purpose, as she said, of getting some money from Cardinal McCloskey. She drove to a house on Elizabeth street, and said the Cardinal was not at home. No proof was adduced that her representations were false, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

About ten days ago, Isaac Lichienstein was arrested by the United States authorities as the reputed proprietor of the cigar manufactory No. 173 East Broadway; and at the same time two boys, employes in the place, named Judah Lamoso and Levi Kaufman, were taken into custody as witnesses, the charge against the former being that of carrying on business without a license. The two boys were examined separately by Assistant United States Attorney F. W. Pullman, and swore to affidavits fully implicating the accused, and also promised information which, if verified, would implicate other dealers in tobacco in this City. The statements of the witnesses went into the minutest details, they unhesitatingly admitting that they were employed by Lichtenstein. Much interest seemed to be manifested in the case, for at the examination last Thursday, a large number of their class was present. The prosecution, however, at the start met with a severe drawback, for both the witnesses denied *sriatim* the statements sworn to a few days before. The examination was then adjourned till to-morrow, and yesterday upon affidavit of District Attorney Pullman, warrants charging perjury against these witnesses were issued and will be served when they are brought into Court to-morrow.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

Another instance of the reprehensible practice of allowing office boys to open boxes and receive mails for business firms was brought to light yesterday by Special Agent Sharretts. Complaint was made to him of letters received by different persons, answers to which were to be addressed to a certain box, promising to return lost articles upon the receipt of a named amount of money. The complaint once made, and the number of the box given, it was easy to find the culprit, who proved to be an office boy in a Broadway firm, who was intrusted with the key to the letter-box. He made a clean confession of the whole affair, stating that he had written answers to advertisements for lost articles, giving it to be understood that he had found or stolen the same, and would return them, if suitably rewarded and no questions asked. It is known that he has been quite successful in this business, but to what amount is not known. It is not probable that there will be any prosecution in the case.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Martin Powers, John Monahan, and Martin Ballinger, all three residents of Yonkers, and Democrats, were arrested in that city on Friday night, on a charge of having fraudulently obtained their naturalization papers. It seems that some time ago the prisoners appeared before City Judge Baird, of Yonkers, and having sworn that they had previously obtained their first papers from United States Commissioner John J. Davenport, in New-York, they were granted their naturalization papers. On inquiry, it was ascertained at Commissioner Davenport's office in this City that such was not the case, and warrants were immediately placed in the hands of United States Marshals for the arrest of the perjurers. Yesterday afternoon United States Marshals Newcome and White, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport, arrested David Beckett, a Scotchman, in Yonkers, for the same offense. Beckett was brought to this City, as were the other three previously arrested.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

GEN. DIX ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR THE MAYORALTY—HE CONSIDERS IT HIS DUTY TO SERVE—DR. NEWMANN, NOMINEE FOR CORONER, ALSO ACCEPTS.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Chairman of the Republican County Convention which nominated Gen. John A. Dix for Mayor, on Tuesday evening, received the following letter yesterday from Gen. Dix, accepting the nomination:

Nov. 4, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I received last evening your favor of the 1st inst. informing me of my unanimous nomination by the delegates representing the Republicans of the City and County of New-York in County Convention for the office of Mayor. I beg you to be assured that I fully appreciate the unanimity with which that nomination is tendered to me. I had hoped never again to be a candidate for office, or to be called on for any political service except that which every citizen owes to his country in emergencies of more than ordinary importance. I believe that such an emergency is upon us now, and no other consideration would outweigh my reluctance to accept the nomination. But convinced, as I am, that the public credit and the interests of the business classes—especially the merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics—are in imminent peril, I am willing that my name be used in any way my political friends think expedient, if in their judgment it will contribute to the success of the Republican cause; for I feel that its success is essential to the tranquillity of the Union, the redemption of the plighted faith of the Government, the restoration of the prosperity of the country, and the preservation of its good name. I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, Esq., Chairman.
WILLARD BULLARD, Esq., Secretary.

The following note accompanied the letter, and explains why an immediate answer was not given to the notification sent to Gen. Dix advising him of his nomination:

Nov. 4, 1876.

DEAR SIR: In sending you my letter accompanying this note and accepting the Republican nomination for Mayor, do not infer that the delay had any other cause than my absence from the City. On the 1st, the day on which your letter advising me of my nomination was written, I was addressing a meeting at Jamaica, and the day after, another, at Sag Harbor, from which I returned last evening. I speak in Westchester County this evening, and have only time to add that I am truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, Esq.

DR. LOUIS NEUMANN ACCEPTS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

Hon. Benj. K. Phelps, Chairman Republican County Convention:

DEAR SIR: Having received your letter notifying me of my nomination as Coroner by the Republican County Convention, I take pleasure to reply that I accept that honor, and shall endeavor to do my best to advance the interest of our ticket in general. Respectfully yours, LOUIS NEUMANN, No. 205 William street.

THE ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The report of James C. Spencer, passing on the accounts of the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company for the month of August, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash in the Receiver's hands on Aug. 1, 1876, was $388,765 38. This, with the receipts during the month, makes up a total of $2,199,615 94; $1,636,472 72 were disbursed during the month, leaving a balance on hand Aug. 31 of $563,143 22. The aggregate of certificates of indebtedness issued during the receivership foots up $3,441,539 40, of which $2,261,539 40 have been paid and canceled. There are at present outstanding and unpaid $1,180,000 of such certificates; $280,000 of them were canceled and $190,000 of them issued during August; $50,000 were loaned on call during the month.

A MOTHER RECOVERS HER CHILD.

About three years ago Augusta Hawkins, a resident of Brooklyn, being in poor circumstances, sent her three-year-old son to the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, one of the rules of which provides that any person placing a child or children in the asylum as boarders shall pay the board regularly, and in case of its non-payment in six months, and a refusal on the part of the person placing the child in the care of the institution to pay it, the child or children should be considered as surrendered to the society. Since that time Mrs. Hawkins has been somewhat prosperous, and made application to the officers of the institution for her son, but they, claiming that she had failed to pay his board, refused to give him to her. She procured a writ of habeas corpus, and the hearing of the argument on a demurrer to the return same up yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Reynolds, who, after hearing the evidence of the mother as to her ability to support the child, awarded the custody of the boy to her.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Republicans of Elizabeth, N. J., at their primaries Friday night, made the following nominations for Councilmen: First Ward, George N. Potter; Second Ward, James Peters; Third Ward, Capt. J. B. Lutz; Fourth Ward, J. C. Ogden; Fifth Ward, S. P. Case; Sixth Ward, A. W. Lakens; Seventh Ward, James C. Woodruff; Eighth Ward, Col. C. C. Suydam. The Democrats made the following nominations for Councilmen: First Ward, Michael Doyle; Second Ward, George R. Squire; Third Ward, Frank W. Bauer. The registration in Elizabeth shows 5,883 names, being an increase of 500 over last year.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

Application Granted.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Powers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Silverman; The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Laverty.

Gersten vs. The Society Gael Zedeck.—Order granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Linde.—The report does not seem to follow the testimony as to Emma Linde, whose share has to be paid in cash as purchaser; this should be paid in cash to render the mortgage to the other three perfectly safe. Then I do not understand how the widow is entitled to the two sums specified.

Greenfield vs. Saltabassi.—Referred to Roscoe H. Channing, Esq., to take proof of the facts and circumstances stated in the complaint, and to examine the sureties on the undertaking, and to report thereon as to its sufficiency.

Matter of the Church of St. Michael.—Opinion.

Matter of Bonney.—The Receiver had better await the result of the suit. If favorable to the company he will probably realize much more than on a sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cowles vs. Watson.—Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Glass vs. Muller et al.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs to plaintiff, and stay set aside.

Etzel vs. Byrne et al.—Commission ordered.

The Jagger Iron Company vs. Phelps.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Stiger vs. Partridge.—Demurrer sustained, and that the defendant have judgment.

In the Matter of Keleher (an Infant.)—Order appointing John Keleher guardian ad litem of infant.

The Wahoo Tool Manufacturing Company vs. Lathrop.—Reference ordered.

Bond vs. McNiff.—Motion for allowance granted.

Concklin vs. Crater.—Motion to amend answer granted on payment of plaintiff's costs of October Term, and of opposing motion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Davis vs. Forbes.—Arrest set aside.

Deering vs. Demerest.—Motion granted.

Hastings vs. Sutherland.—Complaint dismissed.

Receivers Appointed.—Reid vs. Muller; Moller vs. Breens; Bernhardt vs. Bernhardt.

Reil vs. Stone.—Security for costs ordered.

Motions Granted.—Long vs. Lynch; Haas vs. Campbell.

Defaults.—Tower vs. Corbett; Blum vs. Entrup; Feddan vs. Lonthers; Jones vs. Hitchcock; Moser vs. Bernhardts.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN LETTER.

A letter from a resident of Huntsville, Ala., to a Northern friend contains the following: "We trust that you will meet the solid South for Tilden with a solid North for Hayes. The argument used to carry the South solid for the Democracy is the shot-gun and pistol logic. I know this is not accredited in the North; or at least, a great many honest people do not believe it; but it is a fact. If you had been in Huntsville on the day of the last election you would have seen enough of shot-gun argument to convince you that it is effective. Before the election the guns and pistols were thoroughly scoured up—not privately, but publicly—so that Republicans could see and understand that the Democracy were prepared for any emergency that might arise. The store-keepers and clerks went to their meals, and returned with their guns on their shoulders; went home at night and returned in the morning, making a display of their firearms. Of course, we understood that it meant business. One of our candidates for the Legislature was shot down on election day, and one man in particular thought the proper way to proceed was to commence and kill and drive out every white Radical in Huntsville, and he openly declared so. The Republicans were not allowed to send a telegram over the wires on election day; even a Deputy United States Marshal could not telegraph to the Marshal, who was in Decatur, twenty-four miles from here. He tried to send a telegram, and it was taken from him and torn to pieces, and the Deputy was very well satisfied when he escaped unhurt."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SONNETS.

I.

Day after day I watch a level shore
That the sea chafes and vexes into strife,
And hear the earth give back a sullen roar
When eager waves would bring it light and life.
I linger, though the voice of duty cries,
And bids me seek a path I fear to tread,
Lest I should lose the memory of thine eyes.
Oh, love, and walk alone among the dead.
Thou shalt speak for me, love; I turn to thee;
Oh, tell me, shall I follow them that weep,
And toil and know not rest, nor ever see
A sunny heaven, smiling on their sleep;
Or shall I tarry here? On me doth fall
A sudden light! I stay; it is thy call!

II.

Is this the truth, and is it thou dost stand
Between my work and me, to turn away
My steps when I would seek the prom'sed land,
And hold me back from hope and bid me stay
To listen ever to the moaning sound
Of restless waves that break upon the shore,
And waken dreary echoes all around?
Dost thou desire that I shall never more
The golden morn remember, never find
The peace of evening and the sunset glow?
Is it thy will that all the past I bind
Around a heavy heart, that beateth now
With stormy throbs, because that past is near,
But thou, the light of life, thou art not here?

III.

My spirit hovers round thy happy home,
And clings to every dear familiar nook,
And wanders where thy feet have loved to roam,
And watches for thy step and for thy look.
Dost thou not hear the passionate sob and cry?
Dost thou not heed the anguish of my lot,
Or see the strife when I am forced to fly
From thee to those sad realms where thou art not?
To them a stern fate points, and then I gaze
On thee, and through the dark of cruel death
And silence of thy grave, I find the days,
When all my life was thine, and every breath
Of aspiration raised my soul to thee;
But now I weep; and thou, oh dost thou see?

IV.

I passed a night of anguish and of fear
Upon the lake that laves that silent land
Where rest the spirits blest. Oh, will they hear
My cry, or come to seek me on the strand?
So deep and sweet their sleep, they heed no moan,
No pale form see from out the billows rise,
Watching the loved and lost. At last alone,
Apart I see thee. Peace within those eyes,
Where late the eager spirit seemed to chafe,
Peace reigns instead of sad solicitude;
And pitiful outstretched arms now draw me safe
Unto thy faithful heart. The daylight rude
Has shattered my fond dream; but ever more
I watch and wait for thee upon the shore.

V.

I think, when I look back from some high sphere
On the dim narrow path my feet have trod—
While I have struggled upward, to the clear
Serene beatitude, the peace of God—
I shall not heed the summer charm, the song
Of wood-birds piping through the long sweet day,
The murmur of the limpid stream along
The meadows, or the glad young flowers of May.
Stronger than action, deeper than all thought,
And full and true and sweeter than the tone
Of any music that my heart hath caught
Will be the memory of thy love. Alone
The beauteous earth, oh love, is dear to me,
Because it leads me on to death and thee.

VI.

Bethink thee, oh my heart, if it be well,
That beauty, when it maketh thee rejoice,
Recalls one vision only. Canst thou tell
Why sweetest sounds seem echoes of one voice?
And wilt thou linger with the past alone,
The dead and past and gone? Thou dost not hear
The cry of pain; thou dost not heed the moan
Of them that work and die, that weep and fear!
Ah, yes, my heart makes answer, but I see
A hope for all; I know there is no wrong,
No sorrow here for any, or for me,
That is as great as love, or is as strong.
Oh, love, I fear not. Where thou art, I'm brave;
I dare to follow thee, even to the grave.

VII.

A lonely bird that's prisoned in its cage,
And hangs amid a city's noise and strife,
With such hard fate doth ceaseless warfare wage—
Will not forego the tenderness of life,
The melody of love; but with spread wings
It seems to see again the happy nest,
The mate that broods and listens; and it sings
With joy that looks as great as if the west
Was all aflame, and golden lights did play
Beneath the leaves, and fleck the banks, and chase
The ripples of the stream, and every day
Brought new delight, and love, and lover's grace.
That song of love, or hope, or memory,
I too can sing when my heart aches for thee.

VIII.

I follow thee as doth the patient earth
The star she loves. I follow, oh, my love!
But never find thee! Well I know the worth
Of words and looks of thine, for high above
All hope I treasure memory. Ah, yes!
But still I move, and still my life must flow
Part from thine. Long Winter days confess
Thine absence, and the Summer nights I know,
With all their beauty are but dark and sad.
The sanguine Spring still says that thou art near,
And bids me rise to greet thee and be glad.
But day has sped; darkness again is here;
I do but follow thee alone, forlorn,
Although I find thee at the break of morn.

IX.

Yes, love, thou art the one star that I seek.
I follow thee afar, alone, and yet
I never lose thee. Hast thou seen how weak
The earth is and how poor, that thou hast met
The bare cold mountains with thy sunny rays,
And called forth even there a happy flower,
That lives through frosty nights and wintry days
To blossom in thy sight for one short hour?
I bless thee for the darkness and the light;
For full of thee are darkness, grief, and pain.
I bless thee for the day and for the night,
And for the heavy loss that is my gain.
I follow, for 'tis thou that leadest me,
Even through the dark I follow. Thou dost see.

X.

Am I so far from thee, or all too near?
Lo! when I say my life is spent, and thou
Art absent, whispers tell me thou art here.
The gentle touch of unseen hands even now
Doth draw me close; even now I hear thee chide
With tender words the wrong of my despair;
I see how thin the veil that seems to hide
Thy form, to cloud and darken all the air,
And blot the past. I see that all my life
Is shared with thee forever. Now I know
That thou art with me, so at last the strife
Is ended, and with it my bitter woe.
But do thou teach me patience, love, I pray;
I pray thee make me patient day by day.

XI.

Methinks that thou hast led me to a vast
And populous region! All around I see
Thick gathered forms, like those that in the past
And in my dreams were wont to follow thee.
They rise up like the waves o'er which a wind
Eager and keen doth blow, to toss and break
And vex them; when at dawn the sun-rays find
A path, they pierce the clouds, and on the lake
Fall jubilant; then myriad colors start,
And wake, and leap forth out of death and night.
Thus with a sudden flash comes to my heart
The sure belief that where thou art is light.
Where'er thy noble spirit wanders, there
Is high resolve and worthy life and fair.

XII.

I stand alone upon a mountain height
And watch a white mist slowly melt away
Into the tender blue and golden light
Of evening. Dark and stormy was the day;
But now I see the restless torrents find
Their peace in yon still lake; I see the snow
Lie soft upon the hills. And now the wind
That did in desolate places moan and blow,
The dreadful precipice and forests dark,
Are void of terror. For from land and sea
They are thy messengers, sent forth to mark
Thy path and guide me on my way to thee.
I linger not, but through the dark I come,
Through dark and daylight unto thee, my home.

FRANCES MARTIN.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FATALITY.

"But, Chevalier, do consider—"

"But, Baron, I have considered, and nothing you can say or do will shake my resolution. This is Tuesday. I give you till Thursday noon—not an hour beyond. If you are unwilling, or unable—no matter which—to settle with me then, you know the consequences, and you will have to take them. Surely, it is easy enough for you to get the money from your uncle, who is worth millions; or, if he prove obdurate, why not address yourself to the Prince? I know that he has helped you before, and he will help you again."

"My uncle! You do not know the stern old man. When he cleared me the last time he made me take a solemn oath that I would keep henceforth within my very handsome allowance, and he swore that if I broke my oath he would cast me off for evermore, even though I am all the kith and kin he has in the world. The Prince! How could I dare to face him with another application for help to discharge a gambling debt, after having pledged my word of honor to him that I would never again touch dice, card, or cue?"

"Well, Baron, that is *your* lookout. I can only repeat I must have my money by Thursday noon, or—you know how you are likely to fare. Why not raise the money from the Jews? With your brilliant expectations, surely there ought to be no difficulty. A paltry ten thousand florins; pooh!"

"So I will, Chevalier; I will raise the money from the Jews, at whatever sacrifice. Only you must give me time. One brief fortnight is all I ask—"

"I cannot do it."

"One week, then. I swear to you, Chevalier—I give you my sacred word of honor—in eight days from this you shall be paid."

"*You* swear! *You* give your word of honor! What, think you, is the value of your oath and of your word of honor? You have broken the one to your uncle, the other to the Prince, and you expect *me* to trust in either? No. I must be in Paris next Monday, and I want to leave here on Thursday. You must make up your mind—either the one thing or the other. If you do not satisfy my claim at noon on Thursday, I post you as a defaulter, as one who, under the shield of high birth and supposed great wealth, stakes his credit and honor against hard cash, and when the cards and the dice fall against him, would pay the debt of honor contracted by him with idle promises to settle at some future time—promises which he means never to keep, most likely."

"Liar! base liar and slanderer!" shouted the Baron, the fair color of his face turned to ashen gray, and his blue eyes flashing with uncontrollable fury. "You shall bitterly atone for this insult. Take that!" and with his delicate white hand he struck the Chevalier a heavy blow straight in the face.

The swarthy complexion of the man thus assaulted grew a shade deeper and darker, and his evil black eyes shone with intenser malignity. He seemed to gather himself up for a deadly spring upon the Baron; but this first impulse was suppressed on the instant. He stood motionless for the space of a few seconds, then, with apparent calm, he took out his handkerchief, and coolly wiped the spurting blood off his face.

"Meseems, Sir Baron," he cried, with sneering irony, "you fancy you have felicitously discovered a new way of paying debts of honor. Pity only that there is a fatal flaw in your most ingenious device. I will not fight you before you have paid me, you see. So your crafty calculation comes to naught."

The Baron, by a powerful effort, regained his composure.

"Be it so, Sir," he said, calmly. "Come here on Thursday, and you shall be paid. You had better provide yourself with a second meanwhile. We shall fight after."

And with a haughty gesture of dismissal, he turned on his heels, leaving the room in possession of his visitor.

The Chevalier looked after him with a malignant scowl.

"Yes, be it so," he muttered; "his money first, his life after. Coarse German brute, to dare to strike me! Not that, only that the fire is burning my nails, it might have been as well not to drive him to desperation. But that cursed affair at Berlin has completely upset me. I somehow feel as if the bloodhounds were on my track, and my only safety lay in immediate flight to Paris. I dare not stay here, and I must gather every sou I can lay hands on. As for this German clown, I'll spit or shoot him like a dog before I go, or my trusty right hand must indeed have lost its cunning."

The Chevalier St. Hilaire belonged to a collateral branch of the ancient Lenoncourt family. He had in early life squandered a rich inheritance left him by his mother, only daughter and sole heiress of Admiral Kerouart, a Breton nobleman, who had amassed great wealth by successful privateering in the wars between France and Great Britain. Of expensive tastes and prodigal habits, and utterly unprincipled and unscrupulous, the Chevalier had, when his estates and money were gone, sold himself to the vile camarilla clique surrounding Marie Antoinette. A few years later he had gone over to the winning side, and had served Robespierre, Barras, and Fouché, in succession. He was still in the pay of the French Police, though he trusted chiefly to cards and dice to supply him with the means of living to his liking. His age was about fifty.

Baron Walter was a young man of twenty-four, descended from an ancient patrician family of Frankfort-on-the-Main, which had been ennobled by the German Emperor about a century back. He was the last of his race, and had only one relative surviving on the mother's side, an uncle, to wit, Councillor Müller, a very wealthy old bachelor. The young Baron was handsome and accomplished, and of most engaging manners. Unhappily, self-indulgence, self-conceit, and weakness formed the chief ingredients of his character. He was one of those neutral beings who, lacking alike exalted virtues and notable vices, are for that reason the most susceptible of yielding to the opportunity or force of circumstances, even to the committal of crime. More unhappily still, he was an ingrained gamester. He had gambled away his patrimony, and his uncle, who allowed him the very handsome sum of ten thousand florins a year, had more than once paid his debts. So had also the then Grand Duke of Frankfort, Charles Theodor, (Dalberg,) Prince Primate and President of the Rhenan Confederation, who had made him his first chamberlain, and with whom he was a great favorite.

He had recently had recourse to both these generous friends and protectors to free him from a load of rashly-incurred debts, and he had pledged his oath and his word of honor that he would henceforth reform. Nay, the very day before our story commences, he had obtained from his uncle ten thousand florins, to take up an often-renewed bill given by him to one Lazarus Levi, then a rather well-known denizen of the Jewish quarter in Frankfort. He was aware that the uncle had taken care to inform Lazarus Levi that the Baron would settle with him on the day the bill would fall due, (Wednesday,) and to request notice of the settlement to be forwarded to him; and he knew his uncle's sternness and firmness of character too well to dare to turn to other uses the money intrusted to him for this specific purpose.

Some days before the opening of our story, the Baron had lost to the Chevalier St. Hilaire some five thousand florins in cash, and ten thousand on his written promise to pay immediately when called on. This in brief explanation of the scene with which our story opens.

Late in the evening of the same day Lazarus Levi sat in the innermost sanctum of his house, in the Jewish quarter, about three doors from the dwelling of the great Meyer Anselm Rothschild. It was a short time before the social and political emancipation of the Frankfort Jews, decreed by the noble and enlightened Dalberg.

In the free imperial City of Frankfort the Jews had had a specially hard life of it, and it continued still the habit with them to live apparently in misery and squalor in the wretched Jewish quarter. But, although the outside and the outer rooms of the houses looked wretched enough, there was to be found in not a few of them an inner part handsomely and even luxuriantly appointed in every respect, where the family really lived. It was so in Lazarus Levi's dwelling.

It was in a richly-furnished apartment, then, that Lazarus Levi sat at supper with his wife and his two grown-up daughters. To look at the old man in splendid Oriental attire, his fingers bedizened with diamonds and rubies and sapphires and emeralds and costly pearls, (a weakness indulged in to excess by most Orientals,) no one, surely, not intimately acquainted with the man, could possibly have taken him for the grimy-faced, dirty-handed old Jew, in ragged gaberdine and greasy headgear, universally known in Frankfort and for many miles around as Lazarus Levi, money agent and diamond broker; for, of course, he professed to be too poor to have money of his own to lend, or to own precious stones.

He had been telling his wife and daughter that he intended to go to Mayence next morning, a neighbor of his, one Aaron Veit, having proposed to take him there in his trap; that he expected to do a good stroke of business in precious stones offered for sale there; and that he would set out on his walk back early in the afternoon, so as to reach home before nightfall, (it was in the month of July;) and his wife was just enjoining upon him to order a butt of wine of their old friend, the landlord of the Golden Lamb, at Mayence, when the servant of the family, old Rachel, entered the room to inform her master that a gentleman was waiting outside the street-door—for, without her master's orders, she would admit no one into the house—who had told her that he *must* see Mr. Levi that very night.

After a few moments' reflection the old man rapidly stripped off his rings, divested himself of his splendid upper attire, cast off his satin slippers, and, taking the oil-lamp out of Rachel's hand, proceeded to the outer room, where he expeditiously put on his old shoes, his ragged gaberdine, and his greasy cap. He then went to the door, opened the little window in the centre, and threw the light of the lamp on the face of his visitor.

He found, to his very great amazement, that it was Baron Walter who had risked himself thus late at night into the Jewish quarter. He cautiously and noiselessly undid the bolt, and admitted the Christian nobleman to the wretched room in which he generally transacted business with customers who called upon him.

The Baron clearly had an important object in view; he was charming in his manner to the Jew. With condescending affability he gave the old man a friendly pat on the back, (with an inward shudder at the contact of his aristocratic hand with the Jew's dirty, greasy vestment.) "Ah, Lazarus, my good friend," he said, in a jovial tone, "you did not expect to see me to-night, I wager. I come on business, old man; to put a chance in your way to make a thousand florins. What think you of that?"

The old Jew darted a swift, sharp glance at the young man's face, in which he at once detected, beneath the assumed mask of jauntiness and mirth, unmistakable traces of deep anxiety and care. "The gracious Sir Baron," he said, in a slow, hesitating way, "is very good and very kind to think of befriending poor old Lazarus, who will never live to be able to do anything in return for the gracious Sir Baron's great goodness to him."

"Now drop that, Lazarus, I say. You know that's a crammer," said the Baron, giving the old man a friendly poke under the ribs. "The fact is, old man, I want you to renew my bill, which falls due to-morrow, for another two months, and I'll sign this new bill for eleven thousand florins instead of ten thousand. There, you old cormorant, there is an offer for you! But you must, of course, hand me the old document, and tell my uncle that I have paid you the money. What say you?"

"What can I say, most gracious Sir Baron? All I can say is that I cannot do it. You should know that I have got no moneys of my own. I am only the poor agent of Meyer Anselm, who has advanced the money to you through me, and has intrusted your bill to me simply for collection. He knows that your gracious Sir Uncle, the great Councillor Müller, has given you the money to take up the bill, and he expects me to pay it over to him on Friday morning, as I am obliged to-morrow to go to Mayence, and, having to walk all the way back, shall not be home in time to see him at night. Meyer Anselm is a good friend to me; I and my family live by him. But he is a strict man, and a man of business, and if he is not paid his money on Friday morning, he will go to your gracious Sir Uncle to get his money there, as your gracious Sir Uncle has promised him."

"Nonsense, Lazarus; you know that you can do this for me," said the poor Baron, his voice trembling with ill-suppressed emotion and anxiety. "Look here, I will make the interest two thousand florins, instead of one thousand—nay, I'll make it three thousand; only let me keep this money two months longer—I shall have plenty of money then."

is so good to me! But how can I? oblige the gracious Sir Baron, who "Would I not do anything to It is Meyer Anselm's moneys, which *must* be paid him on Friday. Next week perhaps Meyer Anselm may consent to advance the money again to the gracious Sir Baron; but nothing can be done till then."

"Listen to me, Lazarus," said the Baron desperately. "I *must* keep this money; I cannot part with it to-morrow. Do not tell me you cannot do this for me. I know that old Rothschild has nothing to do with the matter. It is your own money that you have lent me. If you let me keep it, I will sign you an undertaking to pay you thirty thousand florins at my uncle's death. You know the old man is above seventy."

The old Jew pondered deeply for some time. The offer was a most tempting one. But he had in his pocket Councillor Müller's letter, in which he was plainly told that, in the event of the money not being paid by the Baron, he, the Councillor, would discharge the debt upon immediate application to him; but that he would under no circumstances and on no consideration ever again be answerable for any debt whatever contracted by his nephew, whom he was determined to cast off utterly and disinherit if after this he should go on drawing bills or contracting debts. And Lazarus knew both the Councillor and the Baron too well to have any doubt but that this was most likely to be the ultimate upshot of the matter.

So, having duly weighed in his mind the chances in favor of and against the Baron's proposal, he resolved to have nothing to do with it—at least not just then. "The gracious Sir Baron," he said at last, with sharp decision, "must pardon me if I am forced to decline his gracious offer. I tell the gracious Sir Baron once more that I am but a poor agent in all loan transactions, and the gracious Sir Baron may ask Meyer Anselm, it he will not believe me. But I will talk to Meyer Anselm about the matter. I doubt not he will do it; I cannot, by the Taousef Jontof! which the gracious Sir Baron knows is a most solemn asseveration for a Jew to make."

After this the Baron felt that it would be useless to pursue the subject further. He was even on the point of handing the amount of the bill at once over to Lazarus Levi; but he suddenly changed his mind.

"Well, then, Lazarus," he said, with assumed indifference, "it must even be as you will have it. You must try to raise the money for me next week. As you are going to Mayence to-morrow, you may call at my place in going, and bring the bill with you. I will pay you in notes, so that you will have no heavy load to carry along with you on your journey. Good night."

With much bowing and scraping, and many hollow asseverations of his willingness to do anything in his power to serve the gracious Sir Baron, the Jew let out his visitor, who rapidly got away from the Jewish quarter to the respectable part of the grand ducal city.

Early next morning Aaron Veit's trap drew up to the door of Baron Walter's villa, outside the city, on the road to Mayence. Old Lazarus, having got down, was speedily ushered into the Baron's reception-room, where he was soon joined by the master of the place. Before handing the notes to his Jew creditor, in exchange for the bill, Baron Walter made one last desperate effort to induce the old man to let him keep the money. He offered him a post-orbit for *one hundred thousand* florins. It was in vain. The dazzling offer, instead of alluring the Jew, as the Baron clearly had expected, tended only to make the Hebrew still more cautious. He firmly declined again, telling the Baron, by way of consolation, that he had every reason to believe Meyer Anselm would do it for him next week. So the Baron handed the money over at last, with a deep sigh, looking fixedly at Lazarus, saying, with curious abruptness and in somewhat sharp tones, "There, take your money; and may you not have reason to repent your morning's work before the day is out!"

Lazarus Levi paid little heed to this outburst of angry feeling. He climbed up again into the trap, rejoicing that he had got his ten thousand florins safe in his pocket, and he and his friend were soon rolling on the road to Mayence.

About an hour after, Baron Walter left his villa upon horseback. He rode into the city, where he called upon one of his intimates, a gentleman in the Grand Duke's service, with whom he took counsel about next day's hostile meeting with the Chevalier St. Hilaire. He then rode off in the direction of Hanau.

In the large guest-room of the Golden Lamb at Mayence sat two travelers, looking like journeymen craftsmen, with their knapsacks deposited on the ground near them. They were discussing with evident relish a magnum of Rhenish wine, which the host had served to them along with a huge omelet and a copious salad. The one was a handsome, olive-complexioned, dark-eyed man of about forty, clearly either an Italian or a Spaniard; the other was a fair-faced, fair-haired, blue-eyed, unmistakable son of the great German Fatherland, which at that time, however, was simply a geographical and ethnical expression. To judge by the eagerness and gladsomeness of their conversation, and the many handshakings across the table, it was clear that they were old friends who had accidentally met here after a long separation.

They were conversing in a language evidently unknown to the inmates of the room. As mine host, however, was casting from time to time an intelligent glance in their direction, he perhaps understood what they were saying, though it certainly did not seem to interest him much.

Besides, the host's attention was soon altogether taken off the two strangers by the entrance of Lazarus Levi, whom Boniface heartily welcomed to his house; Master Ephraim Troll, the host of the Golden Lamb, being, though a very good Christian, a most intimate friend of the money-agent and his family.

A succulent dinner was soon placed before old Lazarus, who did full justice to it, and to the bottle of Rhenish out of the landlord's own special bin, which the two set about discussing with a hearty will.

So much good cheer opened the Jew's heart, and made him forget his habitual caution, to the extent even that he openly displayed to his friend a magnificent set of jewels which he told Master Troll he had just purchased of a Mayence dealer in precious stones, and had hopes of selling again at a fair profit to the wife of a distinguished patrician of Frankfort, to whom he intended to show them next morning, as he should only be back there late in the evening, having to walk all the way.

The glittering baubles in the Jew's hands attracted of course the attention of the other parties in the room, more particularly, it seemed, of the two travellers.

"Holy Virgin!" said the dark man in Spanish to his fair-faced companion; "just look at that, Carlos! What a sad pity that such splendid gems should be in the hands of an unbelieving Jew! Why, they would make both of us rich, and I might go on with you to your village, and you might afterward come back with me to Spain, where we might purchase an estate with the money these things would bring."

"True, Manuel, my friend," replied the other in the same language, laughing; "true for you. If one might only chance to meet yon unbelieving Jew, as you call him, alone somewhere in a dark wood, and give him a gentle tap on the head with a persuader like mine there"—pointing to a fresh-cut bough of ash, rudely lopped and fashioned into a stick, which was lying across one of the knapsacks—"one might have the things for the mere taking."

Just then Master Ephraim Troll, who had lent a most attentive ear to the above interchange of sentiments anent the Jew and his sparkling baubles, was called to the other end of the room, where a guest wished to settle with him.

He was detained some time. When he came back to the table at which Lazarus was seated, the two travelers had risen, and got ready to leave; they paid their score and took their departure.

When they were gone, Lazarus Levi rose also, to set out on his journey home; but mine host would not hear of it. He insisted on their cracking another half-bottle together in his own private snuggery, to which he led the way, after instructing a drawer to replace him in the guest-room.

When they were comfortably seated there, Master Troll addressed his visitor:

"Friend Lazarus," he said, with great seriousness, "do you know that you have been most imprudent? What on earth could possess you to exhibit that set of precious stones in a public room? Those two chaps you saw seated at the next table spotted them at once; and if you only could have understood what they were saying about them and about you, you would feel the reverse of easy, I know. Though to look at those men one would hardly believe that either of them would be likely to commit a crime; but, then, temptation is a sad thing. You know I have lived ten years in Spain, so I understand the language. Well, they were talking in Spanish; they clearly had no notion that anybody in the room could understand them. They had heard you say that you intended to walk back to Frankfort this afternoon. You know about half way the road leads through a dense wood, where it is often very lonely. Now, from what I overheard these chaps say to one another, I am afraid they may intend to lie in wait for you there, to strip you of your property. So I think the best you can do, friend Lazarus is to stay here to-night, and go back to Frankfort to-morrow morning in Aaron Veit's trap."

Lazarus Levi was very much frightened by this information; but, as he told the host, he must be back in Frankfort that night. For himself personally he had no great fear; all that these men were likely to do, after all, was to stop him; but then, he certainly would not much relish having his pockets full of valuables to be stripped of them. So he proposed to leave his jewelry and his pocket-book, containing ten thousand florins in notes, and even his purse with a few florins in small change, with his excellent and most trusty friend, Ephraim Troll, keeping absolutely nothing upon him but a knife and a lucky kreuzer (a German farthing.) If he were stopped then, he need simply let his assailants search him, and they would soon permit him to continue his journey.

As no persuasion could induce the Jew to postpone his return to Frankfort till next day, Master Troll consented to take the whole of his valuable property into his safekeeping, and after an hour or so Lazarus Levi took his departure.

Late at night Baron Walter returned to his villa. If the valet who rushed out to receive his master could have seen his face, he would have been frightened at the haggard, scared-like look it wore.

"Sad news, gracious Sir," said the valet, while helping the Baron to dismount, "very sad news. The gracious Sir had only left a few minutes when a messenger came to bring the shocking news that your gracious uncle had just expired—"

"My uncle dead!" cried the Baron, in a choked voice, "this morning! and the messenger here a few minutes after I was gone! O great God!" and he fell down in a fainting-fit.

"How dearly the gracious Sir Baron loved his poor uncle!" said the valet to himself as he endeavoured to raise the insensible body from the ground.

With the assistance of other servants, the Baron was got into the house, and placed on a sofa. Cold water was sprinkled in his face, and smelling-salts put to his nostrils. He revived; he cast an intensely anxious and fearful look all around him; his face was deadly pale and looked shockingly distorted in the uncertain glare of the wax candles. "A few minutes! Only a few minutes! Dead! dead!" he muttered despairingly; then he shuddered and shivered as with an ague-fit. Gradually he calmed down a little, and asked the servants for more detailed information.

They repeated to him that he had barely ridden off in the morning when a messenger had brought the sad news of his uncle's sudden death. The Councillor had been struck down by a fit of apoplexy. His servants had at once dispatched a messenger to announce the melancholy event to the nephew, and to request his presence at his late uncle's, now his own, house. He had in vain been sought for all day in every possible place and direction.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the Baron resolved to go that very night to his late uncle's mansion in the city. He accordingly set out upon horseback, attended by his valet. He found the household still up. The body of his uncle had already been laid out in the principal bedroom. The Councillor's old confidential valet handed to the Baron the keys of the private desk in his dead master's study. The Baron had the wax candles lighted in the study, where, after sending the servants away, he shut himself up for the night.

Next day at noon the Chevalier St. Hilaire presented himself at the Baron's villa in company with a French officer, whom he had brought with him from Mayence, to act as his second in the proposed duel.

The Baron, who looked deadly pale, and seemed suddenly to have grown twenty years older in a single night, received his visitors with stately distant politeness. He handed the chevalier ten thousand florins in notes, receiving in exchange his own promise to pay. The Baron's intended second having also arrived at the villa, accompanied by a surgeon, the five gentlemen mounted their horses and rode off to beyond Sachsenhausen, where they soon found a convenient spot.

The Baron's second, seeing how fearfully his principal seemed affected by his uncle's sudden death, would have taken upon himself to appeal to the chevalier's witness for a postponement of the duel to some other day—after the funeral—but the Baron prevented him, sternly insisting upon fighting then and there. The chevalier, who, as the party insulted, claimed the choice of weapons, decided in favor of the small sword, as the Baron's agitation must place the latter at a disadvantage in a sword encounter with a cool, collected, and skillful antagonist.

The preliminaries having been duly arranged, and the ground measured off, the word "Allez" was just going to be given, when the clatter of rapidly approaching horses' hoofs was heard, and an instant after three mounted gendarmes—a Lieutenant and two Brigadiers—came dashing on to the ground. The two Brigadiers jumped from their horses, and, at a sign from the Lieutenant, threw themselves upon the Chevalier St. Hilaire, who stood rooted to the spot, bereft seemingly of all power of resistance.

"Baron Walter, and you, gentlemen, put up your swords! This duel cannot take place!" shouted the Lieutenant.

"Why not?" cried the Baron, who seemed desperately bent upon fighting the Chevalier. "Surely the Prince cannot mean to cover me with ignominy by such ill-judged interference in this matter!" For he believed Charles Theodor had sent the gendarmes to stop the duel, of which he had most likely been informed by his [the Baron's] second.

"Ay," replied the Lieutenant, "simply because a man of honor cannot fight a detected cheat—one who uses packed and prepared cards and cogged dice to rob the unwary—aye, worse even than that—a murderer!"

"A mur-d-der-r-er," stammered the Baron through his ashy, trembling lips. "Great God! a mur-de-rer!" Then he continued in a burst of agonized passion, "Oh, that I had but known this one day sooner! One day!—ay, a few minutes—and between that lies Heaven or hell!"

"Of course, your money will be returned to you, Baron, as yon murderous caitiff has clearly robbed you of it," said the Lieutenant, who really believed somehow that the Baron was bewailing the misfortune of not having known the true character of the Chevalier in time to keep his money in his pocket.

"Oh, curse the money! the accursed money!" wailed the Baron, half unconsciously.

"How completely the death of his uncle and this discovery seemes to have unhinged him!" said the Baron's second compassionately. "We had better return to Frankfort at once."

It was quite true. The Chevalier St. Hilaire had a short time before this stabbed to the heart a Colonel attached to the French Embassy at Berlin, who had detected him playing with cogged dice. The murdered man had been found, with a set of these firmly clinched in his right hand, and a torn-off coat-button in his left. The clue thus afforded had been sufficient to enable the Police to trace the murderer to Frankfort; here a perquisition at his chambers in the hotel where he had taken up his residence had supplied damning proofs of his guilt. The result we have seen.

That very day all Frankfort was dreadfully agitated by the report of a cowardly murder perpetrated within a few miles of the gates of the city. The murdered body of old Lazarus Levi, the money-agent and diamond-broker, had been found in a wood about eight English miles from Frankfort; and the murderer, it was added, had been taken quite near it, and almost red-handed. He was now lodged in the city jail. It appears he was one Karl Posselt, of Höchst, a tailor by trade, who, after some ten years' wandering in foreign parts, had just been on the point of reaching home on his return, when a sudden temptation had led him to commit the fearful crime of murder. Lazarus Levi had foolishly displayed a valuable set of diamonds at an inn in Mayence, in presence of the man Posselt and a companion of his, a Spaniard, who, however, had made his escape, and had not yet been captured. There could be no doubt that the two men must have waylaid the old man on the road through the wood, about half way between Mayence and Frankfort. The unhappy Jew had actually been warned of his danger by Ephraim Troll, the host of the Golden Lamb at Mayence, who had overheard the two plotting the assault upon their victim. But he had thought it would be sufficient to leave his valuables behind him. There could be no doubt, however, that the two ruffians, enraged most likely by their disappointment, had killed the poor old man by a blow on the head with a cudgel. The latter had indeed been found quite near the spot of the murder, and where the one murderer had been taken while endeavoring to effect his escape. It had been amply proved already, by the evidence of Troll and several of his guests and servants, that the prisoner brought this cudgel with him to the inn, and had left with it. Besides, Lazarus Levi's knife, with the letters "L. L." engraved on the blade, and the lucky kreuzer which the old Jew was known to have always in his pocket, had both been found upon the accused. So there could be no doubt of the wretch's guilt; yet the brazen-faced villain had the almost inconceivable hardihood to protest his innocence in the face of all these damning proofs of his guilt.

So it was generally reported among the good Frankforters; and for once there appeared really to be very little exaggeration in the popular rumor. The dead body of Lazarus Levi had been found by the gendarmes in the wood, a few yards from the road through it. Curiously enough, the attention of the gendarmes had been directed to the spot by seeing a man suddenly rush from the wood and run across the road to the other side, where he had then been stopped on suspicious of having committed some offense or other. He had told the gendarmes, in fearful agitation, that the body of a man was lying there in the wood, and that he had been running across to a pond on the other side to get some water, with a view of trying to revive him. This desperate attempt at explaining his presence near the murdered man had not imposed, of course, upon the gendarmes, who had taken the suspected murderer at once into custody. The Jew's knife and lucky kreuzer had been found upon him.

When brought before the magistrate charged with the investigation of the crime committed, the man Posselt protested his entire innocence. He stated that he had been away from his native place, Höchst, some ten years, in which he had been wandering through France and Spain, working at his trade in the larger cities and towns. On the morning of the murder he had arrived at Mayence, on his way home. In Mayence he had come unexpectedly upon an old friend of his, a Spaniard, one Manuel Fordati, whom he had known a few years before at Seville, and who had told him that he was then on his way back to Spain. They had entered the Golden Lamb inn to have something to eat and a bottle of wine together. He must admit the truth of Ephraim Troll's statement about the very foolish remark he [the accused] had made to his companion when the unhappy deceased had displayed his rich jewelry. But the landlord ought to have heard also that Manuel Fordati had reproved him [Posselt] there and then for his frivolity, and that he [the accused] had thereupon told his companion that he had only been joking, and that he would be the last man to think of committing a crime even for ten times the worth of Lazarus Levi's jewels. (Troll denied having heard the accused express himself to that effect; but he admitted that he had just then been called to the other end of the room.)

He and his companion, Posselt continued, had then left the Golden Lamb, Fordati going along with him to Castel, where they had finally taken leave of one another, he [Posselt] giving Fordati, by way of a token of friendly remembrance, his stick, which he had cut off an ash-tree only the day before. (This would account for the fact that, when arrested, he had no longer in his possession the stick he had had with him on leaving the Golden Lamb.) He had then gone on his way by himself. Shortly after he found a knife in the middle of the road which he had of course put into his pocket. A little further on he found a kreuzer, which he had also pocketed. Near the spot of the crime his attention had been drawn to the trampled-down grass and broken brushwood by the side of the road skirting the wood. He had thought a struggle must have taken place there, and following up the trace he had come upon the body of the murdered man. Thinking it might be only a swoon, he had rushed to the road to get some water from a pond which he knew to be on the other side. He had then unfortunately been taken prisoner by the gendarmes.

This might look a plausible tale enough, the magistrate told the accused; only it required so many improbable assumptions to make it tally somehow with the ascertained facts of the case; and the evidence pointed all the other way. The stick which had been found in the road near the scene of the murder, and of which the top knob corresponded accurately with the mark of the blow inflicted upon the ill-fated Jew, just behind the right ear, was identified by Troll and the other witnesses as being in every part and respect absolutely like the one seen, and remarked by them at the time, in the guest-room of the Golden Lamb; and Ephraim Troll swore once more most positively that the accused had actually pointed to this identical stick, then lying across his knapsack on the ground, when he had been explaining to his companion how a tap on the head with such a persuader as that would surely suffice to make Lazarus Levi part with his baubles.

So it went hard with the tailor. All his solemn asseverations of innocence were disbelieved, and his persistence in his system of absolute denial of his guilt, which was, as one of the Judges very properly observed, as clear as the sun at noon-day, made the magistrates rather wroth at last. It is most annoying, of course, when a thing has once been established in one's mind by a train of acute and perfectly logical reasoning, to have a fellow go on pertinaciously contradicting one to one's face, saying it's all a grievous mistake and a deplorable blunder. There was this great consolation for the magistrates, that the proverbial *vox populi, vox Dei*, went along with them unanimously, even the parents and relatives of the wretched accused, including his sweetheart, to whom he was to have been married on his return, giving him up with one accord as a thoroughly bad egg, and declining to hold any communication whatever with the murderous villian, who had brought such dire shame and disgrace upon the family.

The Jewish community in Frankfort felt, of course, intensely interested in the matter; and their head spokesman at the time, old Meyer Anselm Rothschild, had several audiences of the Prince, upon whom he urged the necessity of doing prompt and severe justice in the matter, were it only to show the mob that a Jew's life was now as much protected in Frankfort as a Christian's.

There was one solitary exception to the universal outcry against the abhorred tailor—the Baron Walter. This young nobleman, who seemed to be unable to recover from the shock of his uncle's sudden death, must take it into his foolish head, forsooth, to set his own individual opinion against the mature deliberate judgment of every one, from Charles Theodor down to the smallest Frankfort street boy. The poor Baron's reasoning faculties must have been sadly impaired, indeed, that he could go about maintaining, as he did, that the prisoner's statement might be true after all, and that there was no actual proof, but that "somebody else" might have committed the crime. Of course no one listened to this opinion of the Baron's, which clearly was solely and entirely based upon a false and most reprehensible sentiment of spurious compassion for an atrocious criminal.

Charles Theodor, upon whom his first chamberlain urged again and again his very singular view of the accused's possible innocence, remonstrated mildly with him at first; but when the Baron persisted, forgetting himself at last to such an extent that he actually ventured to remind the Prince how, after all, Lazarus Levi had been only an old Jew, Charles Theodor knitted his brow ominously, and severely reproved his favorite for such a horrid remark, which the Prince Primate said would have been barely excusable even in the darkest period of the Middle Ages, when the unhappy Hebrews were considered to be out of the pale and the protection of the law, and might be massacred with impunity.

"To show you, Baron Walter," continued Charles Theodor, "how your most reprehensive remark must shock me, learn that, by the wish and upon the recommendation of the Emperor Napoleon, and obeying the urgent dictate of my own heart, I have even this day signed a decree, which will be publicly promulgated in the course of the next few days, granting the absolute social and political emancipation of the Jews in the Grand Duchy, and giving to every Hebrew subject of mine the same rights, liberties, and privileges which have up to this been enjoyed exclusively by my Christian subjects. As regards the atrocious murderer of Lazarus Levi, he was condemned this morning, and the sentence shall be carried into execution one fortnight from this day, on my princely word. So let me warn you, Baron, to cease your unbecoming importunities."

Upon this the poor Baron was forced to desist, of course, but Charles Theodor's severe remarks had evidently cut him to the quick. He placed the resignation of his office of first chamberlain in the Prince's hands. Heartily tired of his once favorite's folly, the Prince accepted the resignation tendered.

After this the Baron must have gone clean mad, for it was reported that he had actually tried to bribe the jailer, by the offer of a large sum of money, to let his prisoner escape. The Prince's patience was completely exhausted now. He banished Baron Walter from his dominions. Two days after the Baron's forced departure from Frankfort the murderer of Lazarus Levi was done duly to death, amid the loud and deep execration of an infallible public, in which even the Protestant minister (the murderer was a Lutheran,) who had done his best to prepare Posselt for death, joined to the fullest and heartiest extent, roused, quite naturally, to holy wrath by the perverse pertinacity with which the hardened criminal persisted in proclaiming his innocence even on the scaffold. With that strange self-arrogation of absolute power of binding or loosing, free forgiveness of sins or eternal condemnation, in which the clergy of most churches and sects like so dearly to indulge, the pious man, exasperated beyond his power of endurance, bade the unhappy wretch just about to pass into eternity to abandon all hope that the Almighty *could* ever forgive him.

Five years had passed away since the execution of Karl Posselt for the murder of Lazarus Levi—five eventful years. The somewhat substantial phantasmagoria conjured up by the great Corsican adventurer had faded away, and old Europe was old Europe once more—with a very considerable difference, of course, which, however, it is not our business here to delineate or dwell upon.

Bonaparte, whilom Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenan Confederation, &c., and well-nigh master of the world, had entered upon his six years' agony on the St. Helena rock, and ingenious geneologists had ceased essaying to trace his descent back to Constantine the Great through a supposititious Kalomeros family that was said to have fled to Italy from Constantinople in 1452, when the last Paleologue was somehow in the same most unenviable position as the second Abdul Hamid finds himself in at this present day.

The Grand Duchy of Frankfort had also gone the way of all the ephemeral erections of the "Man of Destiny." Frankfort had recovered once more the style, title, and prestige of a free imperial city, and had exchanged her sham position in the defunct sham Confederation of the Rhine for an equally sham position in the rotten-born sham Confederation of the States of Germany.

The sentence of banishment pronounced by Charles Theodor Dalberg against the Baron Walter had, of course, lapsed with the Grand Duchy, and the Baron was at perfect liberty to return to his native city.

He came back, after an absence of five years, perfectly restored, to all outward appearance at least, to health and strength, physical and moral. The murder of the old Jew and the execution of the truculent tailor had been swept off men's memories by the impetuous current of events; and the Frankforters really took so very little interest in that defunct affair, that they would not even trouble to remember Baron Walter's once notorious hare-brained efforts to rescue the atrocious criminal from his richly-deserved fate.

Still to some very few of them, who would occasionally just allude to the affair in a merely cursory way, the Baron would confess, with a smile of pity at his own past folly, that he was perfectly cured now of all doubt or uncertainty on the point of Posselt's guilt, and that he only marveled how he could ever have been brought to espouse the cause of such a monstrous villain.

Baron Walter had traveled much and in many parts, and he had had ample occasion and many opportunities of observing and studying the institutions of many lands. He was a man of high birth and immense wealth. It was quite natural, therefore, that his fellow-citizens should essay to secure his vast experience for the benefit of their beloved city. But, strange to say, the baron refused steadily to accept civic office and civic honor of any kind. He told his friends in a playful way that he was the idlest beggar alive, and that the merest shadow of the least possible work or responsibility was enough to frighten his indolent mind out of all propriety.

So, after a time, they ceased their importunities to force office upon him; they desisted the more readily as they found him fully up to the mark in the fulfillment of his social obligations; he acted as the most princely Amphitryon that Frankfort had ever been able to boast of. He was, indeed, the most charming host that ever entertained guests, and at the many banquets, which he gave with truly profuse liberality, he was the gayest of the gay, albeit those who lived more in his intimacy would occasionally detect a sudden sharp spasm of pain flitting over his smiling features, and darkening the sunny expression of his face. However, this excited but little remark; as it was well known how fine-strung was the Baron's nervous organization, and how fearfully the death of his uncle had affected and shaken him at the time.

That such a splendid catch in the matrimonial fishpond as this Frankfort Crœsus should set all match-making mothers and all marriageable young ladies of the place angling and netting was only quite natural; but the great fish steadfastly declined nibbling at the most tempting baits, and gave the most alluring silk nets a wide berth. When driven into a corner by some more than ordinarily enterprising and determined matron or maiden, he would jocularly declare that he was born a bachelor and meant to die a bachelor, and that his love and admiration of the sex was catholic, embracing the entire female community, so that he could never bring himself to make an invidious distinction in favor of any one individual member of it.

Ten more years passed away thus. *Nemo mortalium ante mortem felix*, which is intended to mean here, freely translated, that the oldest and wiliest bachelor, so long as there is breath in his body, is never quite proof against the snares and pitfalls laid and spread for him by the fair sex, and may find himself matrimonially noosed before he even dreams of it.

So also here.

A patrician of Frankfort, who had lived some twenty-five years in London, and had married there, returned about this time to his native city a widower, accompanied by his only daughter and heiress, a bewitching young maiden of eighteen, to whom the Baron Walter was introduced at a ball given by the Austrian Consul General.

Before the Baron had been an hour under the magic charm of this young lady's marvelous beauty and brilliant conversation, he felt that he had at last met his fate. From real, rooted disinclination to the married state, he struggled hard against it, however, even to the extent of going away from Frankfort for a time to avoid meeting his enslaver. All in vain. He felt so irresistibly attracted to her that he had to come back. The young lady, on her part, being the reverse of indifferent to the highborn, handsome, rich, and accomplished man, it came naturally to pass that six months after their first meeting they gave a most gorgeous marriage festival and banquet to an extensive circle of friends in Frankfort.

The young couple lived happily together apparently for several years. The Baron continued to keep open house, and the Baroness proved a most charming hostess. There seemed really to be no cloud in the bright sky of these favorites of Fortune, except, perhaps, that their marriage remained childless. But in the intimacy of their inner life all was not so lightsome as it looked to outward seeming. The Baroness had soon discovered, to her great grief that her husband had occasionally dark fits of deep melancholy, when he was morose, taciturn, and dissatisfied with every body and everything around him, and apt to fly into angry passion without the least apparent cause. He was also unhappily subject to periodical visitations of distressing nightmares, when he would desperately struggle in his troubled sleep with imaginary foes. "Help, help!" he would cry in a half-choked voice. "Dead, dead! Oh, no, not dead—not dead! Great God, surely not dead! Oh, fatality, fatality! Hold, hold! do not kill him, he did not do it! Look here, here! Guilt, guilt; the guilt of blood! Can you not see it? Oh, the agony of this! Rich! respected! murderer! twofold murderer! Let him go, I say! Here, here! Let me live! It was not I; it was fate, fate, inexorable fate! Dead, dead! He, too, poor fellow! innocent, innocent! and I—O my God!" So he would go on raving, to his wife's intensest horror and distress.

When the fit was over he would again resume his habitual manner.

To his wife's eager and solicitous questions he would return abrupt, half-angry answers, begging her not to trouble herself about him; he had been several years in America, he would say, among lawless men, where he had been forced to witness a deal of violence and bloodshed, which would occasionally return to his memory in his dreams. With this explanation the Baroness had to rest satisfied perforce. So the years rolled on. The poor wife, who truly loved her husband, became more and more convinced that there must be some very heavy trouble weighing on his mind, and that the mere reminiscence of horrors he might have witnessed in America would not account for his evident acute sufferings under the horrible oppression of these distressing fits and nightmares.

In one of these latter it happened that the unhappy Baron supplemented his habitual broken and incoherent exclamations with a few sentences of such strange pregnant import and meaning, that his wife resolved to fathom the mystery at any cost.

These sentences were: "Good God! to have laid the guilt of murder on my soul for a kreuzer! I did all I could to save him. It was not to be. They would have killed me instead, and I was not fit to die. Oh, the agony I have suffered—the agony I suffer!"

Ce que femme veut—what a woman has once fully made up her mind to, she generally accomplishes.

Besides, his latest fits had so completely prostrated the Baron in body and mind, and the strange directness of the involuntary revelations made by him in his troubled sleep had upset his mental balance so completely, that when his wife passionately entreated him to make her a sharer in his sorrows, whatever they might be, and solemnly swore to him to keep inviolate any secret he might confide to her, he gave way altogether, after an ineffectual struggle to persist in his old asseverations.

He poured into his wife's startled, though already more than half-prepared ears a fearful tale of crime, of which we can here only give a brief outline.

When Lazarus Levi had peremptorily refused to let him keep the money he so absolutely required to save his position and honor from the blow threatened by the Chevalier St. Hilaire, he had for an instant almost decided to pay the money over at once, and let matters take their course. Then a sudden thought had crossed his mind—not a murderous thought precisely in its first conception, yet a thought of rapine and violence. He might make himself master again of the ten thousand florins to be paid to the Jew on the morrow, by waylaying him on his way home at a convenient spot, and dealing him a blow just sufficient to stun him. His honor saved, his position secured, how easy would it be for him afterward to recoup the old Israelite, and to reward him for his sufferings. Thus he had reasoned, and had resolved to act accordingly. He had a small uninhabited house on the road to Hanau, with stables attached. Hither he had ridden on the morning of the day of the murder; here he had disguised himself, and then ridden to the wood, through which part of the road lay, leading from Mayence to Frankfort. Here he had tied up his horse, and cut a stout stick from an ash-tree. He had awaited the Jew's coming, hidden behind the trees. He had seen him approach at last, and heard him lament to himself the loss of his knife through a hole in his pocket. He had then crept cautiously after him, and taken his opportunity to deal him a smart blow behind the right ear—alas, a mortal blow! The poor old man had fallen down without uttering a sound. He had dragged him some ten yards into the wood, when he had, to his horror, discovered that the man was dead. This fearful discovery had completely unnerved him at first; but, after a brief time, the instinct of self-preservation had restored him to his senses and to a correct appreciation of the fearful danger of his position. He had rapidly searched the body for the pocket-book with the ten thousand florins, and he had found nothing beyond Lazarus Levi's lucky kreuzer. In a fit of frenzy he had rushed with this into the road, and thrown it from him with a fearful imprecation. He had then once more recovered his senses, and made his way back to where he had left his horse. He returned to his house on the road to Hanau, destroyed his disguise, and had then finally ridden back to his villa, where, ere even he had dismounted, he had learned that he was the possessor of millions, and that had he but kept at home a few minutes longer in the morning, his soul would not now be stained with the fearful guilt of murder.

Amid torrents of scalding tears, and with convulsive sobs, he told his pitying wife how he had suffered that night, and again next day, when he learned that it was a common cheat and a murderer who had contributed so much to drive him to the perpetration of a fearful crime. But all this suffering even had been as nothing compared with the excruciating agony of his mind when he had come to know that an innocent man had been taken up for his crime, and that a fatal concatenation of accidental circumstances—each of them trifling in itself taken singly, but all of them taken together in their formidable enchainment, with the logical inferences deducible from them, pointing irresistibly to only one possible conclusion—seemed to fix the guilt upon that innocent man. He had then done all he could, consistently with his own safety, to rescue the unhappy man Posselt from his fearful doom; but he had, with vile cowardice, shrunk from the last effective resource, and had allowed the innocent to suffer; thus incurring a twofold guilt of murder. He had traveled over many lands, in search of repose for his troubled mind and guilty conscience, but nowhere had he found it. His days had been days of bitter self-reproach; his nights, nights of agony; his sleep and his dreams, horrible struggles with the dread imaginings of his guilt-burdened soul. He had never touched cards, cue, or dice since; and he had passionately striven to make some slight atonement for his fearful guilt by doing good with his immense wealth; but, alas, there was a curse upon his crime-stained hand, and no good crop would ever spring from its sowings.

The poor wife was most sadly and grievously affected by this fearful confession of guilt; but, with woman's true heart and rich loving nature, she strove to console and comfort the unhappy man, who, indeed, seemed to feel much easier in his mind after having thus unburdened it to his wife.

Nay, his periodical fits appeared after this for a time to grow less frequent and less violent; and wife and husband would actually indulge in a hopeful belief that the poor penitent might in time regain some share of tranquillity of mind and comparative happiness.

But these hopeful symptoms were unhappily deceptive. The Baron had a relapse into a succession of fierce fits. The very thing which had at first seemed to afford such great relief to his overburdened mind—the confession of his crime to his wife—clearly caused him now the intensest anxiety and fear, lest his guilty secret should be betrayed by her to others, and he should, after all these years of fearful suffering, be made to expiate his murderous deed on the scaffold.

One day, when the fit was upon him, and his temper fiercer and more unbearable than ever, he found fault without the least cause with everybody who came in his way; and when his valet ventured to remonstrate against some most unjust imputation, he flew into a fierce passion and lashed the man with his riding-whip. The Baroness succeeded at last in calming him a little, and leading him out into the garden. Here he soon relapsed, however, into his quarrelsome humor. His wife, urged beyond her power of endurance, told him at last that she could bear no longer with these mad outbreaks, and was moving away from him, when he rushed upon her in an uncontrollable fit of frenzy, shouting at the top of his voice, "No, you shall not go, madam! You shall not leave me, that you may tell it was I who killed Lazarus Levi!"

The words had hardly fallen from his frenzied lips when a change came over him—one of those sudden revulsions that are occasionally observed in certain mental disorders. Every drop of blood seemed to recede from his flushed face, leaving it of a deadly pallid hue. "Fatality! Fatality!" he muttered despairingly, and fell to the ground in a heavy fainting-fit.

It was long ere he recovered consciousness. His wife was alone with him, having sent the servants from the room. The fit was over, and he was in the full possession of his senses, but appalled beyond measure at the momentous perilousness of his involuntary ravings. His wife, faithful and true to him in his dire affliction, and assuming now at last what her indulgent affection for him

had up to this last sad climax kept overmuch out of play—the natural ascendency of a strong mind and will over the weak and vacillating purposes of a debilitated intellect—urged upon him with resolute decision the imperative necessity of an immediate absolute change of scene and surroundings. She insisted that they should leave Frankfort at once, to travel in France, Italy, Spain, and other lands. She endeavored to cheer the unhappy man by expressing a confident hope that constant change and incessant roaming from place to place would be sure to speedily restore his mind to its proper tone and original vigor. Her loving earnestness succeeded in making him take a more cheerful view of things. He readily subscribed to all she proposed, and it was agreed between them that they should take a long and lasting leave of Frankfort on the morrow; but that morrow never dawned for him.

Husband and wife were just in the midst of an eager discussion of their future plans when a gentleman from the city was announced, who wished to see the Baron Walter. It was Dr. Korner, the then Attorney General of the free City of Frankfort.

The wretched valet had unhappily overheard the Baron's raving utterances, and, smarting under the sense of the gross wrong done him, and the pain and contumely of the lashing inflicted upon him by his master, had at once proceeded to town to denounce the Baron to the authorities upon his own confession.

Now, though the magistrates did not feel disposed to attach very great importance to this denunciation, yet they could not well afford to ignore and disregard it altogether. They contented themselves, however, with dispatching the Attorney General to the Baron's villa to ask that gentleman for an explanation.

The Baron received his unexpected visitor most courteously, and strange to say perhaps, remained perfectly cool and collected to all outward seeming when the nature of the Attorney General's errand was explained to him. He told the high law-officer, in reply to his demand, that he was very grieved to say that he was suffering from occasional fits of mental affection. He had, many years past, taken a very vivid interest in Posselt's trial for the murder of Lazarus Levi, as he had at the time believed in the innocence of the accused. He had since then thoroughly changed his opinion upon that point; but the affair had made so powerful an impression upon his mind that he was even then still occasionally subject to hallucinations in connection with it. He expressed his great regret that the magistrates should even for an instant have given room to the notion that there could possibly be anything serious in the matter; and he proposed to attend the Attorney General then and there to town, to repeat his statement in person to the law authorities.

As the official had come on horseback, the Baron ordered his own horse to be saddled at once, and proceeded to his room to dress.

A few minutes after, a heavy fall was heard overhead.

With foreboding fear the Baroness rushed up stairs to her husband's room. She found him lying on the ground insensible. She was a woman of strong nerve. She did not faint then, but called for help.

The Baron Walter was dead. The fearful excitement of the day had brought on a fit of apoplexy—such at least was the verdict of the medical experts called to examine into the case.

When the widowed Baroness took her husband's rings off his dead fingers, her special attention was attracted to the seal-ring. She detected that the large and heavy cameo opened to the touch of a secret spring. There was a small cavity underneath, empty now, but which had evidently contained some liquid. The faint odor exhaled from it affected her nearly to the loss of consciousness. However, the medical experts had certified that the Baron Walter had died of apoplexy, and there the matter rested.

The magistrates gladly received and accepted the deceased's statement to the Attorney General. It would certainly have been quite against all sound principles of law to have had to take judicial cognizance of the "ravings of a madman," which might in its logical consequences have necessitated the revision of Posselt's trial, compelling that most infallible of all goddesses—Themis—to make the humiliating confession of another judicial murder.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

INSTANCES OF RESISTANCE TO MORAL COERCION.—Number one: Dagobert, I believe—I will not be certain of the name—was on the point of being baptized. His spiritual adviser had told him that unless he submitted to the rite salvation was impossible. Ready to step into the font—the ceremony differed from ours—the convert paused and put the following question: "You tell me that there is no road to heaven except by baptism. Where are all my ancestors gone?" "To hell, undoubtedly," was the reply. "I'll go there too; I prefer being uncomfortable among friends to being comfortable among strangers." Number two, which brings us to the death-bed of Machiavelli. The great Italian sophist was dying, surrounded by a host of ecclesiastical dignitaries. Falling asleep for a few moments, he had a vision in which he saw a group of persons, wretched, starving, miserably clad, uttering lamentable cries for bread. "Who are these men?" asked he of one of the priests, explaining the conditions under which he had seen them. "These are the future inmates of paradise," was the answer, which was clenched by "*Beati pauperes, quoniam ipsorum est regnum cœlorum.*" Once more the patient falls asleep, and again a group, this time composed of men of grave demeanor and dignified bearing, passes before him. In their midst he recognizes Plato, Plutarch, Tacitus, and a host of other worthies, discussing momentous and important questions. "Whither are these great men bound?" is his second query on awakening. "They are the reproved. *Sapientia hujus sæculi inimica est Dei,*" is the reply. And now the choice is given to him with whom he will cast in his lot. "I prefer to be in hell with these eminent men, to devise in their society about the affairs of State, than in heaven with this other lot of dirty vagabonds, who flaunt their rags, idiotcy, and ignorance."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SCOTCH HEATHER.—The "brown heath" was Scott's favorite plant, and naturally occurs again and again in the Ettrick Shepherd's songs, perhaps never more beautifully than in his exquisite poem to the Skylark—

"Then when the gloaming comes,
Low in the heather blooms,
Sweet will thy welcome and bed of love be!"

In prose no one has emphasized its cheerful appearance and fitness to the localities it chooses better than Mr. Ruskin, and certainly no one ever drew it with more exact delineation of every curve and grace. When roaming over a highland corrie, however, or marking the sunlight fall on the granite blocks of Dartmoor, all but swallowed, as they are in Summer, by the purple ocean of heather that surges in upon their desolation, the traveler is apt to forget that there are more than one species of heather in the kingdom. There are seven (or, omitting *Calluna*, six) even in England, while the whole family boasts some four hundred species, to say nothing of the innumerable hybrids and varieties which our gardens produce. Every one knows the common ling or heather, (*Calluna*,) which is the most widely distributed of the family, ranging, as it does, from Labrador to the Azores, and spreading all along the western coast of Europe from the Atlantic-washed side of Africa, which is the original home of the race. The Scotch heather proper (*Erica cinerea*) is somewhat thicker and taller than this last, with reddish-purple flowers which delight bees, while its tender shoots are dear to the grouse and blackcock. The cross-leaved heath (*E. tetralix*) once seen is never forgotten. Fairies might have modeled it in wax, as rising four or five inches from the ground, it hangs its delicately-tinted, rose-flushed flowers over some boggy spot where the cotton-grass flutters in the wind and the plover whistles against the bleating snipe, hence known in Scotland as the "heather-bleat." Whoever has penetrated to the angry coast of the Lizard, either to see its curious churches or to gather its characteristic plants, must have recognized the Cornish heath (*E. vagans*) as soon as he set foot upon the magnesian limestone, while the ciliated heath occurs in isolated spots in the Cornish peninsula, and Mackay's and the Mediterranean heath are only to be found in the south-western districts of Ireland, being in truth outliers from the flora of the Spanish Peninsula on the Continent. All these heaths are fond of lonely, wind-smitten localities, tenderly flinging their red and purple jewels over nature's desolations, and as the long Summer days die out, rustling their sere and withered flowers (which remain on the plant even when dead, and form the chief characteristic of the family in a botanist's eyes) among snow and wet, determined to do their best to cheer the waste places of the earth. The Autumnal holiday-maker never fails to greet the heath as the symbol of all that is free and pleasurable in out-door life, while to the inmates of the Scotch shieling heather stands in much the same relation for its economic uses as does the bamboo to the Gond or Malay. Even the gipsy and the tramp have reason to bless heather, as it helps them to a livelihood by making brooms, if they only can obtain, or take, right of common where it grows. And to many a mountain child the purple hillside is the only flower garden he knows. But what a garden! reaching from horizon to horizon, itself the best of bedding plants, requiring no care or expenditure, the greener after the worst of storms, when August's sun blazes most fiercely only more purple and luxuriant, the home of all that is elevated and purifying in heart and taste. For "it is not the written poetry which affects us most, but the unwritten poetry of our own youth, and mine is all bound up with heather and fern, and streams flowing under the shade of alders."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HOPE'S VICTORY.

Dark clouds had spread across the sky
As I roamed o'er the old-loved ways,
And through the trees the breezes sighed,
While sunbeams hid their golden rays.
"Oh, all is dark and sad around,
And in my heart no light is found;
No more will brightness o'er me spread;
For joy is gone, and hope is dead!"

E'en as I spake the sun shone forth
One heavenly smile from out the sky,
That shed a balm within my breast,
And from my heart sad thoughts did fly.
"Oh, in the gloom that gathers round,
Let trust within the heart be found;
Then, when the sunbeams gild the lea,
Sweet Hope will gain a victory!"
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

STAGE MACHINERY.—A stage proves to be a very different thing from what the popular eye, gazing from pit or boxes, presumes it to be. A great arch, a sloping floor, pierced here and there with traps, cellars below, regions above, grooves at each side, in which scenes glide forward or back, rollers stretching across, on which the "cloths" behind are rolled up—such is the popular ideal. But the stage of one of the "grand" houses offers a very different spectacle. Their is neither floor nor ceiling proper; but above there is a number of light galleries running round in tiers, while instead of a floor or stage, properly so called, there is a vast expanse of open gratings, or cage work, one below the other, the bars of which are parallel with the seats of a pit. The whole, therefore, is one "clear" from top to bottom, resembling one of those great engine-houses which have iron galleries and flying bridges all round. A large stage looks imposing enough from the boxes; but few, perhaps, are aware that below it, in a grand opera-house, there is a space of about the same height as the stage; and above, more than twice that extent. Thus the space devoted to performance is really no more than a seventh or eighth part of the unseen regions above, below, and around it. The stage and the floors below (in a large theatre there are often four) thus appear like a series of gridirons one beneath the other. This has been found a necessary arrangement, owing to the great scenes stretching the whole width of the stage that must ascend or descend, and have a clear passage. As these openings may be required at any part of the stage, the only mode is to make the entire stage an open frame, covered with panels, which can be drawn away. A "trap" can thus be opened at any spot, as one of these panels containing the trap and its machinery can be inserted. Few persons are aware of what is the traditional and established engine of motion in all the great theatres, or how it is that, in some ambitious transformation scene, a huge iron frame, laden with fifty or sixty figures, can be raised aloft. The agency of windlasses and such mechanical powers would entail a vast expenditure of human strength, which, indeed, it would be found impossible to concentrate at a fixed point. The motive power behind the scenes is wonderfully simple, and even scientific, and has been in use without change for more than a century and a half. It consists in a permanent arrangement of great balance weights always ready mounted, and with which the object to be raised can be readily connected. A child could raise a ton weight to a particular height if the cord passing over a pulley be balanced by another ton weight. Roof and basement, aloft and below, are filled with enormous rollers, each furnished with wheels something like that of a ship's rudder. To these are attached a series of concentric drums, much like the cone-shaped wheel upon which a watch-chain is wound, for the purpose of allowing cords to be wound upon them. The balance-weights are hung in grooves next the walls; while the cords attached to them run up to the roof, pass through pulleys, and are then brought down to the drums, to which they are attached. When some slowly-evolving transformation is in progress, to be crowned by the ascent of some glorified frame stretching the whole width of the stage, on which a number of ladies are bestowed, its ascent is thus contrived. The weight of the machine and its burden is roughly found; it is then attached to the counterpoises, the ropes in their course being made to pass over the drums of the windlass. The men who lower or raise it have therefore only a few pounds weight to deal with, and hence that smooth, even motion always to be seen in stage changes. In fact, the counterpoises being slightly heavier raise the machine itself, and have only to be controlled or checked by the men at the drum. So, too, is the heavy drop scene made to ascend or descend, and with such smooth motion, that it can be made slow or rapid; so figures ascend through trapdoors. Even the great chandelier that lights the hall is thus balanced.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

JAPANESE THEATRES AND TEA-HOUSES.—Old Japan, as far as costume and social observances are concerned, may be compared with revolutionary Japan at the theatres, where are played interminable historic dramas, wholly based on the old state of things. Nothing has been changed in the Japanese theatre, except here and there the hours; most of the theatres at the capital, and all those in the interior, play from 9 A. M. until dark. The theatres of the treaty ports now play from 5 P. M. to 1 A. M., so that at Tokio one is able to attend the theatre at most hours of the day and night. There the two-sworded Samurai still walk the stage, and Tycoon's soldiers still wear their hideous masks, and Daimios in magnificent trousers, preceded and followed by their banners and processions of retainers, still force the people to prostrate themselves in the dust. In contrast to the conservatism of the theatres, the critical modern spirit is shown in the tea-houses which stand near them. There a common caricature sheet upon the walls, which dates from just before the revolution, represents a Daimio's procession of insects. The praying mantis, the locust, the grasshopper, and the wasp are brought into requisition, given two swords apiece, and made to bear heraldic banners of cornflower, poppy, and convolvulus. They imitate the swaggering walk and arms akimbo of the Samurai, and escort a feeble cricket carried in a cage. This is the Daimio, before whom a humble cockroach, who figures the people of Japan, reverently hammers his head upon the ground as he beholds him pass. Those Japanese who best knew their countrymen before the revolution will tell you that there has always been a want of respect, other than enforced respect, among the people. Their attitude toward the Mikado seems to be the only exception to their general want of veneration, which is accompanied by a total absence of religious fanaticism, and, I think must be added, of religious reverence. The only temple in Japan inside which I ever saw a crowd, unless there was a wrestling performance going on within the walls, was that of Asaksa, in the capital. This temple is the centre of a sort of fair, or, as the whole of Tokio resembles the fair of St. Cloud more than it does anything else in Europe, the centre of a fair within a fair—the wax-work show and big drum portion of the fair. The temple of Asaksa is entirely surrounded by peep-shows and shooting-galleries, and is always crowded, but more I think by sight-seeing country people out of curiosity, than by the people of the capital from religious motives. The Loo Choo Envoys were there at the time of my visit—tall, bearded, solemn men, who seemed much struck by finding the place of honor in the temple occupied by a gigantic looking-glass. The mirror may properly find a place in either Buddhist or Shintoo Temple. The doctrine of Pure Shintoo informs us that the Sun Goddess was enticed out of her dark cave by a looking-glass; but in Buddhism the looking-glass symbolizes the mirror of the soul, and the worshipers are supposed to repair to it as to a confessional. The young ladies with painted lips, and light blue or crimson satin obis, who eye themselves approvingly in the great mirror at Asaksa, perhaps think that it has other objects—at all events, there is nothing in the temple that "draws" so well. In a ghastly representation of the Buddhist hell, which is moved by clock-work and forms one of the most popular peep-shows outside the temple, the mirror also figures, and on it their crimes are shown to the dead as they enter hell. As I have named this show, I may add that, if it was regarded seriously by the people, it would be evidence of the existence of a degrading superstition. It represents green devils with red tongues, and red devils with green tongues, pounding people in mortars, boiling them in oil, and frying them upon gridirons. In one corner an assistant devil is engaged in tying the legs and arms of men together, and another, who stands by with a plumb-line and crayon, marks a black line down the middle of their backs for the guidance of a third, who saws them deliberately in half. As is seen, however, by the attitude of the spectators, the representation is regarded by the Japanese as a mere joke.—*Fortnightly Review.*

MODERN STAGE EFFECTS.—All the great triumphs of modern stage effect date from the introduction of a strong light. With gas it was found that a more gaudy display of colors could be effected, but the application of the lime-light really threw open the realms of glittering fairy-land to the scenic artist. This lime-light, in truth, has begotten the whole series of shows, the attraction of which, under the names of *pièces à femme*, "feeries," burlesques, &c., consisted in making bands of nude or semi-nude women do duty as scenery. The human figure under the dull light of oil lamps offered but an earthy spectacle; under the dazzling blaze of the new illumination it became a show worthy of the pagan Eleusinia. A new wealth of materials then entered into the domain of the scenic artist—metals, crystal, glass, foil, which, under a less ardent light, had little effect. With such a medium of illumination, the temptation to dazzle the vulgar was irresistible. How impossible it was in old days to contrive such effects may be conceived from Garrick's attempts at spectacular when, with the aid of the best effect artists and Loutherbourg's brush, the utmost he could produce were some atmospheric changes, contrived with screens of colored silk working in front of oil lamps. Within the memory of the present generation, common tin, or even pasteboard covered with foil, was the invariable armor worn by the warrior of the stage. But a Birmingham—or French, as some say—manufacturer contrived a white metal resembling silver of the most dazzling brilliancy, which retained its sheen and was not costly. On the instant every theatre arrayed their bands of ladies in full suits of the new material, and at Christmas nothing was so popular as whole armies of these creatures going through evolutions. One of these sumptuous spectacles in Paris has often cost eight or ten thousand pounds. There, too, has been brought to perfection the art of dressing human figures in the shapes of insects and animals. Revolting as were such displays—glorified bees, beetles, and even horses, being personified by bands of ladies—these did not, as it were, become the insect or animal, but suggested human beings changed into such creatures, or endowed with the properties such might be supposed to have; and this, so far as it went, was true theatrical art. With such floods of light, marvels of sunset and sunrise and all these unnatural and unmeaning splendors which make up the glories of a spectacular play can be contrived. The representation of a conflagration on the stage, now so familiar, has been brought almost to perfection. So lately as thirty or forty years ago a stage fire was symbolized rather than represented, a few blazing cressets being waved to and fro inside the building that was being consumed. In truth, there was no desire to bring such an exhibition before the audience, as it had no connection with—nay, rather interrupted—the dramatic action. The building, if anything turned on the incident, could be as effectively consumed out of sight of the audience, just as Medea could put her offspring to death in private. But now the glaring embers are seen, the walls crack with the heat, the charred rafters tumble down with a crash, the flames roar and blaze, the air is charged with a crimson glow; in fact, it is impossible to distinguish the mimic from the real conflagration, so perfect is the imitation. It is to be noted that the success of such representations is to be set down to a true principle of scenic illusion, not to the pure reproductive imitation of a fire. A real fire, were such a thing producible on the stage, would have but a poor scenic result. The effect of the fire was really produced by means almost opposed to those present in the reality. The art consisted in discovering what, under the conditions of the stage, would have the same appearance. In a piece by Victor Sejour, entitled "La Madame des Roses," there was shown a spacious hall in a palace, with a terrace and staircase at the back, which were consumed in the flames. The effect of the servants and others flying through the flames to make their escape, of the falling rafters, the sparks, the lurid red which filled the whole scene, was so complete that the spectators rose from their seats in alarm. Nothing was more simple than the agency employed. The ordinary lime-light, turned on to the full, suffused the stage with a flood of light, and seen through crimson glasses imparted a fierce glow of the same tint. Any vapor of the whitest kind moving in such a medium would at once give the notion of volumes of lurid smoke. Accordingly, a few braziers filled with a powder known as "lycopodium," are placed at the wings, each fitted with a sort of forge bellows, each blast producing a sheet of flame and smoke. The lights in front being lowered, rows of little jets, duly screened, are made to follow the lines of the beams, rafters, &c., and thus make these edges stand out against the fierce blaze. The view, therefore, from behind, has thus an almost prosy and orderly aspect; but the effect is complete. There is all the literal form and surface, as it were, of fire, without the material of fire.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN WEST AFRICA.—It is now nearly four hundred years since the first attempt was made to introduce Christianity into the western portion of Africa. The summary of Christian missions on this coast may be given in a few words. The Roman Catholics come first. In 1481 the King of Portugal sent ten ships with 500 soldiers, 100 laborers, and a proper complement of priests as missionaries to Elmina. The Romish missions thus founded lingered on for a period of 241 years, till at last, in 1723, that of the Capuchins at Sierra Leone was given up and they disappeared altogether from West Africa. They had made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents; and what impression they made on them was soon totally obliterated. Protestant missionary attempts were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, 140 years ago, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives without visible results. The Wesleyans follow next. In the minutes of the conference of 1792 we first find Africa on the list of the Wesleyan missionary stations, Sierra Leone being the part occupied. In the minutes for 1796 we find the names of A. Murdoch and W. Patten set down as missionaries to the Foulah country, in Africa, to which service they were solemnly set apart by conference. The Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries in 1804. They established and attempted to maintain ten stations among the aborigines, but they could make no progress owing to the hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave-traders to them. The missionaries were forced to take refuge in Sierra Leone, the only place where at that time they could labor with safety and hope. The Basle Missionary Society—one of the most successful on the coast—had their attention directed to Western Africa as early as 1826. But it was not until 1828 that their first company of missionaries reached Christianborg, near Akra, the place which the Moravians had attempted to occupy more than thirty years previously. The United Presbyterian Synod of Scotland commenced a mission on the Old Calabar River in the Gulf of Benin, in April, 1846. Five denominations of American Christians—Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans—are represented on the coast—in Liberia, at Lagos, the Island of Coresco, and Gaboon. The first American Mission was established on the coast in 1822. Now, what has been the outcome of these missionary operations? The results thus far achieved are in many respects highly interesting and important. At the European settlements established at various points along the coast from Senegal to Loanda, and at the purely native stations, occupied by the Niger [native] missionaries, the Scotch missionaries, and the American missionaries, some thousands of natives, having been brought under the immediate influence of Christian teaching, have professed Christianity, and, at the European settlements, have adopted European dress and habits. Numerous churches have been organized and are under a native ministry, and thousands of children are gathered into schools under Christian teachers.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

TO PYRAMID PEAK AND BACK.

THE CAÑONS OF THE LITTLE TRUCKEE AND AMERICAN RIVERS—A DIFFICULT TRAIL—AN INSTANCE OF CALIFORNIAN HOSPITALITY—A DAIRY RANCH IN THE SIERRAS—ASCENT OF THE PEAK—ALONG THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE TAHOE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TAHOE CITY, Cal., Thursday, Oct. 26, 1876.

I did not leave myself space in my last letter to describe our journey to Pyramid Peak, which occupied a week, and led us into a most beautiful country, the chief characteristics of which are the pines and the cañons. The road, beginning at Rowland's, extends over the level plateau called Lake Valley, and after threading its sinuous way through the twilight colonnades of pines and firs—which grow at regular intervals with smooth interstices between—it crosses a low divide, and lets us into the Valley of the Little Truckee; the Little Truckee being a mild-mannered stream, that ends its course of twenty miles or so in Lake Tahoe. A wall of granite mountains flanks the valley on each side, and the only outlet is to the north, from which direction we enter. It is not difficult to understand how, in the early days of emigration to California, bands of travelers, descending into such a prison as this, lost heart, and became convinced that further progress was impossible. Any one who knows the far West, knows how deceptive distances are there; how easy it seems to cross a divide, and how laborious and hazardous it proves, even with a path already made; how when the summit of the one ridge in view at the outset is gained, another, rockier and harder yet, looms up with renewed threats of peril. Very few sections west of the 100th meridian are now unexplored, and good roads and open trails are being multiplied every year; but the pioneers had to depend on their own judgment and endurance, usually unassisted with compass or sextant, and were exceptionally fortunate when they had for guidance the tracks of Indians or buffalo, which were then, as they are still, the safest and shortest routes over the mountains. A level stretch of dusty, decomposed granite gave our mules breath for the hard pull up the road that has been cut in zig-zag furrows across the face of the western mountains. The switches by which the turns in the road are made are so sudden and frequent that the forward mules in the pack train often appeared to be going in an opposite direction and over the heads of those in the rear, and the breadth of the road decreases so much in some places that passing wagons almost crowded our over-loaded animals over the precipice. But a mule has tenacity of foothold where a fly can scarcely cling, and an equipoise of nerve and brain that the dizziest height cannot disturb—a fixed eye for depths between which and eternity there is not a breath. If, indeed, the road verges on an abyss, so much the greater is the mule's satisfaction, and he will purposely walk on the very verge, apparently deriving from his risky performance a gratification akin to that which the heroine of the modern Gallic drama finds in walking near an abyss of another kind.

The outlook expanded as each of the successive terraces was reached, and when we attained the top a wide area of land and water was disclosed to our gaze. There seemed to be nearly as much water as land. The view of Lake Tahoe from this eminence left none of the many indentations of the shore hidden, and the beautiful oval of water, glistening as though it had drained the Sierras of all the silver in their veins, appeared considerably larger than it had done at any other point occupied. It may have been here that the Indians caught that glimpse of it which found response in the exclamation, "Tahoe!"—big water; but that is a matter of speculation involving the authenticity of the legend itself. The far-off mountains seemed to be tinged with a bluish purple; those in the "middle distance"—to borrow an expression from art—were a less charming gray, and those in the immediate neighborhood were an unlovely gray dappled with heavy green, this being the true aspect of all on close inspection, and the former effects being the peculiar gradations of the atmosphere. The Valley of the Little Truckee lay directly below, calm and smiling, as befitted the valley of so mild-mannered a stream. A bend to the west now brought us into a heavily-wooded cañon, embattled by pines on both sides, with a light green thread of deciduous shrubs running between and concealing the south fork of the American River, which in this neighborhood is a mere brooklet. It was Lieut. Macomb's intention to camp for the night at Echo Lake, which is another of the many picturesque sheets of water embosomed in the Sierras, and we turned off the road at a dilapidated old ranch, by a trail leading through a dark forest to the lake. But when we arrived there no grass could be found for the mules, and as we do not carry feed, we returned to the road, and went three miles further to Phillips' Ranch, where the animals came in for a well-deserved ration of barley. Water, grass, and wood are the three essentials of our progress, and we have been fortunate this season in having an abundance of excellent water, a surfeit of timber, and occasionally some good grass. No privation equals the want of water. A dry camp, even when it is known that a spring or stream will surely be reached on the following day, takes all the spirits out of the men, as neither scarcity of food nor intensity of cold ever does. This I learned in the hard experience of Lieut. Wheeler's campaign in New-Mexico last year, when for weeks together nothing resembling water nearer than a mixture of soil and moisture was seen in our camp, and when neither thirst could be completely quenched, nor the heated head and face cooled by bathing. The camp toilet depends on an ample supply of water, and only those who have made long marches in the dust can fully appreciate the benefit of a sponge or conceive the delights of a tooth-brush. Besides the absence of grass, there was another objection to Echo Lake. Between its rippling surface and the peaks around it, there was nothing but an acute declivity of rock and forest, not a hundred square yards of honest foothold, and no advance in any direction was possible without extreme delay and danger. The country was impracticable to the pack-train, and that means that the pines and brush were packed as densely as feathers in a bed, and that the rock was but a very few inches out of the perpendicular. That it was, however, may be realized when I come to describe a trail on the west side of Lake Tahoe that was entirely practicable.

The owner of the ranch near which we pitched out tents is engaged in raising Angora goats, an occupation quite extensively followed in parts of California, and one that is attracting further investments each year. The native stock is being much improved by the introduction of finely-graded imported breeds, and the clippings are exported to the East, where they are manufactured into dress goods. Opposite Strawberry Station—five miles below Phillipos—the road skirts a majestic cliff of granite that measures about 1,000 feet from base to summit, without a ledge wider than a few feet in its precipitous front. A mass of débris is scattered along the bottom, and some tremendous bowlders detached from it encroach upon the road. It disgusts one to be told on inquiring at the ranch that this noble old rock is called Lover's Leap—a name of such feeble sentiment and extensive application that we wonder when Americans will learn to be sensible in their geographical nomenclature. High peaks of unsympathetic gray granite hedged us in on every side, and between them and above them was our objective point, Pyramid Peak, which, were mountaineering halt as easy as it seems from a distance, might have been reached in an hour, but which involved a roundabout journey of eighteen miles. We attempted a short cut, and were driven back by a barricade of young oaks, through which we could not force the pack mules. The shafts of the pines in this neighborhood, and at a few other places in California and Nevada, are overgrown with a wonderfully light green moss, which is made up of fine, curly threads, and is spread irregularly over the dark brown bark, sometimes in rings, sometimes in patches, and oftener in broad bands drawn down one side of the tree like driven snow. This dainty emerald web is unsparing in its favor, and grows as greenly and as vigorously on the fallen and dismembered logs as on the hearty, balsamic trees in the prime of life; and though it is as dry as tinder, it keeps its charming freshness of color long after it is detached from the bark. Some that I carried in my warm coat pocket for two weeks was as fresh at the end of that time as it was when I gathered it. The trees themselves are creditable specimens of their family; many of them are from five to eight feet in diameter, and they are marshaled in thickset ranks where the soil is scarcely deep enough for their tenacious and far-spreading roots. A few miles from Strawberry we passed the ashes of the old San Francisco House, that formerly was one of the best-known hostelries on the Placerville route, and we turned off on to the Georgetown trail. The best basis for operations in ascending Pyramid Peak is a dairy ranch, occupied by Mr. Sawyer, in a valley at the foot of the mountain. We met a produce wagon on the road, and the driver, who proved to be Mr. Sawyer, on learning our destination, sent one of his relatives back with us to show us the way. I suppose that Californians are among the most generous and hospitable people in the world. The genial nature of their climate and the fertility of their soil makes them so, but as we belong to a Government party, and are therefore regarded as legitimate objects of spoliation, we are not usually benefited by these traits, and are sometimes charged more for barley, hay, butter, and milk than would be asked from others. Now, however, let me give you an instance of the extent to which Californians can go. Mr. Sawyer's representative not only went eleven miles out of his way to show us ours, but when we reached the ranch, and during the two days we remained there, all the fresh milk and butter our hungry mess could consume was sent to our camp, and when we went away several pounds of butter was put into the packs. More than this. Twenty-one mules were pastured without charge, and, to cap the climax, our last supper near the ranch was made memorable by a dish of New-England doughnuts sent to us with Mrs. Sawyer's compliments. Those doughnuts are remembered with gratitude by every member of our party.

The ranch is situated in a well-watered valley in the very heart of the California sierras and at the very base of Pyramid Peak. The cattle, of which there are 400, range over nearly one hundred thousand acres, and could not feed upon less. About one hundred and sixty pounds of butter is made daily, this quantity finding a market in Virginia City at forty cents a pound. All these figures will astonish an Eastern farmer. One hundred thousand acres as a range for 400 cattle will seem far in excess of any necessity, and the idea of forty cents a pound for butter will turn many a dairyman greener than green cheese with envy. But, accepting the statement of Mr. Sawyer's agent, if labor could be had as cheaply in California as it is in New-York the butter could be sold at fifteen cents a pound with greater profit than it is at forty cents. The least efficient hand in the dairy is paid $60 in gold and board per month, and a good milker obtains more. The season lasts from May until November, when the first snow-storm drives all the men and cattle of the establishment to their Winter quarters at Galt, in the Sacramento Valley. The exodus is sudden and never delayed after the first heavy snow-fall. The *rancheros* wake up in the morning and find the ground covered with white. Past experience has taught the danger of waiting for a return of fair weather, and every man, woman, and boy is mounted and sent off to drive the cattle in. Furniture is packed, and nothing is left but the buildings, which, as Winter tightens his grip on the country, are completely buried in the drift for months together. The snow fell to a depth of twenty-seven feet in many parts of the valley last year, and the whole region from Carson to Placerville is closed to traffic between December and April. On the western side of the mountain, the climate is equable and mild, and the stock is safely harbored there until the Spring. The land at the foot of Pyramid Peak is public property, and might come into the market at any time. Mr. Sawyer having already pre-empted the number of acres to which under the Homestead Laws he is entitled at Galt, and the law forbidding a second pre-emption elsewhere; but there is a good understanding among settlers, well fortified by precedent, that will deter any one from bidding the land in without first indemnifying the present occupant for the improvements he has made on it.

The ascent of the peak was made without much difficulty by nearly all the members of our party, a good trail enabling us to ride our animals within a few hundred feet of the summit. But the trail was of necessity circuitous, and its windings stretched out into a long three miles. At the base the wood is pretty thick, but the ground is sprinkled with slabs and rounded paving-stones of granite, and occasionally an unwieldy boulder, as much as seven feet in diameter, appears wedged in the earth, or nicely balanced on a point, a position into which it has been flung from the main rock by a terrific storm of the past. Patience is encouraged by the exemplification in the wind and water worn rock of the results attained by the steady application of a gentle power. The obdurate granite is seen to be yielding to the incessant and musical trickling of a streamlet less than a foot wide. Vegetation has made a desperate struggle to be even with the mountain and to carry its greenness up to the top, and it has partly succeeded. The pines decrease in size as the trail ascends, but they do not wholly disappear until the last bench in the steep sides of the peak is reached. Here, at a height of over ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, the last and smaller of them are found, dwarfed to the size of a currant bush, apparently gathering sustenance from the pebbles and rock, gnarled like a patriarchal oak and recognizable only by their sombre green, prickly foliage. Before we reached them we passed through alternate groves and clearings, varied with patches of treacherous grass, concealing a dark, spongy bog, and flecked with small fields of hard, glistening snow. The rock crops out with extreme determination and pertinacity, sometimes assuming those strange shapes that make the mountains West a greater curiosity-shop than volcanic Iceland is. And when we attained the timber limit—what then? This: before us was an immense heap of granite blocks, of every conceivable shape and size, tossed together chaotically—apparently loose, but in reality shaken into place so firmly that a man's weight does not upset the lightest of them. Imagine a pile of rocks carelessly massed by working men after a blast in a quarry. Such a pile, multiplied a hundred-fold, was Pyramid Peak as it appeared to us on close acquaintance. Half an hour's climbing brought us to the very summit, where for ten hours Lieut. Macomb and Mr. Carpenter stood in a cold wind and among the drifting clouds, carrying out a part of Lieut. Wheeler's scheme of triangulation. Rough field life blunts one's susceptibilities, and it did not seem particularly hard to me that these two martyrs in the cause of science should be stationed up there without food or fire for so long a time, but if their friends can picture them, a large amount of sympathy may be expended upon them with the fullest justification.

From Pyramid Peak we returned to Lake Tahoe to complete the survey of the western shore, starting from Yank's, or Tallac. "What sort of a trail is it?" we asked some one at the outset. "A good one," was the reply, and so it was—with a few drawbacks. Within the first mile we came upon a swamp, and after that had been passed by the pack-train in safety, our path lay along the high and precipitous bank of the lake. Had the rocks been all we had to complain of, we should have been content, but overlying these was a very dense growth of brush in the form of white-thorn and manzenita, whose meshes knotted themselves about the animals' legs and made foot-hold a double uncertainty. Then, at Emerald Bay, an indenture locked in by the Sierras, the bank became no bank at all, but a sheer cliff with an indescribable network of shrubbery, so dense that no one except a Western path-finder would have believed it to be passable. Oaks, willows, white-thorn, manzenita, and fallen logs were meshed together at the base of the cliff, and we had in turns to force our way through these and wade into the lake. A heavy rain was falling to make matters still more uncomfortable, and what with rain, cloud, and frost, the weather of the past week has been in marked contrast with that described in my last letter.

THE PORT OF NAPLES.

The Neapolitan correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of Oct. 18: "The question has been sometimes asked whether Naples can ever be a commercial centre. A question which implies a doubt is not a little offensive to Southern ears, and a work published by the 'Central Office of Statistics' answers it most satisfactorily. Not only may it become so, but it is already a great commercial centre, and if persevering efforts are crowned with success, and municipal promises are not delusions, the commerce of this port must vastly increase. But to the present. It takes its place now after Genoa. The number of vessels, international and coasting, which entered and left Naples in 1875 amounted to 11,238, with a tonnage of 2,923,922. In comparison with any of our great ports these figures may appear trifling, but compared with what they were only a few years ago, say fifteen years, they will be admitted to be highly satisfactory. In 1861 the amount of tonnage entering and leaving this port was not more than 1,603,835, so that the commercial movement of Naples has nearly doubled in that interval, and this in spite of great drawbacks. The most considerable increase occurred in 1874-5, but the impulse began in 1871, and has never ceased. In that year the tonnage entering and leaving the port of Genoa was not equal to that of Naples for 1875, which may now be ranked, and does actually rank, as the second commercial port in the Kingdom of Italy. As one would be fully prepared to expect, the French flag takes the lead among the international vessels arriving, while the British flag holds the second place, and the Dutch the third; but in fifteen years the foreign flag has increased threefold, while that of Italy is only one-third more than what it was in 1861."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

GOSSIP FROM THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS—A WEEK OF SUSPENSE AND FOOLISH PANIC—FURTHER TROUBLES EXPECTED FROM THE TRADES-UNIONS—COMMEMORATING A STUPID CAVALRY CHARGE—A CANDIDATE FOR THE DISSECTING KNIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

This has been another week of suspense, anxiety, and foolish panic. The minds, as well as nerves, of operators on 'Change seem to be utterly shaken, and there is nothing too wild and improbable for them to believe. After a fit of silly terror, there has come an equally silly reaction of sanguine hope, although, in fact, the dangers of the situation remain exactly as they were. Late on Tuesday evening it was suddenly resolved to hold a Cabinet Council next afternoon, and Ministers were telegraphed for in all directions. It was assumed that some new crisis had occurred, and that the British Government was called upon for a final and decisive ultimatum, as to the nature of which the most extravagant surmises were indulged. It has since been semi-officially stated that the Cabinet is quite united as to the great questions of the day; that it sees no reason to commit itself to any ultimatum, or to summon Parliament before the usual time. Ministers have, therefore, again departed, and it is supposed that they will, for the present, be content to watch events. All this has had a soothing effect on the public mind, and indeed the panic has, without regard to actual circumstances, a natural tendency to exhaust itself. It is a proof of the paralysis of ordinary intelligence which at present prevails in the financial world that comfort is derived from the rumor that the British Government is prepared to occupy Constantinople on the first aggressive movement of Russia. There is now little public oratory about the war, for it is felt that in such a delicate and perilous state of affairs it is hazardous to speak. In an Alpine country a slight reverberation will sometimes bring down an avalanche; and, for the moment, England holds its breath. An article, which carries a certain authority with it, and has evoked much interest, has appeared in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, the chief Conservative organ. It has been ascribed to the Marquis of Salisbury, who used to write for this periodical before he took office, but it is really, I believe, from the pen of Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose diplomatic experiences at Constantinople and elsewhere especially qualify him for such a task. The writer of the article, whoever he may be, asks what are British interests and responsibilities in Turkey, and replies thus: "None certainly in her misgovernment. All our interests are the other way. We deliberately, and, as we ourselves know, most sincerely abjure all desire to appropriate her provinces or islands, even those which might be convenient as links with our Eastern Empire. We want a right of way to India via the Suez Canal; but that does not necessarily imply that the Sultan must always rule in Europe or command the Bosphorus. We should be glad of a good road from the Mediterranean to Bagdad; but that would hardly be less likely to be given to us under any possible Government of Syria than it is at present. We may take it for granted that Turkey would be as well governed, as good a customer to us, would pay her debts as punctually, and would be in all respects as useful to us, under almost any other dynasty than that of the Ottomans." At the same time, the writer points out that "to leave Turkey to fall to pieces by natural decay, or to be torn in pieces by hungry neighbors," would "involve an amount of European disturbance such as no one can contemplate without horror, and of which no one can foresee the end." The conclusion is, "Meanwhile, taking a calm retrospect of the whole matter, we believe it will be found when the present excitement has calmed down that, as often happens in the warmest debates, the two parties"—that is, of course, the two parties in this country—"have been advocating the two co-ordinate aspects of that great policy on which the English people have set their hearts, and that the bulk of the nation, and of her leading statesmen, are equally resolved to bring Turkish misrule to an end in Europe, and to stop the march of Russia to Constantinople." The *Edinburgh Review*, the Whig organ, also has an article on the same subject, giving general support to the Government, and condemning Mr. Gladstone's reckless agitation very severely. Meanwhile, it may be noted that there is great activity in the dock-yards, and that the troops just dispatched to India are directed to call at Gibraltar and Malta "for orders."

It is needless to say that under such distracting conditions as at present exist there is no sign of improvement in commercial and industrial affairs. It may, perhaps, be said that at least they are no worse, for worse they could hardly be. As if, however, foreign embarrassments were not sufficiently injurious to trade, there are indications of a civil strife at home which promises to be very bitter and disastrous. The working classes, or at least some sections of them, seem to think that there is a chance for them to take advantage of the difficulties of their employers, and, at a time when trade is almost wholly paralyzed, are now either demanding an advance of wages, or resisting the reductions which are enforced by the state of the markets. The operative cotton spinners of Lancashire, for instance, insist upon the withdrawal of the Blackburn Standard list, which has regulated the prices paid for spinning in North and North-east Lancashire for nearly a quarter of a century. The Manufacturers' Association has held a meeting, at which resolutions were passed unanimously refusing to listen to a proposal which, if acceded to, would not only involve an advance of wages, but would give the trades-union a control over the wages question of the district, which must of necessity lead to serious and frequent complications and disputes, but offering to arrange for a revisal of the list, with a view to remove any irregularities which may be found in it. The work people, however, seem to be resolute in holding to their demand, and if the existing partial strike becomes general, or if there is a lock-out by the employers, it would affect from seventy to eighty thousand work people, to say nothing of shopkeepers and other dependent industries. In Preston alone 16,750 people will be thrown out of work. This is a town which has never recovered from the shock of a former great strike in 1853-4, which lasted for eight months.

Last year there was a public dinner at the Alexandra Palace to celebrate for the first time the anniversary of the cavalry charge at Balaklava, but it was thought that the heroes rather lent themselves for show purposes, and offense was also given by the exclusion of the Heavy Brigade. It is, however, proposed to repeat the festival this year, and an attempt has been made to make it private and self-supporting, and to include both the Light and Heavy Brigades. The whole affair is rather injudicious, inasmuch as the great charge was a fatal blunder, and, though it showed noble courage, was also an act of wanton stupidity. It is not usual to have this kind of celebrations save in a private way, and there is certainly no ground, but rather the reverse, for making an exception in this case. However, as the persons chiefly concerned cannot agree, they are free to take each their own course, and it seems there are to be two rival dinners.

In another profession a curious dispute lately broke out between two eminent practitioners, which has just been settled. Among the witnesses at the Bravo inquest were Dr. Johnston and Sir W Gull. The former was one of the first doctors called in to see Mr. Bravo after his seizure, and when it was resolved to call in Sir W. Gull, Dr. Johnston accompanied him on the journey, and gave him particulars of the case. Sir William, however, who, ever since he attended the Prince of Wales in his dangerous illness, has rather inclined to assume a prominent position above his fellows, in the course of his testimony spoke as if he were the first to discover that Bravo was suffering from poison, the other doctors thinking it disease. This insinuation was indignantly resented, and the question was taken before the College of Physicians, which has inquired into the matter, and, in substance, censured Sir W. Gull for his presumption. It would appear that he at once jumped to the conclusion of suicide, and it is probable that his influence prevented fuller inquiries being made as to the case in the first instance.

There seems to be a blight on a certain class of public amusements here just now. The Westminster Aquarium is apparently in a state of hopeless internal disorder and insolvency. The Horticultural Garden is avowedly bankrupt, and the Queen's other pet project, the Royal Albert Hall, can hardly pay for putty to keep the rain out. The Crystal Palace is also in a bad way, and the Alexandra Palace has just collapsed under an enforcement of creditors' claims. The skating rinks, which have been absurdly overdone, are also coming into the Bankruptcy Court.

An American lady, Miss Susan Fletcher Smith, has just made a will, assigning her body, after death, to the Royal College of Surgeons, on the ground that it is the duty of every member of the human family to devote the body after death to scientific examination, until the principles of physiological science are thoroughly established. The body is to be completely dissected, and "all possible facilities shall be given for the inspection of such body in its various stages of dissection by any person desiring to inspect it, and more particularly by persons of the female sex. Afterward, the body is to be destroyed in the most economical and expeditious manner possible. But some remnant of it is be preserved in the college as a memorial, and if any of my friends desire to have a piece of the body, they are to have it." Any useful results obtained from the dissection are to be published. This is evidently an imitation of Jeremy Bentham's famous codicil, entitled "*Auto Icon*," in which he ordered his skeleton to be put together in a seated position, clothed with one of his ordinary suits of black, and the soft parts of his body to be put in bottles and labeled, after the fashion of decanters. Then, "if it should happen that my personal friends or other disciples should be disposed to meet together on some day or days of the year for the purpose of commemorating the founder of the greatest happiness system of morals and legislation, my executors will, from time to time, cause to be conveyed to the room in which they meet the said box, or case, there to be stationed in such part of the room as to the assembled company, may seem meet." The body, in the first instance, can be used as a means of illustrating lectures on anatomy, with the object of dissipating the ignorant terror of dissection, and showing that "the human body, when dissected, instead of being an object of disgust, is as much more beautiful than any other piece of mechanism as it is more curious and wonderful." The body, stuffed, and with a wax face, is now in the custody of London University.

J. H. F.

BUSHMAN FOLK-LORE.—The Bushmen have two different myths to account for the origin of the moon; one of these forms an episode in the above story of the Mantis and his pet eland. When the Mantis sprang away from the Suricats in the darkness which he created by piercing the gall-bladder of another eland, he felt inconvenienced by one of his shoes, which he therefore took off and threw into the sky, with the order that it should become the moon. Thus the moon is red, because the shoe of the Mantis was covered with the red dust of Bushmanland, and cold, because it is only leather. In the Bushman astrological lore, however, the moon is looked upon as a man who incurs the wrath of the sun, and is consequently pierced by the knife (*i. e. rays*) of the latter. This process is repeated until almost the whole of the moon is cut away, and only one little piece is left, which the moon piteously implores the sun to spare for his (the moon's) children. Then this little piece of the moon gradually grows again until it becomes a full moon, when the sun's stabbing and cutting processes recommence. This is a really beautiful myth, and reminds one strongly of the interpretations which Max Müller and his school have put upon some of the old Greek myths. Animals, it will be seen, occupy a very large place in Bushman mythology, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered how large is the place they fill in the Bushman country, and how important a part they play in the daily life of the people, as in the Indo-European mythologies, many of the stars and constellations are named after certain animals, and some of the astronomical myths are elaborate and beautiful, and sometimes even touching. The sun, they say, is a man, from whose armpit brightness proceeded, and who lived formerly on earth, but only gave light for a space around his house. Some children who belonged to the first Bushmen (who preceded the Flat Bushmen in their country) were therefore sent to throw up the sleeping sun into the sky; since then he shines all over the earth. A myth somewhat similar to this is met among the Australian Aborigines, and there are many points of resemblance between Bushman and Esquimaux mythology. But it would be extremely rash to infer, on this account, that there had been any original connection or communication between these races. Indeed we have hinted that analogies may be found between Bushman and European mythology, and it is not to be wondered at if many points of resemblance be found between mythologies originating quite independently of each other. For have not all uncivilized people the same mythological elements, if we may so call them, to deal with—"the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the water under the earth," with their various denizens? Have they not all pretty much the same kind of struggle for existence, and have they not that most fertile and universal of human characteristics, an irresistible desire to assign a cause to everything that comes within ken? In this last point mythology and science meet, for it is this same universal impulse which animates both—the desire of the human mind to satisfy itself as to the causes of things. The Bushmen account for the origin of the Milky Way by relating how a girl of the ancient race wished for a little light, so that the people might see to return home at night. She, therefore, threw wood-ashes into the sky, which became the Milky Way. This same girl, being vexed with her mother for giving her too little of a certain red edible root, threw up portions of it into the sky, where they became stars. The mention of an "ancient race" in this and other myths is one among other indications that the Bushmen are not genuine South African aborigines, but that they are intruders upon a still older race. Among some of the stars which have been identified with animals in Bushman mythology are the following: The pointers to the Southern Cross are male lions, while the stars Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Crucis are lionesses. The two lions were formerly men and at the same time lions, and one of them became a star because a girl looked at him; the other, apparently out of sympathy, also became a star. They now stand silent, not far from the lionesses, who sit silent. Aldebaran is a male hartebeest, while Alpha Orionis is a female hartebeest. Procyon is a male eland, whose wives are Castor and Pollux. The stars in Orion's sword are male tortoises hung upon a stick, and the three bright stars in Orion's Belt are female tortoises also hung upon a stick. The stars are divided into night stars and dawn stars, and the latter are the subjects of some very fine and complicated mythological conceptions, of which, however, only fragments have as yet been obtained. The planet Jupiter is called the "Dawn's-Heart," while some neighboring star, preceding Jupiter, is the "Dawn's-Heart-Child," Jupiter's daughter. Her relation to her father is somewhat mysterious. He calls her in the myth, "my heart," swallows her, then walks alone as the only Dawn's-Heart Star till she grows up, when he spits her out again. She then herself becomes another female Dawn's-Heart, and spits out another Dawn's-Heart-Child, which follows the male and female Dawn's-Heart. The story proceeds in a very intricate fashion, and many other characters—all animals—are introduced.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LAST GRAND RALLY.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION.

THE CLOSING DEMONSTRATION OF THE CAMPAIGN—A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE—AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY BY HON. CHAUNCY M. DEPEW—GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN ALSO MAKES A TELLING SPEECH.

The last meeting of the Republican canvass at Cooper Institute last evening, was a fitting termination to the series of spirited gatherings which have filled the hall each week since the commencement of the campaign. If the temper of the audience could be taken as an earnest of the result, it was the eve of a grand Republican victory, for a more enthusiastic assemblage it would have been hard to bring together. Every reference to Tuesday next was hailed with outbursts of applause.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, who named Hon. John D. Lawson as Chairman. An unusually large number of ladies was present, both on the platform and in the audience. Mr. Lawson, after a short address, introduced Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, who spoke for more than an hour, with unusual force and eloquence. The impudent claims of the Democracy to a renewal of the public confidence their dishonesty had repeatedly forfeited, were exposed in their true light, and the lying pretence that the restoration of that party to power would in any way improve the business of the county, was shown to be a thorough-paced and most unmitigated falsehood. It was not likely that a party whose representative administration had stolen $21 on the thousand, against twenty-six cents on the $1,000 under Grant, would accomplish anything in the way of financial "reform," and it was morally certain that if installed in power it would, in other ways, work the country more harm in four years than could be repaired in a generation. The speaker satisfactorily demonstrated that the credit and good government of the country was bound up in the success of the Republican Party, and, in conclusion, assured his hearers that from personal observation he could confidently assert that the Republicans throughout the State were aroused as they never had been before, and would send up to Albany on Tuesday next a majority that not even the ballot-box stuffers of Tilden could overcome. Mr. Depew was listened to throughout with close attention, and heartily applauded. Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, followed in a telling address, in which eloquence and humor were almost equally mingled. He explained in the beginning the character of his relationship to Gen. "Phil." Sheridan, and the great "point" which the Democratic papers of the West had made of it, and then proceeded to unmask the "true inwardness" of the "Reform" to which the country had been treated by the Democratic House at the last session of Congress. They were a mysterious lot—these investigators—always getting together in corners, and digging into all sorts of unheard-of places in search of "points." At last they made a "find" in the person of Belknap, but their joy over that discovery had hardly cooled before they found they were going to have a funeral in their own camp—and that George H. Pendleton was to be the corpse. Take them altogether, it was probable that we never should look upon their like again. Gen. Sheridan reviewed the past records of the two families, and closed with a stirring appeal to his auditors to bend all their energies to the great work of placing the Empire State on the side of the Union. Following is a full report of the proceedings:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. B. Cornell, upon whose nomination Hon. J. D. Lawson was chosen Chairman. Mr. Lawson made a short address, after which a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and adopted.

Mr. Lawson then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In these closing days of the canvass we meet to review the situation and sum up its results. Every indication of the times, and all currents of popular opinion, tend to show that victory is bound to perch upon the banner of truth and right. The early contests in New-England, with their large and gratifying majorities, have been followed by Colorado, the youngest daughter of the Republic, baptizing herself in the pure waters of Republicanism, while Ohio stood sponsor at her baptism, and for the fourth time evinced her confidence in our nominee for the Presidency. If we have lost the State ticket in Indiana, the gain of four Congressmen shows that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee miscalculated his necessities when he ordered but seven more mules. * * * I am not one of those who claim that the Republican Party is entirely free from fault; that it is beyond criticism; that all its public men have been pure and honest; but I do say that as between the two organizations, as their case is made up and presented to us this year, the vices of the Democratic Party so far outnumber and hide its virtues that its virtues can only be discovered by a microscope, while the virtues of the Republican Party so far outnumber and outweigh its vices that its vices can only be detected by an investigating committee.

THE TRUE REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

There are some things which in this canvass come directly home to every man in the land. We are in a condition of unparalleled business depression, of stagnation in all branches of trade, and of want of employment. How shall all this be remedied and times be made good? By the restoration of public confidence, and by bringing the greenback dollar up to the point where it shall have the ring of the golden coin. Our national debt, represented as it is by bonds, is the basis upon which rests our banking and our business. Had not a great party thrown discredit for years past, and now, upon the good faith of the people in respect to that obligation, our debt would be much less, our credit much better, and trade much more active. That debt represents the shot and the shell, the armies and the navies which saved our institutions. It is a mortgage upon our properties, our consciences, and our affections, and it will be met and paid by this generation and those which come after, every dollar of it.

TRIED BY ITS OWN STANDARD.

The Democratic Party says that prosperity can only be restored by "public economies, official retrenchments, and wise finance." Let us accept the standard, and try these contestants for popular favor by it. The record is made up; for a quarter of a century or more before 1860, the Democratic Party had entire control of the Government; for sixteen years, with a short interruption, since 1860 the Republican Party has had entire control of the Government. Prior to 1860, the Democratic Party, by its extravagance, corruption, and incompetency, lost $9 out of every $1,000 it collected. Since 1860 the Republican Administration out of every thousand dollars collected, has lost only thirty-four cents. Prior to 1860, the Democratic Administration let its expenditures run ahead of its income nearly every year, and had to accumulate debt to make up the deficiency. Since war closed the Republican Administration has lived within its income $60,000,000 a year, and with this saving has paid off nearly eight hundred millions of the national debt. In 1860, though the republic owed but $100,000,000, the Democratic Administration by its corruptions and disloyalty had so affected our national credit that in borrowing $18,000,000 at six per cent. interest, it had to pay a shave of fifteen per cent., and we got only $85 for every $100 bond that we put out. In 1866, when Andrew Johnson was acting with the Democratic Party, another six per cent. loan could only be had at a shave of fifteen per cent., and a loss of $15 on every $100. Last year our credit was so far appreciated that we made a large loan at five per cent. interest, to take up the six per cent. bonds which were falling due, and got the money at par. Within the last three months we have issued bonds bearing four and one-half per cent. interest, to take up more six per cent. interest bearing bonds falling due; and these have been taken at par. And when the news of the Colorado election had been cabled abroad, and with it the assurance that a Republican Administration, representing peace and stability and fidelity to the public credit, was assured for another four years, the Rothschilds telegraphed, "Send us ten millions more of the four and one-half per cent. bonds."

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE GREENBACK.

In addition to the disturbance of our national credit, the Democratic Party has succeeded in unsettling everything by its advocacy of inflation, and the confusion it has created in regard to our currency. Nothing is more extraordinary than the Democrat's present love for the greenback. During the war, language failed him to fitly and fully express for it his hatred and contempt. Now there is not an impecunious Democrat from Maine to Georgia who don't want all the greenbacks he can lay his hands on, and he don't care how he gets them. The greenback dollar was a war necessity, and it served its purpose well. When the Government was spending millions of dollars a day, and had not money enough to meet its wants, it did what you or I would do under similar circumstances—issued its paper promise at what it could get for it; and the rate at which the note sold indicated the measure of confidence the world had in our stability and integrity. In 1863 it would buy only thirty-five cents' worth in gold, and the world went only one-third on our stability and integrity. In 1868 it would buy seventy cents' worth in gold, and the world went two-thirds on our stability and integrity. To-day it will buy ninety-one cents in gold, and the world goes seven-eighths on our stability and integrity. And if Hayes and Wheeler are elected, before 1879 it will buy a hundred cents' worth in gold; and the world will go even on our stability and integrity.

WHY WE SHOULD HAVE A HARD-MONEY CURRENCY.

If we had a hard-money currency common to all civilized nations, there would be no barriers to our exchanges, and artificial disturbances of our commercial relations; and the Government could not make us speculators to-day and paupers to-morrow. It could only stamp upon the metal the printed certificate of its genuineness and value, and there its functions would cease. The immutable laws of trade would govern the rest. We would not need to argue about more or less currency. It would flow in if we had too little, from some country which had too much; and if we had more than we could well and profitably use, it would flow out to some country which had more need of it than we. There are some things which cannot be done with impunity. You cannot violate the laws of nature, or the laws of trade, or the laws of health, without incurring disease, and if the violation is persisted in, death. On the other hand, if Congress can increase or diminish our currency at will, all business is at the whim of the politician, and brains and experience are of little value. There never was a scheme devised by the human mind so well calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, as an irredeemable paper currency. * * * If we had an honest currency to-day, and it was thoroughly understood that Congress could not interfere to appreciate or depreciate its value, there now lie in the banks hundreds of millions of dollars whose owners are afraid to use it, and in the trust companies millions upon millions more which the trust companies do not want, all of which would be brought into active use. The capitalists would understand that only their own brains and the laws of trade would make or unmake their ventures. Money would become active, distrust would disappear, railroads would be constructed where needed, furnaces would be put in blast, mills in motion, and all avenues of employment would be calling for workmen; and good work at fair wages would be so importunate that no man would be without employment, unless he was utterly lazy and worthless.

THE TRUE CAUSES OF THE PANIC OF 1873.

The Democratic Party all over the West and South believe, notwithstanding its disastrous results, in an unlimited paper currency. They claim that the panic of 1873 was caused by contraction, and at no time before 1873 had there been so much currency in use as there was at the time of the panic. The causes which led to it are very plain to thoughtful men. When the Franco-German war closed the French nation, though beaten and suffering from the immense losses of its defeat, and the thousand millions extorted from it by Germany, immediately began in every department to economize, and the government and the people worked harmoniously to this end. The result has been that instead of industrial depression, the French people are prosperous and their war paper is nearly equal to gold. But how was it with us? When the war closed, instead of economizing as individuals and as a people, everywhere and in everything, to repair the loss of six thousand millions of dollars and a million of men, we launched into a wild career of speculation and extravagance. We built railroads where there was not a pound of freight or a passenger to be found; we started blast furnaces where they were not needed; we manufactured more than we could sell; we laid out town lots upon farms which would not be worth more than a hundred dollars an acre for farm purposes for fifty years to come; we gambled in the stocks of paper corporations; we built magnificent palaces in the cities, and splendid villas in the country; we had our yachts and our rare and costly pleasures; we frescoed and we painted, and we laid all climes and all nations under contribution to furnish us with the most gorgeous and expensive fabrics. We had our drags and our six-in-hands, and all the paraphernalia of boundless wealth. We took James Fisk, Jr., as a type and model of how to make money, and how to spend it; and the panic of 1873 was simply the natural collapse of the biggest old-fashioned grand drunk that ever a nation went on. We have been for three years in poverty and distress, trying to get sober; and it Hayes and Wheeler are elected on the 7th day of November, I believe that once again this nation will be a sober people and prepared to do business.

THE RESUMPTION ACT AND MR. TILDEN'S POSITION.

Now, the Republican party, in 1875, passed an act declaring that the Government should resume the payment of its greenbacks in gold on the 1st day of January, 1879, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary preparations to that end. The Democratic party seeks to repeal that act. Gov. Tilden has always been a hard money man. In 1875, when Congress passed this act, for whose repeal he now so loudly clamors, he sent a Message to the Legislature in which he said in substance: This is about the only decent measure I ever knew a Republican Congress to pass; it meets my entire approval, and I want you to indorse it. And by the unanimous action of the Legislature and the Governor, there is written across the back of that Resumption act of 1875, the broad indorsement: New-York State, Excelsior! Samuel J. Tilden, Governor. How he came to surrender is only another instance of ambition undermining principle. Gov. Hendricks sent for him to come to Saratoga, and said to him: you have got to get down off that hard-money hobby of yours, or you can receive no support from the Democratic Party of the West, or the South. He plied him with appeals to his anxiety for the Presidency, and with frequent doses of Congress Water; and Uncle Sammy became the softest of soft money men. But, said Gov. Tilden, I have got to sustain my record and my friends in the Eastern and Middle States, and some method must be devised to accomplish this result. He took a long time to settle it. It seemed as if that letter would never come. His anxious and waiting party became almost hopeless with despair; but it came sooner than those who knew his mental peculiarities well, expected. Mr. Tilden is a shrewd and able lawyer, and there is no man who can get around a sharp corner quicker, or through a small hole easier than he; and his solution of the difficulty was to repeal the day of resumption:—because then, he said, you, Gov. Hendricks, can proclaim all over the West and South that we have taken the date out of the Resumption act; and so the Government will never resume, but there will be unlimited greenbacks forever. And I will say all over the East that it is much easier to resume with the date out of the note, because the date in an obligation to pay is always a hindrance to resumption. And upon these two explanations, the Democratic canvass is being prosecuted all over the land.

UNCLE SAMUEL'S "EXPLANATION" OF HIS FINANCE.

The Western part of this argument, I can thoroughly and easily understand; but the Eastern position passes my comprehension. I have devoted myself with much care and study to try to ascertain how repealing the date will quicken the ability to resume. I have read treatises upon finance, reports of Secretaries of the Treasury, Encyclopedias, but none of them shed light upon the subject. So, finally, I turned to that marvelous compendium of financial wisdom. Uncle Sammy's letter of acceptance, and there I found the conundrum answered. I have read it a great many times, and now I will read it to you. He says, the date being repealed, "How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to the mass which would be kept in use, by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin, adapted to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guarantee against transient drains, artificially created by panic or speculation." That is how it is to be done, and it is as clear as mud. When the average Democrat seeks to understand and explain to his neighbor the mysteries of Uncle Sammy's finance, and appeals to this letter for assistance, he is in the condition of good old Captain Cuttle when he wanted to know if Walter Gay was drowned, and, unable to solve the problem himself, sent for old Jack Bunsby to assist him. And Jack came and sat down at the table, and got outside of a bottle of rum, and smoked a pipe, and then said: "If so be as Walter Gay is dead, then he will not come back no more. If so be as Walter Gay is not dead, then he will. Do I say that he will? No. Why not? Because the bearin's of this observation lie in the application of it. Which way?—Why not?—Wherefore? If so, therefore." We have every day in our streets, upon this subject, the play of "Hamlet." It is Hamlet Tilden and Polonius Democrat. Says Hamlet Tilden: "Do you see yonder cloud? that is almost in shape of a camel." Says Polonius Democrat: "By the mass! and it is like a camel, indeed." Says Hamlet Tilden: "Methinks it is like a weasel." Says Polonius Democrat: "It is backed like a weasel." Says Hamlet Tilden: "Or like a whale." Says Polonius Democrat: "Very like a whale."

THE "SOLID SOUTH"—TWO ILLUSTRATIVE CASES FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic managers claim that even if they lose all the Northern States except New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey, they will elect their ticket, because it will receive the support of a "solid South." Every man who can read knows that the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are Republican by thousands of majorities. Then how will this ticket receive the vote of the solid South? By intimidation, assassination and murder! A United States Senator, who was a member of the committee which investigated how Mississippi was carried, told me two instances brought out before them which clearly indicate the whole story. One was the election at Aberdeen. The ballot-box was placed in front of the Court-house. On the other side of the court-yard was a cannon; behind it artillerymen; behind them infantry armed with rifles; riding up and down the streets, a company of cavalry. Four or five hundred Republican voters lived on the other side of the river, and voted at the poll. The draw-bridge was raised, and the two fords at which they crossed when the bridge was up, were guarded by armed men. The Republican leader, Capt. Lee, who had been a Captain in the Confederate Army, but accepting the results of the war, had become a Republican, and was Sheriff of the County, locked himself up in jail for fear of assassination; and this town, which is three to one Republican, gave a unanimous Democratic vote. There was a State Senator, of Mississippi, named Caldwell, an educated, intelligent man, living a little way out of the village of Clinton, who came in one night upon business, and one of the clergymen of the place told him there was so much feeling against Republicans that he had better go into the store. Armed men gathered around, and this clergyman said: "You had better go down cellar until the excitement is over." He went down cellar, and some of these people went behind the building, and through a window shot him through the body. In the meantime his brother, also a small farmer, an active Republican, riding into town, was shot dead from his horse. His wife, hearing of the trouble, tried to get into the village, but was kept out by the pickets which had been thrown out. This Senator called out: "Don't leave me here to die like a dog! Some one take me up to the light!" And this same clergyman led him up stairs and was taking him across the street when these armed men gathered about, and saying "dead men tell no tales," riddled him with bullets. That night the bodies were carried to this man's house, and about midnight one of these same companies from Vicksburg, calling themselves Modocs, rode out there and held high carnival until morning, insulting the family and striking these bodies, and calling upon them to rise and defend themselves. There is not one of these men who is not to-day and every day yelling himself hoarse for Tilden, Hendricks, Good Government, and Reform!

PRACTICAL REFORM BY A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE—THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We have had a recent Democratic official exposition of their ideas of practical reform, in the present House of Representatives. No opportunity was ever offered to a party to gain the confidence of the country so great as the Democracy had when it elected a majority of the present Congress. With the distress existing in the country, and which elected it, if that Congress had possessed statesmanship, or capacity for affairs, it would have devised remedies so wise and popular as to have gained the absolute confidence of the country; but instead it has given us the most extraordinary exhibition of imbecility and idiocy our time has afforded. It began with civil service reform. Now, we all want civil service reform. * * * And until we reach that we shall have corruption and extravagance and incompetency through all our public matters. Now, Gov. Hayes has expressed himself decisively in favor of civil service reform; and Gov. Tilden decisively against it. This House of Representatives illustrated Gov. Tilden's ideas. It turned out every employe without regard to his fitness or his services; and if he had lost a leg in the war he had to walk a little faster than the man who had two. And in the places of these Union soldiers and others it put the leanest, lankest, hungriest, longest-haired, and most incompetent set of officials that ever disgraced Washington. At their head was Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, who had been the doorkeeper of the Confederate House of Representatives at Richmond, and was made doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives at Washington; and who as soon as he received his appointment felt as proud as a peacock with a newly painted tail, and strutted up and down Pennsylvania avenue and the halls of the Capitol, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest, and saying to an admiring crowd: "I am a 'big'er' man than old Grant."

SOUTHERN CLAIMS—SUBSERVIENCY OF THE WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

Having thus organized itself, it proceeded to business, and its first business was to do all in its power to depreciate the national credit by repealing the national promise to pay its debts. And then it entered upon the congenial task of depleting the Treasury by the payment of rebel claims. It passed over five hundred thousand dollars of them; it entertained a million and a half more. It wanted to grab out of the Treasury the sixty-eight millions of cotton tax which had been collected—the only war tax ever levied by the Government upon the South, though hundreds of millions had been collected from the North. And not content with this slow procedure, it undertook to accomplish the whole thing by wholesale; and Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, introduced a measure that the Secretary of the Treasury should pay on the certificate of the owner, for all stock and personal property lost or destroyed in the South during the rebellion. And Mr. Riddle, of Tennessee, introduced a bill to pay for all land occupied by the Union Army during the same period. Gov. Tilden has written a letter pledging himself not to sign these bills when the Democratic Congress has passed them. Does anybody expect such a pledge from Gov. Hayes? It is not expected or required. Gov. Tilden surrendered, when pressed by Mr. Hendricks at Saratoga, his life-long convictions upon the currency, and retracted his solemn official act of approval of the Resumption act, and is it safe to presume that under the pressure of the men to whom he will owe his election, he will not be equally weak? And in his letter of acceptance he says that "Experience has repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents."

Gov. Seymour, in a recent speech at Utica, advocated the election of Gov. Tilden, because, the Senate being Republican, no harm could result to the country. Mr. Seymour, who is the purest and ablest living Democrat, was alarmed by the action of the Democratic House of Representatives, and had no confidence in an Administration which was wholly Democratic. In this House of Representatives were sixty members from the South, representing eleven millions of people, and one hundred and ten members from the North, representing thirty-three millions of people; and yet in that body, where the committees do most of the legislation, the two-thirds from the North gave two-thirds of the committees, including the best, to the one-third from the South, and gladly and cheerfully said to their Southern brethren: "You lead and we will follow." It was an exhibition of the old "dough-face" practices so familiar before the war, and is an indication full of peril upon this question of Southern claims.

These claims aggregate $2,400,000,000—$400,000,000 more than our national debt. In this Centennial year, when we are having at Philadelphia the grand exhibition of our progress, of our industries, manufactures, and arts; when we are calling upon all nations to come and look at us, and see how great and prosperous we are, it was a peculiar insult for a National Congress to entertain bills which would compel us to pay for the bloody field of Murfreesboro; which would compel us to pay for the tobacco which was trampled down as our boys rushed over the ramparts of Donelson; which would compel us to pay for the cotton bolls that were kicked off as our troops marched into Vicksburg; which would compel us to pay for the fields that were trampled down and the stock that was taken when Sherman cut loose from his base of supplies and lived upon the country, and made his grand march to the sea; which would compel us to pay for the field upon which Lee surrendered his sword to Grant. This is the banquet which the Democratic House of Representatives has prepared, and which it invites the nation to sit down to, and then foot the bill.

GOV. TILDEN AND GOV. MORGAN.

I have only a few words to say in regard to Gov. Tilden, and that only upon his official life and expressions upon public questions—and these things he desires us to study and examine. He has been one year a member of Assembly and one term a Governor. As member of the Legislature he voted 115 times and dodged 1,300 times, and that closes his legislative career. And right here I would remark that at this particular juncture in our own State, with its great commercial and manufacturing interests, it is peculiarly fortunate that we have an opportunity of voting for a gentleman for Governor who, in the management of his own affairs and in the administration of public office, has exhibited those rare qualities which we most need. It is certainly a fortunate circumstance for our Commonwealth that at this time, of all others, we can secure the services of Gov. Morgan.

TILDEN'S FRAUDULENT CLAIMS ON THE STATE TAXATION QUESTION.

Now, then, Gov. Tilden's friends claim that he has reduced taxation, and smashed rings. All over the State are placarded, upon barn-doors and fences and dead walls, the statement that Gov. Tilden has reduced our taxes six millions of dollars. Our taxes are about six million dollars less this year than they were last. That is true. But that Gov. Tilden reduced them—that is a lie. I never see that statement but what I am convinced of the possibility of incongruities living harmoniously together; of fraud and reform trotting in double harness. A Democratic Administration had taken from the sinking fund every dollar of this money, and wrongfully appropriated it. A Republican Administration, discovering this misappropriation, levied a tax and restored the money to the sinking fund; and we do not have to pay it twice. Leaving this sum out, we find that the expenses of Gov. Tilden's Administration have been some half million dollars more than that of his Republican predecessors.

HOW HE SMASHED THE TAMMANY RING AND THE CANAL RING.

But then his friends say he smashed the Tammany Ring and crushed the Canal Ring. There is not a Democratic editor from Maine to Georgia who has any hair left on the top of his head. He has scratched it all off in the wild effort to find words big enough and language strong enough to describe how Gov. Tilden has crushed these various Rings. He pictures our graceful and slender old bachelor Governor as an old Scandinavian God, whose head pierced the clouds, and who swung a hammer with which he crushed mountains at will. Now, when the Tammany Ring had been completely broken, and when its fragments were flying in every direction and could neither be discovered nor caught by a detective, this great champion sprang into the arena and swung his big mace, and shouted, "Show me the Tammany Ring." When, however, some members were caught, and securely held by the police, I will do the Governor the credit that he did pummell them soundly. All that he said about the Canal Ring is true, and it created an excitement far and wide, all over the land. And yet, though he says that $36,000 000 had been stolen from the State, not a member of that organization yet wears the livery of the State, nor has the State Treasury ever seen a dollar of a canal thief's money.

I should think that when Gov. Tilden makes an examination of the situation, and sees piling up around him all these evidences of outrage, terrorism, incompetency, and corruption, and still continues to rise over the mass and stand on tip-toe and squeak "reform!" that he would feel like the hard-shell Baptist minister, who, addressing a wood meeting, happened to stand upon a hill of big black ants, and as he warmed with his subject and stamped about, the ants crawled up his clothes and began to bite; and as he talked, they nipped him; and as he preached, they bit; and finally, unable to resist the agony, he shouted: "My brethering, I can't stand this any longer. The word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the Devil is all over me!"

TILDEN AND HAYES AS PATRIOTS.

In 1860, Gov. Tilden published the ablest argument in behalf of the Calhoun doctrine of State Rights that I have ever read. In it he argued that this Government is not a Federal Union, but a Federative Agency; and that a State can snap the tie of federation as a nation would break a treaty. * * * The President of one of our largest railroad corporations said to me that when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he, being then as now, a Democrat of the Jackson stripe, met with other Democrats of like sentiments to protest against the outrage. They decided to call a public meeting at Union square, and invited the co-operation of all the leading members of the Democratic Party. Some of the committee saw Mr. Belmont, who signed the call. Some of them saw Fernando Wood, then Mayor, who also signed the call. He went to see Mr. Tilden. Mr. Tilden argued with him for hours, that inasmuch as the Government had no constitutional right to coerce a State, he could not sign such a paper. This gentleman said to him, "You are making the mistake of your life, and I will see you again to-morrow morning." In the morning, Mr. Tilden informed him that he was, after mature reflection, the more confirmed in his position: and this gentleman left him, saying, "The day will come, when you will regret this more than any act of your life." That day will be the 7th day of November next!

And when two hundred and fifty thousand men gathered in Union square, the blood coursing through their veins as never before, their hearts beating with the wildest emotions, the very springs of their lives almost suspended and paralyzed by the intensity of the hour, a cool and thoughtful lawyer stood on the outskirts of the crowd, saying to himself: Here are two hundred and fifty thousand fools, who do not understand the Constitution of the United States! And this gentleman, who at this period when South Carolina comes to the front to impress upon our institutions again her ideas, asks the suffrages of the American people for the Presidency of the United States! He was arguing questions of constitutional law at a time when the Republic was in flames, and the people were trying to quench the fire with buckets full of their own blood! He said, in 1861, that the Union soldier was a trespasser. On the doctrine expounded in his letter to William Kent, the Union soldier was a trespasser; because if the Government had no constitutional right to suppress a rebellion, then the soldier was in the Southern States without the color of authority.

When Samuel J. Tilden was arguing that this Republic was a federated agency, Rutherford B. Hayes was offering his life to prove it to be a federal Union! When Samuel J. Tilden was proving the Union soldier to be a trespasser, Rutherford B. Hayes was trespassing wherever an enemy of his country could be found! When Samuel J. Tilden, as a member of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, was declaring the war a failure, Rutherford B. Hayes lay upon his back, shot almost to death with wounds, to prove this war an absolute success!

CONCLUSION.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer said in a recent speech that he had searched the annals of the time and he could not ascertain who Gov. Hayes was, whether he was Mr. Hayes, or Lieut. Hayes, or Col. Hayes, or Gen. Hayes. On the day after election Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer will know him better than he ever did any man in his life! The people of Ohio knew Mr. Hayes before the war as a good citizen and an honest man. The Army knew Gen. Hayes as a brave and capable soldier. The citizens of this State have known Gov. Hayes for three successive terms as an officer who possesses rare executive and administrative ability; and as the light of this canvass is bringing out his opinions and his career, the people of this Republic are discovering that if they would have civil and political liberty all over the land; if they would have the ballot-box free; if they would have an unrestricted expression of private opinion upon public affairs; if they would have prosperity and peace, and employment and wealth, they can secure them only through *President Hayes*."

Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Depew's address, the Chairman introduced Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF GEN. GEO. A. SHERIDAN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I always deem it wise and proper before entering into any discussion of issues involved in the present campaign to say a few words about myself, for two reasons: Firstly, because it is due to the ladies and gentlemen who gather to listen to me; and, secondly, because by doing so I save Democratic reporters and editors vast trouble in trying to cipher out who I am, where I come from, and where I expect to go to. I have been canvassing the States of Indiana and Ohio for sixty days, and the Democratic press of those States has said that I was tramping about their territory claiming to be Phil Sheridan, or a brother of Phil. Sheridan, or at least a cousin of Phil Sheridan. But I am not Phil Sheridan. You New-Yorkers can see that for yourselves; neither am I his brother, nor his cousin, nor his aunt, nor his mother-in-law. I had some relations with Phil in the Army. I served in the same brigade with him, and I have a distinct recollection of having been court-martialed by him four times. I was born in Massachusetts—I couldn't help that—and when a young man, I obeyed the advice of a prominent citizen of New-York, and went West. I entered the Army from Chicago, and served through the war as best I could. At the close of the war I carpet-bagged it into Louisiana. I am here to do what I can for the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and after the 7th of November—upon which day they will be elected—I am going back to Louisiana in the full conviction that there, as well as here, men will be able to stand up and speak and vote as they like. The Democratic Party tells us that we must not discuss the past. They don't want their past discussed, and God knows I don't blame them. But if we don't discuss their past, what shall we discuss? They have no present, and they won't have any future. The records of the two parties are before the nations, and from them we have the right to judge which will best carry into effect the wishes of the people. The Democrats say, "Let the dead past bury its dead." I'm in favor of that, but I want a clean funeral. [Applause.] The Democrats have not a good memory of past events, but they have got a splendid "forgetory." Gen. Sheridan went on from this point to discuss the Tilden cry for reform. He said that the cry for reform was based upon Democratic misstatements of facts. There was a great difference between Democrats and figures. It was just this—that figures won't lie. There was nothing, the speaker said, in the acts of the recent House of Representatives, nothing in the actions of the Democrats of the county at the time the "tidal" wave swept over the country to show that they were in for honest government and the enforcement of the legal rights of all men. Of nearly every man who was elected to Congress by the Democrats during their recent popularity it could be said that his chief recommendation to Democratic voters was his disloyalty to the Union during the late war. Gen. Sheridan next took up the Southern question. "I am a carpet-bagger," he said. "I went to Louisiana ten years ago without a cent and I haven't got a cent now. Now, I want to ask what law have I violated in going to Louisiana? Did I violate any national law? Did I violate any statute of Louisiana? No, gentlemen. We own Louisiana by three titles. We bought it and paid for it. That's title number one. We purchased it by the war and wrote the deed in letters of blood, and that is title number two. And we owned it in the first place by good rights. So then, when we go down there from the North, we are just following up our own land. I have been asked if a loyal man can go down there and live there quietly. Yes, I say he can go to some sections and live quietly enough, so quietly that nobody will have anything whatever to do with him. He can have just what society he takes with him, and no more. But there are broad sections in Louisiana where, if the best man in New-York puts in an appearance, with the knowledge on the part of the people that he is a Republican, believing in the preservation of the rights of all men irrespective of color, they'll either drive him out of the country or bury him there. And there is no man from Louisiana who would stand here to contradict what I say, for they know I can point to hundreds of graves in Louisiana of men who met their deaths simply because they were Republicans. The black men of the South make an appeal to us which we cannot resist. They tell us of the services they rendered us in the war, in their prayers, in the relief they gave to Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons, in the share they took on the battle-fields side by side with the men of New-England, the West, and the Middle States. There was a time when we did not look at the color of these men as we do now. I don't know how you feel, but if a colored man was as willing to give his life in the same cause for which I fought, he is good enough to stand up at the ballot-box. The Republican Party has pledged itself to bring about a day when, irrespective of race, color, or creed, men can go to the ballot-box and vote as it pleases them, when there shall be free speech and untrammeled ballot; and I tell you to-night we will have that day, or by the Living God we will make this continent reel as it never reeled before. [Applause.] It is a strange thing to me that the United States has not the right to protect its citizens. If a foreign power should infringe upon the rights of an American citizen, and refuse to grant redress, we would cross over into its territory with our armies and demand it. But a State line, something "you can't see," something that exists only in imagination, is a barrier and a shield to prevent the Government from protecting the citizens of that State against the tyranny of men against whom the State Government is powerless. We buried that doctrine once—will bury it again on the 7th of November, and with it the Democratic Party, that dug it up. [Applause.] And now a word about Mr. Tilden. I never saw him but once. That was at Saratoga. I never want to see him again. He didn't look as if there was much reform in him. He reminded me of a sick man in New-Orleans who was told that he must either drink a quart of catnip tea or die. "I guess I'll have to die, Doctor," he said. "How so?" inquired the Doctor. "Why because my capacity is only one pint." I always think of that man when I hear of the great things Tilden is going to do in reforming the country. He hasn't capacity for so much reform.

Gen. Sheridan closed, after speaking over an hour, with a comparison between the rival candidates. In his peroration he sketched the conduct of Gen. Hayes at one of the battles of the war, leading his command into the very cannon's mouth, and pictured Tilden at this time staying at home and declaring the war an outrage, and the boys in blue who were waging it as trespassers, liable to arrest and trial before any Justice of the Peace.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

FLUCTUATIONS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MINCING LANE MARKETS—SPECIE FOR THIS CITY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—There has been much fluctuation on the Stock Exchange during the week, which, in the early part, was of an unfavorable tendency, in consequence of Eastern affairs. The announcement of the conclusion of an armistice produced a great improvement. Since Thursday an important advance in prices has occurred, and the majority of stocks attained their best point for some weeks. Argentines and Buenos Ayres have gained 9 to 12; Uruguays, 6; Egypts, 3 to 4½; Hungarian, 2 to 4½; Russian, 3; Turkish, ½ to 4½; Austrian, 2½; French, 1¾ to 2, and Italian, 2½. The continental Bourses during the last three days have also been very buoyant. English railways have generally tended upward, though the advance is immaterial. To-day there has been a slight relapse all around, without assignable cause, except the discontinuance of purchases by speculators to cover outstanding contracts.

The Mincing lane markets have been only slightly affected by Eastern affairs. Large transactions in loaf sugar have caused a further advance of 6d. to 9d. per hundred weight, and West Indies is held for a greater rise. Refined, including foreign loaves, has sold higher. The stock of raw sugar has again decreased. Plantation Ceylon Coffee still tends upwards, and at the public sales realized two shillings per hundred weight above last week's rates. Low descriptions are dull. Tea is depressed. The stock is large. Fair Congous sold in buyer's favor. Rice is held for higher prices. Saltpetre is a trifle cheaper.

The sum of $860,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New-York.

SUICIDE AT HIGH BRIDGE.

A SUITOR AT LAW, BECOMING DISCOURAGED, SHOOTS HIMSELF—THE DECEASED A RESIDENT OF CHICAGO.

Yesterday afternoon while Patrolman Simmons, of the mounted force, was on duty near the junction of Sedgwick and Jerome avenues, High Bridge Ville, he was startled by the report of a pistol, and turning round saw a man a short distance off fall to the ground. The officer rode to the spot and found the stranger lying dead on the ground, having shot himself through the head with a single-barreled pistol, which was found lying beside him. The deceased appeared to be about sixty years of age, had gray hair and whiskers and was respectably attired. The body was removed to the Morrisania Police Station, and on being searched a paper was found in his hat on which was written in pencil that the writer had killed himself because one William B. Ogden had kept him out of his money, and also a memorandum of a law-suit, entitled "William Hildebrandt vs. William B. Ogden," for the recovery of $2,000. From Mr. Ogden, who has an office at No. 214 Broadway, and who lives at High Bridge, it was learned that the deceased was William Hildebrandt, of Chicago, and that there was a suit pending between them. The remains of the deceased were removed to the Morgue, and Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest in the case.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The ship Joy, 1,244 tons, was launched yesterday at Phippsburg, Me.

The total number of interments in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, was nine, of which six were from yellow fever.

Obediah Eldridge, of Westport, was lost overboard from the fishing schooner E. R. Church, off Seeonet, and drowned on Thursday.

George Taylor has been nominated by the Democrats for Assemblyman from Rochester, and James S. Graham re-nominated by the Republicans.

Michael Keating, of Claremont, N. H., fell from a gravel train, while in motion, yesterday, and received fatal injuries, both of his legs being cut off.

Lawrence Farrell was arrested in Charlestown Friday evening, while attempting to personate John Shay, and have his name placed upon the registry list.

John Hurley, a brakeman, was thrown under the wheels of a gravel train, at the Back Bay filling, yesterday, and received injuries which will probably terminate fatally.

S. Edward Sewall, a well-known young man, attempted suicide at Concord, N. H., yesterday, by shooting himself in the head. It is thought he will recover. No cause assigned.

The jury at Ossipee, N. H., yesterday brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree against Sylvester W. Cone, and he was sentenced to thirty years at hard labor in the State Prison.

William A. Carberry, a reporter of the Boston *Globe*, was probably fatally injured Friday evening at the Readville station, on the Boston and Providence Railroad. He jumped from a car while the train was in motion, and was thrown under the cars, two of which passed over him.

The Toronto *Globe* has the following cable from London, England: "Ex-President Potter has issued a confidential circular to his friends explaining his desire to proceed to Canada to look after the interests of the Grand Trunk Road. In consequence of this, Mr. Heckson, general manager of the road in Canada, has tendered his resignation. A circular has been published, and also letters and telegrams from Messrs. Mackenzie, Newmarch, and Hodgson, relative to the affairs of the Grand Trunk Road. Mr. Potter defends his conduct and indulges in accusations against his colleagues in the board.

THE BROCK MURDER CASE CLOSED.

The trial of Oschwald and Regan, at Newark, charged with the murder of Police Officer Brock, on the morning of Aug. 3, was concluded yesterday, as far as the court is concerned. Attorney General Vanatta summed the case up for the prosecution yesterday morning. Judge Depue charged the jurors at considerable length. He carefully reviewed the evidence, paying particular attention to the evidence by which the prisoners attempted to establish an alibi, a plea which he cautioned the jurors to be careful in accepting. The case was given to the jurors at about 4 o'clock. At a late hour no verdict had been reached.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

President Smith, of the Board of Police, yesterday received a letter from Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, in relation to the failing water supply and the danger there exists of a water famine in this City. The aid of the Police is invited to put a stop to the reckless waste of the precious Croton, and Mr. Campbell requests that the Police be instructed to take vigorous measures to that end. In pursuance of this request, Suptendent Walling was directed to assemble the Captains at Head-quarters this morning and give them the necessary authority to effect the purpose intended.

HE DOES NOT VOTE FOR A PERJURER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday I find my name signed to an address in favor of Tilden and Hendricks. I signed no such paper, and no one was authorized to sign for me. JOHN BONNER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police last week arrested 1,696 persons.

A lis pendens has been filed in the County Clerk's Office giving notice of a partition suit begun against the real estate of the late Isaac M. Singer.

An oil tank burst yesterday at the North River Oil Works, owned by Lombard, Ayres & Co., at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, North River. Damage, $50.

The taxes on real and personal estate received last week amounted to $3,798,800 52. During the same period the sum of $38,768 10 was received for Croton rents.

Controller Green signed warrants yesterday on various accounts, amounting in the aggregate to $50,531 16, and transmitted the same to the Mayor for his countersignature.

Caroline Hill, a servant in the employ of L. A. De Barry at No. 31 East Sixty-fourth street, disappeared on Wednesday last, taking with her a quantity of silverware, valued at $250, belonging to her employer.

As a proof of busy times in the export trade, it is to be noted that four steamers of the Anchor Line sailed on Saturday for British ports, viz., the Ethiopia and Sidonian to Glasgow, Elysia to London, and Dorian to Bristol.

James McGuire, aged thirty-five, of No. 226 West Houston street, was stabbed in the head and severely injured by an Italian during a quarrel yesterday at the corner of Houston and Greenwich streets. His assailant escaped.

The Police Board yesterday accepted the resignations of Inspectors of Election E. B. Demarest, T. F. Hopkins, and John H. Nichols. Isaac B. Guest, P. T. McMullen, and J. F. White were appointed to fill the vacancies thus created.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 432 deaths, 471 births, and 170 marriages, showing a decrease of 12 deaths and 39 marriages, and an increase of 24 births, as compared with the preceding week.

William Kent assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to John H. Horsfall yesterday. Marcus Witmark and Adolph M. Morris, composing the firm of Witmark & Co., lace goods, of No. 342 Canal street, made a similar assignment to Simon Witmark.

An officer of the steam-boat squad yesterday found the body of an unknown woman, aged about forty years, attired in brown dress, green and red plaid cloak, [illegible] stockings, and heavy shoes, in the East River, off Pier No. 7. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

In order to promote the comfort of the great numbers who wish to attend the New-York Centennial Loan Exhibition, at the National Academy of Design, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, the Directors have decided to open the building daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., until Nov. 10, when the exhibition will be permanently closed.

Prof. Langston was entertained at supper by the members of the Colored Republican Central Committee, at No. 185 Bleecker street, on Friday evening. Addresses were delivered by William Freeman, Aaron Potter, and George W. Francis, and a pleasant reunion was enjoyed. It is the intention of the members to continue the existence of the organization for the purpose of forwarding the interests of deserving colored men.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Guck yesterday held Hugh Tierney for examination on a charge of having burglariously entered the North American Iron Works and stolen therefrom a number of lead patterns.

The members of the graduating class of '76 of Public School No. 25, in Walworth street, held a reception on Friday afternoon last at the school-house, which proved to be a very enjoyable affair.

Officer Kane, of the Ninth Subprecinct Police, last night, arrested Michael Moran on complaint of Michael Driscoll, who charges him with having stabbed him in the head with a pocket-knife.

While standing on the corner of Carlton and Atlantic avenues, on Friday night, Patrick O'Neill, a private watchman, was struck on the head by some blunt instrument in the hands of an unknown man who escaped.

George Bennett, of No. 219 Third street, Williamsburg, while riding in the Democratic procession last night, was thrown from his horse, at the corner of Bedford avenue and Ross street, and received severe injuries. He was taken to his home in an ambulance.

Victor Bullock, a child, aged about three years, and residing with its parents at No. 188 Remsen street, found a glass containing morphine in a closet, and swallowed its contents, dying soon after. The mother it appears used the drug for neuralgia, and carelessly left it within the reach of the child.

The Herkimer Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, having been enlarged and improved will re-open to-day. Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Fulton at 3 P. M., and Rev. Halsey W. Knapp at 7:30 P. M. There will also be preaching on Monday evening by Rev. George H. Hepworth, and on Tuesday evening by Rev. R. S. McArthur.

Henry S. Elmore, a resident of the Sixth District of the Twentieth Ward, who had not resided there thirty days when he attempted to register, was instructed by the Registers to return on the last day of registration. He was prevented from doing so, and yesterday Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court granted an application for a mandamus against the Board of Registry compelling them to register his name.

While John Gardiner, a ship-carpenter, aged fifty years, residing at No. 403 Van Brunt street, was crossing the street near his residence last night, he was tripped up by the drag-rope of a fire-engine, which was one of the features of the Democratic procession, and sustained a fracture of his right leg. He was conveyed to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and after being attended by Police Surgeon Sheridan, was taken to his home by his friends.

On Friday morning last, Mr. Peter Hartman, with his entire family, left his residence at No. 134 Johnson street, and went to the Centennial at Philadelphia. Upon returning at 11 o'clock in the evening of the same day, he discovered that thieves had effected an entrance to the house and had thoroughly ransacked it from top to bottom. After destroying a large amount of property, they carried off about seven hundred and fifty dollars worth of jewelry and clothing, and packed up a large quantity in readiness for removal, but did not return. A large Newfoundland dog that was left in the house was found in the hallway with his leg broken.

NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick D. Enrgh, of Lagrangeville, New-York, while engaged unloading lumber from a boat at the foot of Cross street, Newark, lost his footing and, falling into the water, was drowned. The body was recovered.

An unknown man fell down the steps of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City last evening, and is supposed to have been fatally injured. He was removed to the station-house, where Dr. Petrie attended him.

Francis Brewer met Mathias Wolf, a German emigrant, at the Bremen wharf, Hoboken, yesterday, and, gaining his confidence, induced him to part with a heavy gold ring and $10 in money, all he had. Justice Strong issued a warrant for Brewer's arrest.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST JARVIS LORD.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Justice Osborn to-day, on the application of the Attorney General, Mr. Greenville Tremain opposing, directed the entry of an order that a special jury be struck for the trial of the case of the People against Jarvis Lord and John Leahy, and that the Clerk of Albany County deliver to the Sheriff a list of the jurors required by law immediately after their names are ascertained. The order also provides that the jurors contained on such list be summoned by the Sheriff to attend an adjourned Circuit to be held at some time hereafter, the date of which is not designated. The affidavit of Deputy Attorney General E. W. Paige, upon which the order was granted, alleges that this is one of the suits to recover damages, the result of the conspiracy against the State known as the Stanwix Hall conspiracy; that the parties concerned therein were large contractors, politicians of note, and possessed of great power and influence, and the intricate character of the evidence to be taken requires a special jury. This is the case that has been pending on the calendar of the present Circuit, and which the counsel for the defense, Messrs. Peckham and Tremaine, have been pressing to trial.

A FIGHT BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Friday night, John Lynch and his son, aged twenty-two, got into a dispute about some domestic matter, when the parent seized an iron bar and a china cup and struck the son three times over the head, inflicting dangerous if not mortal wounds. The Police, being called by Mrs. Lynch, hastened to the scene of violence, where they found young Lynch in a shocking condition, his head bruised badly, and the walls and floor of the house stained with blood. Dr. Lea, who was summoned to attend the wounded man, says he is in a very precarious condition. The elder Lynch was arrested yesterday and sent to jail.

SUICIDE ON A FERRY-BOAT.

The Jersey City ferry-boat D. S. Gregory had just left her slip at the foot of Desbrosses street last night at 10 o'clock, when two gentlemen standing on the prow of the boat noticed a young girl acting in a singular manner. When their backs were turned she mounted the guard-rail, and jumped into the water. She twice rose to the surface and called for assistance. The boat was stopped and an effort was made to rescue her, but, before she could be reached, she had sunk for the last time. She is described as having been neatly dressed, and to have been about seventeen or eighteen years of age.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

A DRUNKEN GARDENER ATTACKS A PARTY OF GERMANS IN NEWARK—TWO MEN FATALLY AND TWO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

On Friday evening, while several members of the "Schalk Guard," a political organization of Newark, N. J., were drinking in a saloon kept by George Hart, at the corner of Hamburg place and Barbara street, a man named George Steckert entered the saloon in an intoxicated condition, and after drinking several glasses of beer, for which he refused to pay, grew riotous upon the refusal of the barkeeper to supply him with more liquor. Two nephews of the proprietor of the place, who were drinking beer with the members of the "Schalk Guard" in an adjoining room, came out on hearing the disturbance, and assisted Mr. Hart in ejecting Steckert from the saloon. Finding himself shut out, the drunken ruffian pounded at the door, and kept up an unearthly din for some time. Finally Charles Weber and Louis Overie, of the Guards, left the saloon with the intention of going home. On reaching the pavement they were assaulted by Steckert, who was in a state of frenzy, and before they could defend themselves they were both stabbed several times. Weber was cut between the two lower ribs on the right side, and from one of the wounds his right lung protruded. Overie escaped with two flesh wounds in the back. The wounded men called for assistance, and, in response, the entire party in the saloon rushed out and attempted to disarm the assassin. Steckert struck out with his knife in every direction, and succeeded in stabbing Jacob Masson on the inner side of the left leg, a long ugly gash in the right hip, and in the left shoulder. Philip Masson, a brother of the wounded man, in endeavoring to save the life of the latter, had his right wrist nearly severed by a blow from the murderer's knife. The remainder of the party then commenced a united assault upon Steckert with their torches, and would probably have killed him, but for the appearance of Officer Koerner, who by a well-directed blow with his club knocked the infuriated murderer down, and secured him. Drs. Osborne and Bleyle were summoned to attend the wounded men. Weber's wounds were pronounced serious, and probably fatal. He is a mason by occupation, has a large family, and resides at No. 155 Hamburg place. Masson's injuries are also regarded by the physicians as being fatal. From a wound in his stomach the intestines protruded, and other wounds, previously mentioned, are likely to cause his death. He is twenty-nine years of age, and a trunk-maker by occupation, residing at No. 29 Main street. He has a wife and three children. Steckert has hitherto borne a good reputation, and claims that he acted in self-defense. He was so badly under the influence of liquor, however, as to be unconscious of what he was about. He is a gardener by trade. A dissolute character, named Frank McGovern, who had been seen with Steckert during the evening, was locked up as a participant in the bloody affray.

THE GAME OF POLO.

FINE SPORT ON THE CLUB GROUNDS—THE PRIZES CARRIED OFF BY MR. BENNETT'S SIDE.

The second game of the Fall series of the Westchester Polo Club took place on the club grounds at Jerome Park yesterday afternoon. The prizes contested for consisted of six saddles and bridles, presented by the President of the club, Mr. J. G. Bennett. At 4 P. M. sides were chosen as follows:

Captain.	Captain.
J. G. Bennett,	Col. W. Jay,
H. Robbins,	F. Griswold,
Herman Oelrichs,	W. Thorne,
J. B. Matt,	Harry Oelrichs,
O. Iselin,	J. W. Balfour.
Color—Yellow and blue.	Color—Blue and white.

First Game.—Play commenced at 4:15 P. M. Mr. Griswold was the first to get the ball, and he drove it, with a well-directed blow, half-way across the ground, where it was stopped by Mr. Iselin. After a very sharp struggle, and some fine play on both sides, Mr. Bennett's side succeeded in driving the ball through the goal, and scored the first victory. Time—5 m.

Second Game.—Mr. Griswold got the ball first again, and struck it hard, straight for the goal. Mr. Bennett stopped it, however, and drove it into the enemies' ranks, where W. Thorne by a fine stroke drove it back again. Mr. Bennett sent the ball spinning across the grounds and between the goals, thus winning the second game. Time, ten minutes.

Third Game.—This was a very exciting and well-played inning. Mr. Oelrichs got at the ball first, and carried it cleverly past Mr. Griswold, who came toward him at a very hot pace, but made a bad miss. J. B. Mott followed the ball to the centre of the grounds, where he obtained possession of it, and, after a short struggle, Mr. Bennett, by a well-directed blow, knocked the ball out of bounds. The umpire threw it in, and then ensued a most exciting struggle for its possession by both sides. The ball was driven across the field again and again by Mr. Bennett, and was as often returned by Col. Jay, who greatly distinguished himself in this inning by his fine playing and riding. After a hard contest, Col. Jay drove the ball between the goals and won the first game for his side. Time—15m.

Fourth Game.—Bennett got the ball first, and by a terrific stroke of the mallet sent it clear across the grounds to within a few feet of the goal, Mr. Iselin, who was goal-keeper, sent it back, and a scrimmage followed, during which the ball was knocked out of bounds. Time was here called by the umpire, as the club was playing according to the Hurlingham rules, which allowed the players a rest of fifteen minutes after each half-hours' play. Play was resumed at 5 P. M. J. B. Mott got at the ball first and struck it out of bounds. After it was thrown in, Mr. Bennett again distinguished himself by a master over-hand stroke, sending the ball flying half-way over the field, where it was stopped by Mr. Thorne in fine style, who sent it back again into the enemies' ground. Herman Oelrichs then showed his skill with the mallet by driving the ball from the lower end of the field to within a foot or two of Col. Jay's goal, where J. W. Balfour drove it out of bounds. When it was thrown in, Bennett, by a good stroke, drove it home and won the fourth game and the third for his side. Time—30m.

Fifth Game.—Griswold got at the base first, but made a very bad miss, and in the struggle that followed Herman Oelrichs was seen to fall from his horse, but before the lady spectators had recovered from the fright his fall had caused them, he was up and had his horse by the bridle. A broken stirrup-strap was the cause of his falling. He was not hurt in the least, and mounting a fresh pony was soon as active as ever. It had now grown so dark that the players were hardly distinguishable, and the game was therefore called at 5:30 P. M., which left Mr. Bennett's side the winner of the prize by two games. At the beginning of the match the attendance was very slim, but after the Jerome races were over the coaches of Messrs. Jerome, Bronson, Havemeyer, Whiting, Bennett and Jay drove into the club grounds, and were followed by a large number of equipages of all kinds. About five hundred people witnessed the match, and appeared well satisfied with the result. Mr. Bennett proved himself to be the most expert horseman and the best player on the field yesterday. Mr. Griswold and Mr. Balfour are greatly improving, and with a little more practice will be hard men to contend against. A dinner was served to the friends and members of the club in the club-rooms, and after the presentation of the trophies won, the guests departed in the "coaches" for the City.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—A collision occurred this morning on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Short-Line Railroad, near Peewee Valley, between a wild engine and an express train bound south, killing Ginther, the engineer of the wild engine. There were no passengers killed. The engineer, and Moss Brashear, the fireman, of the train coming from Cincinnati, were also killed. James Loman, the express messenger, suffered a fracture of the left leg. James Boyd, fireman with Ginther, was seriously wounded about the head. No passengers were injured, their coaches not suffering in the least. The Short-line Company dispatched physicians to the scene of the accident, and endeavored in every way to alleviate the sufferings of the men before their death. Ginther had instructions to lay at Anchorage, below Pewee Valley, if he arrived there at 10 o'clock. His engine reached Anchorage at 9:58, and, supposing the road would be his until 10 o'clock, he endeavored to proceed on to Beards Station, six miles above. Had he laid over at Pewee Valley, the station between Anchorage and Beards, the accident would have been avoided.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—The total interments yesterday were fourteen, of which seven were from yellow fever. Five of the burials were colored persons. The weather is very warm. Henry E. Backus, formerly of the firm of W. H. Woods & Co., died yesterday.

A RAILROAD TRAIN WRECKED.

WHEELING, Nov. 4.—Nine cars and a locomotive were precipitated through a bridge, a distance of thirty feet, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two miles east of Moundsville. The engineer, Wash Hamilton, was killed, and an unknown man on the engine was seriously injured.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:

Abraham X. Parker, William H. Seward.

District:

1. Henry J. Scudder,
2. John F. Henry,
3. Timothy C. Cronin,
4. Jacob Worth,
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck,
6. Edwin W. Stoughton,
7. Ruth'f'd Stuyvesant,
8. H. Highland Garnett,
9. John J. Townsend,
10. Morris K. Jesup,
11. Frederick Kuhne,
12. D. Ogden Bradley,
13. Abrah W. Palmer,
14. Halsted Sweet,
15. John W. Larkin,
16. Nathan D. Wendell,
17. Benjamin F. Bancroft,
18. Russell M. Little,
19. Leslie W. Russell,
20. Edward Ellis,
21. Norwood Bowne,
22. Willard Ives,
23. Daniel B. Goodwin,
24. D. Gerry Wellington,
25. James C. Carmichael,
26. George W. Jones,
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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Secretary MORRILL'S speech on the financial issue, yesterday, attracted an immense assemblage of our solid business men, who gave it the indorsement which enthusiastic applause indicates. The speech itself is printed on our tenth page, and will well repay careful perusal. Mr. MORRILL'S official position forbade any specific reference to the controverted statements with regard to the effect of Democratic victory on the funding operations of the Syndicate. He spoke, however, with the fullness of knowledge and the earnestness of conviction as to the results already attained by the Republican administration of the finances, and as to the certainty of resumption which attends a continuance of the Republican policy. And he exhibited in vivid contrast the hostile course of the Democratic Party on matters directly affecting the public faith, and the opposition the party has displayed to practical measures leading to specie payments. He insisted that the public credit has already been restored, as the money markets of the world now testify; and that the question between the parties' is, whether the credit shall be maintained, as it will be in the event of Republican success, or impaired, as it must be, if the Democrats are invested with power.

If Mr. HEWITT is not gone clean daft under the labor of the canvass, he will be very much ashamed of the foolish circular he issued last evening, when he comes to see it in print. Why should he publish his anxiety regarding what TWEED may say? He assumes that it is well known that TILDEN broke up the Tammany Ring. In that case the public will know that Mr. TILDEN need not be afraid of the Boss. Mr. HEWITT led Mr. TILDEN into the fatal blunder of exposing his concern regarding the Southern claims, and so giving them an importance which no one else could have given them. The circular in regard to TWEED is of the same rash character. If Mr. HEWITT had not been very badly frightened, he would never have issued it, and he certainly would not have descended to retailing the silly inventions of the bureau about a confession "in type," and the delay which the *Franklin* is "said" to be undergoing. When the campaign is over, and Mr. HEWITT sits down in cool blood to reflect on the services he has rendered his friend, from the time when he called attention to his relations to TWEED by his wild speech in the House up to this last crazy exploit, we are afraid that he will not feel as comfortable as he might have done if he had remained in the private circles he is better fitted to adorn.

We have already called attention to the confusion which might ensue from the unsettled condition of the law regulating the counting of the Electoral votes. This confusion can only be avoided by the utmost fairness and calmness in the treatment of the question. By a dispatch which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the representatives from West Virginia at least are in no mood to give the matter any such treatment. Col. FAULKNER, of that State, has openly declared that, if South Carolina is carried for HAYES and WHEELER, he will die before consenting to the counting of her votes. Should Mr. FAULKNER raise this question in the House during the counting, there is now no means of deciding it. There is, however, one conclusive method of deciding the question, and that is to give HAYES and WHEELER a majority in New-York which the Democrats will not care to kick against.

In another column will be found an address to manufacturers, mechanics, and workmen, signed by a large number of the very best manufacturers in this City. It puts some very pertinent questions as to the consequences of Mr. TILDEN'S election (especially as to his promise to veto the Southern claims. Suppose he should change his mind? Suppose that he could not resist his party? Suppose he should die? To which we would add: Suppose the claims were simply referred to the courts, with a provision practically abolishing the distinction between loyal and disloyal claimants? Suppose the theory was adopted by Congress that the Confederates were all made loyal in the eye of the law by ANDREW JOHNSON'S pardons? Neither of these arrangements would necessarily encounter Mr. TILDEN'S veto. And finally, suppose Mr. TILDEN to be merely a trickster and a demagogue, whose promise is not worth the paper it is written on, when it comes in conflict with his ambition?

"A claimant and a *voter*" (the emphasis is his) sends us a letter from Aiken, S. C. He says: "If you think you will gain Southern votes for the Republican candidates by doing so, you are making very unprofitable use of time, ink, and paper, in denouncing Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, for being the leader of the only party that will help the down-trodden South. The Republican Party, in power, has liberated our slaves. This, with the war, has impoverished us, and we ask you to make reparation. Had THE TIMES building been injured by the Hell Gate explosion, would you not have called on the Government for damages? It would have been a just claim, and would be paid, and so are our claims just, and must be paid. The Republican Party will not do it. We are justifiable in voting for those who will. The South *is* "solid" for TILDEN, HENDRICKS, and Reform, and, thank God, we are better able to command the vote of the South than we were four years ago. It will not be our fault if SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the champion of reform, is not our next President." We can only say that we had no hope of getting Southern votes by exposing the danger of Mr. TILDEN'S election; but perhaps the above ingenuous testimony from a Southern source may let in light on the minds of some Northern voters.

A gentleman by the name of MACY is announced as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third (Brooklyn) District. We know of no reason why a Republican should vote for him. He is put forward, we believe, with some pretensions to be a "Reform" candidate, but he can hardly dispute that character with Mr. CHITTENDEN, the Republican candidate, since the lattor is of spotless character, a warm friend of civil service reform, a consistent advocate of specie resumption, and a representative of the best elements in the party. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S attorney, moreover, in a letter to the Brooklyn *Union*, discloses a curious fact regarding Mr. MACY'S personal relation to Mr. CHITTENDEN, it appearing that MACY is the attorney for one ELLSWORTH, who is engaged in a black-mailing suit against Mr. CHITTENDEN, which the latter has failed to get brought to trial.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Certain points of contrast in the character and record of the two Presidential candidates have been effectively presented by Mr. EVARTS, and other speakers. Mr. DORSHEIMER, in his superserviceable zeal, has ventured more than once to speak contemptuously of Gov. HAYES' military career. "As a soldier," says the Tilden man-of-all-work, "he achieved no distinction." If this means that Mr. HAYES emerged from the war with some smaller glory than that of Major General, it is, of course, true. There were heroes in the conflict who never rose to the dignity of epaulettes; and it is no reflection on Mr. HAYES' courage or skill that the limit of his promotion was a Brigadier Generalship. He earned the honor honestly and wore it modestly, caring more for duty than for distinction, and prizing the devotion and love of his men even higher than the praise of his commanders. A less self-sufficient man than Mr. DORSHEIMER, however, would see the damage done to the Democratic candidate by the comparison which suggests itself when HAYES as a soldier is mentioned. At the very time the latter was qualifying himself by drill and study for service in the field, Mr. TILDEN was writing letters upholding the principle on which the rebels relied for justification. When Mr. TILDEN was standing aloof from the Union movement, and giving as much indirect aid and comfort to the enemy as he dared to do without peril to his precious life, Mr. HAYES, with his regiment, was marching into West Virginia, to begin active service by helping to drive out FLOYD and his rebel army. HAYES lay wounded on the battle-field of South Mountain about simultaneously with TILDEN'S plotting in New-York in the interest of the enemy. Again, HAYES had been wounded three times, and still was under fire, when TILDEN and his copperheads were formally declaring the war a failure, and asking the North to elect McCLELLAN to end it. Pick out any eventful date in the long record of the war, and it will be found that HAYES was gallantly risking his life for the country, while TILDEN was safely picking flaws in the war policy of the Government, and disputing on constitutional grounds the authority by which war was waged. The whole story is so humiliating and discreditable to TILDEN, so honorable to HAYES, that we wonder at the fatuity which impels Mr. DORSHEIMER to speak of military science, or of Mr. HAYES in connection with it.

There are other aspects in which comparison may be instituted with equal advantage to the Republican candidate. Take, for example, the different methods by which the two men were nominated. TILDEN nominated himself, or, to state the case more precisely, his nomination was the result of his own persistent efforts. He was not simply a candidate; he was a candidate who intrigued, and spent money, and subsidized newspapers, and sent round agents, and retained delegates to force his nomination upon the convention. His plan was predicated upon his ability to control the convention. Nothing was left to its judgment, nothing to its disinterested preference. It was to be captured; that was the idea with which Mr. TILDEN'S managers began their work at St. Louis. The organization they manipulated had this end in view, and nothing else. Delegates who went thither with the supposition that deliberation would be had, and that the nomination would follow a frank consideration of qualifications urged in behalf of the various candidates, discovered that everything had been arranged in advance—not in obedience to some hearty, popular impulse favorable to TILDEN, but by TILDEN'S agents, by a free use of the money with which he had supplied them. How much he paid this man or that—what consideration had been promised in this quarter, and what in the other—we have no means of determining. The essential fact is that TILDEN spent money freely to secure the presence of delegations pledged to his support, and that his nomination was the result of influences which were as degrading to himself as to the persons through whom he operated. What, meanwhile, had been the experience of Mr. HAYES? We cannot correctly say that he had not been named as a candidate prior to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention. He had, indeed, been talked of as combining fitness with availability. His merits had been recognized by the Reform element in the Republican Party as qualifying him for the high position which others were striving to attain. He had, too, a small body of earnest friends in his own State, whose experience had familiarized them with his sterling character and his administrative abilities. But, in the sense in which candidacy implies pretensions presented in his own behalf, he was not a candidate. He had not taken one step, nor said one word, nor given one dollar, to bring about his nomination. He was not privy to any effort in that direction on the part of his friends. The nomination was, to him, a surprise. It was unsolicited and undesired. The difference between the courses of the two candidates in this respect is, therefore, the difference between an unscrupulous pursuit of a nomination and the modest acceptance of a nomination which came unbidden.

The same difference of character and conduct has been apparent at every stage of the canvass. Mr. HAYES' letter of acceptance was prompt, unequivocal, and more pronounced in two or three important particulars than the platform on which he had been nominated. No desire to temporize, to win favor at the cost of principle, could be traced in any line of the document. It was outspoken on the financial question, outspoken on the Southern question, outspoken beyond the utterances of any other public man on the question of civil service reform. Mr. TILDEN, on the contrary, dallied and delayed until the disgust excited by his evident disingenuousness became irrepressible even among his supporters. For weeks he was engaged in the attempt to reconcile his hard-money professions with the soft-money predilections of the party behind him. The consequence is apparent in his letter, which, on the financial question, is a surrender to the inflationists and repudiators. The letter, in fact, is destitute of conviction and consistency. It is the plea of a man who has a certain part to play, and plays it in a perfunctory manner. The contrast becomes more striking when the subsequent courses of the two men are noted. Mr. TILDEN, having worked for his nomination, now wants to secure the election. He has taken the management of the Democratic canvass into his own hands, and has given himself up to it. Although still Governor of this State, and required by the duties of his office to be at Albany, he has abandoned his post of duty and has taken charge of his bureau and committee-rooms in this City. Here he remains week after week, leaving the Governorship practically vacant, and devoting to the furtherance of his own ends, the time and energy which the State pays him to employ in its service. His State officers neglect their duties in the same way. They are employed here, there, and everywhere, save at Albany, where they should be, and always doing the work of their master, the Democratic candidate. So he exemplifies his theory of civil service reform: Now in managing a party convention, the salaried officers of the State forsaking their departments to obey his orders at Saratoga; now, in sending forth, through his officials and his bureau, lying dispatches to the country press; in concocting frauds to overcome majorities of honest voters; and in getting up bogus lists of supporters among business men. In this way Mr. TILDEN, by the infamous methods he is employing in the canvass, eclipses the infamy which attached to his nomination. The shamelessness with which he intrigued and bribed to obtain the nomination is surpassed by the indecency of his active participation in the tricks and falsehoods of the campaign. And all the time Mr. HAYES is quietly discharging the duties of his office as Governor of Ohio. He accepted the nomination because it was put upon him. He wrote a letter of acceptance because a statement of his views was due to the party that had nominated him and to the country. There Mr. HAYES' electioneering ended. He remains at Columbus minding his official business. The State officials under him are not used as lackeys, running his errands hither and thither, nor as party hacks, giving effect to his commands in the direction of the canvass. The Presidential nomination sought him, and he will be carried to the White House by the force of popular confidence, made all the stronger by his non-participation in the struggle for party victory.

IS IT SAFE?

When an independent thinker and refined scholar like President WOOLSEY comes out of his retirement and puts the question earnestly to his fellow-citizens, in regard to electing a Democratic National Administration, "Is it safe?" we may be sure there are strong reasons for all prudent persons to ask the same question. The Republican Party may have committed many blunders; it may contain men, often in high position, whom no sound reformer can approve; its past policy may not meet our full ideal of statesmanship; but is it safe to put the other party into office?

This is not an ordinary question between "the ins and the outs." We have but lately passed through a tremendous and passionate struggle for the very life of the Republic and for the freedom of a whole race of men. The scars of war are in every household, and the losses from it are weighing on the means of every tax-payer. The very prostration of the industries of the country is one of the fruits of the rebellion. To call upon the North now to forget all this desperate coutest, to wipe out Andersonville graves and the Libby Prison, to act as if five hundred thousand of our youth had not perished of wounds and sickness, in hospitals and on battle-fields, only to make the ideas and principles of the North prevail, is a height of generosity or of weakness never called for or expected before from a people victorious in civil war.

If Mr. TILDEN should by evil chance be elected President, and a "solid South" govern the Union, some Republican might say at his inauguration, as MOREAU said at the crowning of NAPOLEON, "The only thing wanting to the ceremonial is the presence of the million of men who said that this might not be." Our Republican orators do not wish to shake "the bloody shirt," but they recall, and do not intend that the people shall forget, that it was through the generosity of the Republican Party that the South possesses now the weapons with which it is stabbing the Republic. No people in history ever so soon allowed equal rights to those who had purposed treason against the very existence of the State. These rights, with the wounds yet fresh from the civil war, they would use against the loyal North.

The North can forgive; they have shown themselves only too ready to forgive; they receive their old enemies again into political fellowship; but can they be expected to place the helm of the ship of state in their hands again? Is it safe to have at Washington, at the head of affairs, men who but recently would have swept this Republic from the ranks of great nations; who aimed at a slave republic of the most barbarous type, and who are utterly separated from the ideas and principles which guide Northern society? Such questions are not, as sometimes charged, put merely to arouse the old passions of the war, but they are legitimate and reasonable queries, bearing on matters of public policy. Such conservative minds as Dr. WOOLSEY'S are struck by them, as sound and statesmanlike points to put.

Shall a victorious party in a civil war risk anything it has gained by terrific sacrifices, merely for a sentiment or from indifference? One would think from the talk of the Democratic press that most nations who had suffered from civil wars, immediately pardoned their rebels, restored them to civil rights, and in much less time than eleven years, everything was peaceful and serene again. The loyal North is held up as an unequaled instance of barbarism and stupidity in dealing with insurgent populations. But the truth is, there is no record in history one-tenth part so humane, so moderate, and so successful, as that of the Republican Party in its management of a large population, lately so embittered and hostile, and of a question so delicate and difficult as that of emancipation. We can see many mistakes in this policy, because we are so near; many blunders, no doubt, have been made; it would be more than human to escape them. But history will pass a very different verdict on the policy of this great party from what even its friends do now.

As a picture in contrast, look at the dealings in other countries with rebellion or emancipation and the results of civil contests. In England, the passions of the Wars of the Roses raged for hundreds of years; the hatreds from the Revolution against CHARLES II. did not die for nearly a century. In both England and France, confiscations, banishment, and death were the customary penalties to the leaders of the unsuccessful party in civil war, and sometimes banishment to large masses of its followers. In Ireland, the fires of hate and revenge have burned for centuries against the victor, and only lately have equal rights been allowed the conquered. In Austria, the Government did not fairly pardon the rebellion of Hungary for twenty years, and only after the most severe penalties. In the matter of emancipation, England left a disordered state of production and of society for years in Jamaica and other islands, from which even yet they have scarcely recovered.

Let our Democratic objectors look now at the South and the success of Republican policy. The negro has labored productively as well as he did under slavery, and has produced some of the largest crops of cotton ever known; he is growing provident and increasing in means; he is interested in education and is advancing in civilization. Not a rebel has been banished or executed; scarce any property has been confiscated; the recent enemies are permitted to vote equally with us, and in eleven years the rebels against the Union are seen repossessing the government of their own States, and in danger of ruling the Republic. This does not look like cruel policy, or very unsuccessful management. There has certainly no such generosity been recorded in history. To carry this generosity further may well be questioned as to its "safety."

THE ILIAD OF THE NEEDLE.

"The Song of the Shirt" is sadly familiar to every reader of English; but what may be called the Iliad of the needle has never been written, (so far as we know,) even in the plainest prose. It is a genuine Iliad, for it is full of labors, anxieties and woes, though it includes far more time than HOMER'S poem. By such title we mean the endless work that women in moderate circumstances perform in preparing their daily raiment. Those who have sufficient means to employ modistes can occupy their days and nights in selecting, purchasing, giving orders, trying, on and disporting themselves in the finest fabrics and the latest styles. But they who are without the means—and these are the great majority—feel obliged to do their own sewing, which actually is never finished, and never finishable. They have their Spring sewing, their Summer sewing, their Autumn sewing, their Winter sewing, their irregular sewing, their extraordinary sewing, and their sewing between whiles. It is not all gowns, of course, although the creation of a gown, in these days, is a mighty and incalculable work; but underwear, making sheets, pillow-cases, tablecloths, curtains, darning, mending, stitching, hemming, basting, over-and-over, running, felling, and much else besides. It is all the labor of the needle, a labor that amounts to toil of the severest sort, for it is monotonous, continuous, confining, wearing, and interminable.

It was thought, when the sewing-machine was invented, that the day of woman's emancipation was at hand. Since then there have been innumerable improvements on the original, and at present they pretend to do everything of which the needle is capable, and to do it better than by hand Is the woman emancipated? Not a whit. She is more enslaved than ever. The machine has enabled her to elaborate her designs; has appealed to her ingenuity; has stimulated her ambition for nicety; has completed, in short, her subjugation. She is the real sewing-machine, patented by Nature, upon which no improvement can be made, and whom, unhappily, no mere material machine can ever relieve. There is no power in mechanical invention, we are persuaded, to alleviate woman's sewing state. Whatever human ingenuity may achieve, she will still be directing the needle, and be absorbed in its use. It seems to be her fate, and must be, unless she can command money, a certain supply of which renders her superior to her fate. Comparatively few women are placed in positions where they can sew vicariously; and hence they should not look forward—as in truth they do not—to an altered condition. In woman's science of (limited) navigation, there is no variation of the needle. The needle is the imp, which, under ordinary circumstances, she can not exorcise or destroy.

Men are inclined to think that a woman is so fond of sewing that she sews from choice; that it is her true vocation, and that she would be unhappy out of it. She may like sewing at first, and in moderation, but the wildest passion for the needle may be abated by plying it uninterruptedly for years, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, just as boarding-house victims, infatuated with hash, have lived to see the day when their infatuation showed symptoms of mitigation. If a woman does not enjoy sewing, inquires man, why does she sew? Her answer is, because she cannot help it. Usually she is unable to afford modistes, or even to keep a seamstress in the house; the sewing is necessary, and she undertakes it, without daring to hope for its achievement. "How can it take her so long," the man asks; "Why doesn't she finish it, and get it out of the way?" Again she replies, "Why, indeed?" and adds, "Men never can understand women's work," and it is utterly useless to attempt to explain.

They can understand, however, if they use their eyes, that sewing is as endless as the labor of Sisyphus; that it is ever going on; that it is always about; that it appears to accumulate rather than to diminish. Cut, cut, cut; baste, baste, baste; stitch, stitch, stitch, from morning till night, week in and week out; in Summer and Winter, in youth, maturity, and old age.

Who says women are not patient, industrious, persevering, and totally unlike our sex? What man could or would endure such an unbroken round of tedious, tiresome occupation? It is a tread-mill life, a perpetual monotony, an eternal grind. It is not the making (women say) so much as the unmaking and remaking of clothes, particularly gowns. They get too small, or out of fashion; they show wear, or become soiled, and, as economy is obligatory, need re-creation. That, even if the money were at hand, can hardly be intrusted to a seamstress. She has not the patience nor the ingenuity, the will nor the diligence, for making-over, which, hence, necessarily devolves for complete success upon those to whom the impaired garments belong. What a task, as we have heard it described, is this making-over! It is more trouble than the original construction of half a dozen gowns. Here it is too short; there it is too long; it needs a piece at one end, and there is too much stuff at the other; on the left an insertion is required, on the right a retrenchment; here it crinkles; there it rumples; here it pulls apart; there it doesn't match.

We are entirely sure that if it is so much trouble to describe the process, the execution of the process must be arduous indeed. We can sympathize with women in all the annoyances, nervous disorders, and mental and bodily fatigue to which the imp of the needle subjects them. It were to be wished that every one of them might inherit a gold mine, so that they could have their sewing done by well-paid professionals, who would undertake it with alacrity, and finish it with satisfaction. There are vast advantages in being a man, and one of them is enjoying an immunity from the needle. Nothing that man is called upon to do begins to compare with the ceaseless sewing of women. We have heard men ask why women have not discovered, carved, and written, like NEWTON, ANGELO, and SHAKESPEARE. The reason, very plainly, is that women have been more laboriously employed; they have been busy with their eternal sewing.

RETAIL PRICES OF BEEF.

In no country in the world is the meat-consuming class so large as in these United States. In no city in the Union is the consumption of meat so large as here in New-York. There are few families so poor but eat meat twice a day. While the price of coal, clothing, cotton goods, and all textile fabrics in every-day use has greatly diminished, meat, which with us is as much the staff of life as bread, is still retailed at exorbitant prices to rich and poor. Probably few of our readers are familiar with the details of the immense business in our live stock markets, which are called upon daily to provide meat for over a million of people. But nearly all are, to their great sorrow, only too familiar with the fact that average cuts of prime beef are now retailed at from twenty to thirty cents per pound, prices varying according to rents, locality, &c. These prices are out of all proportion to the present market value of other necessaries of life—they are a severe tax and a grievous burden on both rich and poor, and cannot be justified on any known theory involving a fair profit, as we shall presently show. The large wholesale butchers in this City have their slaughtering establishments on the East River front, running all the way from Fortieth to about Forty-seventh street. They buy cattle on the foot at the Sixtieth Street Yards, and sell it dressed to the retail butchers who come in direct contact with the consumer. It is very difficult to accurately estimate the profit of the wholesaler, but we may say roughly that cattle bought on the foot at eight cents per pound would be sold to retailers, dressed, at ten cents per pound, and lower-priced cattle in the same ratio. The increase from ten to fifteen, twenty, and thirty cents per pound, prices now exacted from consumers, represents the profit of the retail butcher.

During the past month there has been at Sixtieth street a heavy run of cattle, much in excess of the actual wants of butchers, even after deducting large daily shipments of carcases to Europe. The average price per pound on the foot has ranged under nine cents. Most of the wholesalers' purchases of cattle on the foot are based on a system of shrinkage by which the net weight of the meat when dressed is as nearly as possible reached. Thus, a wholesale butcher will buy a bunch of say twenty head of cattle on the foot at $9 a hundred, or nine cents a pound, shrink them 42 pounds to the 100 and pay for 58 pounds at nine cents per pound, the 58 pounds representing the exact weight of the meat when dressed. Sometimes, in dressing, the shrinkage is less than the percentage agreed on, which diminution is so much pure gain to the wholesaler; sometimes the shrinkage is greater, when he loses to the extent of such excess. The shrinkage on live weight is from thirty-two to forty-two pounds to the hundred. A very considerable item of profit to wholesalers buying live weight is the sale of hides and tallow. It will thus be seen that cattle, after arriving at the Sixtieth Street Yards, go through the hands of two middlemen—the wholesaler and the retailer—before reaching the consumer. Our readers may form some idea of the gains of retail butchers when we state that of late rough Texan cattle have been selling in the Sixtieth Street Yards at three and one-half cents per pound, live weight, "little Cherokees" at six cents, and "hard natives" at seven cents. Prime cuts of beef now selling at from twenty to thirty cents, were sold in this City at twelve and a half cents per pound before the war.

This question of cheap meat should be agitated—should be kept constantly before the people—till prices of meat are brought down to the relative level of other commodities which enter into the daily necessary supplies of every family in this City. The retail butchers, like the coal dealers, have on hand a stock of admirable reasons why they cannot afford to lower their prices—they will not yield an inch till they are forced to do so. No amount of argument based on facts and figures, no amount of piteous appeal from the deserving and hard working poor, will cause them to abate one iota from their demands. We suggest the establishment of co-operative butcher shops, where both rich and poor could furnish themselves as nearly at cost as possible. The more expensive cuts would thus find an outlet, while the poor man could lay in his supplies at one-half of what he now has to pay.

With the assistance of an active, honest young man, brought up to the butchers' trade, a few citizens meeting together could almost immediately organize and put into operation a co-operative establishment of this kind. It would not only give them cheap beef, but, if we are not much mistaken, pay seven per cent. dividends after the first year. They would begin by buying from wholesalers and retailing not only to members of the "Co-operative Butchers' Association," but likewise at a slightly advanced rate to the public at large, which would soon flock in to take advantage of lower prices.

If American beef can be sent from here to England—a distance of three thousand miles—and retailed in the London market for nine pence, say seventeen cents per pound, surely it should not sell here for from twenty to thirty cents per pound. And be it remembered, only the very choicest Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri cattle are used for export; the common sort, more especially rough Texans, being excluded. This promising addition to our export trade is comparatively new, constantly growing, and is likely soon to attain vast proportions. It has already attained an average of about one hundred carcases a day—roughly estimated at $75 per carcase—making a total daily export amounting in value to $7,500. Is it not a monstrous anomaly that American beef should be retailed in London at lower rates than are charged for it here? All cotton goods show a great advance and decline from the beginning of the war down to the present time. New-York Mills, which sold for twelve and a half cents in 1861, and are offered for the same price per yard to-day, were advanced to eighty cents at one time during the war. Wamsutta goods, which sold for twelve cents a yard in 1861, were advanced to seventy cents in war times, and are now offered at the old price. Printed cotton goods or calicoes are selling to-day in the lower standard grades at a reduction from the prices of 1860. Merrimacks, which sold for ten and twelve cents a yard in 1860, and twenty-eight and thirty cents during the war, are now offered retail at six and a quarter cents a yard. Garner's sell to-day at six and a quarter cents a yard, the same price as in 1861, and so on throughout the whole catalogue.

Prime cuts of beef sold before the war for twelve and a half cents per pound. To-day they are selling at from twenty to thirty cents per pound in this market.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Major William H. Corsa has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Ninth District. This district belongs to the Republicans; it has been represented by Republicans, and it ought to continue to be. Major Corsa should receive the cordial support of his party. He is personally popular; and his record, known to all his constituency, entitles him to a solid majority over his Democratic opponent.

The contest two days hence is for the control of a continent. Is it not of sufficient importance, then, to justify every earnest patriot in devoting the few remaining days of the canvass to the service of the Republic? If New-York should go for Tilden by a trifling majority, and thus decide the fate of the Union, there is not a Republican in the State but would reproach himself and regret in extremest mortification that he did not put forth the effort necessary to have changed the result. That Republican, or that business man, can hardly claim to be influential, who cannot influence one vote. And yet if one-fourth of the Republicans of New-York should bring to the polls one voter in addition to those that have voted with us heretofore, the majority for Hayes and Morgan would be enormous. We want two days of hard work.

Mr. Samuel Engel has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Eighth District. He is of German parentage, was born and bred in the Tenth Ward, and has been in the grocery business the past twenty years. Although never holding any office, he has always been an active supporter of the Republican Party, and one of the most popular young men among the Germans, who constitute the largest voting element in the district. His opponent in the race is the notorious Martin Nachtmann, an old political hack and one of the Directors of the Amsterdam Bank, which was organized during the Tweed régime, and which suspended about two months ago, after swindling so many of the poor, hard-working Germans of that neighborhood. Between such a man as Nachtmann and an honest tradesman who has been identified with and has the interest of his district at heart, there should be no hesitation on the part of the voters of the Eighth Assembly District in casting their votes for Samuel Engel.

Those who believe that Gov. Tilden's promises to veto Southern claims put that matter at rest, may be reminded of this little bit of modern history: Among the seven or eight canal contracts which Gov. Tilden specially denounced in his canal Messages as fraudulent was that of Willard Johnson, for the West Troy lock. At the same session a bill passed the Legislature granting Johnson $55,000 on his work, certificates for which sum had already been made out to him. Did the Governor veto this bill? Not at all. Johnson had sold his certificates to Delos DeWolf, banker, of Oswego. DeWolf controlled and does control the Democratic Party in Oswego County, and a good war beyond it. He had an interview with Gov. Tilden, showed how he would lose his money if the bill were vetoed, and the Willard Johnson bill was allowed to become a law without the Executive signature. This, be it remembered, was done in the very heat of the clamor about canal reform, and in the same session that the Governor had officially condemned Johnson's contract as one of the worst specimens of the frauds of canal contractors.

It was to be expected that the Republicans of the Seventh District would renominate for the Assembly their able representative, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, of Arctic exploration fame. It seems superfluous to say anything of Dr. Hayes. He gained his first legislative experience in the last Assembly, and he left it with the conviction forced upon everybody that if he came back another year he would be one of the ablest leaders on the floor of the House. As it was, he, with two or three other gentlemen, stood head and shoulders above the mass of members, and was only lacking in familiarity with parliamentary usages to place him on an equal footing with the oldest members. When roused by the discussion of some subject in which he felt a special interest, he could astonish the house by brilliant and forcible eloquence and a breadth of thought not usually displayed in Assembly debates. Toward the close of the session he showed qualities unsuspected by most of his associates, in a capacity for unremitting labor and sleepless vigilance and a tenacity of purpose which overcame every obstacle.

The citizens of Troy were made to learn what Gov. Tilden's reform pretensions amount to. Two bills passed the last Legislature for making some very needed reforms in the municipal government of that city. One of them passed both House and Senate unanimously, and while the bill was pending the Governor was consulted about it, and several amendments and alterations he suggested were made to it. The other passed without opposition on the floor, though the men who were threatened by it made some attempt to defeat it in committee. No one except these people supposed there would be any trouble with the bills in the Executive Chamber, and the astonishment of the respectable citizens of Troy may be imagined when they heard that the Governor had played one of his favorite tricks upon them. He had not vetoed the bills, but had allowed them to fall by the expiration of the constitutional limitations. The matter was explained when it was seen that the politician who wanted the bills to fail were working like beavers to send a Tilden delegation to St. Louis.

Mr. George W. Betts has been renominated for the Assembly in the Fifth District. This is one of the four renegades who sold out their party last session in the matter of the Ogden charter. Mr. Betts, however, unlike his companions, seemed thoroughly ashamed of the part he played in that affair and of the position it placed him in. He attempted an apologetic explanation, and voted honestly for the remainder of the session. He appeared really desirous of standing well in the opinion of his fellow-members, and not destitute of good impulses. If elected this time he has the opportunity of redeeming the errors of the past. He is understood to be comfortably situated pecuniarily, and above the necessity of seeking office for its emoluments. Mr. Betts will find that it pays best in the long run to vote squarely and honestly, with his party if he can, and if he cannot, to stand up boldly and state his reasons to the best of his ability for not doing so. Possibly he went to Albany with the impression that it was the accepted rule for every member to sell his vote when he had the chance, and that no one stood the worse in the estimation of his fellow-members for doing so. The experience of last session must have convinced him of his error, and if he is wise he will profit by it.

J. C. Julius Langbein, the Republican nominee for member of Assembly for the Twenty-first District, is a young man of much promise, who, as a soldier and as a lawyer, has already made his mark. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a drummer-boy in one of the regiments earliest to enter the field, "the Hawkins Zouaves, Ninth New-York Volunteers." He was a great favorite with both officers and soldiers, was in every battle in which the regiment took part, and was specially petted by Gen. Burnside, the corps commander. At Roanoke Island he was in the van of the charge upon the rebel earth-works, and at the battle of Antietam he had charge of and rode Major Kimball's horse, and although told to keep in the rear the little drummer-boy was found upon the bridge with the horse shot dead under him. When the regiment returned, after the expiration of its time of service, he entered the law office of his brother. He with his brother wrote the work on the law and practice of the District Courts, was engaged in a great many cases of note, and had the confidence of the Judges of our court, lawyers, and litigants to such an extent that he has been appointed Administrator with the will annexed, Executor and Receiver of Estates, and Guardian and Trustee for infants. He has much executive ability, and with his business knowledge and familiarity with governmental affairs, he will make a most able representative.

We desire to call attention to five official acts of Gov. Tilden, and to ask if any one can reconcile them with such a sincere desire for reform as the Governor professes to entertain. 1. He vetoed the Convict Labor bill when some noisy trades-union leaders were clamoring against labor in our prisons. 2. He did not veto, but allowed to become a law, the bill to pay Willard Johnson $55,000 on his contract, after denouncing Johnson's contract as one of the ten especially fraudulent ones. 3. He shelved two bills which the Legislature had unanimously passed at the instance of the respectable citizens of Troy, these bills being designed to abolish some very glaring abuses in the management of the Poor-house and the Justices' Court there. The most astounding thing about this was that while the bills were pending the Governor had been consulted about them, and some alterations and amendments were made in accordance with his suggestions. The ring of politicians who were opposed to the bills subsequently worked up a Tilden delegation to go to St. Louis. 4. He vetoed the Brooklyn Charities bill, a measure of much-needed reform which John C. Jacobs, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention and Assistant Chairman at St. Louis, exhausted all his energy and talent in the Legislature in a vain attempt to defeat. 5. He has not appointed to a single office in his gift, nor have the Canal Board, which he controls, any man who had not first qualified himself for the office by working for Mr. Tilden's political preferment.

A printed circular is floating about the State which seems by the date upon it, to emanate from "Rooms Committee of True Reform," whatever that may be, and is signed by one Willis Graham, a gentleman we have never had the pleasure of hearing of before. The object of the signer, and of the "True Reform" party he represents, if he does represent a party, is to defeat the proposed Canal and Prison amendments to the State Constitution, which will be voted upon at the next election. Mr. Graham says there is a "pressing necessity" for their defeat, and gives several reasons why they should be defeated. He sees frightful evils following from their adoption. But in the first place he says: "In the flurry which followed the reform movement these amendments were rushed through the Legislature with no fair discussion of their merits, although they had once before been defeated

"when a full discussion of them was bad." This is about as flat-footed a falsehood as one may easily come across, even in a Presidential campaign. Let Mr. Graham go to Auburn, and ask a certain estimable gentleman there named George L. Post, if he thinks the Prison amendment went through without discussion, and whether he did not get enough of the discussion before it did get through! Mr. Graham's principal reason why the amendments ought to be defeated seems to be that "they restrict the elective franchise of the people by cutting off six officers." Evidently the country is in danger, and Mr. Willis Graham, from "Rooms Committee of True Reform," is the man to sound the note of warning to a slumbering nation. But—horrid thought! Perhaps Mr. Willis Graham is himself one of the six officers the people are to be deprived of the inestimable privilege of voting for! Who knows? As previously stated, we have never heard of the gentleman before. No wonder he sees that the amendments "are Autocratic and Subversive of the Rights of the People."

THE MANUFACTURERS' ADDRESS.

THE DANGER TO BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR—THE ONLY SAFETY LIES IN THE ELECTION OF HAYES.

To the Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Workingmen of New-York:

An alarm has been sounded by our most thoughtful capitalists, bankers, and merchants, who believe the country to be in peril, as regards the honor, the faith, the debt, and the integrity of the nation. And these dangers, at their request, have been exhibited by Mr. Evarts. Such questions touch alike all classes of citizens; for a political revolution that threatens American capital, threatens equally the interests and the savings of American labor.

The "Solid South," which now controls the House of Representatives, aided by a party in the North which abetted its efforts at secession, is expecting, through your blindness or indifference to the real issue, to redeem at the polls the cause lost on the battle-field. It hopes to control, not simply the section which they called the Southern Confederacy, but the North, East, and West of the Republic.

Is it wise or safe to run any risk on such an issue? Can we do it when we remember what we owe to our dead heroes? Can we, with good faith, leave the loyal citizens of the South, and the emancipated slaves, to the power which made the rebellion?

Can we with honor surrender the army and navy of the United States, officers and men, to the control of the power which they conquered on land and sea?

Can we with reason or safety submit ourselves and our children to be taxed by that power for the losses and damages it suffered in its fierce attempt to destroy the Republic?

The present national debt, although it has been reduced six hundred and fifty millions since the war, still weighs heavily on our citizens. But the Southern claims already filed in the House of Representatives amount to a yet larger sum. And one general bill, directing compensation to be allowed to all citizens for the use and occupation of their property during the war by the United States Army, and apart thereof, might alone suffice to bankrupt the nation.

It is true that Mr. Tilden attempts to calm the fears of the country on this point when he says:

"I shall deem it my duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, or claims."

But when the question is of doubling the national debt, in order to reimburse the South for her attempt to destroy the Republic, is it prudent and safe to let that question rest upon the promise of one man?

Mark the danger:

1. Mr. Tilden may, perhaps, change his mind, for he said of Mr. Lincoln in October, 1860:

"Our only hope must be that, as President, he will abandon the creed, the principles, and the PLEDGES on which he has been elected."

2. Perhaps the Solid South might object to Mr. Tilden's exercise of his veto. Has a Democratic President ever vetoed the policy of his party?

3. Even should Mr. Tilden refuse the South and, unfortunately, die, is it even pretended that Mr. Hendricks would also veto?

The crisis is grave and the time is short! Use diligently the few days or hours that may remain, and so wisely act that the opening century may find the Republic continuing in the charge of the men who have held, with Gen. Jackson, that our Union must be preserved; and not of those who hold, with Buchanan and Tilden, that it may be helplessly dissolved. Let the country rest in the hands of those who were faithful to it in its hour of trial, who maintained its integrity and its honor. Let it not pass to those of whom James T. Brady spoke when he said at Tammany Hall, on the 8th of January, 1866, that in its conduct during the war the Democratic Party "had proved false to the instincts, traditions, teachings, and doctrines of its faith."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

Signed by
Alfred C. Hoe, (builder.)
J. B. & J. M. Cornell.
Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, No. 52 Wall street.
Pacific Rolling Mill Company, No. 58 Hudson street.
S. B. Janes.
J. H. Jackson.
Herring & Co., (safes.)
Marvin Safe and Scale Company.
New-Britain Bank Lock Company, No. 291 Broadway.
John Roach, Morgan Iron Works.
Booth Steam Boiler Works.
George Fox & Son, boiler works.
Benjamin Fox, foundry works.
M. K. White, foundry works.
C. H. Delamater & Co., iron works.
Nathaniel Cheney, Architectural Iron Works.
Scoville Manufacturing Company.
Hunter, Keller & Co., No. 23 Elm street.
H. L. Atwater, J. G. Bacon, of the Meriden Britannia Works, No. 550 Broadway.
And many others.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of Missouri promised to elect their candidate to Congress. This would be another gain.

The *Saratogian* wonders why the Democrats of its district should run for Congress a man who has registered himself as a resident and voter in this City.

The pools on the election sold in Boston on Thursday evening stood thus: Hayes, $100, $50, $50, $50; Tilden, $88, $45, $44, $43. Tilden to carry New-York, Connecticut, New-Jersey, and Indiana, $50: that he will not, $50.

The Belfast (Me.) *Age*, of the 2d inst., says: "Several of our prominent Democrats have left this week for the Centennial, and will be in New-York Tuesday to do what they can to help Tilden—so it is said. One or two of them have bets on the State."

Mr. R. H. Dana says: "There were a great many Democrats in the Northern Army, but they were called 'War Democrats.' Did anybody ever ear of a 'War Republican?' The former needed the distinction, because a Democrat *per se* meant a man opposed to the war."

Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., addressed a Republican meeting in Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday evening. Mr. Charles W. Eliot presided, and among the gentlemen upon the platform were Prof. James Russell Lowell, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, and Hon. Theophilus Parsons.

Speaking of the speech of ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, in Syracuse, the *Journal* of that city says: "The speaker began by lamenting that in the campaign there appears to be a spirit of vilification and vindictiveness. In his assumed innocence he would have brought tears to the eyes of Mary's little lamb. But he switched short off from this line of talk, and thereafter indulged in epithets and calumny which would have made a Kuklux blush."

A letter from Mr. Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts contains this: "To the Republican Party we owe two supreme benefits—the suppression of the rebellion and the reduction of the national debt. I distrust the Democrats. Their candidates for President and Vice President were both copperheads, and copperheadism is no accident, but a remittent moral malaria, which may break out in new forms. Nearly all the soft-money men are Democrats, and they mean mischief. We have no reason to think they will reform the civil service, and every reason to suppose they will not."

THE ELECTION POLLS IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—United States Marshal Smith notified the Chief of Police to-day that he had exclusive control of the polls on Tuesday, and that the Police force and all other parties had no authority there, and requested them to keep away from the polls.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Society of New-York last evening inaugurated its thirty-fifth season by its first Winter concert at the Academy of Music. The programme included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and the first act of "Die Walküre," which is the first opera of Herr Wagner's trilogy, "Das Rheingold" being only accounted a prologue to the tripartite drama following. Whatever charges may be made hereafter against Dr Damrosch, the new director of the society, he will surely not be blamed for the choice of yesterday's music. No one is likely to complain of too frequently hearing the Fifth Symphony, and the rendering, a few weeks after its interpretation three thousand miles away, of an important part of one of the works the performance of which, three months ago, attracted thousands of representative men and women to a small town in the heart of Bavaria, was at least an indication of what must be called, for lack of a better word, enterprise of no contemptible sort. The execution of Herr Wagner's music was, indeed, the principal attraction of the concert, for novelty, apart from all other considerations, has positive charms. Moreover, the delivery of the Fifth Symphony was not conspicuously good. Most of the rehearsals were occupied with "Die Walküre," and Beethoven, for this occasion only, it is to be hoped, was somewhat neglected for the benefit of the modern composer. Hence the defects of the rendering, many of the elaborate string passages being totally devoid of force and clearness, and the performance, as a whole, being deficient in spontaneity and brilliancy. The delivery of the music from "Die Walküre" made amends for all this. It was full of gradation, delicacy, spirit, and power, and its hearing was succeeded by as general and enthusiastic applause as we remember having listened to on a similar occasion. The opera of which this act is a part is unquestionably the most appreciable of the series. Melody pervades it, and the simple succession of rich and sensuous harmonies, and the endless chain whereof the links are alternately progressions of the most stirring vigor, and themes of infinite suavity and grace of contour, make it a delight to hearken to without reference to its text. Naturally enough, "Die Walkure," which is intended for stage-representation, loses considerably by its rendering in what we may term oratorio style. As it was done at Bayreuth, every bar became suggestive and illustrative, and whatever the opinions previously held by the listener as to the weight of Herr Wagner's theories, it was impossible, once within the charmed circle, not to recognize the impressiveness of a large share of the composer's work. To the complete enjoyment of last evening's concert, either a recollection of the scenes at Bayreuth or a vivid imagination was needed; the beauty of the tone-poem, however, could not have escaped even a careless listener. Verbal description can do but scant justice to an effort of this order, and yet something of the kind must be attempted. We shall therefore rehearse the incidents which the first act of "Die Walküre" includes. They are to be recounted as follows:

Wotan, the ruler of the Gods has mingled with men and married under the name of *Wälse*, a human wife, who bears him twins: *Siegmund*, a son, and *Sieglinde*, a daughter. With his son *Siegmund*, he goes out in search of adventure, doing deeds of violence and raising up envy and hostility. During their absence the mother is slain, the daughter, *Sieglinde*, is carried off, and the house burned down. *Wälse* has to flee to the forest with his son as one under ban. Meantime *Sieglinde* is to be married to a man whom she does not love. Sitting sadly on her wedding day beside *Hunding*, her spouse, she saw a strange guest appear at the banquet-board. The new-comer drove a sword into the ashen-trunk in the centre of the hall, and declared that the sword belonged to the one who could draw it out. No one could do this, but *Sieglinde* recognizes in the stranger her father *Wälse*, and now lives contented in the certainty that she is to be the bride of him who shall draw out the sword. *Siegmund* in the meantime has lost all trace of his father, and, leaving the wood, applies to different men and women, but nowhere finding kindly welcome. He protects a maiden on the point of being forced into a hateful marriage and slays her brothers; but he is overpowered by the relatives, his weapons broken, and, himself defenseless, forced to take flight. Hunted like a wild creature, he takes refuge one stormy evening (at the opening of the real action in the drama) in *Hunding's* house. *Hunding*, as a relation of the maiden above mentioned, has just started on the warpath against him. *Sieglinde* refreshes the exhausted wanderer, toward whom she feels a strange and great yearning, and *Siegmund* bears from her of her loveless marriage, till his sympathy turns to a warmer passion. *Hunding*, returning, recognizes the object of his vengeance, and grants him shelter only till the next morning. He sends *Sieglinde* to her chamber and himself follows her. *Siegmund*, in great dismay, remains by the dying embers of the hearth. How shall he, unarmed, contend with his enemy next morning? His father has once told him that in his time of utmost need he shall find a weapon. Now he is weaponless in his enemy's house. But where is the sword? *Sieglinde*, who has given her husband a sleeping potion comes out into the hall, now dark, and, suspecting in the stranger the husband promised her by *Wälse*, tells him of the sword and of her hope. Light dawns on *Siegmund's* soul; he embraces her passionately as his destined bride. The rear door of the house suddenly flies open, and the full moon of a glorious Spring night streams in. The brother and sister recognize with delight in each other's features the proud look of their father *Wälse*. *Siegmund*, with a mighty effort, then draws the sword from the tree-trunk, and folds *Sieglinde* in a passionate embrace.

As we have stated already, only a representation of "Die Walküre" with the requisite stage costume, is adequate to showing the absolute inseparableness of Herr Wagner's words and music. In default of the stage representation—and we are glad to learn that arrangements are now in progress by which an opportunity may soon be secured of more thoroughly comprehending the beauties of the opera—what we may speak of as the symphonic characteristics of the work were admired last night. The scene opens with a tempestuous introduction, in which the rough and expressive progressions of the double basses and 'cellos were capitally played. Then came an exquisite 'cello solo, introductory of the "love-motive," and connected with soaring passages of extreme sweetness for the strings. In the measures for the brass bound up with *Hunding's* movements, there is abundant character and color. Later on, the "Walhalla motive" phrase consisting of a few minor chords, also assigned to the brass, reminiscent of the dwelling of *Wotan*, and recurring wherever allusion to the father of *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde* is sought, tinges the music with a gentle sadness, and, beyond this theme, is a delicious fanfare glittering on a ground of shimmering violin passages, which brings to view, almost as clearly as would the scene itself, the mystic sword, the gemmed hilt of which sparkles by the light of the fire. The single harp in the orchestra was not sufficient to enrich the bars accompanying the sudden disclosure of a moonlit forest, but *Siegmund's* "Spring song," with its vague melody and its dainty accompaniment, produced the requisite impression, its placidity contrasting forcibly with the passionate *stretta*, quite in the Italian style, previously, sung by *Sieglinde*. A fine duet, in which *Sieglinde's* passionate discourse develops into a *crescendo* which compelled, yesterday, an unanimous outburst of applause; more dialogue, in which the "love motive" and motives from "Das Rheingold" are interwoven, and a triumphal peroration, with the fanfares, and a recurrence of the all-pervading love-motive, overlaid, after Herr Wagner's wonted fashion, with violin-arpeggios conclude the act. The orchestra's execution of this portion of the programme was exceedingly creditable. The violin runs were crisp and sparkling, however rapid their pace; the 'cellos and double basses were smooth and vigorous; the wood and brass instruments kept well within bounds, and the conductor's art made the whole performance precise, nicely balanced and replete with light and shade. The vocalists were Mme. Pappenheim, whose intonation was, once or twice, rather sharp, but whose singing, in its entirety, was very accurate and highly dramatic; Mr. Bischoff, whose "Spring song" was much applauded, but who is sometimes in better voice than yesterday, and Mr. Remmertz. Dr. Damrosch was summoned before the foot-lights, with the other artists, at the close of the concert.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The play-goer who has neglected until now the opportunity of passing a merry evening in witnessing "Forbidden Fruit," as represented at Wallack's Theatre, has but a few nights left to escape the consequences of his tardiness. "Forbidden Fruit" will indeed be reproduced later in the season, but, on Thursday next, it must make way for "The Shaughraun." This drama has proved so powerfully and durably attractive, that its substitution for the comedy, successful though the lighter piece has been, is scarcely likely to be found injudicious. The present distribution of rôles in "The Shaughraun" is stronger, even, than that which marked the production of the work. Mr. Boucicault's drama is to reintroduce its author in the titular character, and a number of popular artists besides. Mr. Gilbert's rentrée is in itself an event, and Mr. C. A. Stephenson's reappearance will no doubt be welcomed as calculated to add materially to the geniality of the performance. Miss Rose Wood will effect her début at Wallack's in "The Shaughraun."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Life" will have but six additional representations at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It will be acted until Friday evening next, inclusive, and also at next Saturday's matinée, and will then give way to a revival of "As You Like It." Shakespeare's dainty comedy is to be reproduced on Saturday evening. Miss Fanny Davenport, who essayed *Rosalind* some months ago, is to portray the same bewitching personage, and Mr. Charles Coghlan is to be *Orlando*. Mr. William Castle will lend the charm of his voice to the music of *Amiens*, and Mr. Charles Fisher will embody *Old Adam*. *Touchstone* is assigned to Mr. Davidge, and Miss Sydney Cowell will romp through the task allotted to *Audrey*. The cast, it will be admitted, augurs well for the performance, the impressiveness of which will be heightened, we learn, by a liberal display of fresh scenery and appropriate dresses. Shakespeare will be welcomed back to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, we are sure, by a long series of large audiences.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is expected in town this week.

Mr. Robert Heller arrived from Europe, yesterday, aboard the Britannic.

Wood's Museum is closed for the present. Mr. John Banvard, we believe, will soon reopen it.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca sailed for Europe yesterday aboard the Cunard steam-ship from Boston.

"Baba" remains the attraction at Niblo's Theatre. It is witnessed, nightly, by large assemblages.

"The Scouts of the Plains" is the title of a drama in which "Buffalo Bill" will act at the Grand Opera-house this week.

The San Francisco Minstrels vary their programme weekly, Monday evening's performance usually disclosing the novelties.

A "local sensation," called "Around the City on Election Day," will be part of this week's programme at the Olympic Theatre.

The varied and amusing representations of Kelly & Leon's Minstrel troupe continue to attract large audiences to the Twenty-third Street Opera-house.

"Cash, or The Irish Policeman," the "Modern School," and the new burlesque on "Sardanapalus" are to be elements of this week's programme at the Eagle Theatre.

A "star season" will be commenced at the Park Theatre on Nov. 27. Miss Lotta will then appear in a new piece by Mr. Marsden, entitled "Little Bright-Eyes."

Mr. Max Strakosch is in Chicago, where his two weeks' operatic season, with Mme. Palmieri and Signor Brignoli as the principal artists, will terminate with next Saturday's performance.

The constant addition of strange fishes and shell-fish to the already numerous tenants of the Aquarium renders frequent visits to that interesting place of resort profitable as well as pleasant.

A new piece, called "The Crabbed Age," is to be made known at the Park Theatre, on Wednesday evening. It is referred to as an original comedy, and will introduce a Miss Lottie Allen to local audiences.

A series of Saturday *matinées musicales* will be entered upon at Chickering Hall, this week. Miss Jacoubowitsch, a Russian pianist, Miss Kate Douglas, and Mlle. Marguerite Selvi will be heard on Saturday next.

"Sardanapalus," with its numerous attractions reinforced by the addition of a new and decidedly picturesque ballet, still retains its hold upon the affections of the public, and will be represented at Booth's Theatre until further notice.

Miss Fanny Danziger, a young lady who has studied the pianist's art abroad, will make her début in this City at Chickering Hall, next Friday evening. She is to have the co-operation of Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Ch. Fritsch, and Miss Beebe.

Nightly performances of "The Two Orphans" are announced at the Union Square Theatre for this week. On Saturday the drama is to have its last representation, and on the following Monday "Miss Multon" will be brought out.

M. Alfred Vivien, a Belgian violinist, is on his way hither to take part in the Essipoff concerts at Steinway Hall. The earliest of these interesting entertainments occurs on Tuesday evening week; the first series is to include sixteen concerts.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given by the Oratorio Society of New-York at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next. The solos will be intrusted to Misses Corradi and Drasdil, and to Messrs. Castle and Stoddard, and the performance will be under the direction of Dr. Damrosch.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch has returned to New-York, and is striving to make sure of the fulfillment of deep-laid plans—to which we shall make further reference hereafter—for the construction of an opera-house, the tenancy of which will not too speedily reduce an *impresario* to destitution.

The accession of several new artists—Mme. Deburg, M. Romeo Sebastian, Mr. James Cook, Mr. James Messenger, and other lights of the arena being among the number—is announced in the tidings from Mr. Barnum's show, whereof the tents are still pitched in Gilmore's Garden.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore will give a Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house this evening. Miss Lillian B. Norton will sing; M. F. Carri, Master Rietzel, and M. E. Lefebre will contribute instrumental solos, and a full programme of orchestral music will be interpreted by the band.

Mr. Richard Schmelz will give the first of three concerts at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. Among the orchestral numbers of the programme are noticeable Beethoven's Second Symphony and the ballet music from Glück's "Paris and Helena." The soloists will be Mr. Jacobsohn, who will play Mendelssohn's violin-concerto, and Miss Thursby.

Rehearsals of "The Flying Dutchman," which is to be given for the first time in America at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, occurred last week at the Academy in this City, and foreshadowed an excellent performance. Wagner's opera is to be sung in Italian, Mme. Pappenheim presenting *Senta*, and Herr Blum *Vanderdecken*. Mr. Carlberg is the musical conductor, and, with Mr. Joel, the manager of the enterprise.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—1 A. M.—*For New-York and New-England, rising and stationary barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.*

For the South and Middle Atlantic States, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, increased cloudiness and north-east to south-east winds will prevail.

THE BOULEVARD LOTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All owners of lots on the Boulevard road, or Public Drive, or Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, are notified by the Assessors, at No. 19 Chatham street, to present their objections before the 10th November to the assessment for regulating, grading, &c., of said Boulevard. As the assessment amounts to two million five hundred thousand dollars, nearly, and each lot on both sides of the Boulevard is assessed about seven hundred and fifty dollars, the owners had better attend to it at once.

As the Boulevard is a grand thoroughfare, and intended for the use of the public generally, I think the City ought to pay all the expenses of it.

Another enormous assessment for sewers on both sides of the Boulevard may be soon expected, and will require examination, as great frauds existed in the construction of the outlet sewer leading into the North River. SEPTIMIUS.

A HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK.

The following letter has been received by O. S. Baldwin, and is published in *Baldwin's Monthly* for November:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1876.

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

The pleasant little contribution of Madge Elliot in the last number of your *Monthly*, prompts me to suggest the reproduction, in your Christmas Book, of that inimitable and touchingly beautiful Christmas story, entitled "Peggy's Letter to Santa Clause." Like the "Night Before Christmas," which annually delights thousands of readers, "Peggy's Letter" would not only be welcome to those who read it last Christmas, but would touch the hearts of all the new readers of *Baldwin's Monthly*.

* * * * *

I am very truly yours,
THURLOW WEED.

Baldwin the Clothier will publish a Holiday Gift Book, and in it will be found "Peggy's Letter to Santa Clause," as requested by Mr. Weed.—*Exchange.*

"SEEMS, MADAME, NAY, IT IS."

Hamlet might have spoken these words in referring to the Parisian Diamonds, for they not only seem to be real, but really are so on the surface, and will preserve their brilliancy and keep as bright as long as the purest gems of the mines of Mexico. No discovery of the age has equaled that of the Parisian chemist, who discovered the process of dissolving diamond cuttings and coating crystals with a pure diamond surface, for he has placed it within the power of every lady to wear diamonds which equal in brilliancy and durability those which none but the Queens and Princesses of the earth may wear. For sale only at Humphrey's jewelry store, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, New-York.—*New-York Sun.*

F. BOOS & BRO.,

Furriers, No. 449 Broadway, have received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition for the superiority of their fine furs, especially Seal Sacques.

Their display at No. 449 Broadway of fine furs, seal sacques, fur robes, and fur trimmings, is really wonderful.—*New-York Sun.*

"WANT TO KNOW."

Everybody is interested and excited over the marvelous, and now thoroughly tried and tested, "Automatic" Sewing Machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Send postal card for full particulars, and list of offices, to No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

There is a Lady

In New-York who has Prof. Habener's new theory for a harmless and exceedingly beautifying cosmetic. The theory is entirely new and commends itself to every-one. This lady has published what she calls "A True Story Regarding Complexions," which may be obtained by addressing Miss J. M. KOOLE, P. O. Box No. 4,130, New-York City, inclosing postage.—*Advertisement.*

VIGOR GIVES a zest to life which the debilitated and nervous never feel. Restore vital energy through the medium of improved digestion and assimilation, and despondency vanishes, the nerves regain their lost quietude, appetite returns, sleep becomes sound and refreshing. That prime strengthener of digestion, UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, forwards these results, besides removing urinary troubles and successfully opposing tendencies to gravel, gout, and rheumatism.—*Advertisement.*

To Winter Hotel Boarders.

In anticipation of a "dull Winter" among all of our leading hotels, the Grand Central offers, for a limited time, some of its choicest rooms, with board, to families and single boarders, at extremely low rates.—*Advertisement.*

Probabilities.

Cautionary Signals are "seen" flying and shaking in the face of people passing RAYMOND'S CLOTHING HOUSE, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., and "*felt*" all over the country.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT, in all bronchial and pulmonary complaints, is found to give immediate relief, followed by permanent cure. See Extract Book free!—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK extracts teeth without pain, with NITROUS OXIDE GAS. No. 952 Broadway and Twenty-third street.—*Advertisement.*

From Simeon Marquart, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

Some years since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, the long continuance of which much alarmed me. From what I had heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I concluded to give that preparation a trial, which I did, and by its use obtained immediate and permanent relief. Again about five years ago I was taken with a severe hacking cough, accompanied with pain in the chest and side, tickling in the throat, &c., which so reduced my flesh and strength as to unfit me for attending to my ordinary business. I applied to well-known physicians, and used their prescriptions without any perceptible benefit; when, after having been confined to my room for several months, I again had recourse to WISTAR'S BALSAM, and to my great joy found, as before, immediate relief, and two bottles restored me to perfect health.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

FRELIGHSBURG, QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 30, 1876.

W. F. Kidder & Co., No. 83 John st., N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN: I have worn your HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD for two months, with happy results. Please send me another for a friend. Inclosed find $2.
Yours truly, HORACE BLUM.

Don't Lose Your Hair. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray perfectly, stops it falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's RADICAL CURE TRUSS, silk elastic stockings, belts, &c., shoulder-braces, suspensories, and abdominal supporters. No. 2 Vesey st. (Astor House.) No Broadway branch.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d st.

Exciting Election. All ruptured sufferers vote for the VICTOR TRUSS, No. 3 Vesey st., Astor House. No understrap.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

A $3 Felt Hat, $1 90. Silk Hats, $3 80, worth $6. No. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BRISTOL—CLEVELAND.—Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1876, at the residence of William H. Cleveland, by Rev. John J. Browner, SUSIE P. CLEVELAND, daughter of the late James A. Cleveland, to JAMES P. BRISTOL, of New-Haven, Conn.

JOHNSON—ANGELL.—F. J. JOHNSON to Mrs. SUSIE M. ANGELL, daughter of the late James H. Suydam, by Rev. Dr. Deems, Nov. 2.

TAPPIN—SPEAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 2, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., JOHN CRANE TAPPIN to ZAIDEE H., daughter of the late Charles A. Spear, all of this City.

DIED.

ALVORD.—In Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday morning, Nov. 3, SUSAN A., youngest child of Frances D. and the late Alwyn A. Alvord, in the 2d year of her age.

BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 3, of inflammation of the brain, Baby CHARLIE, youngest child of Charles H. and Etta Badger, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends cordially invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 6 at the residence of his parents, No. 494 Willoughby av.

GALLON.—At her residence, No. 139 Chrystie st., MARY ANN GALLON, aged 95 years.

Funeral Sunday at Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d st., near 2d av., at 12:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., Nov. 2, 1876, DELIA PERRY, aged 63 years.

Funeral services at the house of O. H. Perry, on Monday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

PIPER.—In Carlisle, Penn., Oct. 30, Capt. JAMES W. PIPER, Fifth United States Artillery.

STRONG.—Nov. 3, 1876, MARIANNE CLAY, wife of Edward R. Strong, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral services at Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Monday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 4, 1876, ALEXANDER H. TAYLOR, artist, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Hudson st., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, Rev. PORTER THOMAS, in the 72d year of his age.

WARNER.—On Friday, Nov. 3, ADA, daughter of William S. and Caddie E. Warner, aged 8 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 84 Perry st., at 1 o'clock on Monday.

WESTCOTT.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 4, UNA E. WESTCOTT, daughter of Robert F. Westcott, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place Monday, Nov. 6, at 10:30 A. M. A car will leave Morris and Essex Depot, Hoboken, N. J., at 9:15 A. M. No flowers.

WHEATLEY.—At his late residence, No. 120 East 23d st., WILLIAM WHEATLEY, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park av. and 34th st., on Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS
AT LOW PRICES.
WARD'S.
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE CENTENNIAL WATCH.

Those who have been to the Centennial Exhibition and those who have not can readily see and appreciate for themselves the outcome of the century's progress in watches by purchasing one of those elegant

LADD PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES,

fitted with a fine movement to match. These cases, the most beautiful, durable, popular, and the best ever produced for the money, are made in ladies', gentlemen's, and boy's sizes, in Bascine, Mansard, and Flat shapes, in all styles of engraving and finish for stem and key-winder movements of American manufacture. For sale by dealers everywhere. None genuine unless stamped "G. W. LADD'S PAT." under the bezel. Circulars, descriptive and historical, sent on application by the manufacturers.

J. A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 11 Maiden Lane, New-York.

LOW PRICES.

WINTER UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
From 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25 each.
J. W. JOHNSTON,
NO. 260 GRAND ST.
Also, No. 427 6th av., corner 26th st.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—LADIES AFflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN, with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. JULIAN has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

HOUSEHOLD ART.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms—A choice COLLECTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ART, comprising SEVRES and DRESDEN PORCELAINS, MAJOLICA and FAIENCE WARES, JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND VASES, FRENCH GILT BRONZE CLOCKS, VENETIAN AND FRENCH MIRRORS, to be sold by Auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 9 and 10, commencing at 3 o'clock.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The New-City Street and Boulevard Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Burner, Chimney, and Reflecting Shade.

The new Carriage Dash Reflecting Lamp, a beautiful thing adaptable to many uses.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and city and country collection.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON.

Best and most economical fuel in use; suitable for household and manufacturing purposes. Manhattan Gas Works, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR cognate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

EXERCISE.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Boxing, fencing, private training, baths, &c. Send for circular.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE. Pay when divorced. Send for circular. AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—First-class dentistry of every description at low, popular prices. Call and examine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GIFT BOOK OF THE SEASON.

THE SKELETON IN ARMOR.
By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Superbly illustrated by Mary A. Hallock. Each stanza surrounded by an emblematic and artistic border. A companion volume to "Mabel Martin" and "The Hanging of the Crane." Cloth, full gilt, $5. Morocco, $10.

This holiday volume is a rare combination of poetic, artistic, and typographical attractions. The ballad is one of Mr. Longfellow's most felicitous poems, suggesting a possible and romantic solution of the mystery that environs the Round Tower at Newport; Miss Hallock's drawings are quite as beautiful as those she made for "Mabel Martin" and "The Hanging of the Crane," and are more powerful; the emblematic borders for the stanzas are of great beauty and variety; the engraving, by Mr. Anthony, is his best, and there is none better; the delicately-tinted paper, careful printing, and tasteful binding, complete the attractions of this superb holiday book.

DOTTINGS ROUND THE CIRCLE.
By BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS.

1 vol. 8vo. Finely illustrated with Heliotypes. $2 50. Mr. Curtis' course led through Japan, China, India, Egypt, Italy, France, and England; and he carried letters that gained for him peculiar privileges and opportunities for making his tour rich in experience and observation. He was in China while the excitement caused by the Margary murder was at its height. In India he witnessed the pageantry and popular enthusiasm attending the visit of the Prince of Wales. The story of his travels is finely illustrated with heliotypes from photographs collected by Mr. Curtis representing a Japanese peasant-woman, a Chinese Mandarin and his wife, a gateway at Shiba, the Burning Ghat of Benares, a street in Pekin, the interior of a Buddhist Temple in Canton, a view in Buitenzorg in Java, a Chinese police-court, an Egyptian dancing-girl, and other interesting views.

SEASHORE AND PRAIRIE.
STORIES, SKETCHES, AND ESSAYS.
By MARY P. THACHER.
"Little Classic" style. $1.

CONTENTS: Old York; Water-Lillies in Newport; The Knox House; A Mountain Adventure; Two Brave Women; A Dying Race; The Massacre of the Innocents; Passenger Pigeons; One Hundred Years Ago; About Spinning-Wheels; Our Literary Club; The Misery of It; Up the Mississippi; Prairie Life; A Wedding on the Prairie; Some Little Folks who Live in the Dark; Quaint Letters from the South; The Last Angel of Correggio; Flyaway.

SELECTED POEMS.
By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Including all of Mr. Emerson's Poems that he wishes to preserve. Volume 9 and last of the "Little Classic" Emerson. $1 50.

The "Little Classic" edition of Emerson's Works, now complete in nine volumes, presents a very attractive style of remarkable Essays, Lectures, and Poems, which form one of the noblest contributions America has yet made to the world's literature.

THE LIBRARY LOWELL.
COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

DEIRDRE.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED, A publisher to issue for the Holidays a book entitled GRAINS OF GOLD, compiled by C. Aug. Haviland, and revised by Rev. David Swing, of Chicago. Address C. AUG. HAVILAND, No. 436 Kent av., Brooklyn.

POLITICAL.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY MY FRIENDS AND the electors in general of the 15th Assembly District, that I will remain a candidate for member of Assembly until the closing of the polls on the day of election, and nothing can persuade me to the contrary.
Very Respectfully, WM. L. AHRENS.

POLITICAL.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

VOTE! VOTE!! VOTE!!!

For Congress—Eleventh Congressional District,

HON. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

The undersigned electors and tax-payers, residing in the Eleventh Congressional District, do heartily and cordially recommend Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, the nominee for Congress in this District, as a candidate worthy of the confidence and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party.

In his Congressional career thus far he has by his fearless devotion to just principles, his absolute independence, and his strict attention to the business interests of this City, completely justified the hearty support given him when a candidate two years ago, and has shown himself fairly entitled to the praise bestowed on him, at such time, by the New-York *Tribune*: "A gentleman of untarnished reputation, a lawyer of good repute, a soldier with an admirable record, and a man of ability and integrity."

J. D. Jones, 43 West 34th.
A. Iselin, 23 East 26th st.
G. W. McLean, 3 W. 34th.
B. C. Paddock, Madison av. and 125th st.
G. B. Docharty, 116 E. 31st st.
S. Loeb, 37 East 38th st.
A. Flint, M. D., 2 W. 33d st.
T. W. Morris, 366 Lex. av.
W. C. Whitney, 74 Park av.
S. Wormser, 25 West 48th.
M. S. Hardy, 45 W. 130th.
A. Wolff, Jr., 44 Ex. place.
D. M. Koehler, 120 E. 27th.
E. P. Wheeler, 20 W. 45th.
F. Smith, St. Cloud Hotel.
E. F. Browning, 54 W. 50th.
W. J. Hildreth, 364 Lex. av.
W. R. Martin, 17 E. 34th.
G. Ehret, East 92d st.
B. F. Raynor, 61 W. 124th.
H. Lewis, East 48th st.
C. Guldet, 41 Park av.
M. Marble, 532 5th av.
M. E. Deegan, 26 E. 28th.
A. T. Meyer, 24 E. 83d st.
T. F. Mason, s. e. cor. Madison av. and 35th st.
J. T. Wilson, 5 Park av.
G. M. Spier, 9 East 34th st.
H. Potter, 37 East 37th st.
R. Kelly, 43 West 51st st.
W. E. Dodge, Jr., 262 Madison av.
J. H. Schoff, 31 Nassau st.
J. H. Morris, 68 E. 61st st.
W. C. Browning, 552 5th av.
L. Wormser, 25 W. 48th st.
G. W. Lane, 8 W. 29th st.
L. A. Sayre, M. D., 285 5th av.
R. Beatty, 127 E. 124th st.
H. Knickerbocker, 796 5th av.
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W. S. Patten, 124 W. 47th.
W. H. Peckham, 73 W. 55th.
J. Ruppert, 1,641 3d av.
J. H. Raynor, 68 E. 128th.
S. Cohen, 55 West 46th st.
A. R. Van Nest, Alexandria House.
K. H. Loomis, 37 W. 39th.
J. W. Clowes, 597 5th av.
J. H. Toone, 208 E. 128th.
J. Sutherland, 336 Lex. av.
H. J. Jewett, 309 Lex av., and several hundred others.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

The undersigned, residents in and electors of the Fifth Senatorial District, take pleasure in announcing the nomination of Col. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, JR., for the Senate.

Col. Wagstaff has already served two terms in the Assembly, with much credit and honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a gentleman of energy, capacity, and character, with large experience in Legislative affairs, and the best interests of the City of New-York will be promoted by his election. From our knowledge of Col. Wagstaff, we have the fullest confidence in his honesty and integrity, and cordially recommend him to your suffrage.

H. K. THURBER, 146 W. 12th st.
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, 66 W. 11th st.
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, 216 W. 14th st.
CLINTON GILBERT, 20 W. 10th st.
ROBERT W. TAILER, 12 E. 10th st.
JACOB REESE, 13 E. 9th st.
ROBERT KENNEDY, 208 W. 18th st.
RUFUS KING, 67 7th av.
WILLIAM H. BURR, 221 W. 18th st.
MATTHEW WHITE, 471 West st.
S. R. COBB, 7 State st.
GILBERT RUSSELL, 9 Waverley place.
JOHN J. DU BOIS, 9 Waverly place.
G. S. WICKHAM, 131 W. 11th st.
WILLARD PARKER, 41 E. 12th st.
JOHN CASTREE, 356 W. 19th st.
WILLIAM REMSEN, 26 Waverley place.
WILLIAM LOWERRE, 131 W. 14th st.
EUGENE DUTHL, 15 Clinton place.
HAMILTON R. KERR, 143 W. 18th st.
ALBERT STICKNEY, 13 W. Washington place.
ROBERT S. TAIT, 133 W. 18th st.
J. P. MILLER, 143 W. 18th st.
THOMAS B. KERR, 131 W. 18th st.
ED. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Washington square.
A. BEGODIN, 16 Wav'y pl.
H. H. CASEY, 133 W. 11th st.
J. H. BEEKMAN, 8 W 10th st., and others.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Your suffrages are respectfully invited in support of

HAMLIN BABCOCK

as the Representative in Congress from this district.

For more than thirty years a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, he needs no commendation to the old residents of the district. His known integrity and fearlessness of character, his inflexible uprightness, his watchful and intelligent devotion to the interests of the City and of his district caused him to be selected in 1859 and 1861, and marked him as the champion of honesty and economy in the Common Council. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Babcock went to the front and participated in the war for the Union.

Never seeking office, Mr. Babcock has not been a candidate for other positions. In the interim of fourteen or fifteen years, he has devoted his time to active and lucrative business pursuits, and will, if elected, bring to the discharge of his official duties the same intelligence, fidelity, and integrity which have always characterized his career, with the addition of the riper experience, keener foresight, and sounder judgment of maturer years.

ADDISON BROWN,
EDWARD ROBERTS,
Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM,
DANIEL L. STURGES,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
ABBOTT HODGMAN, M. D.,
GIL'T L. NEWCOMB, M. D.,
Col. THOMAS B. ODELL,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,
Hon. W. S. PINCKNEY,
B. F. CHAPPELL,
Gen. GEO. W. PALMER,
F. F. BRUCE,
JOS. ABNER HARPER,
Gen. ALEX. HAMILTON,
Col. FRANK E. HOWE,
N. M. FREEMAN, M. D.,
Hon. SEV'N D. MOULTON,
SAMUEL C. PULLMAN,
Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
JAMES D. SHIPMAN,
JAMES MILWARD,
CHAS. H. AVERY, M. D.,
Hon. HORATIO P. ALLEN,
FRANCIS A. THOMAS, M. D.,
THOMAS A. COUTANT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of voters is urgently called to the important bearing which the two pending amendments to the State Constitution have upon the commercial and general welfare of this City and State.

The continuance of commercial supremacy to the City of New-York is largely dependent upon an economical and honest management of the canals of the State, which can only be permanently insured by a change in the organic law, making extravagance and corruption impracticable.

The amendment relating to the canals provides for such a change, and that relating to the prisons is of the same general tenor. The questions involved are so well understood that we do not deem it necessary to particularize, but desire to admonish all voters, irrespective of party, to *guard against canceled ballots*, prepared with a view to defeat the amendments, and to provide themselves with ballots FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
President Chamber of Commerce.
BENJAMIN P. BAKER,
President New-York Cheap Transportation Association.
L. J. N. STARK,
President New-York Produce Exchange.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
President New-York Cotton Exchange.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
HAMLIN BABCOCK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
LEVI P. MORTON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT,
8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN J. MORRIS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. CORSA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
of the
EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JACOB MESSER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination.
WILLIAM N. LOEW.

FOR CONGRESS—NINTH DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination.
GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

NOTICE.—RADCLIFF'S CELEBRATED OYSTER-house, No. 618 6th av., one door from 36th st., will remain open all night on the eve of the election. Oysters a specialty. Choice steaks, chops, hot tea, and coffee.

FOR SALE.—A LOT OF ELECTION BOXES, AT half price, to pay storage charges. MICHALES' Storage Warehouses, Nos. 38 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON, A GENTLEMAN personally known to me as a business man, and in whose character, integrity, and judgment I have perfect confidence, has been nominated as the Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District.

As an old resident of the District and City, and as a gentleman long identified with the business interests of the City of New-York, I feel that I can commend him to the support of my friends, and am assured that his election, apart from all questions of party politics, will assist in securing in the future sound and practical legislation, valuable to the country at large, and especially to the interests represented in this District.

JACOB HESS.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.,
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach. Communion at 10:30 A. M.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st., Sunday, 10:45.—Praise or song service, directed by Charles L. Gunn and the large choir, with short address by Rev. Samuel Colcord; 3:30, Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D.D., will preach. Everybody invited.

AN ORIGINAL POEM WILL BE READ BY Bishop Snow, of Mount Zion, on Sunday at 3 P. M., in the Medical College, corner of 23d st. and 4th av. He will also preach: subject: "The Abomination of Desolation Spoken of by Daniel." Strangers invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning—Subject—"All Souls' Day." Evening—Subject—"Conformation and Transmation," (a repetition, by special request, of a sermon recently delivered.) Baptism and reception of members at the close of the morning service.

CHURCH CONGRESS OF THE PROTESTANT Episcopal Church.—The third annual congress will meet in Boston, in Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday, Nov. 14, holding morning and evening sessions daily on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The topics for discussion are: "The True Place of Art in Christianity;" "Foreign Missions under our Present Knowledge of non-Christian Nations, their Morals and their Religions;" "The Relation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to Freedom of Religious Thought;" "The Relations of Secular and Religious Education;" "The Morals of Politics;" "The Prevention and Cure of Drunkenness;" "Revivals and Christian Nurture;" "The Just Liberty in the Adaptation of the services to the Varied Wants of the People." Among the essayists and speakers are: Bishops Whipple, Doane, and Niles; Rev. Drs. Osgood, Cotton Smith, De Koven, Washburn, Henry Colt, Harwood, and Newton; Prof. Weir, of New-Haven; Dr. Samuel Eliot, of Boston; ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky; ex-Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Judge Emmott, Dr. Shattuck, of Boston, and Dr. Hartt, of New-York.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector; 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.

The vestry have effected an arrangement which enables them to offer a limited number of pews until May at rates so moderate that any one who wishes can have a home in the house of God.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
All-Souls' and memorial Sunday.
Morning service and service in commemoration of the departed at 11 o'clock.
Evening at 7:45, Election Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, ("Swedenborgian,") East 35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon: "The Lord's Provision for Creating a Distinctively Human Nature in Man," expounding the New Church doctrine of Remains, a very important subject and one entirely unknown to theologians.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday school opened with morning prayer at 9:30 A. M. Litany, sermon, and holy communion at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 3:30 P. M. Preaching service at 7:30 P. M., at which all seats are free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (Memorial of Bishop Wainwright,) corner of West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Rev. John W. Kramer, having accepted the Rectorship, will preach on Sunday, morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all persons cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Conflict of the Soul." Evening, "Bread is not Life." Mass Praise Service Thursday evening at 8. Mr. Thatcher will conduct the music. Hippodrome choir specially invited. Bring Moody and Sankey books.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., corner Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Relation of National Virtue to National Glory."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays—7, Holy Communion; 10, 10:45, High Celebration; 4, Vespers. Daily—7 A. M., Holy Communion.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Cordial invitation.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor, corner 5th av. and 45th st.—Sunday, Nov. 5, Sermon and Communion at 11 A. M. Extemporaneous address on the Scripture lesson at 8 P. M. Strangers will be welcome.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REconciliation, No. 242 East 31st st.—Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdemer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

GOSPEL HALL, NO. 20 4TH AV.—THE Breaking of Bread at 10:30 A. M. Bible Reading at 4 P. M. Preaching at 8 P. M.; "Unconditional Salvation through the Grace of God." Tuesday, at 8 P. M., Bible Reading. Thursday, at 8 P. M., Temple Meditations.

GRACE CHAPEL,
East 14th st., near 4th av.,
Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Seats free.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Perfect Life." Service for the young at 3:30 P. M.

NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONal speaker, lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

PROF. FELIX ADLER WILL LECTURE to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock, at Standard Hall, Broadway and 42d st. Subject—"Immortality. Part III. Happiness and Perfection in their relations to the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D.D., PASTOR, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 5th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach Sunday evening, Nov. 5, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th av., corner 39th st. Service begins at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Rev. H. L. E. Pratt will preach in the morning, and Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector, Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant.—Services Sunday, Nov. 5; morning service sermon and holy communion 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S (FREE) CHURCH, EAST 47th st., near Lexington av., Rev. C. W. Morrill, Rector.—Sundays, choral services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D.,
will preach morning and evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av.—Preaching by Rev. Carlos Martyn at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, a service of song, followed by a sermon on "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth By."

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, (128TH ST. AND 4th av.)—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach this morning on "Opportunity." Service begins at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION to THEIR LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

BLACK SILKS,

INCLUDING PONSON'S BEST FABRICS; also "BONNET" CACHEMIRE PARFAIT, HOUSEHOLD, CACHEMIRE DU RHONE, GROS DE LYON, &c. And THEIR CELEBRATED HAND-MADE

AMERICAN SILKS,

THE PRODUCTION OF THEIR OWN LOOMS in THIS CITY.

COLORED FAILLE SILKS,

IN ALL the DESIRABLE SHADES of MYRTLE, NAVY, SEAL, PRUNE, CARDINAL, TILLEUL, &c.

RICH SILK NOVELTIES.

FOR OVERDRESS, EVENING and STREET WEAR, in BROCADE, FACONNE, DAMASSE, ARMURE, VELOUR FACONNE, SICILIENNE, &c., SELECTED EXPRESSLY for THEIR BEST RETAIL TRADE, WHICH THEY are OFFERING at THEIR USUAL

LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

VELVETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to THEIR LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

VELVETS,

comprising

PONSON'S CELEBRATED

MANTILLA AND DRESS VELVETS,

28 TO 40 INCHES WIDE.

GERMAN DRESS, SKIRTING,

AND TRIMMING VELVETS,

IN BLACK AND COLORS.

COLORED VELVETS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

STRIPED PATENT VELVETS,

IN MYRTLE, GREEN, SEAL, NAVY, AND BLACK.

ALSO THEIR NEW

"CYAN" BLUE BLACK VELVETEEN,

IN FIVE DIFFERENT QUALITIES.

SEAL PLUSH,

AN EXCELLENT IMITATION OF SEAL SKIN.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROOKS'

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST FINE WORK AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY. HANDSOME AND EASY FITS GUARANTEED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Fine Walking Button Boots, $3 and $4, worth $5.

Misses' and Children's Button Boots, $2 and $2 50, worth $3.

Boys' fine Calf Double Sole Button and Congress Boots cheap.

Brooks' Patent Cork Sole Boots and Shoes, recommended by all physicians. Awarded the highest premium at the great Centennial Exhibition.

1,196 BROADWAY, COR. 29TH ST.

Hand-made Worsted Fringes,

IN MYRTLE, DARK BLUE, AND BROWN.

BASKET MOHAIR BRAIDS

NEWEST SHADES, WITH SILVER AND GOLD, IN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT.

CARDINAL FANS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Major CHARLES W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 11 o'clock, MAJOR BARKER'S GRAND Regular HORSE and Carriage Sales, AT BARKER & Son's CITY AUCTION mart and New-York Tattersalls, CORNER OF Broadway and 39th st. SUPERB BUILDING and facilities. THE ONLY Driving Track in the State.

HORSE BLANKETS.

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c.

Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $3 50 to $20.

Excellent Stable Blankets, from $1.

Truck Blankets, great variety, from $3 50.

Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c., at very low prices.

Harness, $11 to $200; Trimmed Sleighs, $50.

JOHN MOORE, 57 Warren st.

FAMILY TEAM OF LARGE, SHOWY, UNEXCEPTIONABLE, and closely-matched bay horses for sale the private owner sells only because retiring. They may be examined at Bailey's stables, Nos. 42 and 44 West 39th st.

A PAIR BAY MARES, FULL SISTERS, seven and eight years old, sound; one of the finest road teams in New-York; light top-wagon, double harness, robes, whip, &c.: for sale separately or together cheap. Inquire of Mr. JONES, No. 134 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.

A. M. BILLINGS, President.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,

After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

H. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVE. AND 23D ST.,

HAVE MADE DECIDED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

ENTIRE LINES OF

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FELT HATS

at a reduction of 20 per cent. from former prices.

FELT HATS, in the most desirable shapes and colors, at 50c., 58c., 75c. upward.

VELVET BONNETS, latest styles, a large stock at reduced prices.

An immense assortment of

FANCY FEATHERS,

CORONETS, FANCY BREASTS, COQUE PLUMES, WINGS, BANDEAUX, FANCY BIRDS AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS, including many other desirable Parisian novelties just opened, all at decided REDUCTION OF PRICES from the early past season.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,

GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS,

PARIS FANCY BONNET RIBBONS,

SATIN AND GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, in all widths and qualities, 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION.

SASH RIBBONS, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches wide in all colors. A large line of

LADIES' AND GENT'S

SILK NECK AND POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS in variety of styles and sizes.

Laces and Embroideries.

MONDAY, DECIDED BARGAINS IN

REAL TORCHON LACES,

REAL WHITE CLUNY LACES,

FRENCH BLONDE LACES,

ITALIAN VALENCIENNES LACES,

HAND-MADE CROCHET LACES,

in all of which we will be prepared.

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN

Made-Up Lace Goods

Without exception the choicest and most desirable styles and assortments to be found in the City, our own designs and manufacture, at

OUR WELL KNOWN LOW PRICES.

MONDAY, LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF

CLOAKS, DOLMANS & SACQUES

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN,

including some entirely new designs and trimmings, and some special bargains.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23d STREET.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 63 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.

175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.

75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.

Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B. INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 25 YEARS.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM, (MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,) Commission Stock Brokers, No. 36 Broad st., New-York. Stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 10, 1876.

ALL SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS DUE in 1878, 1879, and 1883, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest after this date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.

J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$587,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY; also, $275,000 at 6 per cent. PAUL P. TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.

Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

ANNOUNCE LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ADDITIONS TO THEIR

DRESS GOODS STOCK,

AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR 48 inches wide, at 75c., RECENTLY SOLD AT $1.

NEW SHADES, SPLENDID QUALITY, 54 inches wide, at $1, recently sold at $1 50.

NOVELTIES in STRIPED and KNICKERBOCKER CAMEL'S HAIR with plain to match in myrtle, hunters' green, ink, navy blue, Havana, seal brown, and cardinal red.

FUR CLOTH and CHINCHILLA CAMEL'S HAIR just received from Paris, suitable for Dolmans, Basques, and Polonaises, to which particular attention is invited.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES in MATELASSE and DAMASSE, all wool, in the new dark cloth shades, from 60c. and 75c. up.

CASHMERES and MERINO, best colors, from 75c.

FRENCH DIAGONALS and VIGOGNE, CASHMERE BROCADES and BASKET CLOTHS, in all the latest dark shades, and at reasonable prices.

THE ABOVE ELEGANT LINES OF GOODS EMBRACE THE FINEST VARIETY OF DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS WILL INSURE THEIR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THEY ALSO OFFER IN THE

FANCY DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

SUITINGS, in PLAIDS, STRIPES, &c., at 12 1-2c., 15c., 20c., and 25c.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, mixed and all-wool, from 15c. up.

SERGE SUITINGS, full lines stripes and plaids, at 25c.

PLAID ALL-WOOL FANCY SUITINGS at 35c., 50c., and 60c.

ALL-WOOL 6-4 SCOTCH TARTAN and FANCY PLAIDS, at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2.

Full Lines MIXED SUITINGS, at 25c., much less than value.

TURQUOISE AND ROMAINE CLOTHS at 20c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DIAGONAL SUITINGS, Winter shades, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., and 50c.

500 Pieces FRENCH DACOTA SUITINGS at 35c., reduced from 50c.

TIBER SUITINGS, cloth shades, at 25c. and 30c.

MANCHESTER CASHMERES, 3/4 wide, at 25c., and 4-4 wide at 35c. and 45c.

BELGIAN POPLINS, 30 inches wide, at 30c. and 40c.

ALL-WOOL CRETONNES at 44c., 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c.

FRENCH BASKET and DAMASSE SUITINGS, from 25c. to 40c.

ALSO,

FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PRINTS, and AMERICAN DELAINES IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOW PRICES.

SAMPLES OF GOODS, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,

GRAND, CHRYSTIE AND FORSYTH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, either as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as governess to young children; can teach music; or would take a position as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address A. B. H., Box No. 203 Miami, Saline County, Mo.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a lady for an excellent woman who has lived with her for five years. Address or apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., to D., Room No. 5 No. 2 East 15th st., Haight House.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; or fine washing and sewing; can operate on three machines; first-class City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; neat and obliging. Call at her last place, No. 12 East 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED girl; is a good plain sewer; or as nurse; good references. Apply at No. 338 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and plain sewing, or general house-work for a small family. Call at No. 300 East 29th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do any kind of house-work by the day or week; good reference. No. 215 East 28th st., 3d floor front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; has good City reference; no objection to house-work. Call at No. 168 West 10th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-rate plain cook; will do the coarse washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 203 Lexington av., butcher's shop.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the kitchen; best of City reference. Apply at No. 314 5th av.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; latter first rate cook, the other an experienced waiter; best City references. Apply at No. 35 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; NO OBJECTIONS TO assist with plain washing; best City references. Call at No. 62½ West Washington place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; assist in washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call on Monday at 241 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a private family. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no washing; good reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; good references. Call for two days at No. 123 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; BEST CITY REFERENCES. Inquire at No. 67 5th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN AMERICAN AS DRESS-maker or family seamstress; can cut and fit in latest styles and use any machine; will work by the day, week, or month. Call or address Miss G. S., No. 415 West 43d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WHO GOES OUT BY THE day, would like a few more first-class customers; can give good reference. Call at No. 13 East 52d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker, to go out by the day, week, or month. Call or address No. 194 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MRS. BARBER IS READY for Fall dress-making at home, or at ladies' residences. No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY OF mature age and large experience as housekeeper to a family left motherless, or would take care of an invalid; has been matron of an institution in this City and can refer to the managers, together with the best private reference; a good home at present more desirable than a large salary. Address, appointing interview, H. H., Station E, City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, capable of taking entire charge; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address L. M., No. 210 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman in a small family, to do house-work; country preferred. Address L., Box No. 251 *Times* Office.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, with first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 323, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, PROTestant, as lady's maid; is willing to travel with a lady; is very obliging, and has first-class reference. Address, for two days, Lady's Maid, Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish Protestant, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser; is fully competent for her duties; excellent City reference. Call at No. 26 Lexington av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID; FIRST-class experience in hair-dressing, dress-making; best City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 200 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS — KITCHEN-MAID. — BY A first-class laundress to assist with chamber-work; sister as kitchen-maid; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 337 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS NURSE or waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's No. 40 East 36th st., before 10:30 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS CHILD'S NURSE and would assist with fine chamber-work. Call at No. 155 East 34th st., present employer's.

DRY GOODS.

1876. 1840.

JONES.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Millinery, French Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Felt Hats, Veils. — Fancy Goods, Ornaments, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE AND EIGHTH AVENUE

NINETEENTH STREET. NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

Crapes, Cashmeres, Matelasse, Damasse, Dress Goods. — Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The benefits of our great advantages in the market we offer daily to our customers, giving them the opportunity of purchasing at marked bargains. In this extensive and popular establishment competent and superior managers are in control of each department, and our large and varied stock will enable our customers to procure anything required from

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

In spacious and well-lighted basement: finest stock and at lowest prices ever offered in this City.

1ST FLOOR, NOTIONS, &c.,

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

At exceedingly low prices.

2D FLOOR—SUITS, SHAWLS, MILLINERY, Choicest fabrics, newest and most stylish designs, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Superior goods at 20 per cent. less than usual prices.

3D FLOOR.—CARPETS UPHOLSTERY, MATS, &c. Superb stock at great bargains.

4TH FLOOR.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., 25 per cent. less than any house in the trade.

5TH FLOOR.—MANUFACTURING DEP'T.

SPECIAL.—Every floor, about 100 feet square, heated with steam, and well lighted; large and luxurious elevator conveys patrons to and from any part of building.

Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, &c., 10 per cent. less than ordinary PRICES.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

JONES. 8TH AV., COR. 19TH ST. JONES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl; willing to assist with chamber-work; excellent City reference from first-class families. Call for two days at No. 438 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL; is very fond of children; experienced and capable; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL JUST landed, wishes to have a situation in a private family, to take charge of children. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

NURSE.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THE care of children; English; lately arrived. Address E. B., No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, FOR her first-class English governess, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply at Room No. 107 New-York Hotel.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and operator, a few more engagements by the day; understands dress-making, and all kinds of family sewing; also cutting and making furniture coverings; references if required. Address No. 210 East 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS thorough seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of embroidery; willing to assist in chamber-work or to wait on a lady; best references. Call at No. 41 West 55th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—ANY KIND OF SEWING BY A good seamstress, at home or to go out; work called for and delivered; very moderate terms. Call or address G. B., No. 202 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH LADY; WILL GO by the day or week; is a good dress-maker; best reference. Apply at 7 Patchin place, off West 10th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, WITH a full breast of milk, as wet-nurse; is willing to assist in chamber-work; perfectly honest and sober; has excellent reference from a physician. Call at No. 203 West 44th st., residence of former employer.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting and polishing done promptly; best references. Call or address Mrs. Fegge, No. 139 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; GENtlemen's and ladies' washing; City reference as first-class shirt-ironer. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 139 West 3d st., top floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman by the week, or month. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, TO go out by day, or would take washing to her own home; has her own fluting-machine and polishing-iron. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., Room No. 10.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN; solicits families' washing; good reference if required. Call for two days at No. 217 West 30th st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress to take home or go out by the day; has first-class references. Call at No. 121 West 31st st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; understands house-cleaning thoroughly; reference. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 212 East 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS, to take in washing or go out; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen any time. Call at No. 485 7th av., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do all kinds fluting and washing at her own home; will go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 363 1st av., in bakery.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her home; best City reference. Call or address J. M., No. 145 West 32d st., top floor, rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few families' washing at her home; first-class City reference. Call or address Miss L. J. W., No. 215 West 24th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing; fluting in all its branches; moderate terms. Address E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to wash, or to take in washing. Call at No. 350 West 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS, LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing; at modest terms, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., Room 16.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD cook, to do the entire work (except the body clothes) of a family of two adults, living in a first-class flat. Apply, with references, at No. 142 East 18th st., on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH OR GERman waitress in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 30 East 38th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

A BURIAL PLOT FOR SALE CONSISTING of over 3,100 square feet, located in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Farragut Monument. Apply to A. TURNER, No. 22 Nassau st.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

REMOVALS.

MME. LARTET, SUCCESSOR TO MME. Jolie, has removed to No. 2.9 West 28th st. Clear-starching and fluting done on shortest notice.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

French Camel's Hair,

Persian, Paisley, and Broche

SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.

New and choice styles in

CASHMERE, HONEYCOMB,

BEAVER, SAXONIAN,

CIRCASSIAN, HIMALAYAN,

and VELVET DITTO,

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN

SQUARE AND LONG

Scotch and Domestic Wool Shawls,

NEW PATTERNS AND COLORING.

MAUDS,

For traveling, in great variety.

CLOTH AND SEAL PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH ST.

PARIS MADE

PROMENADE AND CARRIAGE

COSTUMES,

RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES,

EVENING DOLMANS, AND OPERA WRAPS;

SICILIAN AND SILK

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS AND SACQUES,

CLOTH, SILK, AND MATELASSE

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, AND WRAPS

FOR PROMENADE AND CARRIAGE USES.

Also a large stock of

Costumes taken from Paris models.

IN

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS

Made under their personal supervision, in the best manner, which will be offered AT MODERATE PRICES.

The Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Furnishing Department

Now complete in

FRENCH UNDERWEAR, CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, HOSE SUPPORTERS, &c.

INFANTS' OUTFITS AND WEDDING TROUSSEAUX a specialty.

All orders furnished at short notice.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH ST.

BLOOM'S.

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

CHENILLE, SILK AND WORSTED FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, BRAIDS, FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

LACES.

GUIPURE, CHANTILLY, THREAD, AND YAK LACES. POINT APPLIQUE, DUCHESS, AND THREAD AND TOUPON LACES.

MADE-UP LACE GOODS in most elegant designs.

FILLET GUIPURE BED-SPREADS AND SHAMS.

FINEST GOODS ever imported at half the popular prices.

ANTIQUE LACES and SQUARES, cheapest in the City.

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS in all the latest shapes.

Latest styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, OSTRICH AND COCQUE PLUMES, HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS.

RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BLACK SILK CLOAK AND SKIRTING VELVET, from auction, very cheap.

GLOVES.

IN REAL KID, LAMBSKIN, UNDRESSED KID, CASTOR, CLOTH, AND SILK FLEECE LINED.

Our NILSSON GLOVE, from two to ten buttons, all the fashionable shades which is the only genuine NILSSON Glove imported. Every pair warranted.

CLOAKS.

Large lines just opened, not surpassed in styles, elegance, or price.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS, in all details.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR, best makes only.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER AND FRENCH COOK.—VERY lately disengaged; work together; both thoroughly competent for a very first-class private family; highest City references. Call at or address No. 218 East 45th st., first floor.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A steady, civil, obliging young man; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can at end furnace; can do anything required; can be engaged for moderate wages; highly recommended by his last employer. Address S. S., Box 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A smart and active young man; understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; can attend furnace and make himself generally useful; wages no object; first-class City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN, whom she highly recommends for capability. Call at No. 3 East 9th st.; or address for two days M. A., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; nine years of good City recommendations. Call or address Coachman, for two days, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant young man, either City or country; can be highly recommended; will make himself generally useful, and tend to furnace. Call or address for two days, W. M. C., No. 213 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; has five and three years' reference; leaves late employer on account of not keeping horses. Call on or address Daniel, No. 392 4th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, knowing the town, just coming from Paris, in a private family; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR AN EXcellent coachman, whom he can strongly recommend in all respects. Apply to or address his present employer, No. 171 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business as coachman; has first-class reference. Address A. R., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, PROTestant; first-class coachman; eight years' best City reference from last employer. Address J. W., New-England stables, 7th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; WILL be disengaged in a few days. Call or address D. W., No. 50 Washington alley.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; five years best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or to attend on an invalid gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS NURSE TO AN invalid gentleman, or would travel; good reader; considerable experience; physician's reference. Address C. Ball, No. 61 Congress st., Troy, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A STORE, BY A YOUNG colored man; is willing and obliging; can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, &c. Apply at No. 114 East 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER as butler; has great experience in serving the table and taking care of the silverware; best reference from last place. Call or address N. N., at Mr. Schwargerl's, No. 253 West 35th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family; good City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; or as porter; one who is willing to work; can give best of reference if required. Call or address No. 107 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and English. Call or address Satro Bianchi, No. 440 6th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ITALIAN MAN, SPEAKING SEVeral languages, as first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address P. G. No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; speaks different languages. Address H. M. No. 133 West 25th st.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY'S,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

KINZEY.	Full regular Balbriggan Hose, 25c. Ladies' Merino striped Hose, 35c.
KINZEY.	Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, 17c. up. Ladies' Hose, plain colors, 17c. up.
KINZEY.	Fancy Woolen Hose, 15c. pair, up. Misses' Fleeced Hose, 10c. pair.
KINZEY.	Misses' Striped English Hose, 10c. Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c. pair.
KINZEY.	Ladies' and Children's French Cashmere Hose, very low.
KINZEY.	This week 20,000 pairs full Regular made Children's Hose in Plain and Fancy stripes Greys, &c., worth 40c. pair, all at 25c.
KINZEY.	Bargains in Gents' Cotton, Wool, and Merino Hose, prices down.
KINZEY.	Gents' Merino Underwear, 42c. up. Boys' Merino Underwear very low.
KINZEY.	One-button Real Kid Gloves, 25c. White Kid Gloves, fine quality, 31c.
KINZEY.	Two-button Dollar Kid Gloves in Operas, Modes, and Blacks, 50c. pair.
KINZEY.	Four-button Kid Gloves, $1 25. Our 75c. and 97c. Kids warranted.
KINZEY.	Gents' Fine Kid Gloves, 60c. Gent's fine Dog-skin Gloves, 75c.
KINZEY.	Lots of ladies' and children's Berlin Kid and Wool Gloves, low.
KINZEY.	Notion Department—Hair-pins, 1c. paper; Pins, 2c. paper; Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card; Tapes, 1c.; best Needles, 5c. paper; Machine Silks, 3c. spool; Spool Cottons, 8c. dozen; Buttons, Braids, Tapes, Scissors, Silks, Cottons, Worsteds, Yarns, Elastics, &c., very low.
KINZEY.	Toilet Waters, Perfumeries, Soaps, Powders, Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, &c.
KINZEY.	Dressing-cases, Bronzes, Parian and Silver-plated Goods, Bohemian Goods.
KINZEY.	Wax Crying Dolls, from 10c. to $10. Toys, Games, Baskets, Frames, &c.
KINZEY.	Portemonnaies, Cigar and Card Cases, Bags, Belts, Albums, Work-boxes.
KINZEY.	Bargains in Fur, Silk, and Worsted, Trimmings, Fringes, &c., &c.
KINZEY.	Silk-finished Velveteens, 40c. a yard. Silk Velvets from auction, cheap.
KINZEY.	Lot of Lining Silks, 25c. yard. Lot of our $1 50 Silks reduced to 50c.
KINZEY.	Felt Hats in all the new shapes, untrimmed and trimmed.
KINZEY.	Large lot of Real Guipure Laces from auction, 12½c. to $1 25 yard.
KINZEY.	Yak, Valenciennes, Linen, and Cashmere Laces, prices away down.
KINZEY.	Three cases Wide Rich French All silk Ribbons in all the new shades and blacks worth 50 and 75c. per yard at 25c. per yard.
KINZEY.	Silk Trimming Velvets 10c. per piece. Fancy Silk Velvets 5c. per yard.
KINZEY.	1,200 dozen Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs from auction, at less than cost of Importation.
KINZEY.	Hemstitched with Worked Initials and fine Embroidery, 12½c. up.
KINZEY.	Gents' All-linen Hemmed, White and Colored Borders, 12½c. up.
KINZEY.	Children's Handkerchiefs, 3c. up. Ladies' all linen from 6c. up.
KINZEY.	Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c. up. Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c. up.
KINZEY.	Bargains in Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, Bath Towels, &c.
KINZEY.	In our Underwear Department special bargains this week in Merino and Muslin Underwear.
KINZEY.	Lot of fine Chemise and Drawers, 39c. Fine Tucked Skirts at 50c.
KINZEY.	Fine Embroidered Skirts, $1. Felt Skirts, great variety.
KINZEY.	Misses' and Infants' Goods in great variety, very low.

767 AND 769 BROADWAY.

A CARD.

Great Bargains in French Cashmeres, Merinoes, Serge Imperial, Camel's Hair, Drap D'Alma, Drap D'Ete, Bombazines, Henriettas, Armure, Empress Cloths, Biarritz, Brilliantines, Eugenie Crapes, Serges, &c. Black Silks at last season's prices. Armure and Radzmere Silks, splendid goods, and worthy of special attention. Gray Suitings in great variety, Water-proofs, &c. Courtauld's Crapes in all widths. Silks and Velvets cut bias. Suits, Cloaks, and Bonnets ready-made at reasonable prices. Orders promptly executed.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

FINE GOODS, AT Popular Prices — L — ESTABLISHED IN —1860.—

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.'S

BROOKLYN MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT!

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

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George E. L. Hyatt,

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G. BUNOUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, has just received Parisian hair-nets for ladies' front hair, also invisible crimp, made with real natural hair and curls; also latest style of coiffures. No. 7 Union square, near Tiffany's.

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James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER

On MONDAY, Nov. 6,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SUITS,

CLOAKS,

DRESSES,

OF THE MOST ELEGANT AND NEWEST FABRICS, SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW IN DOLMAN SHAPE.

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NOVELTIES IN IMPORTED

FUR-LINED GARMENTS.

Trimming Furs of all Kinds.

SUITS, CLOAKS, and DOLMANS

IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS AND THE LATEST DESIGNS, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ARTISTES.

ALSO A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11th ST.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME NEW DESIGNS IN

Velvet and Woolen Shawls.

ALSO A FEW SELECT DESIGNS IN

Camel's Hair Shawls,

DARK COLORING, AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11th ST.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.

WE WILL OFFER

On MONDAY, NOV. 6,

A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

MATELASSE CLOAKINGS,

IN ALL THE

PARIS AND BERLIN NOVELTIES.

SEAL-SKIN AND OTHER CLOAKINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WATERPROOFS IN GREEN, BLUE, and BROWN.

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, AND TWEEDS FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

IN ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER STYLES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FURS! FURS!

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK

LADIES' FINE SEAL-SKIN SACQUES AT $75, $85, $95, $100, $110 AND UP.

AND

SEAL MUFFS, TO MATCH,

AT $7 50, $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, AND UP.

SEAL CAPS AT $2 50, $3, $4, AND UP.

BLACK MARTEN SETS—Muff and Boa, worth $25, for $10.

MINK SETS, worth $25, for $15.

FRENCH LYNX, worth $13 50, for $7 50.

CHILDREN'S SETS

AT 75c., $1, $2, $3, $5, AND UP.

WHITE CONY SACQUES

for children from one to twelve years. The same handsomely trimmed.

FUR LININGS FOR SILK GARMENTS.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in great variety, from 30c. a yard upward.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING FURS AND RELINING MUFFS AND SACQUES.

SEAL SACQUES MADE TO ORDER TO FIT ANY SIZE AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.,

Are now offering their new FALL and WINTER FASHIONS in IMPORTED CLOAKS and COSTUMES, among which are many exclusive novelties not to be found in any other house.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, and INFANTS' WARDROBES. Estimates given and sent on application.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and DRESSES in entirely new styles, both imported and of our own well-known manufacture.

Ladies of taste and in quest of NOVELTIES will do well to examine our stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, which are all of the best make, as we keep no factory goods.

The latest NOVELTIES in MATERIALS just received. New CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS, such as are used in the imported garments.

A large line of SILK and FUR LINED CLOAKS, new shapes.

Latest styles in GALLOONS, FRINGES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, &c., in wool and silk.

MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS, best values. Novelties in BLACK FIGURED SILKS for Cloaks.

FURS, FURS, FURS,

Twenty-five per cent. cheaper than regular fur stores.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT—New models just received. Latest own materials made up.

All our IMPORTED COSTUMES, having served their purpose as patterns, will be sold at less than cost.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, corner 9th st.

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MME. NATALIE TILMAN,

(Late of 9th and 16th sts., now of No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.)

FLOWERS, MODES, ROBES.

N. B.—Bridal wreaths and veils a specialty.

PLAITING OF ALL KINDS, SHIRRING, rutting, shoes, &c., done promptly at No. 111 East 14th st., Grove Building, up-stairs. C. G. STEVENS & CO., opposite Academy of Music.

MME. HARTLEY, NO. 947 BROADWAY and No. 177 5th av., has at present a choice and elegant assortment of French bonnets; also those of her own manufacture.

A.—MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS.—NEW fine Paris Millinery, Monday, from all the makers. New goods. No. 428 6th av., near 26th st.

AN ELEGANT, BEADED, VELVET SUIT for sale. Call on the dressmaker, No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKING.

"ECONOMY" POLONAISE, BASQUES, Dolmans, sacques, cut and basted; looping done; instruction how to finish; street costumes and wraps made in elegant styles. Mme. HEFFALO, No. 101 West 14th st., corner 6th av.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

GOOD THINGS IN THE MARKETS.

There is an abundance of Fall fruit in the markets. Apples are very plentiful and cheap. Baldwins, Spitzenburgs, and lady apples are the best for eating, with the exception of good pippins, but Greenings are preferable to all others for general family uses, being good to eat in their natural state or to cook. The best pears now offered for sale come from California. There are plenty of pears good enough to cook, however, that come from other quarters, and which are cheaper. There are only two varieties of grapes arriving in large quantities at present, namely, Catawbas and Isabellas, and both are higher-priced than they were last week. Cranberries are plentiful and low-priced. Among the new things in fruits are fresh raisins, figs, and oranges, from Florida and Louisiana. Bananas can also be bought at rea-onable rates, and greatly add to the temptations of the fruit stand. Chestnuts, hickory-nuts and English walnuts are now in the height of their season, and are, in the language of the market reporter, in liberal supply. The markets are well stocked with game, and the lover of it can choose between wild ducks—canvass-back included—grouse, partridges, quail, wild turkeys, venison, hares and rabbits. Meats of all kinds offered for sale by the butchers are very good just now. Young pig for roasting is now very popular, and can be bought in Washington Market at from sixteen cents to twenty cents per pound. Vegetables of all kinds can be purchased cheaply, and this is a good time to lay in a store of potatoes—sweet and Irish—onions, turnips, cabbages, and other staples for the Winter season.

Contributors to this column will please bear in mind that they should write only upon one side of their letter paper.

RECEIPTS.

WELSH RAREBIT.—Half a pound crumbly, good cheese, one ounce butter, one gill milk or ale—ale is best; cut cheese up fine and put in frying-pan or Brazier with the butter and ale, and keep stirring until the cheese is completely melted; add while stirring half a teaspoonful dry mustard, a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, and a little Cayenne pepper. Have a hot plate with rather thick slice toast, soft-ned with milk, ready to pour the rarebit over it. For a golden buck, poach two eggs and place on top.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, two cups of stoned-raisins of currants, three cups of sifted flour, one cup of suet, chopped fine, one teaspoonful of soda, and salt; put soda in molasses, add milk, flour, suet, and salt, steam three hours; serve hot, with sauce.—M. C. C.

PLUM PUDDING II.—One pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half pound of suet, five tablespoonsful of bread-crumbs, eight tablespoonsful of flour, six eggs, one-quarter pound of citron, one wineglass of brandy, one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, nutmeg to taste; boil fully five hours, and serve with hot melted sauce, well flavored with wine.—M. L. M.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One teacup of white flour, one pint of warm water, half cup of yeast, one tablespoonful of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt; as much Graham flour as can be stirred into this mixture at night, with a spoon; make over night; bake in muffin rings in the morning.—M. C. C.

GERMAN TOAST.—Cut thick slices of baker's bread, dip them each one in egg and milk enough to soften; fry until brown in a pan greased with butter; serve with a hot wine sauce.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—One quart of sweet milk, three ounces of grated chocolate, scald the milk and chocolate together, and, when cool, add the yolks of five eggs and one cup of sugar. Bake about twenty-five minutes, beat the whites for the top, brown in the oven, and eat cold.—LIVINGSTONE.

SWEET POTATO PIE.—Take large sweet potatoes and steam them till they are soft; slice them thin. The pastry is made in the usual way. Lay the potatoes in a deep pie pan, sprinkle some flour over them, add two tablespoonfuls vinegar, one of butter, half a cup of water, sugar and spices to taste, and eat while warm.—COOPER.

TO COOK CARROTS BY GERMAN RULE.—Scrape and cut your carrots after they are well washed, put them into a pot in which a cooking spoon of suet or butter has been melted, then pour on a cup of water, add a pinch of salt and a lump of sugar. After they are stewed soft brown a spoon or two of flour in butter and pour it over the carrots and let them stew awhile.—IDA S.

CHEESE CAKE.—Line a cake-pan with dough; for filling take two pounds of pot cheese, one pound of powdered sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, five eggs, a quarter pound of currants, all mixed well together, fill your lining, and bake in a good oven. To make it richer a pint of sweet cream may be added.—IDA S.

PUMPKIN MARMALADE.—Take ripe, yellow pumpkins, pare and cut them into large pieces and scrape out the seeds; weigh the pieces, and to every pound allow one pound of white sugar and a small orange or lemon. Grate the pieces of pumpkin on a coarse grater and put it into the preserving kettle with the sugar and the rind of the orange grated and the juice strained. Let all boil slowly, stirring it frequently and skimming it well until it is a smooth thick marmalade. Put it warm into small glass jars or tumblers; lay a double round of tissue paper, with a bladder or waxed paper.—LEX.

LOBSTER CROQUETTES.—Boil the lobster, cut the meat very fine, season with salt, pepper, and a very little mace and nutmeg; mix some flour and butter together, and when quite smooth add a little hot milk. Pour this mixture into a saucepan containing a little hot milk and stir constantly until it becomes as thick as custard. It requires about two teacupsful of this milk, butter, and flour for an ordinary lobster. Mix this with the lobster, making the whole about the consistency of oatmeal. Put it then on ice until thoroughly cold; then take a piece about the size of an egg, dip in beaten egg (both yolk and white) and roll into any shape you wish in dried bread or cracker crumbs; roll a second time in crumbs if you like a thick crust, dipping the croquette a second time in the egg; lay the croquettes aside and fry when ready; in frying they must be taken out as soon as they are a light brown, otherwise they break and crack.

MOCK PIGEONS.—Cut beefsteaks into pieces as large as your hand, (round of beef is better,) stuff these and skewer them; try three or four slices of salt pork, and in this fat brown your pigeons; take them out; make a gravy of the fat, cover your pigeons with it, and stew them until tender, perhaps three hours.—EXPERIENCE.

STEWED TRIPE.—After the tripe is boiled tender cut it in small pieces an inch square; make a dressing of cream or milk, small piece of butter, pepper, salt, dredge little flour with it, stir these all together; put in the tripe and stew for twenty minutes, stirring often.—EXPERIENCE.

CREASES OUT OF VELVET.—Take a moderately hot iron, wind around it a wet cloth, run the velvet quickly across, the steam which is created by the wet cloth being around the hot iron.—EXPERIENCE.

PAPERING A WHITEWASHED WALL.—First scrape off any of the lime which may be loose or inclined to fall; then sweep or rub off the dust; then with a whitewash brush give the wall a coat of glue-water—about half a pound of glue to three gallons of water—(this the paper-hangers call sizing.) After this dries put on the paper; the glue sticks to the lime, and the paper sticks to the glue.—B.

VINEGAR FROM GREEN GRAPES.—To every five gallons of juice add the white of an egg well beaten, and stir it in the liquid thoroughly, then add one loaf American bread without the crust; should stand for three weeks; draw off carefully; leave the cork or bung loose.

TO KILL MOTH IN FEATHERS.—Bake the feathers in the oven—not too hot.—FAX.

TO CURL OSTRICH TIPS.—Hold the feathers over a stove or range; be careful of burning.—CATO.

VIOLET INK.—"Constant Reader" can make violet ink by adding powdered alum to a strong decoction of logwood until the required shade is produced; also add a little gum arabic mucilage in order to make the ink flow easily on the pen.—W. M. F.

INDELIBLE INK SPOTS.—"J. J." can remove indelible ink by using a solution of twenty-grains of cyanide of potassium to one-half an ounce of water. Apply the solution to the article by means of a stiff camel's-hair brush. After the ink has been removed wash the article thoroughly in water so as to get out all the cyanide. The utmost caution must be used in handling this cyanide of potassium, as it is a deadly poison. Care must be taken not to get any of the solution on a scratch or cut.—W. M. F.

INDELIBLE INK STAINS II.—When recent, spots may sometimes be removed with common salt, slightly moistened with water.—M. L. M.

TO MAUD C. G.—Photographic proofs are not printed as deep as when required for finishing. They have to be printed deep then because they fade slightly on toning and fixing. Proofs can be toned as follows: Wash the proof for some time in running water to remove any superfluous silver, then immerse in a solution of chloride of gold; one grain; distilled water four ounces; phosphate of soda fifty grains; add about two drachms of chalk to neutralize the solution; shake well together in a bottle and let settle. When clear, pour into a soup dish and warm a little; put your proofs into this and keep constantly for a few minutes so that the dark parts of the proof will become dark purple. If the picture should become foggy, remove at once. When it has received sufficient tone, remove from the solution and wash well. Then place it in a solution of hydrosulphite of soda, one ounce; water, six ounces, and alcohol two drachms, slightly warm. Let the print remain in this solution about ten minutes; then remove and wash over night in running water. The proof should be kept from the light as much as possible until after the fixing. Candle light can be used, as it will not hurt.—W. M. F.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—"Kit" can make chloride of lime as follows: Take a three-pint glass-stoppered retort, support it on a retort stand, connect a bent glass tube by means of a perforated cork with the neck of the retort, make the connection air tight. Take a wide-mouthed bottle, bore two holes about an inch apart through the cork, push the tube from the retort through one of these holes. By means of a spirit lamp bend a glass tube twice so as to form two right angles; have one end about three inches long and the other about eight inches long. Insert the short end in the second hole of the bottle, and seal the cork around the tubes and neck of the bottle with bottle-wax to make it air tight. Place under the long end of the tube a quart jar, allowing the tube to reach the bottom. Now fill the jar with lime that has quite recently been slaked; next remove the stopper from the retort and put in the following ingredients in their order: Common salt, two ounces; black oxide of manganese, one and one-half ounces; water, two ounces. Now add gradually sulphuric acid, three ounces, and put in the stopper; apply gradually the heat from a spirit lamp. Soon the mixture will boil and chlorine gas, which is green, will pass over through the first bottle, which catches any condensed vapor, and then passes through the other tube and through the lime. If the mixture boils too fiercely remove the lamp and replace it on subsiding. When the retort appears quite free from green fumes, the chlorine has all passed over, the chloride of lime is formed. This gas must be made in the open air, as it is very noxious and dangerous to breathe.—W. M. F.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one give me a receipt for making rich black cake (wedding cake,) and Washington pie? I have tried many of your receipts and invariably found them good.—MUGGINS.

Will "Aunt Addie" say whether it is well to put a small quantity of ammonia into the water given to plants, and also whether it will improve rather poor earth to mingle some muck with it?—GERTRUDE.

Will some pyrotechnist kindly inform me how intense blue fire can be made? I have tried many receipts, but as yet have found none that produce the intense blue.—W. M. F.

Please inform me of the best plan for getting rid of rats.—A. C. R.

Will some one send a receipt for apple dumplings?—M. C. C.

Will some one inform me how to make pumpkin butter?

I would like a good receipt for Pease Pudding Sauce, for roast partridges.—RUSTIC.

Can any one tell how to clean black alpaca, which has become dusty?—RUSTIC.

Will some one tell me how many pounds of grease it takes to one pail of strong lye, from wood ashes, to make soft soap?—L. B.

Will you inform me what will prevent leaves of a rose geranium from turning yellow? also, give a good receipt for making corn bread, and oblige.—H. I. V.

Will some one inform me how to pan oysters?—O. S.

Will some one give me a good receipt for chicken salad, and also for a chocolate pudding.—IDA S.

Will some one inform me how I can make heavy Brussels lace a *nice black*, that has become rusty and brown?—MILLIE.

Will some one inform me of an effectual method of driving away mice?

Will some one give me a good receipt for "chocolate caramels" and also for "old-fashioned molasses candy?"—L. M. M.

Please inform a subscriber what will remove black ink from a red lunch cloth, after having tried cold water and failed?—LUNCH CARRIER.

Will some one send a remedy for squeaking shoes and boots?—EXPERIENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE OF THE YOUNG HORSE STARTLE.

Gen. Withers, the great Kentucky breeder of trotting horses, lately visited Mr. Bonner's stock farm, near Tarrytown, Westchester County, where he saw the famous young horse Startle trot a quarter of a mile to wagon in the extraordinary time of 32½ seconds. The General has written the following interesting account of the performance to the *Spirit of the Times*:

FAIRLAWN STOCK FARM, LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 23, 1876.

On my arrival home I read to-day, for the first time, your brief mention of the fact that Mr. Robert Bonner's stallion Startle had recently trotted a quarter to wagon in my presence in 32½s. I feel that it is a matter of public interest that the precise circumstances under which this remarkable feat was accomplished should be made known.

When Mr. David Bonner and I drove up to the stable, Startle was already harnessed to a wagon and just about to start to the track to take his regular afternoon exercise. Mr. Allen Bonner, who was in the wagon, kindly stopped and gave me an opportunity to examine the horse. He then drove to the track, and David Bonner and I went to the shop where Mr. Robert Bonner was superintending the shoeing of one of his flyers. I was so much interested in Mr. Bonner's system of shoeing his horses that we remained some time at the shop, and when we started for the track we met Startle returning to the stable, having finished his exercise. Mr. Bonner requested his son to return to the track, which is three-quarters of a mile around, and instructed him to drive twice around the track and let him go a 2:40 gait on the third quarter, and on the second round to "let him go" on the sixth quarter. The instructions were obeyed, and the sixth quarter was trotted in 32½s. A heavy gale of wind was blowing at the time; one-fourth of the last quarter is on the turn of the track, and Startle had to face the gale on the turn.

When all the facts are considered, the performance was certainly the most wonderful ever made. Startle accomplished the feat so easily, and finished so well within himself, that I was convinced that, great as was the performance, he was capable of readily accomplishing a still greater.

Startle, in his physical conformation, is a marvel of power, and the fact that a horse of his size could draw a wagon a 2:10 gait under such unfavorable circumstances, and without any special preparation, stamps him as the most wonderful horse of the age. The skillful and artistic manner in which he was handled by his amateur driver excited my admiration to a degree only excelled by the emotions excited by the wonderful performance of the horse.

WILLIAM T. WITHERS.

THE DEATH OF MR. DE LONG.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise*, of October 27, has the following account of the circumstances attending the death of ex-Minister De Long: "Hon. C. E. DeLong died at his house in this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, of typhoid pneumonia. He had been afflicted for several weeks with typhoid fever, but was supposed to be recovering. He was indeed in a fair way to recover until Sunday last, when he was taken with a sudden relapse and grew rapidly worse. This relapse was attended with pneumonia, and his enfeebled body was not able to throw off the combined attack of the two terrible diseases. He was attended by the most skillful physicians, and his wife and friends were constant in their attention and unremitting in their endeavors for his relief, but were powerless to render him efficient aid. He was considered very dangerously ill through the night, and early yesterday morning all hopes of his recovery were given over. When informed of this he requested that his five little children be brought to his bedside that he might look once more upon them. His wife, who had remained by his side during the entire night, then brought them in, and he kissed them and bade them farewell. During the next three hours he sank gradually, but was able to recognize his friends as they entered the room. At 10 o'clock he became oblivious of what was going on about him, and at 11 breathed his last in the presence of his family, Judge Belknap, (his law-partner,) Judge Rising, John H. Kinkead, (President of the Washoe Club,) Capt. Rawlings, his attendant physicians, and others. Immediately after his decease, flags were at half-mast all over the city. As fast as the intelligence spread, a like mark of respect was shown him at the different mining works and mills, both in this vicinity and along the Carson River. The news of his death was telegraphed all over the coast, and was everywhere received with sincere regret. At Carson flags were thrown at half-mast from the capitol of the State and other places."

DEATH OF A MINSTREL.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of the 1st inst., says: "Mr. Isaac Ray, better known by his stage name of 'Sam Johnson,' died on Wednesday last at River View, Ky., in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the father of negro minstrelsy, and introduced 'Jim Crow' Rice and other famous burnt-cork artists to the public, and was himself a performer of great talent. He was the manager of variety theatres in New-York and other cities, and traveled extensively with negro minstrel troupes in former years. At one time he was connected with Col. Dan Rice in the show business, but for many years prior to his death, had abandoned the stage and devoted himself to other pursuits. About the year 1850 he was engaged in steam-boating between this city and Keokuk, and afterward cultivated a farm in St. Louis County. In some respects he was a remarkable man. When in the city last Summer he appeared to be in the enjoyment of his usual health and vigor, and, although seventy-two years of age, would have passed for forty-five or fifty. Mr. Ray was acquainted in all parts of the United States, and knew the history of every minstrel of note that ever appeared on the American boards. He brought out Dan Bryant and his brother when they were small boys, bringing them upon the stage in a bag, and turning them out before the footlights as colored cupids. A more warm-hearted man than 'Sam Johnson' never lived. He was a true friend, a kind neighbor, and an active and energetic business man. He will long be remembered by thousands of friends in this city and elsewhere."

AN OHIO "REFORMER."

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* has the following: "A Sanduskian returning from the Centennial, was a fellow traveler in the same car, of Rush R. Sloane, a week ago last Saturday, from New York to Albany. Sloane's ticket was for Rochester. He kept his hat well down over his eyes, and did not pretend to know his old Sandusky acquaintance. Is it not a little strange that a man indicted for forgery and embezzlement, who confessed his guilt by jumping his bail and making for foreign parts should feel comparatively safe within a day's ride of the court in which he was indicted? But is that more strange than that prominent members of the Bar, men who profess to be very moral and pious, should seriously ask honest men to sign petitions in favor of dropping the prosecution? What queer ideas of morality men have."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Business in the Third Brigade will hereafter be transacted on Monday evenings instead of Wednesdays, as heretofore.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, Westchester, paraded for inspection and muster at White Plains last Saturday, at the celebration of the battle of White Plains.

Private Charles E. Vanderhoef, late a member of Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was buried last Sunday. His funeral was attended by the members of his late company in citizens' dress.

The sum of $114 has been subscribed by the First Brigade for the unfortunate marker whose eye was shot out last Summer, as follows: Fifth Regiment, $25; Twelfth Regiment, $25; Twenty-second Regiment, $25; and staff, $39.

A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and offenses in the Twenty-second Regiment has been appointed to convene at the armory in Fourteenth street to-morrow at 8 P. M. Capt. John H. Horsfall has been detailed to preside. Capt. R. Kelly Styles, of Company H, has found it necessary to tender his resignation, owing to ill-health.

The Dramatic Club of the Twelfth Regiment will commence its second season at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house on Dec. 14. The play selected is W. S. Gilbert's "On Guard." Included in the cast are Capt. Burns, Lieuts. Hart and Cruger, Adjt. Murphy, and Drum Major Brown. The rehearsals of the play have already commenced, and there is no doubt that a second dramatic success awaits the regimental Thespians.

The cadet corps of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will drill at the armory of that command every Friday evening hereafter. The glee club of this command has been reorganized under the leadership of Mr. Frederick Lovejoy, and is contemplating its appearance in a series of public concerts. The officers are: W. J. Tate, President; Vice President, Alonzo Smith; Secretary, Joseph B. Rea; Treasurer, Alonzo Smith; Librarian, Joseph B. Rea. The Board of Officers of this command will proceed with the election of a Lieutenant Colonel on Friday evening next.

The members of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, had an enjoyable entertainment at its rooms in the armory after drill last Monday evening. A collation was the chief feature, and was followed by a musical recitation by Prof. Vaitant, a medley of comic songs by Mr. George Gair, and recitations by Messrs. Dunning, Burdett, and Banta. Addresses were delivered by Col. Porter, Capt. Horsfall, of Company E, and others, including many of the veterans, who were present. This company is recruiting rapidly, and promises ere long to be the banner company of the regiment.

Major M. J. Petry, engineer on the staff of Brig. Gen. Beebe, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has resigned. The Board of Examination of this brigade has been discharged and a new one appointed, consisting of Lieut. Col. Brownell, Forty-seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Partridge, Twenty-third Regiment, and Major Bosser, Thirty-second Regiment. The friends of Gen. John B. Woodward have placed a life-like portrait of that eminent officer in the head-quarters of this brigade. First Lieut. John W. Marshall and Second Lieut. C. W. Montgomery, of Company D, are contemplating the tender of their resignations. A "Creedmoor" concert is under discussion by the Board of Officers as a fitting entertainment for opening the Winter season at their armory.

The Sportsman's Rifle Club, of Taunton, Mass., have already affiliated with the National Rifle Association for the ensuing year. The Secretary of that club, in acknowledging the receipt of the bronze medal given by the association to affiliating clubs for competition by its members, says "the trophy is alone worth the affiliation fee." The following clubs have also affiliated with the same body: Fulton Rifle Association, Stockton, Penn.; Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, of this City; Middletown Rifle Association, Middletown, Conn.; Norwich Rifle Club, of Norwich, Conn.; California Rifle Association, San Francisco, Cal.; Massachusetts Rifle Association, Boston; Company I, Seventh Regiment; Washington Gray Rifle Club, Amateur Rifle Club, both of this City, and Yonkers Rifle Association.

An election will be held in Company K, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Lentilhon commanding, on Wednesday evening next, immediately after drill, to fill the vacancy caused by the surrender of his warrant by Corp. Chris. Wolfe. Candidates must be nominated before the day mentioned, and will be required to drill the company in order to exhibit their qualifications for the office. The officers and non-commissioned officers of this company will assemble at the Armory on Saturday, Nov. 11, Dec. 2 and 9, for theoretical instruction. The first lesson will be the "School of the Soldier," excluding the manual of arms and bayonet exercise. "No effort," says the Captain, "should be spared to keep up the numerical strength of the company, as we are constantly losing men by expiration of term of service, removal from the State, and other causes." The following members have been dropped from the roll: Frederick E. Scrymser, removed to Laramie City; Douglas Hilger, removed from the City; and Edward E. Gardner, removed to Europe.

An election in the Seventh Regiment for Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Ryder, will take place at the armory next Thursday evening. Gen. Varian will preside. Private Albert L. David, of Company H, has been appointed First Lieutenant and aid de camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade. An election for non-commissioned officers will take place in Company H on Monday, the 13th inst. The offices to be filled are First Sergeant, two Sergeants, and two Corporals. Col. Smedburg, of the Second Regiment, California National Guard, is visiting the City, and the Board of Officers of the Seventh have determined to give him a complimentary dinner. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Capt. Turner, Capt. Lentilhon, and Dr. Morris. Tickets will be $10 each, and only officers and members of the regiment and the Veterans of the National Guard will be eligible as guests to the entertainment. Col. Smedburg is commander of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment of the Pacific slope.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer, commanding, paraded for inspection, muster, and review, at its armory last Monday evening. Lieut. Col. Samuel Richards was the Inspector, and there were present Brig. Gen. James Jourdan, and Major H. S. Jewell, Major Lester Keep, and Lieut. J. F. Stranahan, of his staff. During the ceremony of review, Lieut. Col. Michel commanded the battalion, and Col. McLeer received the review. The veterans were "on their mettle," and maintained perfect steadiness and good alignments during the passage. The salutes were good, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. The result of the muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	11	1	12
Band	25	0	25
A	26	15	41
B	23	11	34
C	19	14	33
D	20	21	41
E	29	17	46
F	55	25	80
G	46	12	58
H	31	10	41
I	30	10	40
K	29	3	32
Total	344	139	483

A year ago the regiment mustered 340 present, out of a total of 460, showing a gain of 4 in the number present and 23 in the number enrolled.

Major E. A. McAlpine, of the Seventy-first Regiment, has withdrawn the tender of his resignation, and will remain with the regiment for an indefinite time to come. A rumor had gained credence among military men that Major McAlpine had become dissatisfied with the Seventy-first Regiment, and had determined to go back to the Seventh Regiment, of which he was formerly a member. Major McAlpine says that there was no foundation for such a rumor, as he had never been dissatisfied with his regiment, and the reasons for his resignation were purely of a business nature. As he has been enabled to arrange his business engagements in harmony with his military duties, he has concluded to remain with the Seventy-first as its Major. Prof. F. I. Eben has been re-engaged by this command, and has organized a new band, which it is thought will exceed the former band under his leadership. He has provided a larger number of the instruments known as "over the left" horns than there were formerly, and the consequence will be more steady marching by the regiment on out of door parades. A promenade concert will be given by this command on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., (Thanksgiving Eve,) when the public will have an opportunity to pass judgment on the new band. At a meeting of Company K, in this command last Wednesday evening, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Corp. John T. Hyndman, Sergeant; Private Le Grand McKown, Quartermaster Sergeant; Privates Frederick R. Mathesins, Jacob B. Sherwood, and Isaac Bishop, Corporals. This company will visit Creedmoor for rifle practice on Thanksgiving Day.

Rumors of "disbandment" have filled the air for several weeks, and certain evil-disposed persons have mysteriously asserted that it had been written that the Twelfth Regiment was soon to be no more. Diligent inquiry has failed to elicit any confirmation of such statements, and it is hardly probable that a matter of such importance could be conducted without the knowledge of the Brigade Commander. Unfortunately for the Twelfth, it has not recruited as fast as its veterans have dropped out for the past year or so, hence its roll has been smaller than it ought to have been had the members of the regiment worked harder. The Board of Officers recently awoke to the fact that the proportions of their command were growing rapidly smaller, and that it was necessary to offer some inducement to recruits, as other regiments are and have been doing for some time past. And here it may be remarked that the system of "bribing" (and it is nothing else,) the recruit to join the National Guard has degenerated into a positive abuse, and a regiment cannot keep its ranks full without resorting to some sort of bribery to induce recruits to choose a membership in their command in preference to some other. This policy cannot conduce to a love for the regiment by its members such as was borne by members in the old times, when every man had to pay for his own uniform, and took a pride in joining some fine regiment. The inducement now offered by the Twelfth Regiment is a liberal one. It offers a full-dress uniform to every man enlisting in its ranks, without expense to himself. He is under no obligation to pay for any part of it, and is under no responsibility except to take care of it, and if he, through any cause, should leave the regiment before his term of service has expired, his uniform reverts to the regiment. This inducement will undoubtedly fill up the regiment fast enough. It does not owe a dollar to anybody, and has no bad debts hanging over the heads of its members, eating up the dues like lawyers in a chancery suit. The dues are collected monthly, and are at once turned over to Lieut. Col. Cruger, the Regimental Treasurer, who liquidates all indebtedness at once. This is one reason why the Twelfth never has any trouble with its band. Otto's Band remained with this Regiment for seven years, and Dodworth's Band has already been with the Twelfth for four years, and has no immediate prospect of dissolving partnership. During the past two weeks twenty-two recruits have been added to the roll, twelve of whom were enlisted by Company G. The neat Chasseur dress, so long worn as a fatigue uniform by this command, has been abandoned, and hereafter the full-dress pantaloons will be worn on all occasions. Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer, of Company E, has resigned, and has taken his departure for California. Lieut. Eugene G. Cruger has been detailed to command Company E. A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquencies in this command has been ordered to convene at the regimental armory on Monday, the 20th inst., at 8 P. M. Major W. G. Wilson will preside.

SHORT RANGE MARKSMANSHIP.

SEVENTH CONTEST FOR THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES MEDAL—FINE WEATHER AND FAIR SHOOTING.

The seventh competition for the *Spirit of the Times* badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was fine and no wind prevailed to disturb the marksmen. Only ten sportsmen entered in the match, the principal reason why more did not do so being that it was splendid weather for long range shooting, and most of the marksmen preferred to enjoy that sport, as such opportunities are quite unusual at this season of the year. Then the distance covered is one at which very little practicing is done, and although it would appear that the difference of 100 yards between ranges would not make any material difference, it requires a considerable change of elevation from that observed at 200 yards. The conditions and scores were as follows; the highest possible score being fifty points:

Open to all comers; distance, 300 yards; position, standing; any rifle; ten shots, with two sighting shots; entrance fee, fifty cents.

											Total.
J. L. Pierce	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	35
J. Le Boutillier	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	34
H. Fisher	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	0	4	3	34
N. D. Waid	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	30
S. Sargent	0	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	3	4	29
C. H. Eagle	0	2	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	4	27
George Waterman	2	5	4	3	3	5	0	3	0	0	25
L. Cass	2	2	4	0	3	2	3	0	3	3	22
E. W. Pierce	3	R	2	0	0	4	4	3	3	2	21
J. B. Holland	0	3	3	3	2	0	3	4	2	0	20
C. E. Truslow	0	0	3	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	15
W. Hayes	0	0	2	0	0						Retired.

Capt. Price, the winner of the trophy, is becoming an expert with a military rifle, having won the principal prizes at the meetings during the past month, with an ordinary military gun and open sights.

At this season of the year, when all other lines leading to Summer resorts are reducing their fares, the Long Island Railroad Company has taken measures to prevent such few sportsmen as may contemplate visiting Creedmoor from doing so by increasing the price of excursion tickets from fifty to sixty-five cents. The proposition to remove the range from Creedmoor to a more accessible locality is evidently a wise one.

COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—STUDENTS DEVELOPING THEIR MUSCLE.

The sports in connection with the Fall meeting of the Athletic Association of Columbia College, took place yesterday on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, at Mott Haven. The fine weather attracted a large number of ladies and gentlemen, besides a very full muster of the students. The sports were well contested, and commenced at 11:30 A. M. with a one-mile walk, for which W. Bliven, C. Eldridge, and C. F. Hurlbert entered. Bliven walked off in graceful style, but at the half-mile post, Eldridge, who made a walking race, drew up and came in an easy winner—time, 8m. 2½s.; Bliven, 8m. 40s. A very fine contest at vaulting with the pole took place between F. D. Weeks and H. L. Brogert. Weeks made eight feet three inches, which was good vaulting considering that he had to rise from a hard gravel track instead of springing turf. Bogert made eight feet and one inch. The following gentlemen entered for a 220-yards dash which followed: F. S. Ackerman, H. Parsons, G. M. Hammond, W. Waller, J. A. Booth, and W. A. Barket. This was a well-contested race. Parsons took the lead, and kept it until near the finish, when Waller passed him. and won by a fast race by a single yard. Time—Waller, 25¾s.; Parsons, 26s.; Hammond came in third. Only two entries were made for the 440-yards race, namely, W. E. Hildreth and R. R. Colgate. Hildreth made a waiting race of this contest, and won easily by a dozen yards. Time—77s.; Colgate's time, 80s. For the one-mile race. R. R. Colgate, Barnes, and H. L. Brogert entered. Brogert in the first lap kept the lead past the grand stand, with Barnes and Colgate at his heels. In the second lap Barnes shot to the front, and maintained it till near the goal, when Colgate made a spurt, and won a splendid race by a dozen yards; time—5m. 12¼s. Barnes was second and Brogert did not finish. The following entered for the 100-yards dash: F. S. Ackerman, W. Waller, C. Huffman, H. Parsons, School of Mines; E. Bliven, G. M. Hammond, School of Mines, and A. Thatcher, School of Mines. In the first heat, Waller beat Parsons and Thatcher after a very close contest; time—10⅝s. In the second heat Ackerman beat Hoffman (second) and Bliven by about half a foot, in 11s. In the deciding heat between Waller, Ackerman, and Hammond, Waller went away with the race and won easily; time—10½s. No one competed with H. L. Brogert for the long running jump prize, and C. Eldridge had a "walk-over" in the three-miles walk, which he covered in 25m. 43s. There were only two competitors for throwing the (16 pounds) hammer. C. Boyd, School of Mines, threw it 68 feet 3 inches, and G. M. Hammond, School of Mines, 59 feet 4 inches. This was followed by a hurdle race, 120 yards over ten hurdles, ten feet apart, with fifteen feet at the start and finish. W. H. De Forest won the race easily in 22s., beating H. L. Brogert. In the half-mile race only two entered, and G. M. Hammond beat H. L. Brogert; time—2m, 25s. One of the most exciting contests of the day was the 440-yards race. J. A. Booth and W. A. Bartlett were the contestants, and when fairly started they raced up neck and neck, making a dead heat in 61 1-5s. The race was finished at a subsequent period of the day, and won by Bartlett in 59s., by three yards. For the strangers' race the following entered: Charles Harriet, of Yonkers; Cornelius Vought, of Yonkers; James A. Renwick, F. Banham, of Harlem Athletic Club, and A. Varian, of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club. Vought won easily beating Banham by three yards; time—2m. 12s. This concluded the sports, and Prof. Van Amringe delivered a neat congratulatory address to the students as a preface to the ceremony of presenting the prizes to the successful competitors.

THE STATE COURTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The State Courts, with the exception of one Trial Term of the Court of Common Pleas, will begin their November sessions to-morrow. The calendars, as a general rule, are over crowded, but contain fewer cases of great public interest than on former occasions. In the Supreme Court Judge Lawrence will preside at Chambers, Judge Van Vorst at Special Term, Judge Barrett in Part II., Circuit, and Judge Donohue in Part III., Circuit. Judge Westbrook will hold the adjourned January term of Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., in the General Term room, beginning Nov. 13, for the purpose of trying the Tweed and Sweeny suits, in the latter of which Mr. Tilden, who by that time will have gotten over his ambition to be President, may give some testimony in regard to the checks he indorsed to Tweed and Sweeny.

Judge Brady will hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Speir will hold the Special Term of the Superior Court, Chief Justice Curtis and Judge Sedgwick will preside over Trial Terms. The General Term of the Superior Court will meet to-morrow, and immediately adjourn. After the election Gov. Tilden will probably appoint Mr. Freedman, should he be successful at the polls, to hold the office of Judge of the Superior Court until the beginning of his official term. In this event, the General Term of the Court will reassemble on Nov. 13, with Judges Sanford and Freedman presiding.

In the Court of Common Pleas the Equity Term will be presided over by Judge Van Brunt, and in the General Term, Chief Justice Daly, with Judges Joseph F. Daly and Van Hoesen, will sit. Only one part of the Trial Term will be held during the month, over which Judge Robinson will preside, beginning Nov. 13. One of the parts of the Marine Court will be held in the room usually occupied by Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas. Three parts of the Marine Court will be in session, presided over by Judges Alker, Sinnott, and Shea respectively. Judge McAdam will hold Marine Court, Chambers.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Un. P. S. F. Ls. 91¾	200 Lake Shore 57
40 Del. & Hud. s10. 73½	400 do b3. 57
100 Pacific Mail s3. 24¾	100 do c. 57
18 N.Y.C. & Hudson 102½	100 do 56⅞
200 Western Union 72⅝	100 do b3. 56⅞
400 do 72¾	500 do 56¾
810 do s3. 72¾	300 do 56¾
100 do 72⅞	300 do s3. 56⅝
100 do 72⅝	400 do 56⅝
200 do s3. 72⅞	200 do b3. 56⅞
200 do 72⅝	1500 do 56¾
100 Mich. Central s3. 46⅜	300 do s3. 56⅝
100 do 46⅜	100 Pacific of Mo. 5
100 do 46½	100 St. Paul 25
200 do 46	100 do s3. 24¾
400 do 45⅞	100 do 24¾
100 do 46	300 St. Paul Pref. 55¼
100 do s3. 46	100 Del., L. & W. s3. 74½
100 Erie Railway 11⅛	700 Tol. & Wab. 7
100 North-western 37¾	200 do 7⅛
100 North-west. Pf. b3. 60¾	200 do 7
100 do 60¾	400 Ohio & Miss. 10⅞
400 do s3. 60¼	800 do 10¾
100 Rock Island b3. 101⅝	200 do 10⅝
10 do 101⅞	200 do 10⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$12,000 U. S. 6s '81, R. 117⅛	$200,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. 110⅛
5,000 do 117½	30,000 do b.c. 110⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N. 113	20,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68. 117
30,000 do 112⅞	15,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R. 113⅞
20,000 do 113	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R. 113⅛
30,000 do b.c. 113	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C. 113
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 115⅞	5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 124⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s Old 47	800 Pac. Mail b.c. 24¾
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 109½	100 M., K. & T. b.c. 7½
1,000 C. & O. 1st, c.n. 31½	100 L. S. & M. So. b.c. s3. 56⅝
1,000 M. & St. P., 1st La C. Div. 103	400 do 56⅝
	300 do s3. 56½
2,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 95	300 do 56½
	900 do 56⅝
3,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F. 86¾	600 do 56¾
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 106	100 do s3. 56¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. c. 95¾	100 do 56⅞
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 115½	700 do s3. 56⅞
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 107⅞	200 Harlem b.c. 138
2,900 do b.c. 108	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 60½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s Sub. 100½	200 C., M. & S. P. b.c. s3. 24⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st 106¾	100 do s3. 24¾
6,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h 92½	200 do 24⅞
	200 do 24½
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 122	300 do 24¾
1,000 C. & P. 4th 105½	400 do 24½
8,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 100	400 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 55¼
2,000 do 100⅛	300 do s3. 55
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d 69	400 do 54⅞
2,000 L. & N. Con. '98. 92¼	100 do 55
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s 111	200 do 55
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 12¾	200 do 55⅛
100 D. & H. Can. b.c. 73	100 do 55
100 do s3. 72¾	100 do s3. 55
100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 102⅝	100 do 55
138 do 102¾	100 do s30. 55
100 do b3. 102⅝	13 N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c. 152½
200 Mich. Cen. b.c. s3. 46	100 D., L. & W. b.c. 74¼
200 do 46	200 do s3. 74
100 do 45⅞	100 do 74
300 do 46	100 do 74⅛
100 do s3. 46⅛	100 do 74¼
100 West. Un. b.c. s3. 72½	300 do 74⅛
100 do 72⅞	100 do 74¼
800 do s3. 72¼	600 Cen. of N. J. b.c. s30. 35⅞
200 do 72¼	100 do 36⅝
5 do 72½	100 do c. 36⅝
500 do b3. 72¼	400 do 36½
100 do 72⅜	100 do 36⅝
700 do 72¼	100 T., W. & W. b.c. 7⅛
100 do s3. 72⅛	500 do 7
900 do 72⅛	200 do c. 7
100 do 72⅜	300 do b3. 7¼
400 do 72½	400 do 7¼
200 do 72⅝	300 Ohio & M. b.c. 10¾
300 do 72⅞	100 do b3. 10⅝
100 do b3. 73	500 do 10⅞
700 do 73	100 do b3. 10¾
100 do s3. 72⅞	300 do s3. 10⅝
100 do 72⅞	200 do b3. 10¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N. 113	100 Rock Island 101⅝
3,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69⅜	500 St. Paul Pf. 55½
500 do 69¼	100 Tol. & Wabash 7⅛
1,000 C., C., & I. C. 2d. 12	100 do s10. 7⅛
100 West. Union b3. 72¾	100 Ohio & Miss. s10. 10⅝
100 do s3. 72⅝	100 do s3. 10⅝
200 do 72½	600 do 10½
300 do 72¾	400 do s3. 10½
200 do 72⅝	100 do 10⅜
100 Mich. Cen. 46¼	500 do 10¼
200 Lake Shore 56⅞	300 do 10⅛
100 do s3. 56⅞	100 do 10¼
600 do 56¾	200 do 10⅜
300 do b3. 56¾	100 do 10¼
200 North-west. Pref. 60½	600 do 10⅛
100 do b3. 60½	1000 do 10
100 Cen. of N. J. 36¾	100 C., C. & I. C. 3⅞
100 do s60. 34⅞	200 Kan. & Tex. 7½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 W. U. Tel. b.c. 72⅝	200 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 10
300 do s3. 72½	300 do 10⅛
100 do 72⅝	100 do s5. 10
100 do 72¾	300 do 10
800 L. S. & M. So. b.c. 56¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c. 26¾
400 do b3. 56¾	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 24½
100 C. & R. I. b.c. 101¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 C., C. C. & I. 1st. 108	100 Del. & Hudson 73
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 106¾	200 North-west. Pf. s3. 60¾
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91¾	100 Cen. of N. J. s3. 36½
4,000 do 91⅞	100 Rock Island 101¾
400 West. Union 72¾	100 Del., Lack. & W. 74¼
100 do b3. 72⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. 10¼
550 do 72⅞	300 do 10⅛
300 do b3. 73	300 do 10
1700 do 73	200 do 9⅞
400 do s3. 73	300 do s3. 9¾
300 do b3. 73⅛	1100 do 9¾
100 do s5. 73	600 do 9⅝
800 do 73	200 do 9¾
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 102¾	25 do 9½
400 Erie Railway 10⅞	100 do s3. 9¾
100 Union Pacific 61	400 do 9¾
100 Lake Shore 56⅞	300 St. Paul 24¾
100 do c. 56⅞	100 do b3. 24¾
600 do 57	100 St. Paul Pf. 55¼
500 do s3. 57	100 H. & St. Jo. c. 14¼
200 do b3. 57⅛	100 do 14⅜
500 do 57⅛	100 do 14½
800 do s3. 57	100 do 14⅜
300 do 57	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. 26¾

SATURDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The bank statement shows a large falling off in legal tenders, but the effect of this on the net reserve of the banks is partially offset by an increase in the specie item. The banks now hold $9,942,185 in excess of legal requirements against $10,983,460 last week.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, compared with the last:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Differences.
Loans	$259,840,800	$260,684,200	Inc. $843,400
Specie	15,947,200	17,436,600	Inc. 1,489,400
Legal tenders	48,862,000	46,353,300	Dec. 2,508,200
Deposits	215,303,000	215,392,900	Inc. 89,900
Circulation	15,091,100	15,090,600	Dec. 500

The transactions on the Stock Exchange amounted to only 55,380 shares, the paucity of business being explained by the great interest manifested in the speech delivered by Secretary Morrill from the steps of the Sub-Treasury, and the absence of operators who attended the extra meeting at Jerome Park. Speculation was weak in tone, and prices declined ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., except in a few instances. At the close there was some recovery from the lowest point. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, Western Union, and Ohio and Mississippi, of which 13,500, 12,870, and 11,825 shares changed hands, respectively. Lake Shore fell off from 57 to 56½, and afterward rose to 57⅛. Western Union declined from 72¾ to 72⅛, and advanced to 73⅛ at the close. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 10⅞ to 9⅝, closing at a recovery of only ⅛ per cent. New-York Central was firm and advanced to 102¾. The North-western shares were ¼ per cent. higher for the common and ¾ per cent. for the preferred. The St. Paul shares declined a fraction, and the coal stocks were also slightly lower. Michigan Central fell off from 46⅜ to 45⅞, and subsequently recovered. Express shares were quiet and without feature.

The money market was easy throughout the day at 3@3½ per cent. on call. The National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $500,000, making total for the week of $2,950,000. The rates of domestic exchange at the interior cities on New-York were: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par to ¼ off; Charleston, easy. 5-16 to par; Cincinnati, dull, 100 discount; St. Louis, 150 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜; bank ¼; Chicago, 25 to 50, discount.

The foreign advices reported a quiet market for securities at London. Consols were a fraction lower, and closed at 96 1-16 against 96¼ yesterday. United States Bonds were steady, except for 10-40s, which declined ¼ per cent. Old 1865s closed at 103½, 1867s at 109@109⅛, 10-40s at 108¼, and New 5s at 106¾. Erie sold at 10½. The sum of £78,000 sterling was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Specie to the amount of $860,000 was withdrawn from the bank yesterday for shipment to this country.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull at $4 81½@$4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 83½@$4 84 for demand.

Speculation in the Gold Room was devoid of animation. The sales were alternately at 109¾ and 109⅞, the market opening at the former and closing at the latter quotation. On gold loans the rates were flat to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying.

There was more activity in Government bonds than yesterday, especially in 1865s coupon, which sold at 110¼ for old, and at 112⅞@113 for new. Railroad mortgages were firm, and prices advanced ⅛@¼ per cent. in some instances. State bonds were dull and without important change.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

Gold receipts	$276,177 30
Gold payments	361,285 44
Gold balance	49,580,116 83
Currency receipts	693,044 09
Currency payments	731,909 17
Currency balance	42,819,109 25
Customs	238,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American gold	109¾	109⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111¼	111⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	102	102¾
Rock Island	101⅝	101¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25⅛	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55½	55¼
Lake Shore	56⅞	57
Chicago and North-western	38	38
Chicago and North-western Pref	60	60¾
Western Union	72⅝	73⅛
Union Pacific	61½	61
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74½	74¼
New-Jersey Central	37	36⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	73¾	73
Morris and Essex	94⅛	94⅛
Panama	125	125
Erie	11	11
Ohio and Mississippi	11	9¾
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14⅜	14⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26¾	26½
Michigan Central	46½	46⅜
Illinois Central	82¼	82½

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102¾	102⅝	446
Harlem	138	138	200
Erie	11⅛	10⅞	500
Lake Shore	57⅛	56½	13,500
Wabash	7¼	7	2,500
North-western	38	37¾	100
North-western Preferred	60¾	60¼	1,300
Rock Island	101¾	101⅝	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25	24½	1,900
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	55¼	54⅞	2,800
Delaware, Lack. and West.	74½	74	1,500
New-Jersey Central	36⅞	36½	1,500
Del. and Hudson Canal	73	72¾	340
Michigan Central	46⅜	45⅞	2,000
Union Pacific	61	61	100
Missouri Pacific	5	4½	100
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3⅞	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14½	14¼	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	26¾	26½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	10⅞	9⅝	11,825
Western Union	73⅛	72⅛	12,870
Pacific Mail	24⅞	24¾	1600
Quicksilver	12¾	12¾	100
Kansas and Texas	7½	7½	300
Total sales			55,380

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124¼	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117½	117¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115⅞	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115⅞	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	115	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113	113¼
United States 4½s	111	111¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $211,000 for interest, $5,000 for called bonds, and $5,700 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold-Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,865,000
Gold balances	1,186,283
Currency balances	1,378,997

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$65,801,185
Currency balances	3,208,051
Gold exchanges	6,097,401
Gold balances	1,089,431

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$458,248,825
Currency balances	22,667,419
Gold exchanges	42,045,712
Gold balances	6,646,078

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 34	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91 120
Alabama 5s, '86 34	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '92 125
Alabama 8s, '86 34	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '93 125
Alabama 8s, '88 34	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 18½
Alabama 8s, '92 12	N. C. 6s, A. & O. 18½
Alabama 8s, '93 12	N. C., N. C. R. J. & J. 63
Ark. 6s, Funded 30¾	N.C.N.C.R.6s.A.&O. 60
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S. iss 8	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 40
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. 8	N.C.N.C.R.c.o. A.&O. 40
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R. 7	N. C. F. Act, '66 9
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. 7	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 6½
Connecticut 6s 112	N. C. new bs. A. & O. 6½
Georgia 6s 93	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1. 1½
Georgia 7s, new bs. 105	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 2
Georgia 7s, indorsed 103	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3. 2
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 106	Ohio 6s, '81 105
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879 102½	Ohio 6s, '86 110
Ill. War Loan 103	Rhode Island 6s 110
Kentucky 6s 103	South Carolina 6s 35
Louisiana 6s 41	South Car. 6s, J. & J. 34
La. 6s, new bonds 41	South Car. 6s, A. & O. 33½
La. 6s, new, F. Debt. 41	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 33½
La. 7s, Penitentiary 41	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 50
La. 6s, Levee bonds 41	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O. 50
La. 8s, Levee bonds 41	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 2½
La. 8s, L. b'ds of '75. 41	Tennessee 6s, old 46½
La. 7s, Consolidated 58½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s. 44½
Mich. 6s, 1878-1879 102	Virginia 6s, old 31
Mich. 6s, 1883 105	Va. 6s, new bs., '66. 31
Mich. 7s, 1890 110	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77 102	Va. 6s, Con. bds 73
Mo. 6s, due in '78 102¼	Va. 6s, ex m. coup. 63
L. bs. due '82 to '92 in 106½	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 6½
N. Y. R. B. Loan 102¾	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924 69¼
N. Y. C. B. Loan 102¾	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs 109½	M. S. 7 p. c. 2d 101
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs 102	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 109
Boston, H. & E, 1st 17½	Clev. & Tol. N. bds. 105
Boston, H. & E. G'd 17	C., P. & A., old bds. 106
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g. 38	C., P. & A., new bds. 105
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st 31½	Buf. & Erie, new bds. 105
Chicago & Alton 1st 117	Buf. & S. L. 7s 105¼
Chicago & Alton In. 104	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st 80
Joliet & Chicago 1st. 110	Lake Shore Div. bds. 105
Lou. & Mo. 1st g 87	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d. 96
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 103	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d 95
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st 116½	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902 101½
C., B. & Q. consol. 7s. 111¾	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S. F. 112
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st 7s. 110⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 102½
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I 6s '95. 102½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 105½
C. R. of N. J. 1st. new 109½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 100½
C. R. of N. J. 1st Cons. 86½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, coup. 118
C. R. of N. J. 1st Conv. 84	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. reg. 118¾
L. & W. B. Con. Guar. 63	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 112
Am. Dock & Imp'mtb 77	Har. 1st 7s, Coup 116¾
M. & St. P. 1st, 8's P. D. 116	North Mo. 1st 97½
M. & S. P. 2d, 7 3-10 P. D. 98¼	O. & M. Consol 92¼
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, $ G. R. D. 102	O. & M. 2d Consol 57
M. & St. P. 1st. La C. D. 103	C. P., San Joaq. B'h. 92¼
M. & St. P. 1st M. C & M 95	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 94½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 86¾	Western Pacific bds. 102½
M. & St. P. 2d 91	Un. Pac. 1st bds 106¾
C. & N. W. S. F. 109	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s 101
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 102	Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅝
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 103¼	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo. 70
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st 94½
C. & N. W. 1st 106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d 115
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95¾	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d 103½
Galena & Chic. Ext'd 106	C. & P. Con. S. F. 109
Pen. 1st Con 103	C. & P. 4th S. F. 105½
Chicago & Mil. 1st 105¾	C., C. & I. 1st 40
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F. 107⅞	St. L. & I. M., 1st 100
C., C., C. & I. con. bs. 100	A. & T. H. 2d, Pre. 90½
Del. L. & W. 2d 108	T., P. & W., 1st, E. D. 88
Del. L. & W. 7s, Con. 105⅝	T., P. & W. 1st, W. D. 85
Mor. & Es. 2d 106⅝	T. P. & W. 2d 25
Mor. & Es. Cons'tn. 92½	T. & W. 1st, Ex 98
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 101½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div. 70
Mor. & E. 1st Con G'd 102	T. & W. 2d 68
Erie 3d 7's, '83 100½	T. & W. Equip. bds. 10
Erie 4th 7's, '80 98½	H. & N. 1st 36½
Long Dock Bonds 104	Gt. West. 1s, '83 96
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91½	Gt. West. 2d, '93 68¼
Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 81¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 85
Cedar F'ls & Min. 1st. 86	West. Un., 1900. C. 100½
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d 5	West. Un., 1900, R. 100¼

And the following for City bank shares:

Central National 101	Importers' & Trad's. 185
Commerce 108	Manhattan 125
Corn Exchange 120	Merchants' 116
First National 200	Metropolitan 124⅞
Fourth National 90	New-York 117½
Fifth Avenue 212	St. Nicholas 100
Hanover 85	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 4.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	113	113¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136¾	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	46½	46⅝
Reading Railroad	22⅝	22¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49¾	50
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	38	40
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	14¼	14¾
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28	30
Lehigh Navigation	31½	31⅝
Oil Creek & Allegheny Railroad	8½	8⅝
Hestonville Railway	24½	24⅝
Central Transportation	39¾	40

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Oct. 31—Steamer Acapulco, Aspinwall—American gold	$3,550
Nov. 1—Steamer Columbus, Havana—American gold	25,000
Spanish gold	134,800
Nov. 1—Steamer Scythia, Liverpool—Gold dust	800
Nov. 2—Steamer Gilbert, London—Silver bars	2,000
Nov. 4—Steamer City of Richmond, L'pool—Silver bars	30,400
Total	$196,550

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia 49¼	Sierra Nevada 11½
California 54⅞	Exchequer 14¼
Ophir 48¼	Overman 79
Choilar 72¾	Justice 21½
Savage 11⅝	Caledonia 9¾
Consolidated Imperial 3½	Bullion 31½
Mexican 25½	Julia Consolidated 6¾
Gould and Curry 13	Kentuck 12
Best and Belcher 43¾	Kossuth 1½
Hale and Norcross 7¼	Leopard 8¾
Crown Point 10	Northern Belle 26¾
Yellow Jacket 19	Raymond and Ely 5½
Alpha 41¼	Silver Hill 8½
Belcher 16½	Union Consolidated 12¼
Confidence 14	

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 4—12:15 P. M.—Consols, 96⅛ for both money and the account. United States Bonds, new 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 96 1-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 105f. 5c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £78,000.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Exchange on London 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 45s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 56s. Shoulders steady at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess dull at 114s.; prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 47s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. 0d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8. for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed soft dull at 25s. 9d.

12:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weaker; sellers offering at a decline of 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d.; also sales of the same at 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 17-32d.; also sales of the same at 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 7-16d. The receipts of cotton to-day were 1,100 bales; no American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is advancing; sales, 20,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, February and March delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton, futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 7-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The market is advancing; Middling Uplands 6 5-16 d.; Middling Orleans 6½ d.; Low Middling ⅛ dearer. Futures 1-32 cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32 d.

3:30 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon 45s. per cwt. for short clear middles.

LONDON, Nov. 4, 4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 13d. @13¼d. per gallon. Spirits of Turpentine 27s. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4—Petroleum 50 francs for fine pale American.

ENGLAND'S ARMORED MEN-OF-WAR.

From the London News.

Strange as it may seem in these days of heavy guns and mighty iron-clads, we have at the present moment only four armored men-of-war in course of building. Other ships, to the number of thirty-nine, are on the stocks, but these, one and all, are unarmored vessels. This paucity of iron-clads under construction is, however, fortunately more apparent than real. While we have but four such vessels actually building, the Ajax and Agamemnon turret-ships, and the Nelson and Northampton, masted iron-clads, there are six magnificent craft already launched and fitting for sea, which will add very materially to our strength as a naval power. These are the turret-ships Thunderer, Dreadnought, and Inflexible, the least of which would be more than a match for half a dozen iron-clads launched three years ago, and the masted ships, the Alexandra, Shannon, and Téméraire. These six vessels together constitute a fleet which at the present moment would probably be unconquerable by the combined navies of Europe. Of the thirty-nine unarmored vessels building, two of the most interesting are the Bacchante, which will be launched at Portsmouth to-day, and the Euryalus, both of which are built on the principle of the Boadicea, which was launched last year. They are intended for cruising, and will constitute the most powerful vessels of the kind in our service. Eight of the other vessels are to be of steel—the Mercury and Iris, both building at Pembroke, being large and swift dispatch vessels, lightly armed, whose speed will probably be twenty miles an hour. The other steel ships are corvettes, more powerfully armed with seven-inch guns, and these are to be employed on distant stations, and for the protection of our colonies. The number is made up of sloops and small corvettes, one torpedo-boat, four gun-vessels, and twenty gun-boats. The majority of these are being rapidly pushed forward, so that the Admiralty has just now as much work on its hands as it can conveniently manage. Only twelve of the vessels now building for the navy are being proceeded with in Government yards.

A SLAUGHTER OF 320,000 BULGARIANS.

The Cologne *Gazette* observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less horrible than those lately committed by the Bashi-Bazouks. The Greek Emperor Basilius II. was nicknamed "Bulgaroktonos" because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few only being left with one eye in order that they might guide their fellow-prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic settlers in Bulgaria. The much praised Emperor Claudius II. gives the following account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian Trebellius Pollio: "Claudius Broccho: Delevimus trecenta viginti millia Gothorum, duo millia navium submersimus. Tecta sunt flumina scutis; spathis et lanceolis omnia littora operiuntur; campi ossibus latent tecti; nullum iter purum est; ingens carrago deserta est; tantum mulierum cepimus ut binas et ternas mulieres victor sibi miles possit adjungere." (Claudius to Brocchus: We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from blood; the huge barricade of wagons is deserted; and we have captured so many women that each of our conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share.")

CRUELTY TO A SICK CANADIAN.

The Perth (Ontario) *Courier* says: "For some time an old man named Shevlin had been living with a farmer named Blakely, in Lavant township. The old man was in a sickly state, and one day, when apparently drawing near his end, Blakely took him in a wagon to Lanark village to have his will drawn. When this was done they returned home, Blakely being drunk and reckless. In the bottom of the wagon lay the old man Shevlin, helpless with old age and sickness, and in this state he was driven eighteen miles, over a more or less rough road, the horses running most of the way. People whom they passed by could see the hands of the old man shoot up over the wagon-box, when the wagon flew over a rut or stone on the road, and claim that his sufferings must have amounted to agony. When the party reached Blakely's house Shevlin was dead. Blakely had been remonstrated with by parties along the road for his brutality toward the old man, but he is said to have made the unfeeling reply, 'Oh, one will do a good deal for two or three hundred dollars!' referring, evidently, to the assets of the dying man, and his interest in them. The old man was buried in due course, but a few weeks afterward Mr. Archibald Browning, a neighbor, took steps to have an inquest held on the remains, and summoned Dr. Howden, Coroner of Perth, to preside. The body was exhumed, but had decomposed so much that it was impossible to trace any marks of bodily injury if such there were."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* furnishes these statistics: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Oct. 28 was, by rail, 125,394 tons; by canal, 27,600 tons; total, 152,904 tons, against 164,424 tons for the same week of last year; decrease, 11,520 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 3,613,088 tons, against 3,778,449 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 165,731 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 579,990 tons; bituminous, 83,412 tons; total, 663,402 tons, against 635,658 tons anthracite and 82,660 tons bituminous—total, 718,318 tons—for the same week of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 55,668 tons; increase of bituminous, 952 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: Anthracite, 15,000,289 tons; bituminous, 2,989,498 tons; total, 17,989,787 tons, against 16,659,963 tons anthracite and 3,293,149 tons bituminous; total, 20,253,112 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 1,659,674 tons; decrease of bituminous, 303,651 tons; total decrease, 2,263,325 tons."

THE WALL STREET RALLY.

A GREAT SPEECH BY SECRETARY MORRILL.

THE WEALTH AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE CITY REPRESENTED—OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE—THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, BY JUDGE EMOTT, AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Republican meeting of bankers and business men, in response to the call of the Republican Reform Club, was held yesterday afternoon at the Sub-Treasury steps, in Wall street, and was addressed by Judge Emott, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury. It was beyond comparison the grandest political meeting ever held in New-York. It cannot fail of having an immense weight in influencing the so-called doubtful voters. It showed clearly upon which side the wealthy men of New-York, the good men and the representative men of all classes stand in the present canvass. There was an air of patriotism, too, about the meeting which took hold of everybody. It had none of the suspicious symptoms of an ordinary political gathering. It did not strike people as having been gotten up in the interests of any set of office-seekers. It rather appeared to be just what it was, a meeting of honest, substantial business men—solid men, Mr. Morrill called them—gathered to give an expression to their earnest belief that the prosperity of the country, the enforcement of the Constitution and the preservation of the public credit demand the maintenance of Republican control of the Government. There were at least ten thousand men in attendance, and they formed a solid mass that completely filled Wall street from below the Treasury building half way up to Broadway, while the rear of the meeting stretched down Broad street several rods below the entrance to the Stock Exchange building. Such of the windows in neighboring buildings as were within ear-shot were crowded with gentlemen who leaned forward and out of the windows, anxious to catch every word that fell from the lips of the speaker. The steps of the Treasury building were reserved for such persons as had received special invitations to be present. Among this number were George Opdyke, H. M. Taber, N. P. Hosack, John T. Denny, William A Camp, F. D. Tappan, John A. Stewart, T. L. Thornell, Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. S. B. Chittenden Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Joseph H. Choate, R. H. McCurdy, Joseph Seligman, Hon. John Jay, J. H. Van Allen, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Elliot F. Shepherd, John E. Williams, George H. Forster, John A. Weeks, James Stokes, Jr., B. G. Arnold, James M. Halsted, W. H. H. Moore, William H. Wiener, Salem H. Wales, Hon. William M. Evarts, Isaac H. Bailey, Congressman Hale, of Maine, and the next Governor of New-York, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan. There were many other gentlemen of equal prominence, but they were lost in the vast mass that comprised the meeting. The dry goods men of the City were present as a body, 1,000 strong, having marched to the meeting from Worth street and Broadway under the escort of Grafulla's Band, and under the command of Gen. J. H. Liebennen. The idea of attending the meeting in this way was not conceived until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and it was not until 10:30 o'clock that the following call was circulated, still damp from the printer's hands.

"The dry goods merchants and clerks in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler are cordially and earnestly invited to meet in Worth street, between Church and Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock to-day, to proceed in a body to hear the address of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, at the Sub-Treasury steps, in Wall street. All are expected to be on hand. Grafulla's Band will act as escort."

The response to this call was most generous. There were 1,000 men in line when the procession moved from Worth street. The character of the procession was similar to the procession of dry goods men that was so conspicuous in the torch-light parade of the previous evening. All of the leading dry goods houses of the City were represented, and generally by the heads of the firms.

The speaking was from a platform raised level with the topmost steps of the Treasury building. The platform was handsomely decorated with American flags and bunting. Directly over the platform and stretching across the entire Treasury building was a piece of canvas bearing the name of the organization at the hall of which the meeting was held, "The Republican Reform Club of New-York." The entrance to the Drexel building was also decorated with American flags. Judge James Emott, President of the Republican Reform Club, called the meeting to order and announced as the Chairman Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. The remaining officers of the meeting were:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Benjamin B. Sherman,	David Dows,
John Jacob Astor,	Robert Lenox Kennedy.
A. A. Low,	James C. Carter.
Francis A. Stout,	Ellwood E. Thorne,
Joseph H. Choate,	John Jay,
Alexander Hamilton,	Albert G. Browne, Jr.,
Joseph Seligman,	J. H. Van Alen,
Henry L. Burnett,	Charles W. Kohlsaat,
W. L. Strong,	William H. Guion,
Benjamin G. Arnold,	George S. Coe,
Levi P. Morton,	J. L. Worth,
LeGrand B. Cannon,	W. W. Astor,
Solon Humphreys,	N. P. Bailey,
J. J. Higginson,	Isaac Sherman,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Charles E. Butler,
A. S. Barnes,	James F. Dwight,
Elliott F. Shepard,	S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,
H. T. Buell,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
Rutherford Stuyvesant,	George Cabot Ward,
Dorman B. Eaton,	John H. Sherwood,
James M. Halsted,	J. B. Kiddoo,
Christian E. Detmold,	Otis D. Swan,
George H. Forster,	E. T. Tefft,
J. D. Vermilye,	John W. Ellis,
John Sherwood,	C. H. Luddington,
Henry W. Bellows,	Frederick D. Tappen,
John E. Parsons,	Clarence King,
George L. Schuyler,	E. L. Fancher.
John E. Williams,	Stephen P. Nash,
Nathan Chandler,	Francis B. Thurber,
Emerson Opdycke,	Edgar S. Van Winkle,
C. R. Agnew,	Thomas L. Thornell,
Cyrus Butler,	Charles Watrous,
John A. Weeks,	W. W. Parkin,
William H. Fogg,	J. H. Wilson,
J. F. Ruggles,	George W. Dillaway,
William C. Church,	William R. Foster, Jr.,
Francis C. Barlow,	H. W. Sibley,
O. B. Frothingham,	J. M. Varnum,
William B. Cutting,	Henry E. Davies, Jr.,
F. H. Delano,	William T. Buckley,
Edward H. Ammidown,	W. A. Camp,
E. A. Wickes,	Henry L. Atherton,
Henry Eggleston,	W. H. Breeden,
M. C. D. Borden,	W. M. Grosvenor,
C. C. Waite,	Chester Griswold,
E. L. Davison,	Dwight H. Olmstead,
J. W. Hawes,	Thomas Blagden,
Charles Lanier,	Richard A. McCurdy,
George H. Bend,	Killian Van Rensselaer.

SECRETARIES.

Gouverneur Carr,	Elial F. Hall,
Alexander Shaler,	Frank Waller,
William Jay,	William G. Rogers,
John Ward,	H. W. Robbins,
Stephen H. Olin,	Isaac Newton,
Robert Sewell,	Charles C. Emott.
Guy R. Pelton,	S. Baldwin,
Edward E. Chase,	C. B. Curtis,
William M. Halsted,	H. A. V. Post,
William F. Cary,	Charles T. Dillingham,
H. H. Scudder,	E. S. Nadal,
Benjamin Griffin,	Henry A. Oakley,
H. B. Hammond,	Charles Dennis,
J. J. Higginson,	Henry Dayton,
N. P. Hosack,	Lucius Tuckerman,
William Pritchard,	Julien T. Davies,
W. H. Draper,	F. Chandler,
William Peet,	Henry M. Taber,
D. W. James,	W. H. H. Moore,
Parker Handy,	Henry D. Walker.

An attempt was made by the Democratic members of the Stock Exchange to break up the meeting. A number of these men assembled at the entrance to the Exchange building, and by various means inaugurated a series of cheers and yells so loud and frequent as to render the remarks of Judge Emott quite inaudible to the most of the audience. They were continuing their pranks when Secretary Morrill opened his address, but were soon quieted by a strong detachment of Police, who were sent to the Exchange building with orders to arrest everybody who should persist in the attempt to interfere with the meeting. The meeting was unmolested from that time.

In calling the meeting to order Judge Emott said that in behalf of the Republican Reform Club, of which he was President, he desired to state the principles of that organization, and to explain upon what grounds it took its stand in the present campaign in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. Those grounds were a strong desire to perpetuate the equal rights of all men under the Constitution, to preserve the national credit and good name, and to secure a thorough reform in the administration of the Government. Believing, in view of the general character of the Republican Party and of the principles under which it exists and of the purposes it now holds, that it was the party in which to hope for the attainment of this desire, the Republican Reform Club wished to place itself on record in the most impressive manner possible in favor of the election of the Republican candidates. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's address was brief, but to the same purpose, he speaking for the business men of New-York, just as Judge Emott had spoken for the Republican Reform Club.

It was 1:15 o'clock when Secretary Morrill began his address. He was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. When it had subsided, he said, "Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, this looks like business." "That's so, we mean business," was the reply from the audience. Mr. Morrill at once proceeded to open the way for a discussion of the two great questions of the campaign, the financial question and the question of the "solid South." Upon these two questions he spoke until nearly 2:30 o'clock, holding the thorough attention of his audience to the last. He indulged in no personalities, confining himself simply to a discussion of principles and of historical facts. He showed the falsehood of the Democratic chaff about the necessity of a reform to restore the national credit. He showed that the national credit was restored, and that the question now was not one of restoring but of maintaining that which had been restored. In the course of his remarks upon the financial question, Mr. Morrill took occasion to answer the statement of August Belmont relative to the loan of 1860. He showed that Mr. Belmont had either ignorantly or purposely suppressed the most important facts in the history of the loan, and thoroughly substantiated the recent statements of Secretary Taft at the Cooper Union, that in 1860 the borrowing power of the Government was at the rate of twelve per cent.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's address the meeting adjourned, after giving three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler. Following is a full report of the proceedings:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Emott called the meeting to order at 1 o'clock, and spoke as follows:

The association which has called this meeting consists of citizens who are distinctly and proclaim themselves Reformers. It is because they are in earnest in seeking radical and permanent reforms that they are Republicans. We mean by reform something more than turning out one set of office holders and putting in another. We aim at a reform of the methods of politics and of the manner of providing for and of conducting the civil service of the country. We shall contend in the future as in the present, that the public interests demand that public officers should understand that they are not to earn their offices merely by political subserviency, nor to occupy their time in partisan labors. You will not be surprised to learn that reformers of this type have no expectation of attaining their objects by the help of the Democratic Party. I hold that party responsible for the civil war [applause,] which has left behind it the legacy of an enormous debt which involves the necessity of public officers of various description in such numbers as the country never knew before. That war brought with it also, among its indirect consequences, opportunities for speculation and habits of extravagance, which, far more than any acts of administration or failures to act by a party or a Government, are the causes of our present financial condition. The South holds that party responsible and expects the discharge of that obligation from the party if it comes into power. The assertion which I have made that the Democratic Party ought to be held responsible for the rebellion may be disputed. I think the great majority of the thinking men of this nation have always believed it, and believe it still. But there is another charge which men who have such reforms as I have indicated at heart made against the Democratic Party, which cannot be denied. That party is the author, the originator of the principle and practice of giving and holding every public office as a partisan reward, which is the root of all the very evils which this same party is now charging upon its opponents, and for which it is clamoring that the offices of the country should be given to its adherents. The country needs something more than a change of men; it needs a change of the principles of administration which were introduced by the Democratic Party, and which some of us may think have been followed—but have only been followed—by the Republicans. We do not say that good men, honest men, men as good and as honest as any of us, are not in the Democratic Party. We are glad that the Democratic Party does contain such men—in large numbers. It would be in every way most unfortunate for the country if it were not so. But we do say, and we appeal to every careful, conscientious student of our history to confirm the truth of our assertion, that the Republican Party does contain, and always has contained, the great mass of the intelligent, independent, thinking, progressive men of the country. It is the party of free thought and advance, and we cannot look to a party which is its opposite in these respects and in its characteristic components for real reform. We Republicans have no "solid South" behind us, [applause,] but we have what is better—the solid sense of the whole country and of its thinking men. It is a characteristic of the present canvass that there is so little difference in the formal utterances, the platform of principles, of the two parties. We do not meet to discuss whether we shall get back to a solid basis, which is recognized by all nations, for our currency and our finance, or shall go on floundering in a sea of paper promises, whose uncertainty will make everything uncertain and unsettled in the future as we have seen it in the past. Nor have we even the issue distinctly made whether the system of appointments and of the tenure of office, which the present Democratic Party introduced forty years ago, ought not to be changed, and the service of the public conducted upon the principle upon which all private business is managed.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Both party platforms may be said to profess to adopt and advocate the resumption of specie payments and a reform of the civil service system. The question is, whom will you trust to carry out these principles, and to administer the Government. Will you trust a party to bring back specie payments which balances its hard-money President with a paper-money Vice President; which is one thing at the East and another at the West? Will you trust a party whose only step and whose only proposal looking to a resumption of specie payments is to repeal the only act distinctly promising resumption, by fixing a day for it? I admit that the Republicans did not go far enough; that there should have been measures to provide for resumption, as well as a day set to resume. But did the Democratic House of Representatives prepare to supply the defect by passing any such measure? Not at all. They passed an act repealing the law preparing to resume. As Mr. Evarts aptly suggested, they and their candidate were like a man who should show his eagerness to get married by insisting upon canceling all appointments fixing the time. Will you trust a party to reform the civil service which proposes to begin by turning out any office-holder, no matter how honest, capable, and experienced, from the excellent Postmaster of New-York, up and down in all quarters, and replacing them with new men who have earned this reward by serving the Democratic Party, or what is worse, serving its ally, the solid South?

WHY IS THE SOUTH FOR TILDEN?

Ah! that opens another question; are you ready to intrust your Government to a party sustained and largely composed of what is boastfully called the solid South? Why is the South solid for Mr. Tilden? Because they feel and act as a conquered people. Not as individual citizens who have attempted to rebel and been defeated, but a whole people conquered but not convinced. They have, indeed, no mind to renew a struggle with arms, but encouraged by circumstances which have increased their political consequence, holding the same end for which they fought, and believing their fight a righteous though it was a losing one, they are fighting at the polls for political supremacy under a leader who has always believed and still believes practically in their creed of secession, and in a Constitution of the United States which was revolution organized. The distinguished gentleman who is to speak to you will tell you what, in his judgment and that of those best informed, will be the consequences to the public finances and the public credit of a political victory of this "solid South." This meeting is composed of the merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York. You have suffered from the financial prostration and distress of the past three years. You have suffered, perhaps, more than all others, except the mass of the laboring classes, whose daily employment depends upon the business enterprises and activities which, directly and indirectly, are moved and kept in motion from the great business centres. The Democratic Party—it is no secret—hope to carry the election, if they cannot win by fraud in a city like this, by appeals to the personal pecuniary condition and interests of men like those here assembled. Is it not an insult to your intelligence, as well as to your public spirit, to suppose that you will be led to vote for any candidate, merely for the sake of a change, that you will blindly believe that a change of office-holders is to entice victory to business men and prosperity to our people? Is it not an equal insult to the good sense of the people to ask them to believe that the political party in power, at the time of a commercial crisis like that of 1873, is responsible for what was inevitable by the laws of trade and of human nature? The merchants of New-York and the business and working men of the country are intelligent and reflecting men. They will not follow a party whose history and character justly make it suspected and distrusted merely for the sake of a change. I now have the pleasure of introducing as the President of this meeting Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me a pleasure that I can scarcely express to be called upon to preside over a meeting in which I recognize the faces of so many who have been associated with me for years in business, and who, I know, would not be here were it not for the importance of the issues which are at stake. We come here not as partisans to discuss even the relative character of the two candidates. There are issues here which no merchant can, under any circumstances, refrain from considering. The Southern question, so-called, is one of vital importance to us, whether the citizens of the United States are to be molested in their effort to deposit their votes at the polls. We insist upon it that they shall not be interfered with; and even beyond that, as merchants, we claim that those who have fought against the nation during the civil war, shall not now come with their losses to the public treasury to be paid. Civil service reform, too, a vital matter to our country, and without which it seems almost impossible that our country can for a very long time exist, that is now promised us by one who refuses again to become a candidate in order to carry out that promise. As to the question of returning to specie payments, gentlemen, we have one here with us who will be able to give us his views upon the importance of that party being continued in power who are determined that they will return to specie payments. [Applause.] I will now introduce to you Hon. Lot M. Morrill.

In response to this introduction, Secretary Morrill came to the front of the platform, and as soon as the cheers which greeted him had ceased began his address, speaking as follows:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY MORRILL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This looks to me very like business. I feel that I want to congratulate the country that at length the business instincts of the people have become conscious of the impending danger, and I hail it as a harbinger of that success which in the Providence of God, and in the right and potency of the great cause which we advocate here to-day, is to triumph early next week. [Applause.] And being here a hundred years from the glorious declaration of human rights, standing here on this ground made sacred by the inauguration of him who was made first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen; standing here now, fellow-citizens, at the end of sixteen years of victory and triumph over rebellion, civil war and treason,—a country redeemed, a nationality served and preserved, a credit second to no Government on the face of the earth, let us lift our hands reverently to God and give him praise for the wonderful things that have been done in this land. [Cheers.] I am to speak to you in a brief way, if you shall lend me your ears, with no prepared thoughts for the suddenness of your call, and the exigencies of a rigorous service gives me no time to collect two thoughts in any logical manner; and for the desultory way in which I am to address you, you must make all due allowance. The subjects to which I shall direct your attention are simple and plain; they are open to all of you; they are familiar to all of you, and they only need to be emphasized now at this period of the canvass. What are the questions, and what have been the questions before you in the last sixteen years? They are simply whether this nation shall live or perish. [Applause.] I shall not have occasion, time, strength or opportunity to refer to them extensively, but let me state a single fact from which you may infer a few thoughts. Sixteen years ago last March, when this party came into power, in whose interests you are here assembled to-day, you had no nationality. The Government of your country was broken asunder: seven of its States were in open rebellion; they had organized an independent Government within your jurisdiction and limits, and were maintaining it. The credit of your country was below par. In other words, I exaggerate nothing when I say to you that among the great nations of Europe this nation of ours had neither nationality nor credit. What do you say of it to-day? All the potentates of the earth have sent their messengers here with their gifts this Centennial year, they have laid them at our feet and they do us honor. Its nationality is assured, it ranks as a first-class power among the nations of the earth, and as to its credit it is second to no other nation in Europe or elsewhere. And what are the questions that we have to deal with? We have re-established our nationality; our credit is all that we desire; and what is the trouble? Let me tell an old maxim which has been, and ever will be, true that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and it costs no less to maintain and preserve human institutions than to acquire them. That is a fundamental maxim which I desire to illustrate. In these last sixteen years the American people have expended over eleven billions of money in maintaining and preserving the liberties that we suppose to have been organized on this very spot.

A hundred years ago our fathers supposed that something had been achieved when our national independence had been won. Did they not? and do we not venerate the names and memories of our revolutionary fathers? but to make the Declaration of Independence for which they fought a nationality, and to make it something among the nations of the earth has cost you eleven billions of money in the last sixteen years. They say we have squandered a great deal, and I will come to that by and by. We have spent freely, we have loved our country dearly, we have served it well—and of this we dare and defy contradiction. It cost blood and it cost treasure, and it is worth all that it cost. [Applause.]

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Why, my friends, not to trouble you with figures any further than is necessary for illustration, I propose to state what it costs to maintain the Government; and bear in mind it is one thing to acquire and another thing to maintain it. Now, my friends, the aggregate expenditures of the United States Government since 1789, when it was inaugurated on this spot, have been a little less than fifteen billions of dollars; this sum covers the entire expenditure. You, gentlemen, and I, and all of us, have spent within the last sixteen years $11,000,000,000 of that. There is no answer for such an extravagant and enormous expenditure as that unless we have got something to show for it. Well, we have a nationality redeemed, regenerated, assured, and reconstructed, so that now it is put in harmony with the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] That nationality means equal rights; that nationality and the flag, its symbol, means a shield and protection to all men, high and low. [Applause.]

More than that, my friends; you have established a national credit, at the mention of which the coffers of the Old World fly open on their hinges to take the lowest grade of your bonds. It cost something to do it, I know; but if there is a man here who thinks the expenditure could have been better employed he had better ask me how we spent that money from the time when our armies crossed the Potomac and entered the rebel territory down to the close of the conflict of arms; if anybody is curious and skeptical, or desires to criticise the manner in which that money was expended, the next thing he had better do is to dig up the bones of the dead patriots who perished in Southern fields. [Applause.] Well, now, what is the matter? [Laughter.] That is the question. I will tell you what the matter is. There is a skeleton in the house. [Cheers and laughter.] There is a solid South; the Democrats boast that they have it. Well, they always had it, and that is the gist of the whole thing. [Laughter.] Of such was not the kingdom of heaven, by any means at all. [Renewed laughter.] Out of such came conspiracy, insurrection, civil war, and rebellion. A solid South before the war made the civil war, didn't it? [Cries of "Yes," "yes."] It has the same significance to-day. [Repeated cries of "Yes."] Now that is what is the matter. [Cheers.] But, my friends, the Democrats say they do not look at it so. [Laughter.] That was their case in olden times; they were so blinded that when the day of rebellion came, they said then that it was only a little unpleasantness, and we had better keep quiet. [Laughter and cheers.] A solid South to-day is the hope of Democracy, the hope of the Lost Cause. And what is the significance of it? Let any thinking man answer me. [A voice, "Another rebellion."] Yes, it is incipient rebellion; it is incipient insurrection; it tends to disorder. To-day throughout the entire South it disturbs the public tranquility and demands that the President of the United States shall send the Army to preserve the public peace. [Applause.] And still there are those who cry "peace! peace!" as they did before the war. Let me tell you, my friends, that a solid South is the Trojan horse in American politics. [Shouts of "Good," and applause.] Its significance is precisely what it was before the war. [A voice, "Rebellion."] Thank God, they have not the same opportunities. [Cheers.] The American people have learned something, and the larger portion of them are not Bourbons. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

That is one of our troubles, and I will tell you a great deal more about this Southern question before I get through. You know what the South did, and what it achieved. It was brought upon the nation, and the result of it was the extermination of slavery, the enfranchisement of the slaves, and the promulgation of equal rights to all men—human beings—before the law in this country [Applause]. Out of these three distinct propositions—the product and the fruit of the rebellion, and the result of this party—comes the Southern question; but that I will explain a little further on. I have already told you about the standing of our public credit here and elsewhere; what is the trouble about that? for in that is comprised one of those questions which is not simply administrative, but is one of the elementary principles in government. It so happens that without public credit there is no such thing as public life—national life. Public credit is the life-blood of the nation; there is no nationality without it; there can be no public credit without nationality; therefore these two things are the great political factors in public life to-day. They are not partisan; they belong in some sense to this party, but they are not party. They belong to every patriot in the land, whether Democrat or Republican, for they are the great fundamental principles of our Constitution. When the nationality of this country, in 1861, came into disrepute, infinite disorder, rebellion, and cruel war was the result; and so, my friends, in regard to national credit. As the result of war comes, the question of finance, which I will discuss a little further on. At the close of the war, notwithstanding all that had been paid, your public debt reached the sum of $2,800,000,000, and $2,000,000,000 of that rests upon the shoulders of the American people of the present day. But that was not all. We had a disordered currency, and an overthrow by the vicissitudes of the war of the great standard of values by which the poor man's labor is measured, and by which all honest transactions are conducted. That is our condition to-day. Here is the financial question, two billions of indebtedness on the part of the United States Government, to say nothing of the other two billions of State and municipal indebtedness which rests on the credit of the Government of the United States. If the public credit is not as clear as the apple of your eye, it there is any slip or fall in the credit of the United States, the credit perishes necessarily. Everybody will tell you that.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Then the two questions before you are the financial question and the Southern question. I don't want to weary your patience, and I shall be brief upon these two topics, and first let us look at the financial question. What is to be done after the payment of the public debt? What is to be done after the resumption of specie payments? Let us first see what the Democratic Party is about, and then see what diversity of opinion there is about it. I read from the Democratic platform. "Reform." [Laughter.] Well, I assure you that laughter is not out of time; it is very amusing. Let me see how it begins. "Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency," and that is sufficiently general, I assure you. "Reform is necessary to restore public credit. [Laughter.] Well, now, I insist upon it that this is not so clear. If what I have been saying is true in regard to the public credit, it would seem that it was restored at the present time, but the question is of maintaining it. [Cheers.] Now that is what we are for; we have restored it. [A voice: that is so.] We have established it, and with the blessing of God we intend to maintain it. "And to maintain the national honor." That is original. [Laughter.] But sixteen years ago an attempt was made to stamp the Government of this country under foot, and the Democratic Party said it was naughty, but they could not help it, [laughter;] and these same gentlemen to-day glibly talk of the honor of the country with their unsanctified lips. That is all theirs. [Cheers.] That is very brief, very general, very uncertain, and it strikes me that, to a people who are anxious and solicitous upon the great question, it would seem very unsatisfactory. Now let us look at the other side of this picture and see what the Republicans propose on the subject of the finances. We have collected and expended within the last sixteen years, as I have already told you, $11,000,000,000, and we have $2,000,000,000 of obligations now to meet. The ordinary financial duty of the Government is to collect from the people sufficient revenues to pay the interest on its debt as it falls due, as any honest debter should do, and to provide for the payment of the debt. In addition to that, it has to collect revenues enough for the ordinary current expenses of the Government. Now, that is what we are doing and have been doing since the war closed; so that to-day the debt of the Government of the United States, both funded and unfunded, instead of being $2,000,000,000 as in 1865, is a fraction more than two thousand millions. [Applause.] Now, our Democratic friends say, "How these men squander money." Well, that is the way we squander it. [Laughter.] That is what we have done. What else? We have paid the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Those expenditures in 1865-6 amounted to over five hundred millions. But hark you now; these people say we are profligate with the people's money and squander it; that what we do not steal we throw into the Potomac—[laughter]—and yet the fact is that year by year, the expenditures of the Government have undergone the most rigid scrutiny, and from a gross amount of $500,000,000 and more a year they have been reduced, so that in the last fiscal year, including the payment of a hundred millions upon the public debt, and $30,000,000 to the brave men who fought to defend your liberties—which I hope the Democrats do not grudge—behold the amount, in round numbers, was $250,000,000. [Applause.] Aye, more, my friends; in the meantime remember, instead of laying oppressive burdens upon the people, as Democratic speakers would try to induce you to believe, we have lightened their burdens by relieving them of over $300,000,000 of taxes during that period. [Applause.] And to-day the only oppression that I know of—and it may bear a little heavily on some parties whom I will not mention—the only tax that we levy, outside of the import duties, is a tax on whisky and tobacco. [Laughter.] If anybody complains of that, I will tell him how to get relief; you don't want to come to the Secretary of the Treasury for that; just don't touch them. [Cheers and laughter.] Don't taste them, that is all. [Applause.] That is your remedy, and avoid all oppression. [Renewed cheers.] Now, has there been since the war a provident or an improvident administration of the finances of the country? I have often had occasion in the Senate of the United States to challenge an investigation of that matter. I know what I say when I affirm that in the last twenty years the most rigid scrutiny into the receipts and expenditures of the Government has been applied by this party in both Houses of Congress, and never before in the history of this Government was so strict an accountability exacted of it as at the present time. And if any gentleman is curious to know whether that be true or not, let him examine the list which has been pretty extensively published over the country, and which shows that the losses of the Government during the Administration of the last eight years are far less than during any other Administration in the whole history of the Government. [Applause.]

Now there is another phase of this financial question which ought to interest you, and which I hope will, and that is about the payment of the debt. It won't pay itself, but how is it to be paid? Simply by paying it—that is the only way. Let us look at this Democratic document here and see what they say about it? Not a word. [Laughter.] They say reform is necessary to the end that you establish a sound currency; they say reform is necessary to restore the public credit; but that is restored. Now what about the payment of the debt? They don't say anything. I know what they think, and if you won't speak of it outside of Wall street, I will tell you before I get through. I know what they think from what they have done. Now, what do we say. We say, like an honest debtor, that we will pay every obligation of the United States Government in coin of the standard value. [Cheers.] Dollar for dollar, cent for cent, nothing taken off, nothing abated. The best we will do is to let some of those solid men have some of our four per cent. bonds in exchange for six per cents—[laughter]—and occasionally we will accommodate our country cousin, John Bull, in the same way. Now, you ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying the public debt in coin—that is what we agreed; that is what this great party pledged itself to do by act of Congress signed by a Republican President, and the nation was pledged to do it; and immediately your bonds went to par in the market, and to-day your bonds stand away up in the sixteens or seventeens. Ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying that in coin! I will give you an example. Here is a leading Democrat in Ohio making famous speeches. He has been making speeches on the currency, and I think on the credit of the United States, and he has singled out this one act, which was passed by this Republican Congress, to denounce it as the great crime of the age.

Mind you, that for a Republican Congress to declare that it would pay its debts, like honest men in an honest community, in coin, is denounced by a Democratic leader in Ohio as the great crime of the age. I think these are the exact words. It is quite tedious to trouble you with this, but just look how the Democratic Party have resisted this; see how they were talking about paying it in greenbacks and currency, and liquidating a public debt by an inferior currency. That is what the Democrats talk about, and that is what you are in danger of if they get the power. [Cheers.] The public credit will deteriorate, and in no European country will they take four and a half per cent. bonds in exchange for sixes. That is one phase of the financial question which needs to be considered. Well, now, upon this question of a sound currency I recur again to the declaration of the Democratic Convention, "reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency." Reform how? What will you do, gentlemen, if you get into power? Is the currency sound or unsound, answer me that? It is unsound in that we have an irredeemable currency afloat. What do they say about that? Not a word. They say a reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency; and we know Republicans are non-committal upon that question. The Republican Party in that same act said that they would go to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and in 1874 this same party passed an act stating that they would resume specie payments in 1879 absolutely. [Cheers.]

WHAT DO THE DEMOCRATS SAY ABOUT IT?

What do the Democrats say about that? They talk about specie payments and a sound currency and resumption, but I tell you there is only one way under heaven by which that end can be attained, and that is the method I have already stated to you. Why, they had that question up in the last Congress. Mr. Tilden—I thought I would not mention his name, but I will, [laughter,]—I don't mean to say anything out of disrespect to him at all; I would not make this a personal canvass; our strength is in principle, in the justice of the cause. [Applause.] We are right, and no matter who comes in, the right will stand. [Applause.] If the party which established the principles prevails, then, without regard to who is President, whether he be Mr. Hayes or Mr. Somebody else, the principles are safe and the policy is safe. [Cheers.] After Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks were nominated for the Presidency, and this proclamation had gone out that "reform was necessary" in order to establish a sound currency, the first thing they induced their friends in Congress to do was to pass an act repealing the pledge of the United States to resume specie payments in 1879. And now what do you see? [A voice—"How are you going to do it?"] If my friend will be a little patient, I will show him directly; I have not got quite along to that. [Voices—"Go on."] We have said we will do it. I know how we will do it; I know how it will be made easy to do it, if this party triumphs, as I know it will—[loud applause]—as it was decreed from the foundation of the earth that it would. [Renewed applause and laughter.] But you will find that business will revive everywhere; it is reviving now and will revive still more. The balance of trade is with you now as it has not been before for many years. Every thing is setting in our favor, whether human or divine; and with confidence restored and assured my skeptical friend below there will wake up some morning this side of 1879 and find that we are already at specie payments. [Cheers and laughter.] Specie payments? It is a question simply of *maintaining* resumption. We can resume any day; it is simply a question of maintaining resumption; and the elements to enable us to accomplish that are all in motion and all on our side. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] And this victory which in the early part of next week we are to register, will enable us to accomplish it. [Applause.] If any man doubts these assurances I will make them good to him or I will never see him again. [Laughter.] I will never be a prophet again. [Continued merriment.] We intend to resume by 1879. [Applause.] That is our faith and our pledge. And since 1861 upon these great questions of national credit and national faith this party has not failed. They might have belied their record in 1874, I am sorry to say, but they did not do it. The President of the United States, remarkable for those qualities which make him great in any exigency—[The speaker was here interrupted by three rousing cheers for Gen. Grant]—he was great in the Cabinet as he was in the field, and when there was an attempt made to modify the act of resumption, that brave man said "No, it shall not be." [Loud applause.] That leaves the record of the Republican Party on the right side; that leaves us pledged to the execution of this act in 1879; and I say here to-day, in the face of these men who make finance the business of their lives, who understand its probabilities and its chances, that everything favors the resumption of specie payments in 1879, provided this party in power succeeds, and provided it does its whole duty, as I do not doubt it will.

CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Something has been said, some question has been raised in the City of New York as to the comparative credit of the Government in 1861 and 1875-6. It it alleged that the credit of the Government in 1861 was very nearly what it was in 1876. That I may be accurate, I will read from an able speech—an extremely able speech—and one so specious, that on its face it looks as it it were sound. Speaking of the credit of the Government, which he said had been assailed in 1865, he says:

"Yet, in 1860, under a Democratic administration, the Government placed its five per cent. bonds, with ten years to run, at thirty-one hundredths of one per cent. above par."

That is the proposition. Now, bear in mind that the Government of the United States, in 1860, as bad as I have represented it to be about that time, was able to place a loan of five per cent. bonds at six or six and a half per cent. I do not question the entire integrity of the honorable gentleman who made that speech; I do not believe that he intended to misrepresent; but I will show him how very much mistaken he was. In June, 1860, the Congress of the United States authorized a loan of $21,000,000, payable in ten years. In September the Secretary of the Treasury offered $10,000,000 of that loan to the public, and it was paid off at the average rate of one-tenth of one per cent. above par. Mark you, ten millions of that twenty-one millions were paid for in that way. The bidders put up collaterals; seven millions of that loan were taken up by the bidders; the balance of it was not taken up, but they allowed the collaterals to be forfeited. From September down to the time they were taken up in November, an election had taken place in this country. They backed out from that loan, they forfeited the three millions, they forfeited the collaterals, and you will see, therefore, that the credit of the country was not exactly perfect. But what became of the balance of the loan? The Government was in debt, the finances were run behind; the Government could not pay its debts, it could not pay its current liabilities; they were anxious to have the whole of it loaned, and why didn't they? Simply because they could not. They never got an opportunity to loan the balance of it. The balance of it was never put upon the market, and from that time down to the time that the Democrats went out of power it was an impossibility to put it upon the market either in this country or abroad. So much, therefore, for the statement of the gentleman to whom I refer. He is inaccurate; he does not tell you that a portion of that loan was taken at that, and that a portion of it was declared to be taken even at a forfeiture of one per cent., and that the balance of it was found to be impossible to put upon the market, such was the condition of our credit at the time. The next proposition of the gentleman is, that in February, 1861, the Government authorized a loan of some $25,000,000, payable in twenty years, and that is not yet due. He tells you that $8,000,000 of that loan was put upon the market—I desire to be accurate in this—at prices ranging from 91¼ to 96, so that he says the Government was able to borrow at 6½ per cent. Well, my friends, the fact turns out to be that the Government discounted that $8,000,000 at nine and one-half per cent. Mark you, the loan was $25,000,000, and what became of the balance? We are speaking of the credit of the Government; it has capacity to borrow money, and here was the exigency. They wanted $25,000,000. They borrowed $8,000,000 at nine and one-half per cent. discount; that is what they say. They then offered the balance on the market, and along in the fore part of the next year the whole of that $25,000,000 was on the market, and is now a portion of the debt of the Government, payable in 1881. Well, the Government realized for that 89 1-10 per cent., and that is all. The pertinency of what I am saying is this: that Attorney General Taft, in some remarks he made in the City of New-York, said in a general way that the borrowing power of the Government in 1861 was 12 per cent. You will see what it loaned in 1861 went at 89 1-10 per cent., so that you will perceive that, so far as a comparison of the credit is concerned, there is a most remarkable party between the two. In 1861 it was 89 1-10 per cent. and the same securities are selling at 106 per cent, in gold to-day. [Cheers.] As you will have seen, these very bonds, which were put upon the market at 89 1-10 in gold, were on the second of this month of November, worth in the market $106 and some cents in gold, showing a difference between the credit of 1861 and that of 1876, of seventeen per cent. in gold. [Applause.] I advise my honorable friend, when he undertakes to talk finance and to make comparisons, in the credit of the Government between now and then, that he examine the whole record, that he speak so broadly and candidly as to cover the whole case. When he speaks of putting out a loan, he should tell you the result of that loan; and when he talks to you a difference in credit, he should know accurately its standing. Now, my friends, in this brief and desultory way I have called your attention to one of the great leading fundamental questions which lie at the bottom of the great issue now pending before the American people. Every man who has an interest in the public credit can see on which side safety lies. On this side, if you adopt the policy that is definite, clear, concise, certain, the end will be reached—the consummation may be expected. On the other hand all is uncertainty, hesitation, and doubt. I believe it is said that the head of the ticket is a hard-money man. [Laughter.] Well, that is good—it is very good. But will he stick? [Laughter.] That is the question. It depends upon who elects him—upon the company he keeps. That depends upon the party that surrounds him and upon the hands into which he falls.

THE OTHER END OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Let us look at the other end of that ticket, if you wish to get an idea what will be done. What do you say as to the other end of the ticket? Is it sound? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] Is he hard or soft? [Laughter.] Decidedly soft, I grieve to say. [Merriment continued.] Now tell me in which end of that ticket is the strength? [Voices, "The tail!"] Well, if the strength is in the tail, then the tail will wag the dog, won't it? [Great laughter and cheers.] I am told—though I do not verify the report—that their names were scarcely cold on the ticket before that end of the ticket was able, as a concession to himself, to have the resumption act repealed by a Democratic House of Representatives. [Cheers.] Now, suppose that ticket is elected and that influence controls, what do you think of the chances of resumption in 1879? What do you think of its chances at any time this side of eternity? [Laughter.] What think you of the probability of fixing a day during the following year on which resumption shall take place? All uncertain, my friends. Therefore, on this great fundamental question, solid men, financial men of Wall street, of New-York and elsewhere, and laboring men, who who would have your wages measured by an honest standard, make no mistake for whom you vote on Tuesday next. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION AGAIN.

One other question, and that shall be brief, and I will then relieve your patience. That is, the Southern question. I have already asked it: What is the trouble down South? There is trouble, dissatisfaction, discontent. It is said the Republicans have done something dreadful. Well, what is it? In the first place, after the rebellion was put down at the point of the bayonet, the Republican Party did insist upon it that the slaves who had been emancipated should be free men; that they should be called citizens of the United States. Was there anything wrong in that? [Applause and cries of "No."] You rather like that, do you? ["Yes!" "Yes!"] Very well, that is one of the questions of the time, let me tell you. Every Democrat in the Senate of the United States, I believe, save only one—all praise to his memory!—said "No!" [A voice—"Who was it?"] Reverdy Johnson, peace to his ashes! [Applause.] They all said, "No, we did not mean that; that is not what emancipation means. He was a chattel before you emancipated him; and emancipation don't make him a citizen. He is a freedman, that that is all, not a free man—a freedman, a slave freed." That is what they said; pretty difficult to believe, but it is true, and the record will show it. We had a great controversy in Congress over that question whether the slave freed, having been born in this country, the disability having been removed, is a citizen, or whether he was simply a freedman. Well, my friends, you who remember the reconstruction policy of the South, know that Andrew Johnson undertook to reconstruct the rebel States upon the idea that the slaves, having been emancipated, were not citizens; that they should be turned over to the rebel States, and that they might be made slaves to the States as they had originally been slaves to their masters. Now, a Republican Congress said that they were citizens, and that being citizens they were entitled to protection. And we passed an act as early as 1866 enfranchising those men. Afterward, you remember, we put into the Constitution of the United States an amendment providing that no citizen should be denied the right to vote. On that question of giving civil rights to the negro, protecting him as a citizen in all his rights, civil and political, to which any other citizen was entitled, you will find the Democratic Party in both branches of Congress nearly solid. Now, if you understand the significance of that fact, you will understand why they do not allow the negro to vote there if they can help it. They do not believe he had or ought to have had any right to vote. There is no principle in the question so far as they are concerned. As a mere matter of policy they would not allow him to vote. They think it an outrage that we allowed him to vote. But remember, you who boast of American liberty, you who profess to believe in human rights; inasmuch as you deny the same privilege and the same right to the least of God's children, so shall it be meted out to you in the end. [Great applause.] There is no hope for human liberty in this land, there is no hope for the Gospel of the Declaration of Independence that all men are born free and equal, and equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, so long as the Government of the United States fails to see to it that they are protected in their rights. [Cheers.] Now, answer me, with such a record as the Democratic Party has on that question, if they come into power, what do you say will become of that aspect of the negro question, or of the Southern question? The South so strongly rebelled against that proposition of reconstruction that it become necessary later for Congress to pass what was called the Enforcement act; that was an act declaring that any citizen who desired to cast his vote for member of Congress or any Federal officer should have the right to vote so, and he should not be disturbed in it; and if anybody should disturb him it would be a breach of the peace, and that the Federal officers should see to it that he had the right to vote. Well, that is the law, but the Democrats voted against it in a body. They tried to get it repealed last Winter when the House was Democratic; they did the best they could to have it repealed on an appropriation bill, so that it should be forced through the House to the end that these people should have no protection from the Government of the United States in the exercise of the rights which are denied them when they attempt to go to the polls. Will you trust that interest, then, to the Democratic Party; do you think it is safe? If you mean that these men shall be free as implied in their emancipation and enfranchisement, do you intend that the law shall be enforced and shall be made good to them, and that it shall come to pass in all the South that it is lawful, that it is right, that it is permissible, and it is safe for a negro man to deposit his vote in favor of the men he prefers for the office. [Applause.] There is another feature to the Southern question. Our Democratic friends say, a great deal of this is talk for election purposes. Why, have you not read the history of the Kuklux and the Hamburg martyrs? Are these myths? are they fiction? Have not these gone into history? haven't they been recorded, and won't they constitute a most disgraceful page in our record, when it comes to be written in the future? These are solemn facts, noticeable to all but those who are too blind to see. Why, what is taking place in the South every day? Why, the white men, as a general proposition, within the military age, are organized into rifle clubs, and they don't carry clubs either. They carry revolvers and veritable rifles, and they march up and down the State—for what purpose? Why, in the language of the Attorney General, to menace these poor negroes. They go to the Republican meetings, wherever they are held, with arms, with their rifles, and demand of these bodies as they might demand of this body, "You stop; you shall not speak until you divide the time." Gentlemen, I stand here and declare before you that these menaces are insurrectionary in their character, and possess within them the incipient elements of rebellion, and if the Government of this country passes into the hands which aid it, and cherish it, and organize these companies, and the South becomes solid, and the Democrat North by their inaction, acquiesce in the subject, what do you think will take place? [A voice—"Rebellion."] There will be no execution, of course, of the Enforcement act; there will be no protection of the negro whatever; these things will go on and on; the murders and outrages that arise where there is an oppressed people will continue (for a third of the Southern people is oppressed) until the avenging hand shall strike the nation blind again if it does not see to it now. Now, my friends, that is the phase of the Southern question; that is the significance of the Southern question, and these are the two great questions which lie at the foundation of our politics. If you would wish for tranquillity, vote for Hayes and Wheeler. If you wish for general prosperity, vote for Hayes and Wheeler. If you would have the standard of values of the Constitution restored to it, do the same thing. And, my friends, unless the Republican Party betrays its high and exalted trust, be assured that this nation is on a career of prosperity and grandeur which shall redound to the glory of the people of the country, and to the benefit of the down-trodden of all the earth, such as there is no other parallel for in all human history. [Cheers.]

Meeting then adjourned.

A CURIOUS WAR SCENE.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from the Turkish Army, says: "The officers on their way to Nish at the first cannon-shot returned to their regiments, but I was detained by a sight, which even in the midst of this sanguinary fight, deserves to be recorded. Among the drivers who bring provisions to the camp in carts drawn by oxen, to return the next day with the wounded to Nish, was a young Bulgarian girl, about fourteen years old, driving a pair of buffaloes. Along the road traversed by the girl thousands of Bashi-Bazouks daily pass, and it leads through the midst of at least 30,000 soldiers. The girl appeared in the camp instead of her father, who, she told me, was ill, but did not wish to lose his share of the rich harvest which the war brings, and although many of the soldiers cast stolen glances at the unwonted apparition, and perhaps reckoned up the time since they had last seen a woman, the girl passed uninjured, and without the slightest fear, through the midst of their ranks."

THE GAME OF BRAG.

The Toledo *Blade* prints a confidential circular addressed by John E. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, to the Democratic editors in the State, in which he says: "In your paper, from this until the 7th proximo, claim the national contest and this State also. Be earnest in this matter. Do it exultingly, and with the utmost confidence. Don't be lukewarm in this, but fervent. The Republicans are greatly alarmed. They feel that the fight is gone. They are drooping. Keep them there. Press the advantage which the situation assures. There is much to be gained by this course. Demand the polling of every vote, that our victory may be overwhelming and last through years. Claim the State with confidence. Do it with such confidence as to carry conviction to our friends and terror to our enemies. Hold meetings everywhere in your county. Exult at your meetings, and press each one to go forward with assurances of victory."

UNTIMELY RUFFIANISM.

The Providence *Journal* of Thursday says: "The same old demoniac spirit crops out in various parts of the State beyond the restraint of the Democratic Committee's resolutions. In Bristol, last evening, the Republican procession was villainously assailed with stones. Several persons were hit, and one Bristol man was knocked senseless by the rugged arguments of his Tilden townsmen. The assailing mob seemed as usual composed chiefly of the foreign element. These outrages occur so regularly and systematically as almost to inspire belief that they are a part of a plan to drive off Republican support from the proposed amendment extending suffrage to foreign-born soldiers. Possibly these mobocrats think that they can fight the Constitution of the State more effectually hereafter if no partial amendment is adopted. At any rate, upon the heads of these ruffians rests the responsibility of their defeat, if the amendment extending the suffrage fails."

MORE TESTIMONY.

A Yale graduate, who was in the Union Army and has resided in a Southern city since the war, has written a letter to a friend in Boston in which he shows how necessary for the peace of the country it is that Hayes should be elected. The writer is a lawyer and has been quite conservative in politics, having supported Greeley in 1872. He says: "I am feeling anxious about the impending election. Of course I am for Hayes and Wheeler. I think there has never been a time since the close of the war when the disloyal spirit of the South was as active and rampant as now. I think it is going to be an exceedingly unfortunate thing for the country if the Democratic Party should succeed. I should be very apprehensive for the consequences, especially for Northern men South."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The Lutherans observed Oct. 31, as the 359th anniversary of the Reformation.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Richards has become one of the editors of the Chicago *Baptist Standard*.

Lord Plunkett has been chosen Episcopal Bishop of Meath, Ireland, in place of Dr. Butcher, deceased.

The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia reports 42,450 communicants in 292 churches. The increase for the year was 6,105.

The Carthusian Monks are erecting the largest monastery in England, near Horsham, Essex. The style of the building is Norman.

Rev. S. J. Smith, Baptist Missionary at Bangkok, Siam, is having some Siamese type cast in Massachusetts, for use in his Siamese printing house.

The Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Chicago, has been raised four and a half feet without injury. The building, which is of stone, is 138 feet long.

Although Methodism had its origin in Oxford in 1729, it has never obtained a place even in the town. It is now proposed to raise funds to establish a church there.

The Philadelphia Association of Friends for the promotion of First-day-schools, reported 550 officers and teachers in these schools, with 5,613 scholars, of whom 1,334 are adults.

Rev. J. Rhoads Fury, who was ordained last year by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal to join the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Methodist General Missionary Committee will hold its annual meeting at No. 805 Broadway, in this City, Nov. 16. The society has a debt of about two hundred thousand dollars.

There are now Baptist native women's missionary societies among the Choctaws, Delawares, and Cherokees. The Cherokee society embraces thirty women, who give $1 each yearly.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States has issued a protest against the oppression of Protestants in Spain, a copy of which has been sent to United States Minister Cushing at Madrid.

The Baptists in this State numbered in 1792, 4,895; the statistics show that there are now 105,232, which is an increase of less than 2,000 since 1872. The largest number of baptisms was in 1843, namely 15,794.

The International Sabbath-school Lesson Committee meets in this City in November to select lessons for 1878. American teachers ask that the lessons for 1878 be made shorter than those for 1876-7.

The Anglican Bishops, with only one dissenting voice, which is that of the Bishop of Lincoln, have chosen the two Archbishops as Assessors in the civil court, which is appointed to try ecclesiastical cases.

The Baptist Association of Massachusetts reports 287 churches in the State, 247 Pastors, and 47,173 members. The number of baptisms during the past year was 1,968, and the amount of money contributed $692,000.

There are now forty-seven Young Women's Christian Associations in this country, which are formed on the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is one of these associations on Fifteenth street, in this City.

Bishop Strossmayer, of Austria, does not side with the Pope in desiring the success of the Turks. Canon Liddon says the Bishop "is on fire with the Eastern question," and declares that the cause of the Servians is the cause of God."

The Elders belonging to the Presbytery of Logansport have just held their second annual Council, and they are so well satisfied of the usefulness of these meetings, that they have resolved to make the council a permanent institution.

The *Christian Advocate*, of this City, will change its form in January and become a sixteen-page paper, with leaves cut and stitched. Only three religious papers of prominence in this City now retain the old quarto form—the *Observer*, the *Evangelist*, and the *Examiner and Chronicle*.

Since 1866 the Methodist Church Extension Society has aided churches of the denomination in the South by donations and loans to the extent of $354,082. The value of the property now held by these churches amounts to over four million dollars, and connected with them are 306,807 members.

Last May the Presbyterians dedicated a new Chinese mission-house in Los Angeles, Cal. Since then the regular Sunday services have been attended by as large a congregation as any other church in the city could boast of. Recently eight young Chinese have been received into the membership of the church.

The Quebec *Canadien*, in noticing that a Bible agent had gone to Baie St. Paul, in Charlevoix County, "to start a free school, build a chapel, and establish a bible depository," said: "The Bibles will become food for the fire, and if the minister officiates with too much solemnity, he will be notified to clear out, and all will be over."

A new Protestant Episcopal Parish has been formed in Key West, in addition to St. Paul's, which, in consequence of the immigration from the West Indies of many church people, furnishes insufficient accommodation. Services are to be held in Spanish in the new parish, which will be served temporarily by Rev. Mr. De Palma, of New-York.

The great commentator, Dr. Lange, has been fifty years a professor. He was the son of a peasant and in his boyhood sold milk. Falling in love with a young lady of high family he resolved to make something of himself so he might win her. He borrowed books and studied and soon became known as a brilliant scholar. In later years he married the girl of his early choice.

The Methodists held a fraternal meeting recently at Louisville in celebration of the establishment of friendly relations between the Northern and Southern Churches. Bishop Foster and a number of prominent ministers met Bishop Kavanaugh and other representative men from the South. The Bishops made pleasant speeches and embraced each other, as a token of the reconciliation of the two Churches.

Rev. O. Gibson, Methodist missionary among the Chinese of San Francisco, reports eight baptisms for the year, and a total membership of fifty, including two assistant preachers. Mrs. Gibson's work among the Chinese women has not been very successful. Of the twenty-four women who were in her mission school at the beginning of the year, fourteen left, and there are now only eighteen in the school.

The old Catholic Congress held its meeting this year at Breslau. Its last meeting was at Freiburg in 1874. Since then the Synod has become the ecclesiastical legislature of the Old Catholics, and the Congress is not of the same importance that it was. The Breslau Congress, however, took important action on an important question which it was supposed the Synod had settled for the present. The Congress directed the Synodal Council to ascertain what are the legal hindrances to the abolition of clerical celibacy, and to take the sentiment of old Catholics on the subject. The Congress also urged the Synod to carry out the promised reforms in church service, a scheme for the organization of provincial assemblies was ordered to be drawn up, and it was resolved to open negotiations with German Protestants, with a view to union.

In 1873 what was known as the Declaration and Testimony Synod of Missouri, which had occupied a position of neutrality between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian bodies, united with the Southern Assembly. The Walnut Street Church in St. Louis, Dr. James H. Brookes, Pastor, refused to agree to this action, and until now has maintained an independent position, though claimed by the Southern Presbytery to be under its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Recently the church voted to join the Northern Presbytery, and applied to the Southern Presbytery for dismission thereto. The latter refuses to grant the request, and will neither dismiss the church nor drop the name of Dr. Brookes from its roll. The case is likely to be appealed, and may furnish occasion for a long litigation in the courts.

The Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia has just rendered a decision which is attracting considerable attention. In one of the churches within the Synod's limits the Pastor, by request of a candidate for baptism, immersed him. A complaint was thereupon carried to the Presbytery of Lackawanna, which took an exception to the act. From the Presbytery the case went to the Synod, which has rendered a decision as follows: "In view of the teachings and principles entering into the doctrine of baptism, we judge that the administration of baptism by Rev. J. H. Clark, in the case excepted to, came within the possible limits of a permissible administration of the rite, and, although without any sanction of command or fact in Sacred Scriptures, yet did not involve a moral wrong. The mode of administration, however, not being accordant with the distinctive mode of baptism accepted and appointed by the Presbyterian Church, we do approve of the spirit of the exception of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, as betokening a just, watchful care in the exercise of its responsible duties, and adjudge that it should be so interpreted as giving fraternal counsel, and not as ecclesiastical censure."

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
12—Henry E. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance.
9—Dr. W. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.
Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 3. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School Reopens Sept. 27. BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN. Intermediate class and private class for boys. KINDERGARTEN IN CHARGE OF MISS LEONOWENS.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 5th av.

MRS. LOUISA B. CULVER WILL REOPEN her studio on the 1st of November for the reception of pupils in painting (landscape, flowers, still life, &c.) No. 3 Association Building, corner 23d st. and 4th av., New-York. References: Mr. D. Huntington, President N. A. D.; Mr. William Hart, Mr. James M. Hart.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 43d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

C. A. MILES.
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.
"Movement Cure for Invalids."
No. 64 Madison av. Dr. Mott's Memorial Hall.
P. OF HE. BY GESHARD, Director.

$15 QUARTERLY.—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHmetic, writing, correspondence; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons taught privately. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,84 5th av.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 BROADWAY.—Pupils prepared for business privately. Special lessons day or evening in business writing, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Terms low.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, NO. 653 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, with kindergarten, reopens Sept. 11.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, desires a few more pupils at their residence or hers; terms moderate. Address J. S., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding-school for boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $250 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESter, N. Y.—limited to 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 5th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. B. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, with the highest references as to capability and method of teaching, desires an engagement as above. She teaches English, French, and music; prepares boys for school. Address GOVERNESS, care of F. Blume, No. 861 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest city reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN THE English branches, drawing, and painting in oil and water colors, in exchange for board in a pleasant family. Address Mrs. M. G., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTY CENTS AND 75 CENTS PER LESSON.—Piano and Singing; also Drawing and Oil Painting, French, and the usual school studies. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 38 West 36th st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS (NORTH GERMAN) wishes a few more pupils; teaches also kindergarten after Froebel's system. Address 158 Henry st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARMON D. HULL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of October, 1876, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Harmon D. Hull, of the Township of Ocean in the County of Monmouth, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 West State street, Trenton, New-Jersey, before Charles E. Green, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, November 1, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a fourth general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the sixteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF GEO. W. DOW & SONS having been heretofore dissolved by mutual consent, any unfinished business will be settled by
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876. GEO. W. DOW.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—ELEGANT SECOND floor or entire can be obtained; adults preferred; location Madison av., between 34th and 36th sts.; unexceptionable reference. Address E. Morgan, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 156 WEST 10TH ST.—A LARGE, NICELY furnished second floor front room with alcove extension, and large square rooms, double and single; modern conveniences; home comforts; terms, $7 to $15.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent, at reasonable rates, handsomely-furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUITE OF FURNISHED parlors, separate or together, with or without board, in a first-class house and location; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 21 West 9th st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH THE BEST OF references desire to rent two sunny front rooms to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen at $25 per week. Address FORTY-SECOND STREET, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, in a house of refinement; adults preferred; references; location Madison av., between 33d and 34th sts. Address M. EVARTS, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate gentleman, wife, and two single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, and good board, at moderate rates; location first-class; reference. No. 223 West 34th st.

NO. 58 WEST 53D ST.
Three rooms on second floor to let, separately or together with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.
Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thorough first-class; reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 239 WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

A LADY OCCUPYING A HOUSE PRIVATELY located, would let rooms to ladies and gentlemen; in vicinity of East 23d st. Address A. A. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 53 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Rooms, with board, for single gentlemen and families; French table. Single rooms at $9 and $10 per week. Terms reasonable to families.

MRS. J. B. REID, NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs., offers two handsome suites—parlor and second floor—private table; highest reference.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Elegantly furnished front, sunny rooms, on second floor; private if desired; house strictly first-class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH st.—Parlor and bedroom connecting; also, two separate rooms with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.—THIRD FLOOR, WITH or without private table; also, double room on fourth floor, for gentlemen; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO FRONT ROOMS on third floor; in a small family. Call at No. 62 West 45th st.

NO. 71 WEST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, second floor; excellent board; also two rooms, fourth floor; moderate terms; references.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE SQUARE room on first floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class table.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., AT NO. 36, EAST.—Rooms singly or en-suite; private table if desired; good board; references.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED PARlor and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without private tables; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., fine suit, and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, southern exposure, to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR AND sleeping-rooms to rent, with breakfast, to a party of five or six gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with a private family; references. No. 56 West 49th st.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, newly furnished, with private table if desired; also, second-story back room.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; also, other rooms; southern exposure.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., NO. 237 WEST.—FINE rooms, with or without board, near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A GENtleman, a room; every convenience; full or partial board if desired. No. 21 West 15th st., near 5th av.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, near Elevated Railway, No. 338 West 23d st. References given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room; second floor; first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished connecting rooms with board; hall room; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON SECond floor and one other room, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—CHOICE SINGLE AND double rooms for families and single gentlemen; first-class table; terms reasonable; also table board.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent with board; references exchanged. No. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—ELEGANT FURnished apartments, with or without board, or private table; also, hall bed-room.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentlemen and wife, in a private house. Apply at No. 42 West 19th st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentlemen.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floor entire or en suite, and other rooms with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 254 MADISON AV.—A FINE SUITE OF two or more handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 98, CORNER 15TH ST.—ELEgant rooms, with or without board.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separately, with board.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 114 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,
Near Windsor Hotel.
Elegantly-furnished rooms on second and third floors; private table if desired; room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor; also, two upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH board; private table if desired; also, single rooms.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large or two rooms with board; location 14th to 42d sts. between 6th and Lexington avs. Address, with terms, &c., J. V. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—GOOD BOARD FOR FOUR ADULTS; two large connecting rooms, second or third story; water, gas, fire 23d to 61st st., 4th to 8th avs.; $40 to $45; private family preferred; references exchanged. Call or address OWNER, No. 29 East 61st st.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, with board for gentleman and wife; dining-room on first floor preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, J. M. D., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYman; must be private family; neighborhood 75th to 85th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Address J. W. T., No. 129 East 38th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—IN A refined family, to gentlemen an elegantly furnished large extension parlor, with hot and cold water, ample closets, also, a square fourth-story room for $5 per week; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ON Murray Hill will let two or three partly furnished rooms to two ladies for light housekeeping at moderate rent. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small, respectable families.

A LARGE BEDROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, well furnished, to let, without board, at $3 a week, including evening fire. No. 41 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 149 WAVERLY PLACE.—NICELY FURnished second floor, (three rooms) for light housekeeping; also single rooms; references.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS.—TWO suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, on the north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

NO. 34 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO WELL furnished rooms to rent to a single gentleman, without board; references required.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR A young gentleman. No. 6 4th av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON .... Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO .... Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY .... Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ .... Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA .... Saturday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA .... Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA ..... Nov. 9 LESSING .... Nov. 23
SUEVIA .... Nov. 16 WIELAND .... Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE .... SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA .... SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO .... Nov. 11 HINDOO .... Dec. 9
OTHELLO .... Nov. 25 NAVARINO .... Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

$100 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any or the Election Laws of this State.

Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county.
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN SLUT, VERY old, between Broadway and 31st st., yesterday evening; had on black blanket. Suitable reward will be paid if returned to No. 307 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
On MONDAY, Nov. 6,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 7,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8,
the new comedy, entitled
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
performed by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK .... Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
On THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.

Father Dolan	As originally written for and played by them.	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux		Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff		Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela		Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn		Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant		Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly		Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan		Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan		Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle		Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan		Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott		Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly		Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget		Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy		Miss Blaisdell.

Arte O'Neil .... Miss Rose Wood
Moya .... Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott .... Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Eagle Theatre, Proprietor and Manager .. Mr. Josh Hart
A GRAND COMBINATION OF FUN AND LAUGHTER.
John Wild's comic local sketch, entitled
CASH; OR, THE IRISH FOL CAMAN,
The most laughable of sketches, Richmond's
MODERN SCHOOL.
The unequaled song and dance artists,
WALTERS and MORTON.
The great burlesque on Jarrett and Palmer's
SARDANAPALUS,
with the beautiful scenery, dresses, and effects.
The grand original
CRAZY QUARTET, CRAZY QUARTET.
WILD, RICHMOND, SHELDON, and BRADLEY.
Miss JENNIE HUGHES and JOHN WILD
in their very amusing medley duets.
THE MACCARRONY BALLET.
The Thunder Storm. The Great Fire.
All in the burlesque on SARDANAPALUS.
EVERY EVENING, and
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th av. and 23d st.
POOLE & DONNELLY .... Lessees and Managers
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
GILMORE
AND HIS WORLD-FAMED BAND
in a magnificent programme, assisted by Miss Lillian S. Norton, soprano; Mr. Adolph Sohst, baritone; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornet; Mr. Ferdinand Carri, violinist; Master Herman Reitzel, pianist; Mr. E. A. Lefebre, saxophone; Mr. F. Letsch, trombone; Quartet of Flutes, Quartet of Obes, Quintet of Saxophones, and Gilmore's Band of 65 performers. Marvelous and original performances of the grand overture to William Tell. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise, and other grand works will be presented.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats $1 and 75c., according to location.
Family circle, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

PARK THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
ADAM AND EVE
AND
TOM COBB.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8,
Production of an entirely new play,
BABES D AGE.
in which Miss LETTY ALLEN will make her first appearance. New scenery and a great cast.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST., NEW-YORK,
which is to be one of the most splendidly appointed Theatres in America, will open the approaching Christmas holidays. Business letters may be addressed to the proprietor, JOHN BANNARD.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
Hon. W. F. CODY .... BUFFALO BILL
in THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
EXTRA MATINEE ON ELECTION DAY.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9	2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 8	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13	6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:15 P. M., and foot of 33d st. East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY
SALE OF
ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9,
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

AUCTION SALE OF
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, &c., &c.
YOUNG & ELLIOTT
Will sell at auction, at No. 12 Cortlandt st., New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock,
5,000 Hyacinths, in variety.
7,000 Tulips, in variety.
10,000 Crocus, in variety.
500 Narcissus, in variety.
1,000 Snowdrops, in variety.
400 Crown Imperials.
700 Lilium Candidum.
1,000 Spiraea Japonica.
W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES E. ARNOLD .... Lessee and Manager
50TH
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY ... as .... AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE ... as .... BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETTA AND HELENE MENZELI, And of the Premieres, SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER .... Lessees and Managers
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
NEW GRAND — ITALIAN — BALLET.
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT
Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and
AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal danseur of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30
The most successful play of the century,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

MME. MARIA B. VOLKMANN,
PIANIST,
NO. 245 EAST 13TH ST.
Four-hand playing at sight to rehearse Thomas' Concert programmes.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED dwellings on 5th, Madison, Park, and Lexington avs.; also, in 9th, 12th, 17th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and 33d sts., &c., &c. Permits at 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THESE EXCEEDINGLY DESIRABLE, elegantly-furnished dwellings, adjoining 5th av. to rent very low for winter: 20th, 21st, 32d, 34th, and 38th sts.; also 39th st., adjoining Park av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT $150 A MONTH—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED four-story stone house; one at $275, 5th av. and 42d st., beautifully decorated; furnished apartments. "The Albany." JOHN W. DERING, Broadway, corner 51st st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Three-story, high-stoop, medium-size dwelling; perfect order; rent, $1,400 per annum; unfurnished. Offices, No 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STUYVESANT SQUARE, (NO. 333 EAST 17TH ST.)—Flats just completed, with the latest improvements; rents $35 to $55.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 2 3d av., Bible-house.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FURNISHED and unfurnished dwellings to rent for Winter or year low. Lists and permits at No. 4 Pine, or branch office, No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Furnished or unfurnished, houses, flats, and floors, cheap for the Winter.
A. B. MILLS, 155th st. and 10th av.

TO LET IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, north-east corner 5th av. and 44th st., one suite of furnished apartments; table d'hôte; elevator. Apply at No. 531 5th av.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., ADJOINING PARK AV.—An exquisite medium-size, neatly and fully furnished residence for Winter.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS, COMPLETE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., on 56th st.; inquire of
A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

TO RENT CHEAP.—THREE-STORY BASEMENT house, No. 117 West 38th st.; splendid location.
JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

A NEAT FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, No. 310 West 55th st.; rent low. Can be seen from 2 to 8 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—A VERY FINE APARTMENT AT NO. 255 West 56th st.; special inducements offered. Apply to janitor for few days.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORT WASHINGTON—To let cheap; very convenient. See Mr. LA FORGE, at R. H. Macy & Co.'s, 14th st. and 6th av.

TO LET—NO. 8 WEST 28TH ST.—ENGLISH BASEment for clubs, restaurant, business, or private residence.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AVENUE A AND 117TH STREET.
For sale—a valuable property, consisting of over three full lots and large double mansion and stable, south-west corner of Avenue A and 117th st. The location, accessible to boats, &c., is an improving one, and the property will be sold at a price which cannot fail to make the investment very remunerative.
For further particulars apply to or address
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—No. 11 East 36th st., No. 5 West 39th st., Nos. 2, 16, and 50 West 40th st., No 7 East 41st st., No. 15 East 45th st., No. 34 West 46th st., No. 20 West 52d st., No. 1 East 53d st., Nos. 9 East and 69 West 54th st., No. 55 East 55th st., No. 9 West 56th st., Nos. 8 East and 104 West 57th st., and No. 23 West 58th st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MESSRS. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, ARCHItects, No. 63 East 41st st., have decided to mark down their ELEVEN NEW HOUSES and FOUR STABLES to VERY LOW FIGURES. Send for amended pamphlets giving full description. Houses from 18 to 32 feet front. Prices, $25,000 to $42,000.

$40,000.—FOR AN ELEGANTLY FURnished four-story high-stoop brownstone house in 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs. Others from $8,000 to $85,000. Bargains. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR INVESTMENT.—THREE LARGE FULL size houses on Ninth st. near University place, in fee; good present rental and splendid prospective value; will be sold low and on satisfactory terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Grand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE, 31ST st., near 5th av., four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, butler's pantry extension; in good order; terms reasonable to prompt purchaser. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

$30,000.—A FOUR-STORY 20-FOOT extension residence, 39th st., adjoining the avenue. 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

$8,000.—A PRIVATE FOUR-STORY brick house in a genteel location.
OWNER, No. 144 East 33d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY A house. Will be sold cheaper than before the war. Location splendid, and convenient to all the ferries; on Lefferts place, between Franklin and Bedford avenues; three new first-class brown-stone houses; terms easy; take Fulton av. cars.
T. B. JACKSON, builder, on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements, situated between 24th and 50th sts., 6th and Madison, and Park avs. Address L. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating lowest cash price. No agents need apply.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS.—MONEY ON diamonds, furs, &c.; diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's-hair shawls, seal sacques, &c., bought and sold bargains at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GGG II L MM MM OOO RRR EEE SSS
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G II L M MM M O O RRR EE SSS
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GGG II LLLL M M OOO R R EEE SSS

P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, AND MUSEUM.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SIX NEW STARS!
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MADAME DEBURG, Principal Act.
ROMEO SEBASTIAN, Great Summersault Rider.
JAMES COOK, The Great Scenic Rider.
CHARLES FISH, Champion Bareback Rider of the World.
M. LAISELLE AND WIFE, Flying Act in Mid-air.
J. MESSENGER, Cannon-ball Performer.
TATTOO.
$25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS.
ADMIRAL DOT, the world-renowned little man.
GYMNASTIC ACTS by Leaders in the Profession.
GREAT TUMBLING ACT, by the Company.
ADMISSION, 50 cents.
Children under nine, 25 cents.
Orchestra Chairs, 25 cents extra.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 and 6:30.
PERFORMANCES AT 2 and 8.

(Border: BARNUM BARNUM BARNUM … repeated down both sides.)

P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
P. T. BARNUM'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

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LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN
EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries of New-York.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner of 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

CHICKERING HALL.
EVERY SATURDAY, MATINEE MUSICALE,
Commencing SATURDAY, 11th, at 2:30 P. M.
Mlle. JAKOUBOWITSCH, Russian pianist, and first appearance. Miss KATE DOUGLAS, soprano. Mlle. MARGUERITE SELVI, contralto tenor, a musical wonder. Signor FERRANTI, basso brillante. L. ALBITES, Musical Director. Admission $1, including reserved seats.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Public Exhibition
OF
A. T. Stewart's
Garden City Water Works,
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1876

There will be an EXHIBITION of the WATER WORKS recently constructed at GARDEN CITY, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock.
THE AUTOMATIC WORKING of the MACHINERY by the SIMPLE OPENING of a HYDRANT upon any of the LINES of PIPES throughout the village WILL be SHOWN, and the CAPACITY and USEFULNESS of the SYSTEM WILL be ILLUSTRATED by THROWING SIX ONE-INCH STREAMS of WATER, at the SAME TIME, ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH, and ONE TWO-INCH STREAM OVER TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH.
APART from the INTERESTING NATURE of such an Exhibition, the WORKS, consisting of the "HOLLY PUMP," with all the new improvements, automatic attachments, &c., &c., can be seen in operation, showing their perfect adaptability for supplying water for fire and domestic purposes.
A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave HUNTER'S POINT at 10 o'clock A. M., and RETURNING will leave GARDEN CITY at 2 o'clock P. M. The WATER WORKS are LOCATED NEAR the STATION.
VISITORS can find ACCEPTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS on the GROUNDS, and LUNCH MAY BE HAD at the HOTEL RESTAURANT.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S
FIRST-CLASS
STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
With Safe Deposit Vaults
And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
(Built expressly for the purpose,)
No. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,
Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks and Baggage; also Private Carriages, &c.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
FOR VALUABLES OF ALL KINDS.
Persons leaving the City will find every facility required for their accommodation at this establishment.
SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year.
Office for Safe Deposit Department, No. 475 4th av.
Office for Warehouse Department, No. 106 East 32d st.
Articles will be received from or forwarded to any part of Europe or America.
☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises before engaging elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the ones of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE!

LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.	LAST Nights of the exquisite Ballet in the Snow!
	LAST Nights of the magnificent Transformation.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.	LAST Nights of the ravishing BONFANTI.
	LAST Nights of Lewis' screaming imitation of Bartoletti.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE.	LAST Nights of Mr. COGHLAN and the Comedy Cast in this laughable play.

LAST MATINEE OF LIFE SATURDAY, AT TWO.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 11,
Mr. DALY will produce, after most elaborate preparation, the first of the MARVELS of ENGLISH COMEDY, with which his present season shall be made memorable, beginning with SHAKESPEARE'S
AS YOU LIKE IT,
in which
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
will make her first appearance since her recent most brilliant starring tour as
ROSALIND!
a performance which became the INSTANT SENSATION of the season, when played by her last Spring. The representation will also be made important by the most powerful cast of characters ever given of this play, including the distinguished artist
Mr. COGHLAN .... as .... ORLANDO
The famous tenor of English Opera,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE .... as .... AMIENS
and
Mr. CHARLES FISHER .... as .... JAQUES
Mr. DAVIDGE .... as .... TOUCHSTONE
Besides a further distribution of extraordinary strength.
*** Box-sheet opens Tuesday morning, Nov. 7.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW ADDITIONS.
SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS ARRIVING
ALMOST DAILY WITH THE
RAREST ATTRACTIONS FROM ALL
OVER THE WORLD.
A SEA HORSE!
BEAUTIFUL STAR FISH!
RIVER, LAKE, AND POND FISH!
SEA GRASSES AND CORAL.
RARE AND BEAUTIFULLY-COLORED
DEEP-SEA ANEMONE.
WONDERFUL MOLLUSKS.
FEEDING THE FISH AND MAMMALIA
DAILY IN PRESENCE OF THE VISITORS.
THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!
MARVELOUS ARTIFICIAL FISH-HATCHING!
50,000 DIMINUTIVE SALMON!
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS!
DODWORTH'S SUPERB CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, Mendelssohn's
ORATORIO, ELIJAH,
with the assistance of the
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
and
the following soloists:
Miss HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. R. A. STODDARD, Baritone.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH .... Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seat, 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 109 Broadway; Schuberth & Co's Union square, and Steinway Hall.

A GREAT SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH,
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
between
Miss BERTHA VON HILLERN and
Miss MARY MARSHALL,
will commence at five minutes past midnight TO-NIGHT. This prolonged contest is for a bona fide purse of $1,000, and is designed as a decisive test of the relative merits of the two prominent female pedestrians of the world, and will prove of special interest to the medical profession as an illustration of the endurance of the female sex. TO-DAY until 5 P. M. the building will be open for a free inspection of the track. Every facility must be given, and visitors are requested not to converse with the contestants.
Full election returns from the office of the *Evening Telegram* will be given every ten minutes.
Medical Attendants—Drs. Taylor and Fleming.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN, violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Full particulars in Tuesday's papers.

CHICKERING HALL. FANNY DANZIGER.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF
MISS FANNY DANZIGER,
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PIANISTE,
of the ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, LEIPZIG,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, AT 8,
AT CHICKERING HALL,
with the assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Mr. Chs. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. F. F. Muller, organist. Admission tickets, with reserved seat, $1; to be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Bullman's, No. 111 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. RICHARD SCHMELZ has the honor to announce a series of three GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERTS at Steinway Hall, commencing the 11th of November.
The very best musical talent is engaged.
Further particulars in future announcements.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c.
Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matinée, (election day.) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

BARNUM'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Read all about them in to-day's Noah's *Sunday Times*.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A PIANO.—THE LADIES OF THE Olivet Mission Industrial School, No. 63 2d st., New-York, desiring to open a Kindergarten for the younger members of the school, find they are unable to carry out their plans without the use of a piano. They beg to express the hope that this announcement may meet the eye of a kindly-disposed person owning a piano not now in use, which such an one would be willing to loan for the Winter months to this good object, the ladies giving security for its return in as good order as when received. Address Mrs. F. ALLEN, No. 137 East 21st st., Gramercy Park.

A LADY WISHES THE USE OF A PIANO (one day in the week) for vocal instruction, in a furnished room; warm, light, and not above second story; locat on central; 23d st. preferred; references required. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 597 Morristown, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—SACRIFICE FOR cash or installments; to rent, $5 per month and upward; upright pianos a specialty; great bargains; several second-hand instruments. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 24 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S SELECT DANCING SCHOOL, Adelphi Building, Broadway and 52d st.; the most elegant rooms, and the most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements. Send for circular.

MISS E. E. SHAW INSTRUCTS PRIVATE classes at Dancing Academy or at pupil's residence; also piano instruction. Address No. 48 West 14th st.

DEGARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from Fifth av., now open.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF THE RECENT CONFERENCES WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS—A PLEA FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS IN SPRING.

A meeting of the Independent Citizens' Committee was held yesterday at their head-quarters, No. 166 Fifth avenue, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer in the chair, when the following address was unanimously adopted:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

To the Citizens of New-York City:

The efforts of the Committee of Twenty-five to secure a union of the independent and honest voters of this City as would justify us in proceeding with the campaign so auspiciously begun, and in incurring the necessarily large expense attendant thereon, have failed, and we deem it but justice to you to give the reasons therefor. Early in the season it was evident to all that there existed in the public mind a deep and earnest feeling that the government of our City and the management of its monetary interests should be placed beyond the reach of mere party control, and that honesty, integrity, and capability should be the only recommendations to office. In this belief Andrew H. Green was, at a mass-meeting of the people, nominated for the Mayoralty. This committee then undertook to secure his election by such a combination of the various organizations as then existed, and by creating new associations, as would best secure the result sought to be accomplished. A complete history of our efforts in that behalf can never be written, including as it would conferences public and private with men high in authority, and with humble though earnest members of the different parties. We were met in the beginning with the objection that nothing should be done in our local affairs that would in the slightest degree interfere with the Presidential contest; that City Government was a small matter compared to the question of securing the electoral vote of the State; that our City taxes were as nothing to the administration of national affairs. These arguments were advanced mainly by members of the Republican Party, and at the outset of the campaign, only by those who are known as party leaders; their opposition to our movement was decided and outspoken, and their influence, as we have seen, was finally successful in securing what is known as a straight ticket. It is our duty, with the experience of the past, to guide us, to warn you of future danger, and to suggest such remedies as may secure for us an honest, energetic, and economical administration of Municipal affairs. Vast as are the interests of our City, with a population larger than that of many of the States, with an immense indebtedness, we find our local interests placed in the background, and so completely subordinated to the national contest that the independent portion of our citizens have practically no voice in City management. This condition of things will exist as long as our City elections are held at the same time with the State and national, and we think the time has come when we should demand for City elections the importance they deserve. When we select our City officers in the Spring we may hope for special attention to City affairs, and not until then; elect our City officers any other time than when national and State contests are supreme, and the ordinary New-York politician cannot hope to succeed through the popularity of the head of the ticket. This change we cannot hope to secure through the party leaders; the large and ever increasing number of office holders are not, as a rule, favorable to a high standard of character and capability, and would therefore oppose any reform of the kind proposed. The people themselves must demand this from their representatives in Albany; an organized effort should be made, and the citizens of the Empire City owe it to themselves and for the honor of New-York to effect this change, and prevent a recurrence of the reign of official corruptionists that has made our Government a disgrace to ourselves and a stumbling-block to the cause of universal freedom. The independent citizens have overthrown party discipline and can do it again; we have had no stealing through the Controller's office for the past five years, but the system under which a pliant and willing tool of a corrupt organization brought us to the verge of bankruptcy still exists, and may again result as disastrously.

The thanks of every inhabitant of this City are due Andrew H. Green for his financial management, and we hope that the condition of affairs that rendered his appointment necessary will not be allowed to occur again, against which condition his management is the best guarantee. It City officials are elected at a time when no other officers are to be voted for, and no other issues are involved, the different parties will be forced to place the best men in nomination; character will be the only party platform, an unsullied life the highest recommendation to official trust. We take this occasion to express our appreciation of the hearty support we have received from the Independent citizens, and we have no doubt that true reform can surely be accomplished by the same means.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Chairman.
LOUIS M. DOSCHER, Secretary.

RING TACTICS IN BROOKLYN.

TRYING TO INTIMIDATE THE VOTERS—A LETTER FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON TO THE POLICE BOARD.

If any further evidence were needed of the fact that the Ring men of Brooklyn are thoroughly frightened, it was furnished yesterday by the audacious attempt made to intimidate the honest voters who are opposing the public plunderers. Winchester Britton, who was turned out of the office of District Attorney by Gov. Dix for corrupt practices, and who was subsequently "vindicated" by the Ring Democracy in the Democratic tidal wave last year, wrote a letter to Superintendent Campbell, directing him to instruct the police to arrest all persons found distributing pamphlets or circulars containing libels on candidates. The object of the letter is to intimidate the people and prevent the distribution of election documents showing the true character of the Ring nominees. The Police Officers are made the judges of the libel. Interviews are published in the *Eagle* between a representative of that paper and Police Commissioners Jourdan, Tyburn, and Hurd. The two last named, who are Democrats and form a majority of the board, make long statements approving Britton's letter and promising to aid that official in carrying out what they facetiously term "his duty." President Jourdan bluntly told the *Eagle* man that if Britton's instructions were carried out every person found selling the paper he represented could be summarily arrested, for the reason that its every issue since the campaign commenced contained the most atrocious libels upon public men. The attempt to intimidate the people will not, however, succeed. Neither the Democratic Police Commissioners nor District Attorney Britton dare use the police force to carry out the schemes of the Democratic Ring. The manifesto of Britton is merely meant to scare the opponents of the Ring. There are sure and speedy ways of punishing those who publish malicious untruths against any candidate. Complaint must be made by the person libelled before a Magistrate, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the libeler. This course has been adopted by Mr. Abram H. Dailey, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate, who, it is alleged, has been wrongfully accused in circulars, secretly distributed, of being turned off the Bench. The accusation, if such has been made, is undoubtedly a lie, and those who circulated it are amenable to the law. Mr. Britton simulates a fear that the day before election fatal accusations in printed form may be distributed when no time is left to candidates to refute the charges. Malicious people who pay money for the circulation of such documents a day or two before election throw it away. Accusations not made in ample time to allow the parties accused to answer have no influence whatever and are not heeded by voters. When the truth is spoken or written of Ring candidates, it is, of course, unpleasant; but, as the proverb has it, those who have made their beds must lie on them. While a great cry is being made by the Ring because their candidates are subjected to just criticism, they adopt themselves the most sneaking, underhand methods of assailing their opponents. A good illustration of the Ring method is furnished by a circular written in German and apparently in the interest of one of the Republican candidates. The circular sets forth that the candidate alluded to should be elected because he is in favor of closing up all lager-beer saloons and of preventing the sale of all kinds of malt or spirituous liquor. This is sent by the Ring men among the Germans in the hope that they will refuse to support the candidate named in the circular.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S PARADE.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE BOYS IN BLUE, No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

[Circular.]

Commandants of independent organizations and of other bodies of men which participated in the parade of last night, and which formed below Fourteenth street, are respectfully requested to make return to these head-quarters of the title of their organization, name, and address of commandant, and the number of men under their command.

By order. LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Brigadier General, Commanding.
Brevet Brig. Gen. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are enrolled in this seminary 156 names. Nearly the entire list are college graduates, and represent the majority of the States. No vote has been taken for either of the candidates for President, but, after careful inquiry, it has been ascertained that there are six men who would vote for Mr. Tilden. The leading papers are on file in the reading-room, and every fellow reads and thinks for himself.

J. G. B.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

AFRAID OF TWEED.

A GUILTY WAIL FROM THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, EVERETT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

To the people of the United States:

I deem it my duty to caution the public against a pretended confession of William M. Tweed seeking to implicate Gov. Tilden in the New-York Ring frauds, which, I am informed, is already in type in advance of the arrival of the United States steamer Franklin, said to be purposely detained off the Harbor of New-York until the eve of the election, in order to give color to the fraud and prevent its contradiction. Possibly this notice may cause an abandonment of a device to which only politicians made desperate by the conviction of impending defeat would resort in order to mislead the ignorant and unwary. It is enough to say that the Ring was broken and Tweed and his confederates brought to justice by Gov. Tilden. This is one of his chief titles to the confidence of the American people.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

HOME WORK.

Francis Kearney was nominated for Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District last night.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District ratified the entire Republican ticket at a special meeting.

The real home work now is folding and distributing the Republican national, State, and local tickets, and using every effort to get them into the hands of the voters before election day.

Capt. Edward Wortheimer delivered an able address before the German Republicans of the Eighth Assembly District at No. 63 Ludlow street last evening. Mr. Charles Schafer presided, and the enthusiasm for Hayes and Wheeler was genuine and spontaneous.

The national, State, and County nominations were heartily indorsed by the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Tenth Assembly District, at a meeting at No. 182 Ludlow street last evening. Mr. G. Wieland presided, and speeches were made by C. Otto Boese, Col. Strong, and others.

The Seventeenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club held a special meeting at No. 385 Bowery last evening, Mr. Charles F. Wolfe in the chair. A resolution was adopted pledging the members of the association to render all the aid in their power at the polls on election day.

At a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Association, held at Ittner's Hall, West Farms, on Friday evening, a series of strong resolutions were adopted, indorsing the national, State, and Municipal Republican tickets, and pledging the hearty support of the association to secure their election.

Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, has received the most encouraging information from the several Assembly district associations in relations to large accessions of Republican votes, the increase coming mainly from the class of persons who seldom or never vote.

The letters received at the rooms of the National and State Republican Committees show a general awakening among the Republicans throughout the State and country, and that every effort will be made to poll every Republican vote, it having been demonstrated that this is all that is necessary to insure a glorious victory.

Gen. John A. Dix has taken a vigorous part in the campaign. He addressed several meetings on Long Island last week, and closed by making a strong and impressive appeal at Port Chester, last evening, to all who wanted good government; urging all his hearers to use every possible effort for the success of the Republican nominees.

A grand Republican mass-meeting was held at Harugari Hall, No. 171 Avenue A, last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District. Addresses were made by Messrs. George McKee, John R. Nugent, and John Kehoe. This district will perform effective service next Tuesday.

The contrast afforded between the respectable Republican processions in this City and Brooklyn, and those of the Democrats, composed largely of roughs and boys, has produced a visible effect in favor of the Republican canvass, and an additional impetus has been given by the speeches of Hon. William M. Evarts and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, in arousing members of the mercantile classes to the danger to business interests likely to result in the event of the success of the Democracy.

A number of Tilden agents went through the lower portion of the City yesterday, calling at prominent business houses to solicit signatures to an appeal to merchants. In almost every instance they were refused. Among others called upon was the firm of Hand & Elsworth, where they appealed to all of the clerks for their signatures, without obtaining a single name. As one of the agents was passing out of the store, Mr. Hand, who had been before appealed to, said, "Here, let me sign it." The paper was handed to him, when he affixed the signature of "Jeff Davis," and gave it back to the agent who folded it up without looking at the signature, and walked out satisfied.

TILDEN SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S REGIMENTS PARADE, AFTER WHICH THE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES HIS FRIENDS.

"Boss" McLaughlin's ragged regiments, bearing torches, and for once dressed in decent garb—the General Committee having furnished caps and shirts—paraded through the principal streets in Brooklyn last evening in honor of Samuel J. Tilden, the great reform Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Tilden was received in Brooklyn by such eminent reformers as William A. Fowler, (who is now under suspension from office on a charge of defrauding the people,) Winchester Britton, and several others of the same type. Out of nearly a hundred men on the Reception Committee there were not more than half a dozen representative Democrats of the better class. Most of them were mere ward politicians and petty Ring contractors. The procession was formed into three divisions, under command of William J. Powell, John B. Meyerborg, and Thomas M. Riley respectively. Gen. Thomas T. Dakin, the Democratic candidate in the Second Congressional district, acted as Grand Marshal, and Anthony Barrett as Adjutant General. There were about ten thousand persons in line, a large number of whom were boys—mere boys—glad of the opportunity to parade through the streets with a torch and a red cap. The line of march was from Bedford avenue to Rutledge street, to Johnson street, to Union avenue, to Grand street, to Fourth street, to Bedford avenue, to Clymer street, to Washington avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Cumberland street, to Lafayette avenue, to Fulton street, to Joralemon street. Gov. Tilden reviewed the procession from a platform erected at the back of the City Hall, on Joralemon street. Mr. Tilden was subsequently entertained by a number of politicians at a hotel on Washington street. Being introduced to those present by ex-Senator Murphy, he spoke as follows:

I thank you, citizens of Brooklyn, not so much on my own account as on behalf of the cause I represent, for the manifestation you make here to-night. It is not my cause, but the cause of the people you represent. This contest is the greatest, the most interesting, the most solemn, the most momentous that has happened since the revolution of 1800. The question is whether we shall have a united, harmonious Government and country, representing the people of all politics, sections, and races—whether we shall join our friends and carry forward the great principles to which we have devoted ourselves. Too long, alas, we have been engaged in domestic broils. Can New-York and Brooklyn be prosperous with the favor of a policy that destroys one-half of the country? Can they bear that? I have been told that if I should happen to be elected that I should have great trouble with the South. There may be difficulties in bringing back people to the administration which they desire, but I do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty with the South. I believe that with unanimous accord we can carry on the Government on the basis established by the results of the war. The other day there was a great cry about the rebel claims. I understand that Parson Brownlow was circulating my letter to get votes for the Republican cause. I am very happy to have him do that. That letter was supposed to be an act of courage and boldness. I did not suppose that it was an act either of courage or boldness to make a declaration on which both North and South agree. I am sure that the spirit has now become universal in the South to share in the common duties of citizenship. I believe that if the election turns in favor of the Democratic ticket, it will produce a political millenium our citizens will begin to repair the ravages that the war has made in their business, our people can turn from ruin, from discord, to prosperity. We are not prosperous. How can we be prosperous when we have done nothing but contend against one another for twenty years; when our public representatives have been legislating as class against class, have imposed a burdensome taxation, have been holding a carnival of public plunder and erecting a class of officeholders against the people? In the old world the governing classes have been able, with the help of the army, to maintain an ascendency over the people. In our country we did not think this possible. It did not address itself to the understanding of the American citizens. It is now that we find the case is different; that the governing class have made it possible in the ordinary division of parties to make it a difficult contest against the mass of the people. I feel perhaps more than anyone else how difficult it is for a private man to maintain a contest against the Government—the contest of the people against their unworthy servants. I do not doubt the issues of that contest, and when the result shall be declared I believe that it will be a subject of congratulation not only among us, but to the large number of those who will vote against us, because the Government has to be saved not only from the wrong-doers, but from the weak men who go with the wrong-doers, who have to be saved in spite of themselves and cannot be depended upon to maintain the right. I have felt lately, since I have seen the names of various men signed to the calls of our antagonists, that I have entertained a notion of human weakness greater than I have ever entertained before, knowing what they have said to me and to my friends. I see these men have to be saved by the power of the common people from their own weakness. But I did not intend to make a speech more than six inches. Thanking my old friend, the Senator, [Senator Murphy,] and congratulating you, I bid you good evening.

COLORED MEN ASSAULTED.

A PEACEFUL PROCESSION ATTACKED BY TAMMANY ROUGHS—THE LATTER WORSTED IN THE FRACAS.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while a Republican club, composed of colored men, known as the "Farren" Battery, hailing from Jersey City, was passing through Desbrosses street, it was attacked by a number of white men belonging to a Democratic club, and during the mêlée which ensued one white man was dangerously wounded and several others were slightly injured. The "Farren" Battery had taken part in the Republican procession Friday night, and at the conclusion of the parade started for home. They numbered about 100 men, and marched down Broadway to Canal street, and through that thoroughfare to Desbrosses street. They marched on the sidewalk, and attracted considerable attention by their soldierly bearing. While passing through Desbrosses street the members of a Democratic club, formerly known as the "William H. Burns" Association, but recently transferred to a Tilden campaign club, under the name of the "William J. Aikman" Association, who had been carousing in their rooms at the corner of Watts and Greenwich streets, came out to see the procession pass. When the procession had reached the corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets, some reckless individuals in the crowd, supposed to be members of the association, commenced an assault upon some colored men who were straggling behind the column. The rear of the column was assailed with a shower of rotten apples, potatoes, and other missiles, and in addition they were pelted with brickbats and stones from the roof of a building on the corner. When the captain of the colored men learned what was transpiring at the rear of his company he halted the company, and faced the men toward the assailants, and in a moment a general melee ensued, in which bludgeons, cart-rungs, and other weapons were freely used. The colored men made such a determined fight that their white assailants fled toward the club-house for shelter, followed by their antagonists. In front of the club-house a fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, in the midst of which Patrolman Budds, of the Fifth Precinct, arrived on the spot. He sprang in between the contending factions, and endeavored to separate the combatants, but all his efforts in this direction proved futile. Suddenly several pistol shots were fired, and the crowd dispersed. The colored men reassembled and continued their march to the ferry at the foot of Desbrosses street, and embarked on the boat for Jersey City. Several policemen arrived in response to the summons for assistance given by Officer Budds, and it was then found that William J. Merriman, aged twenty-two, a resident of No. 20 Desbrosses street, had during the fracas been stabbed in the left side and badly wounded. He was also suffering from a bad scalp-wound. Thomas J. Fisher, aged twenty-one, of No. 8 Desbrosses street, was shot in the right leg, and slightly injured. James Norton, aged twenty-one, of No. 464 Canal street, had been struck in the breast by a pistol ball, which had merely grazed the skin, inflicting no other injury. Some of the wounded men, who are all white, were removed to the Leonard Street Police Station, where their wounds were attended to by Police Surgeon Cook. Merriman and Fisher were removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where it was found that Merriman's wound was of a highly dangerous nature, the point of the weapon with which he was stabbed having, it is believed, penetrated the left lung. Norton was very much intoxicated, and was locked up at the station-house. William Fitzpatrick, of No. 438 Greenwich street, was arrested while in the act of beating a colored man who had taken part in the procession, and he was also locked up in the station-house.

It was a matter of great difficulty for the Police to obtain any trustworthy information in relation to the origin of the mêlée. Capt. Caffrey detailed several officers for that purpose, and from the testimony these officers gathered, the Captain is convinced that the white men were the aggressors. It was learned that when the "Farren" Battery crossed the ferry, early in the evening, on their way to join the procession, they were hissed and hooted at by a number of loafers who lounge about the liquor store of Michael Murphy at the corner of Watts and Greenwich streets, over which are situated the rooms occupied by the "Aikman" Association. The negroes paid no attention to the insulting jeers and opprobrious epithets applied to them. Fears had, however, been expressed by those in the neighborhood that there would be trouble when the Battery returned. When they did return, there was a considerable number of white citizens marching in their ranks. Most of the torches carried by them were out, but some of them were still burning. When they reached the corner of Greenwich and West streets the man Norton, previously referred to, who was intoxicated, applied an insulting epithet to one of the colored men, who retaliated by striking Norton with an unlighted torch. Norton and a man who was in his company thereupon assaulted the colored man and were beating him severely when his comrades came to his assistance. A general free fight followed, with the result stated.

Several other participants in the affray received scalp wounds and other injuries, but not of a serious nature. As the colored men were all residents of Jersey-City, and departed for their homes immediately after the affray, it could not be ascertained whether any of them had been injured. Norton and Fitzpatrick who were arrested, were arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, and were discharged.

PRELIMINARY VOTING.

A vote on the 8 A. M. train from Jersey City to Philadelphia, on Friday, stood Hayes, 108; Tilden, 65.

A vote on the 2:40 day train from Princeton to New-York, yesterday, stood: Hayes, 150; Tilden, 70; Cooper, 2.

On the Long Island Railroad, Friday night, out of 115 votes, 66 were given to Hayes, 44 to Tilden, and 5 to Cooper.

On an incoming train from Roselle, N. J., one day this week, the vote stood as follows: Hayes, 146; Tilden, 70; Cooper 1.

A canvass of the office of the New-York Life Insurance Company gave the following vote: Republicans, 45; Democrats, 20.

In the wholesale dry goods house of L. M. Bates & Co. the vote on the Presidential question stands thus: Hayes, 63; Tilden, 39.

On the 7:45 A. M. train from Philadelphia, yesterday, the vote on the Presidential question stood 108 for Hayes and 65 for Tilden.

A vote was taken yesterday at the saloon corner of Third avenue and St. Mark's place, of which Hayes obtained 50, Cooper 25, and Tilden 15.

The employes of the Domestic Sewing machine Company, at Newark, voted yesterday on the Presidential question, with the following result: Hayes, 162; Tilden, 98; Cooper, 17.

At the close of a lecture at the New-York Homoepathic College, yesterday, a vote was taken among the students who remained, giving the following result: Hayes, 150; Tilden, 28.

REPUBLICAN PARADE IN JERSY CITY.

The Republicans of Jersey City held their final torch-light procession last night. The demonstration was one of the most imposing ever held in the city. All the local clubs and the Boys in Blue turned out in large numbers, and it is estimated that there were four thousand uniformed men in line. Besides these there were large numbers of citizens on foot and a long line of private vehicles decorated. Their line of march extended through the principal streets of the lower section of the city and the Heights. Large crowds looked on from the sidewalks, and almost every house in the better part of the city was brilliantly illuminated, and from some elegant pyrotechnic displays were made. The mottoes on their transparencies called for "Hard Money, no Rag Baby," "Real Reform, no Sham Reform," "Free Schools, and Free Ballots." The procession evoked much enthusiasm.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman George Willard, of Michigan, is at the St. James Hotel.

Prof. William Wells, of Union College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. Peter S. Michie and Col. E. B. Beaumont, of West Point, and Robert Heller, the magician, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island; John Davis, Clerk of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and Baron C. R. Osten Sacken are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. S. Meredith Read, United States Minister to Greece; ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island; Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana; Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Britannic, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MURDER TRIAL ADJOURNED.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 4.—Francis Grapotte, who murdered Simon Hoover in March last, has been on trial here for the past two weeks. The court adjourned over until Wednesday next, the jurors being allowed to go to their respective homes to remain till that time. The court charged them to listen to no talk on the subject of the trial. Counsel on both sides expressed confidence in the integrity of the jurymen.

SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

BELLOWS' FALLS, Nov. 4.—A son of Henry White, 16 years old, living near Grafton, accidentally shot himself while hunting, yesterday. When found, his body lay near that of a fox. It is supposed that he wounded the fox and then struck at him with the butt of his gun, discharging the loaded barrel, the contents of which passed through his body, killing him.

THE NUMBER OF SHOCKING BAD HATS to be seen on the heads of persons usually fastidious in such matters is a matter of general observation. They are evidently waiting until after the election, when, on the result of pending wagers they expect to indulge in one of the KNOX FALL STYLE, from No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., and under Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
At No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, S. L. Roberts, wife, and child, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Wells, Mr. Carlisle, B. Genover, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Durgin, Miss Nellie L. Small, Mrs. Cheesebrooke, Mrs. Edwards, J. Chadwick, Mr. Brown, H. W. Green and wife, Mrs. M. Green, Miss N. Green, J. Carlisle, M. Edwards, W. Zimmerman, H. Jones, H. Cable, G. Fetterman, V. Cook, Jr., D. Greenleaf, wife and servant, T. Morgan, Isaac Fox, S. Ott, F. Wiedin, F. Hinckle, M. Femin, A. H. Brown and son, E. C. Butts, J. M. Searl and wife, Miss Emma Brown, Mrs. O. P. Knapp, R. Blum, S. Smith, M. Handley, J. Ford, Mrs. Williams, O. Diedrich, F. Reuster and wife, Mrs. James Riley, Mrs. L. O. Brien, Mr. Alexander, B. S. Chave, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fry, Mrs. J. K. Roberts, Miss Armstrong, O. H. Black and wife, Master C. Black, Master W. Black, C. T. Morgan, J. R. Read, G. W. Chaloner, Capt. Salt, L. H. Burr, A. T. Burr, A. Koenig, R. E. Leow, Miss M. Thompson, Miss Cushman, W. B. Webster, Rev. L. Phelps, H. Guzee, A. Bonney, J. Stearns, H. E. Williard, J. Miller, M. Bishop, J. Heitz, J. Sleat, J. Finn, E. Fennee, H. Jope.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—John Adair, George Anmend, B. Alzola, G. E. Armstrong, James A. Appleton, Capt. Barton, Mrs. Barton, C. J. Bostick, A. L. Bentley, Frank Barnum, Dr. Bishop, G. W. Baker, R. D. Batchelor, John Batchelor, James F. Butler, Mrs. E. L. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss Campbell, Sir Daniel Cooper, Henry A. Dingee, Mrs. Dingee, A. C. Downing, Mrs. Downing, Miss Lucy Downing, Miss Downing, Miss Helen Downing, Miss Nathalie Downing, John Fish, Mrs. R. Forrest and child, Miss Elliott, J. B. Emslie, G. H. Ewart, Miss Greene, Mrs. N. G. Greene, H. Hambly, Mrs. Hambly, David Harden, H. Hemphill, P. P. Hillhouse, Mrs. Hare and child, E. S. Kimball, Daniel Kirk, Jacob Kahn, Mrs. Capt. G. B. Knowles, Robert Lockhart, Gen. B. B. Murray, Miss F. Mann, Mr. Molson, Gordon Mitchell, Rev. T. Moore, W. Pearce, Mr. Richards, R. Tonge, George Townley, J. E. Vail, D. D. Wilson, Richard Williamson, Thomas Whitney, Mr. Jackson.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Mr. And, Mrs. D. C. Ripley, Arthur H. Ripley, Miss Julia T. Ripley, Miss Isabella H. Ripley, F. H. W. Pelham, W. V. Brown, Charles Bramley, John Gosling, George Clark, P. D. Hall, Mrs. Samuel Evans, Charles Thompson, T. Langton Lockton, Mrs. C. D. Cleveland, Miss Lucy Cleveland, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Mary E. Nowlan, Miss Swales, J. Aspinwall, Silas E. Whitney, P. Laberie, Mrs. Laberie, Amelia Laberie, Eugenie Laberie, Nissida Laberie, Johnny Laberie, J. H. Sherman, Mrs. Sherman and child, Mr. Sugar, Mrs. Sugar, Charles Law, Mrs. Law, G. C. Porter, Mrs. Porter and child, Mrs. John Porter and two children, Miss Bell Tinker, R. Molyneux, Mrs. Molyneux, C. E. Tracy, Dr. John A. Parm, George McCracken, Mrs. McCracken and two children, William Lyne, Mrs. Lyne, Miss Fanny Lyne, Miss Emily Whiteside, Capt. Mauthorp, Mrs. Mauthorpe, P. Mulrennen.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—James Whiteside, Rev. C. Ward, Gorham Blake, Rev. D. F. Watkins, Alexander Ferguson, Alexander Christie, P. De Ferari, J. M. Tait, Rev. John McNulty, Miss McNulty, Mrs. Mary B. Macdonald, Miss Judd, Mary Ann Sherwood, David Bannerman, Mrs. David Bannerman, Miss Margaret Bannerman, Miss Mary Bannerman, Miss Gertrude Bannerman, Master Charles Bannerman, Rev. Mr. Johnson and wife, Rev. Dr. Scott and wife, Miss Ada Jones, Miss Emma K. Ogden, Robert Tiffin and wife, Miss Eliza Buchanan, Rev. W. A. Murphy, Miss Maria A. B. Murphy, John McKay, Thomas Coultice, James Carncross.

In steam-ship Elysia, for London.—E. H. Manford, T. K. Bohn, James Franklin, Salvator Gebbelaro, Robert Hannick, Mrs. E. Crawford, Wm. Burnett and wife, C. M. Loring and wife, Mrs. Julia Johnson, Master Harry Johnson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—Prof. Raymond, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Blake, J. E. H. Andrew, Mrs. J. E. H. Andrew, G. L. Findlay, W. W. Yard, A. S. List, James Commins, Miss Porter, Miss Lee, Miss Delafield, William O'Neil, C. A. Johnson, G. Hickins, Mrs. G. Hickins, Dr. S. C. Schwarz, Robert C. Johnson, Edward Arnold, J. Jepson Atkinson, Mrs. Roysdon, Richard Grant White, H. B. Vaughan, L. F. Richards, Mrs. A. J. Creswold, Master Arthur Creswold, Miss Ella Creswold, J. H. Richardson, Edw. Gilmour, J. A. Thompson, John R. Stratford, Mrs. John H. Stratford, John Arnot, Jr., Miss Mary Fletcher, Mrs. Arnot, Robert Heller, Miss Heller, Mrs. R. S. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Miss Palmer, William Reed, W. S. Baillie, A. F. Stevenson, Mrs. M. J. Powell, Master A. F. Stevenson, J. A. Perez, Hon. J. S. Rutan, Mrs. J. S. Rutan, Theodore R. Dunglison, Mrs. Jewitt, M. H. Arnot, J. H. Arnot, T. C. Holmes, Mrs. T. C. Holmes, W. E. Hiscox, F. L. Hiscox, William Schwartzwaelder, D. S. Appleton, Mrs. D. S. Appleton, Mr. Appleton, Jr., Miss Appleton, Mr. J. J. Ranson, Rev. Father Stafford, Capt. Cromwell, Dr. Walter Cary, Mrs. Walter Cary, Miss Cary, Master George Cary, Master Seward Cary, S. E. Hiscox, Mrs. S. E. Hiscox, Mrs. H. F. Poor, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Mr. Smith, William Martin, Maurice Kingsley, Mrs. Maurice Kingsley, Miss M. Georgie Miller, Mrs. Claude, Thomas Nevins, William Tanks, Miss Atkinson, E. J. Dale, Frederick Hart, Benjamin Carey, Eugene Dowling.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanford, Miss Sanford, F. Hazleton, Miss Hazleton, Mis. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. G. Partridge, Mrs. Lewis and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Waster, Mr. Rockford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Southall, Arthur Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. J. Jones, Miss Ruth Smith, Master James Brown, E. C. Pease, Mrs. J. R. Smith, E. S. Thompson, C. C. Lord, Mrs. Admarth, Mrs. and Miss Hallett, P. O'Beirne, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Carrington, Mr. Barton, Mr. McKenzie, W. H. Evan, Lorenzo Brown, H. W. Taylor, R. R. Llewellen, P. D. Lyman, H. Wilkinson, F. Wilkinson, Mrs. E. Franchel, John P. Satterley, E. M. Bogue, Mr. Goode, Mrs. and Miss Spencer, Miss Kearne, Miss M. Froude, G. Foster, Mrs. Gibson and two children, Mrs. Ulwin and child, Miss R. Dexter, J. C. Gunn, Mrs. M. Johnson, J. H. Cooling, Mr. and Mrs. Monatan, Wm. Hogan and two children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises.....6:34 | Sun sets.....4:53 | Moon rises.7:52.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:00 | Gov. Island..10:49 | Hell Gate.12:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...........SATURDAY, Nov. 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; Sidonian, (Br.,) Edwards, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Brothers; Dorian, (Br.,) Smithwick, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Brothers; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, &c. C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard, San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison & Co.; Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock: Labrador, (Fr.,) Sanglier, Havre, via Plymouth, Louis De Bebian; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, F. Alexander & Sons; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., &c., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Tycho Braghe, (Br.,) Miller, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Weser, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, William Dalzell.

Barks Ariadne, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kong Eystein, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Cardiff, Wales, Benham & Boyesen; Carmel, (Norw.,) Geraldsen, Hamburg, Benham & Boyesen.

Schrs. Westside, Davis, Brazos, Santiago, Woodhouse & Budd; Speculator, (Br.,) Munson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Howard Holder, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Howard Macomber, Williams, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; J. C. Crolts, Greeley, Bangor, Me.; R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sadie Burton, Burley, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Traveler, Hodges, St. Augustine, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Starlight, Reed, Falmouth, Jam., G. Wessels; Sarah Shubert, Tombin, Richmond.

Barge Chesapeake, Fults, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 25, Queenstown 26, with mdse. and 66 cabin and 142 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 2, 1 P. M., passed steamer Nassau, hence, for Liverpool; 3d, 242 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E.; same date, 217 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamer State of Indiana, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Colombo, (Br.,) Snow, Hull Oct. 17, via Boston Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Herman, Livingston, Mallory, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Charleston Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Fernandina Oct. 30 and Port Royal Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Banda, (of London,) Stollery, Hiogo 149 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Co.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Bravo, (Norw.,) Foss, Dublin 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Francesco Starace, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Yarmouth, Eng., 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zio Paliegro, (Ital.,) Cafferено, London 55 ds., in ballast to order. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Suez, (Ital.,) Ensenolo, Lancashire 61 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Saga, (Ital.,) Olsen, London 62 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Came the southern passage, and has been 11 ds. N. of Bermuda, with calms and N. W. winds.

Bark Armonia, (Ital.,) Caffiero, Grimsby 55 ds., in ballast to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Amalia, (Aust.,) Chiavelli, Newcastle, Eng., Aug. 16, with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Ned White, (of Belfast, Me.) Thombs, Manila 186 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. Sept. 21, while jibing mainsail, H. F. Laanson, Second Mate, a native of New-York, was knocked overboard by the mainsheet and drowned before assistance could be rendered, there being a rough sea and vessel rolling heavily.

Brig Wau-bun, (of Machias,) Spencer, Antwerp 42 ds., in ballast to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Came by way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Copia, West, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. R. G. Welden, Heath, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Iona, Coombs, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Laura H. Jones, Cousins, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Graham, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrell, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ann, Straton, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Flight, Wilson, Tiverton.
Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Wickford.
Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Stafford, Fall River.
Schr. Rebecca and Harriet, Hawkins, Fall River.
Schr. Spray, Martin, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Eliza Ann Hooper, Wall, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Early, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren.
Schr. Jane Maria, Sleeper, Newport.
Schr. Fanny F. Hall, Hall, New-London.
Schr. J. L. Hess, Lewis, New-London, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Uncle Tom, Look, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Como, Hall, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Stephen Taber, Lee, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, Lewis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Escort, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 17 ds., with potatoes to order—vessel to R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Tam O'Shanter, Seeluff, Abaco, 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.
Schr. David V. Streaker, Scull, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to R. G. Fairchild—vessel to Warren Ray.
Schr. Laodamia, (Br.,) Parsons, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 9 ds., with potatoes to Perkins & Job.
Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Yorktown, Va., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.
Schr. Cocheco, Young, Rockport, Me., with lime to Haviland & Presey.
Schr. Addie Blaisdell, Crowell, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Henry B. Metcalf, Handy, Hallowell, with granite for Albany.
Schr. Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Newburyport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. G. Knight, Parker, Salem.
Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Boston.
Schr. Hannah M. Buell, Arnold, Boston.
Schr. John M. Broomhall, Gedney, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Geo. Moon, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.
Schr. Marshall Perrin, Hall, Boston.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; City of Richmond, Spain, and Tycho Brane, for Liverpool; Elysia and Greece, for London; Ethiopia, Sidonian, and Dorian, for Glasgow; Labrador, for Havre; Andes, for Port au Prince; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; State of Texas, for Galveston; Algiers and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Agnes, for Philadelphia; ships Nagpore, for Liverpool; Tobique, for ——; barks John Hammett, for Trieste; Embla, for Havre; Lindesnaes, for Bordeaux; Grad Karlova'z, for Cork; Hebe, for Baltimore; Kate and Labra, for ——. Also, Long Island Sound, steam-ship Gen. Whitney, for Boston; schrs. Speculator and Howard Holder, for St. John, N. B.; Frank Herbert, for Boston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 4.—The brig Katahdin, from Turk's Island, for Bangor, brought to this port to-day Capt. Rankin, mate, cook, and one man of schr. Early Bird, of New-York, from San Domingo City, for Boston, with a cargo of lignumvitæ, fustic, and logwood to Fowle Carroll, which vessel was abandoned on Oct. 31 in lat. 31, lon. 70. Antonio Brazos, a Spanish passenger, John Hendrickson, and Lewis James, a seaman, of Demerara, were drowned.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The ship United States, reported lost on a voyage from Liverpool for San Francisco, was valued at $45,000. She was insured for $20,000 in the China Insurance Co., and the remainder in the Boylston Insurance Co. Her cargo of coal, valued at $5,000, was also insured in the China Insurance Co.

KINGSTON, Nov. 4.—The barge Onondaga, from Oswego, for Montreal, with coal, is ashore on Pillar Point. The crew was rescued.

SPOKEN.

By bark Banda, (of London,) ship Fairbairn, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Calcutta; Oct. 18, off St. Helena, bark Ione, (Br.,) from Singapore, for New-York; Oct. 6, lat. 8 44 N., lon. 29 54, brig S lario, (Br.,) hence, for Rio Janeiro; 15th, lat. 24 16, lon. 50 38, bark Tela, (Norw.,) from Lauvig, for Baltimore.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Sld. 2d inst., E. H. Duval, Savannah; 4th inst., Georgietta, George, Joseph, Fish, Maria Madre, Quaker City, and Ruth.

Arr. 31st ult., Albert Smith, Elona, Capt. Hector; Enighed; 3d inst., Alberto, Cumberland, Elizabeth Taylor, Erstalningen, Seth W. Smith; 4th inst., Glenfinart, and Melita.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—The Cunard Line steamer Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Oct. 25, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.—The North German Lloyds steamer Leipzig, Capt. Hoffman, from Baltimore, Oct. 20, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Nov. 4.—The Anchor Line steamer Caledonia, Capt. Allison, from New-York Oct. 21, for Glasgow, arr. here at midnight last night.

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A Magnificent Assortment of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.
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J. & P. COATS
have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for
"SUPERIOR STRENGTH
AND
EXCELLENT QUALITY
OF
SPOOL COTTON."
SEAL. A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
ALEX. H. BOTELER, Secretary pro tem.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.
Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Sent by express, or may be had of druggists generally. Address at once Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

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No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection to their stock of
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FUR-LINED GARMENTS,
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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
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EHRICHS',
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THREE DOORS ABOVE 24TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY
NEW AND DECIDED BARGAINS
IN ALL OF OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.
1,000 DOZEN FINEST FANCY FEATHERS, COMPRISING ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES, AT 15, 19, 39, 52, 58 CENTS EACH, ALL AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
FINEST STYLES AT 69 AND 90 CENTS EACH, FORMER PRICE $1 50 AND $2.
BEADED BANDEAUX, FULL LENGTH, AT $1 47, FORMER PRICE $4.
Full line of
COQUE AND OSTRICH FEATHER TRIMMINGS, REAL OSTRICH PLUMES, TIPS, &c., &c.,
at extremely low prices.
100 DOZEN REAL FRENCH FELT HATS, warranted best quality, 57c., sold all over at $1 10.
AMERICAN FELT HATS, 26c. each.
1,000 DOZEN HAT FRAMES, all the best shapes, at 75c. each.
The trade supplied in any quantity, at much less than down-town prices.
VELVETS.
500 pieces
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, for Cloaks, Millinery, and Dress Trimming, under cost of importation.
50 pieces
BLACK SILK CLOAK VELVET, full 27 inches wide, at $3 31, worth $5.
50 PIECES extra quality, superb finish, full 27 inches wide, at $4 25, worth fully $6 50. These goods are positive bargains.
BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 98c., $1 25, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60, $1 70, $1 85, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and upwards, without exception cheaper than ever before offered.
COLORED SILK VELVETS,
NAVY BLUE, MYRTLE AND BOTTLE GREEN, SEAL BROWN, CARDINAL, &c.,
Fine quality, suitable for trimming and millinery purposes, at $1 95, worth $2 75.
These velvets have been bought at a great sacrifice, and are positive bargains.
CALL AND GET SAMPLES FOR COMPARISON.
CLOAKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY.
ALL OUR CLOAKS ARE MADE BY THE FINEST JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE STYLE AND FINISH OF OUR GARMENTS.
BRAID-BOUND ELECTRA BEAVER CLOAKS, EXTRA LONG, $4 75.
RICH BEAVER CLOAKS, EXTRA LONG, TRIMMED WITH HERCULES AND TITAN BRAIDS, AT $5 75, $7 50; WITH FRINGE EXTRA, $8 50.
ELEGANT DEEP FUR-TRIMMED BEAVER CLOAKS AT $11 50, $12 50, $15, $17 50, AND UPWARD.
"VICTORINE," CHINCHILLA BEAVER CLOAKS, NEWEST DESIGNS, AT $8, $10, $12 50, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22.
DIAGONAL CLOTH CLOAKS AT $16, $22, $26.
BEAUTIFUL MATELASSE CLOAKS AT $7, $9, $14, $20, $29, $30, $34, $40, $44, $46, $50, $54, $62.
NEW SHAPE DOLMANS, IN SCOTIA BEAVER, MATELASSE, AND CASHMERE, AT $20, $25, $30, $38, AND UPWARD.
FUR-LINED CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS AT ALL PRICES. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
SUITS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS at $4 75, $5, $6 50.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS at $7, $8, $10, $12, $14.
COLORED SERGE SUITS at $8 75, $13, $18.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $17, $19, $25, $35.
COLORED CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, $19, $25, $30, $32.
BLACK SILK SUITS at $30, $40, $45, $55, and up.
SILK AND VELVET SUITS AT SPECIAL PRICES.
Also special inducements in
HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR, MADE-UP LACE GOODS, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMING, FINE FRINGES, PASSEMENTERIES, BUTTONS, &c.
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.
CUSHIONS, SLIPPER PATTERNS, TOWEL RACKS, LAMP SCREENS, CHAIR STRIPES, &c., &c.
Full line of ZEPHYR WORSTED.
PLAIN AND SHADED EMBROIDERY SILK,
Chenille, &c., &c.
Continued sacrifice of
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR.
Elegant French Chemise, with 60 tucks and hand embroidery, at $1 23.
ELEGANT HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISES marked down to 92c., $1 25, $1 44, $1 75, $2 10, $2 50.
BEAUTIFUL CHEMISES, hand-embroidered and hand-tucked front and back, at $2 42.
RICH hand-embroidered SACQUE Chemises at $1 25, $1 50, $1 90, $2 45.
OVER TWO THOUSAND DOZEN OF FRENCH NIGHT-DRESSES, SKIRTS, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, CORSET-COVERS, &c., ALL REDUCED TO 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN THEY CAN BE PURCHASED IN PARIS. CALL AND EXAMINE.
Fine French Walking Skirts, Flounce, with hand-embroidery, $1 85.
IN DOMESTIC MACHINE-SEWED UNDERCLOTHING WE CLAIM TO BE OFFERING THE CHEAPEST GOODS EVER SOLD. WE CANNOT QUOTE PRICES.
COME AND SEE THEM.
AT
EHRICHS',
287 EIGHTH AVENUE, 289
THREE DOORS ABOVE 24TH ST.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
was awarded the highest prize medal as the best whole wheat preparation for a delicious and wholesome food, at the American Institute Fair, 1874. Sold by all Grocers.
Trade mark label on every package.
Address F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., for *pamphlet with cooking receipts, &c.—sent free.*

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.
DIAMONDS & JEWELRY,
STONE CAMEOS,
Silverware and Bronzes,
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Special courtesy extended to visitors.

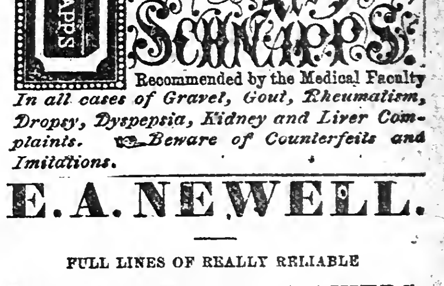
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NO. 42 EAST 10TH ST.
having returned from Paris, has opened a large assortment of
CLOAKS, WRAPS AND DRESSES,
to which she calls the attention of the ladies of New-York and strangers visiting the City.

R. H. MACY & CO
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
WE HAVE ENLARGED our establishment, added new departments, and are manufacturing Fall and Winter suits and cloaks for ladies and misses to order, from our own materials or material furnished by themselves.
OUR MILLINERY, MANUFACTURING, and DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS ARE PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT OUR USUAL POPULAR PRICES, AND NO EXERTION WILL BE SPARED to GAIN FOR THEM THE SAME FAVORABLE ESTIMATION WHICH OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE RECEIVING.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OUR LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, and Millinery Goods of every description. Ties, Toilet Articles, Small Wares, Trimmings, White Goods, House-keeping Goods, Worsteds, Albums, Books and Stationery, Passe Partouts, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Bonbon Boxes; Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots, SHOES, SLIPPERS, and Overshoes; Gents' Furnishing Goods; Gents', Ladies', Youths', and Children's Hosiery and Underwear. TOYS, DOLLS, DOLLS' ARTICLES, CONFECTIONERY, and SODA. Also,
OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
MERINOES & VELVETS
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
LA FORGE TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, 98 cents, warranted.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR: A FULL AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Corsets, and Paniers.
ALSO,
BOYS' CLOTHING
in Fall and Winter suits, unsurpassed in style, assortment, quality, and price. SALESROOM IN THE BASEMENT CROWDED WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES, CHINA, MAJOLICA, AND GLASS-WARE. STRICTLY THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

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PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have *no rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
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NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for E. N. Welch, New-Haven, Seth Thomas Clocks
FOR HOME TRADE AND EXPORT.
581 Broadway, N.Y.

THE GENUINE
VICHY
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, has the year of the bottling and the name of one of the following springs on the capsule, viz:
HAUTERIVE, GRAND GRILLE,
CELESTIN'S, HOPITAL.
The genuine Vichy is unequalled in disorders of the liver, spleen, and the digestive organs in chronic cases of gravel and calculi, gout, rheumatism, heart disease, female complaints, malarial maladies, albuminaria, (or Bright's Disease,) diabetes, &c. Beneficial effects in these diseases can be derived only from the natural waters, and cannot be expected from any artificial preparations. Can be drank at table, pure or with wine, &c. For sale by Grocers and Druggists, and to the trade only by the Sole Agents.
BOUCHE FILS & CO., 37 Beaver st., N. Y.



Recommended by the Medical Faculty *In all cases of Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints.* *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*

E. A. NEWELL.
FULL LINES OF REALLY RELIABLE
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,
FOR MEN'S WEAR, FROM
$1 25
UP, INCLUDING POPULAR NUMBERS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, AND ALL GRADES OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S.
Orders by mail promptly filled and sent C. O. D.
727 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS of
FURNITURE,
75 and 77 Spring st., corner Crosby st., N. Y.,
Offer their large and elegant stock, in the latest designs of Mediæval and "Eastlake" styles, at greatly reduced prices.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES
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One Dollar and Twenty Cents
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IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

The New-York Times.

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THE CLOSE OF THE CANVASS.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS CERTAIN.

THE ELECTION OF HAYES AND WHEELER BEYOND DOUBT—A TEN DAYS' STAMPEDE FROM TILDEN—THE DEMOCRATS UTTERLY DESPERATE AND DEMORALIZED—THE FIGURES WHICH THE LATEST INFORMATION GIVES.

Information from the most trustworthy sources, including our own specials and dispatches to the Republican National Committee, as late as 8 o'clock last evening, indicate that all doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler has been removed by the extraordinary manifestations of public sentiment during the last ten days. Especially in this City has a great change taken place, evinced by votes in public places, notably at the New-York Stock Exchange, where ten days ago there was a majority for Tilden, while on Friday the vote stood 393 for Hayes to 204 for Tilden. Many similar changes are noted, caused by the general uprising of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other business men, produced, in a great measure, by the general conviction that the election of Tilden means the imposition upon the country of a great burden of debt and taxation to pay war claims. The fact that Mr. Tilden's frantic call upon the Southern Democrats to save his election by agreeing not to press the war claims has been responded to by only five out of fourteen Southern States appealed to, and not by Missouri, which has already issued over two millions of claim-greenbacks, purporting to be valid claims against the United States, has added to the growing distrust.

A most unfavorable impression has also been produced by the issue by the Democratic National Committee of an address warning the country against an expected statement, which the committee say is already printed, of William M. Tweed, implicating Mr. Tilden in his plundering of New-York City. As a result of these late and universally prevalent manifestations of the tendency of the people, no confidence in a Democratic victory is shown by any one except Mr. Tilden himself and the gamblers in the pool-rooms, who have been employed to make fictitious bets to be telegraphed for effect in the country.

As a summary of the present indications, it may be stated that the projected Democratic frauds in this City will be prevented and the majority kept down to thirty-five or forty thousand, which will be more than overcome by the interior vote; that with New-York State Hayes and Wheeler are sure of one hundred and ninety-five votes, or ten more than enough, without counting nine other States in each of which an active contest is going on with the probability of success with the Republicans. If these States—South Carolina, (7,) North Carolina, (10,) Nevada, (3,) New-Jersey, (9,) Indiana, (15,) Louisiana, (8,) Connecticut, (6,) Oregon, (3,) and Florida (4)—casting 65 votes, should also vote for Hayes, he will receive 260 votes, or 75 more than enough. The best judges place Hayes' vote at certainly not less than 233 with New-York, or 198 without New-York. The most thoroughly-informed Republicans have no doubt about the general result.

GOOD FEELING AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE LATEST NEWS AT THE NATIONAL AND STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS—THE TALK AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was thronged last evening with anxious politicians, eager to learn the latest news received at the National and State Committee Rooms and to compare notes upon the situation. The telegrams received during the day at the National Committee Rooms were of the most encouraging character, and gave assurance of the success of the Republican ticket, even without the aid of New-York. While the Republicans were highly gratified with this news, none of them showed any disposition to yield New-York to the enemy, even if it were not needed to elect Hayes and Wheeler, and the intelligence gathered at the State Committee Rooms convinced them that there was no occasion for any such apprehension. Reports from all parts of the State indicate a marked change in favor of the Republican ticket during the last week, and give promise of the old-fashioned majorities of war times. Every day increases the probable majorities as the election draws near, and although there is but one day left to work in, all the reports agree that the State is sure for Hayes and Wheeler. A leading topic of conversation in all circles was the silly manifesto issued by Abram S. Hewitt yesterday morning, concerning a bogus confession of William M. Tweed, which he says the Republicans are going to publish on the eve of the election. All agreed that the Democratic National Committee must be in a fearful state of trepidation to resort to such a stupid card. The remarkable conduct of Tilden himself was also commented on as another evidence of the panic that has lately seized upon the Democratic leaders. When the Presidential candidate of their party found it necessary to go to Brooklyn and make a midnight speech to a Democratic rabble under the auspices of the thieving Ring of that plundered city, it was believed that his cause must have reached a desperate strait, and that his chances were hopeless. If there were any members of the Reform Democratic organization of Brooklyn, or any Democratic tax-payers of that city, who were disposed to vote for Tilden on Tuesday next, the spectacle witnessed on Saturday night, of his addressing a crowd of Ring hirelings, from a platform filled with the leaders of the Ring, must have dissuaded them from any such purpose. A Brooklyn man remarked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, that this speech of Tilden would cost him 5,000 votes in that city. The news that came in from the various districts in this City during the evening was very encouraging. Notwithstanding the Democratic Party has apparently united and is harmonious, there is still great disintegration in the ranks on the local ticket and an utter lack of enthusiasm for the Presidential candidate among either of the factions that were so lately quarreling with each other. There is a fair prospect of the election of a good share of the Republican candidates for local offices in this City, and there is nothing to indicate that the majority for the electoral ticket of the Democracy will exceed 35,000. The election of Frederick W. Seward for Senator in place of James W. Booth, deceased, is regarded as certain, and there is little doubt of the success of Gen. McCook in the Eighth and of Hon. Levi P. Morton in the Eleventh Congressional District.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN ELMIRA—AN OUTPOURING OF THE SOUTHERN TIER COUNTIES ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

ELMIRA, Nov. 5.—The last and greatest meeting of the campaign in this city was held on Saturday. The mass-meetings of the Democrats having in every instance been overshadowed by the Republicans, the Democrats made their final effort on Friday, with Gen. McClellan for their attraction, openly boasting that the meeting would be too large to be beaten. They certainly had as large a meeting as could be made by chartering all the five railroads running into the city and carrying outsiders in free, but the effect, instead of disheartening the Republicans, stimulated them to greater exertion, and the result was the greatest demonstration ever seen in the southern tier, not excepting those of 1864 and 1868. The wigwam was altogether too small for the accommodation of the afternoon assemblage, and the crowds that poured into town toward evening surprised every one, the arrangements proving wholly insufficient. Torches and transparencies gave out hours before the demand for them ceased. The line of march had to be lengthened, as the head of the procession several times came in contact with its centre. Delegations were present from all the principal towns of Steuben, Tompkins, Broome, and Tioga Counties, N. Y., and Tioga and Bradford Counties, Penn. The Cornell University students, in military dress, and the miners from McIntyre, with lamps in their hats, were present. Wagons with all kinds of devices were in line, including a load of hay drawn by six oxen, on its way to Washington, and a canal-boat mounted on wheels, with an inscription denoting that it was Tilden's device to bear him to the White House, but it would navigate Salt River instead. The line was made up of all classes of citizens, including merchants, and bankers and professional men, with many cavalry companies. Altogether the procession made by the Democrats, the previous evening, was beaten by several thousand. The line was an hour and a half passing a given point. National patriotic songs were sung constantly as the procession moved through the streets, and such enthusiasm as was manifested cannot easily be described. Meanwhile, a great meeting was organized in the Wigwam, and a great crowd listened to the speakers until midnight. The mention of the names of such men as Hon. J. C. Burrows, Gen. W. H. Gibson, and Col. A. E. Baxter as orators, being sufficient to explain the keeping up of interest until such an unusual hour.

The registry of this city shows 5,188 names. This will increase the vote of the county to near ten thousand.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ESSEX COUNTY—THE MINERS FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CROWN POINT, Nov. 4.—At 3 o'clock to-day Gen. Hammond started with two special trains of eight cars each, to attend a mass-meeting at the Iron Mines of the Crown Point Iron Company, thirteen miles distant. Hon. L. Bradford Prince, the speaker of the day, and a band of music were on the first train. At every cross-road crowds had collected and were taken on board, until even the roofs of the cars were occupied. The railroad ascends nearly fourteen hundred feet, to the summit of the Iron Mountains, where the meeting was held. Five hundred miners were waiting on the ground, and on the arrival of the trains the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. After the meeting was organized, Senator Prince made a most comprehensive and effective speech, which was listened to with marked attention. Rev. Mr. Smith, Pastor of the Methodist Church, followed briefly, and the meeting adjourned at nightfall with cheers, which echoed through the mountains, for Hayes, loyalty, and honesty. Our working men fully understand the damaging results of Democratic success and you will hear a good account on Tuesday from Essex.

PROHIBITIONISTS OUT FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 5.—John Heermans, the Prohibition candidate for Presidential Elector in this district, and many other Prohibitionists here have announced their intention to support Hayes and Wheeler.

OHIO GOOD FOR 25,000 MAJORITY.

THE EFFECTS OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS—REPEATING AND OTHER FRAUDS TO BE GUARDED AGAINST—DEMOCRATS WHO DISLIKE TILDEN—INDEPENDENTS AND LIBERALS FOR GOV. HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 5.—Everything indicates a majority of not less than twenty and possibly thirty thousand for Hayes and Wheeler in Ohio next Tuesday. The Democrats have lost heart since their Waterloo in October, while the Republicans have correspondingly gained in pluck and confidence. There will be a renewal in the large cities of the State of attempts at repeating and other frauds on the part of the Democrats, but the Republicans will be more energetic and vigilant than ever in protecting the ballot-box against these attempts, and in securing a fair and honest vote. Although the external manifestations of political excitement have greatly subsided since the October election, there is no abatement of deep and earnest feeling among the people, and should the weather be favorable a larger aggregate vote will probably be polled than in October, though the straight Democratic vote may be several thousands less. There is a full Cooper and Cary electoral ticket in the field, and it is likely to receive the support of a very considerable body of Democrats who dislike Tilden quite as much as they are wedded to greenback theories. Nine-tenths of the Liberals, including the independent Germans, will vote for Gov. Hayes, as will also a considerable number of anti-Tilden Democrats. Ohio may be expected to send good tidings to Republicans throughout the country next Tuesday.

CALIFORNIA CERTAIN FOR HAYES.

A COMPLETE CANVASS OF THE STATE—A GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN ASSURED.

The following dispatch was yesterday received by Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4, 1876.

Hon. Z. Chandler:

I have just returned from a complete canvass of the State. California is certainly for Hayes. We shall undoubtedly gain two Congressmen.

GEORGE C. GORHAM.

DEMOCRATIC TELEGRAMS TO BE DISTRUSTED—THE REPUBLICANS BOUND TO CARRY THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Trust no Democratic telegrams. We have no doubt about carrying this State handsomely. Mayor Bryant's dispatch was for buncomb. The Democratic parade in this city last night was a woful failure.

ALEX. GABELL,
Chairman State Central Committee.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Fish will soon leave for New-York, in order to vote in that State on Tuesday. The other members of the Cabinet have left for their respective homes for a similar purpose. All the available voters in the public departments and outside of them, including among the latter a large number of Democrats, have gone home. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 persons have thus left the city to vote.

A PROMINENT CONVERT TO HAYES.

ONE OF THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF AKRON, OHIO, DECLARES FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—WHY HE TAKES THIS STEP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AKRON, Nov. 5.—Lewis Miller, President of the Agricultural Works of C. Aultman & Co., at Canton, Ohio, and President of the Akron Iron Company, and Superintendent of the large Mower and Reaper Works of Aultman, Miller & Co., in this place, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Miller is a Republican, but has differed with the Republican Party on its financial policy, and had intended voting for Cooper, but the other issues which have been thrown into the canvass have caused him to take this step, believing it to be unsafe at this time to do anything that would place the control of the Government in the hands of the Democrats, to be controlled by the people of the States lately in rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities of the nation. This makes the prominent business men of Akron nearly a unit for Hayes.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

A SECOND SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WOOLSEY—THE DANGER AHEAD—TILDEN'S PUBLIC APPEARANCES ALWAYS "JUST ON THE EDGE OF EVIL, MAKING USE OF IT ADROITLY"—A CRUSHING COMPARISON WITH GOV. HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5—An immense meeting of business men was held last night at Allyn Hall, Hon. Calvin Day presiding. Addresses were made by ex President Woolsey, of Yale, and E. W. Stoughton, of New-York. President Woolsey, after expressing his desire for the election of Mr. Robinson as Governor, and Gen. Hawley as Congressman, said: "This is the second time in my life that I have ever addressed a political meeting. I am to say a few plain words on what may be called the risks that lie before us. The question now before the people is whether you will put the Government into the hands of a party that for the last sixteen years has been untried in legislation, and which, if we may judge by the miserable specimen it exhibited in the late session of Congress, has just failed most signally in ability. I think I never read of a session where the members exhibited such universal incompetency." After arguing that the only hope of a stable currency was in Republican success, the speaker continued: "I have felt for a long time that there is danger in committing the Government to those who do not believe that this is one country, one nation inseparable, and which no action of one single State can rend asunder. If you look back over the history of the country you will find the old doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions coming up in the shape of nullification. In the providence of God a firm Democratic President affirmed the doctrine that this is one country, and that the State has no power to nullify. This put an end to the nullification business for several years. Then it came up again, at last, in a still gloomier form—a confederation of seceding States, resulting in the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of money and the uncertainties and trials of the past twelve years. Is this heresy rooted out? What do we see now? We see a gentleman, estimable in many respects, offered to the people as a Presidential candidate, and coming forward with a lie in his right hand. The United States, he says, are not a nation. Suppose he is President and a State makes trouble. According to his sincere convictions, repeatedly expressed, can he coerce that State? He has denied his right to do it. Is it not right to suppose that he will carry out his own views? It seems to me that there is the same situation as when that paltriest of Presidents, Buchanan, was in power and saw the States secede, and thought he could do nothing. Would you like to have Buchanan over again? Would not you think it would involve some risk, some damage to the national credit, some occasion for alarm? With respect to the Constitution, I understand Tilden to be identical with Buchanan. Is it safe to trust to a party, two-thirds of which believes, in spite of all evidence and the history of the past, that this is no nation; and to a President who does not believe in the right to coerce a rebellious State? For my part, I want to see the nation grow strong and compact, held together by som firm bond, instead of being in detached masses without strength or unity."

The question o civil service reform was next discussed, the speaker holding that the history of the Democratic Party proved that nothing was to be hoped from it in this direction, and that i was the Republican Party that initiated the movement which has called out the cry of reform In conclusion, he said: "These are some of the great risks which the country has to run if it allows the Democratic Party to come into power. I will not say that the person who is to fill the offices, if the party comes into power, is another element either of fear or of hope. I shall not compare the two candidates extensively. I will only say that Mr. Tilden, whenever he has appeared in public life, has always been just on the edge of evil; not directly involved in it, perhaps, but making use of it most adroitly and with his great ability. In all the actions of Mr. Hayes you see honesty, simplicity, steadiness of principle, love of country, indifference to office—that is, not seeking office—but having the office seeking him, which I take it is the true way. In all private and public positions he has been tried and has been found solid gold. [Immense and continued applause.] He has not made any pledges. I do not believe that he ever made one that he did not intend to fulfill. [Applause.] He is not a man to be crushed by the weight of bad principles in the party. He will have his own way so far as not to be entangled in compromises, following the Constitution—not dictating, but following an independent course, and letting other persons do as they please. The Republican Party is shown to be worthy of confidence by the actions of the men who have been treated most ill in the party. You would think that such men as Jewell, Bristow, Jacob D. Cox and Schurz have had grievances enough to say "we will not do anything for the party." You would think that some of them would go over to the other party. They have not felt authorized to lay up bitter feelings, but have given themselves heartily to the cause. To my mind, the great party, with all its faults, is still noble in principle. It has done nobly in the past, and will do nobly in the future."

MR. MORRILL IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPEECH BEFORE THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—AN INTERESTING CHAPTER OF ANTE-WAR HISTORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Secretary Morrill, in his speech at the Union League Club to-night, read a letter dated Feb. 11, 1861, from the then Secretary of the Treasury to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. The letter calls attention to the pressing needs of the Government and says:

"In the present condition of the country it would be impossible to borrow the money needed to meet the wants of the Treasury unless at a discount which would seriously impair the public credit, without some pledge in addition to that of the faith of the Government. Several of the States, in accordance with a suggestion contained in my letter to your committee on the 18th of January last, have offered to superadd a pledge of that faith to that of the United States for the redemption of any bonds it may issue to the amount of the public moneys deposited with them respectively for safe keeping, under the act of 2d of June, 1836. If Congress will authorize these offers to be accepted, the money required to meet liabilities due, and to fall due before the 4th of March, can be obtained at par. If the authority is not granted, I am satisfied it can only be procured on terms which would be exceedingly disadvantageous to the Government, and in the highest degree detrimental to its credit."

The amount about which so much distress was shown was about two millions. It was desired before the 4th of March, on which day Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. To such a pass had the public necessities and the credit of the Government come by Democratic financiering! This condition was contrasted by Secretary Morrill with the present, when our credit is equal to the best in the world.

THE TRUTH BRAVELY UTTERED.

SPEECH OF GEN. HARLAN IN LOUISVILLE—WHAT THE SUCCESS OF TILDEN WILL COST THE SOUTH—THE FIRST REFORM DEMANDED—SUPPRESSION OF THE KU KLUX AND WHITE LEAGUE—THE GREATEST FREEDOM FOR EVERY MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—The Republicans held their final meeting of the campaign here last night. Ex-Secretary Bristow presided and made a speech, setting forth in strong, unmistakable language his views of the crisis. Here, at his home, as in other States where has spoken, he stoutly maintains that the South can suffer no misfortune so great from any other cause as would surely follow the triumph of the Democratic ticket. He held that the South brought their troubles on themselves; that no contingency could make the turning over of the country to them, with all their cherished hatred, anything but a calamity, under the influence of which the entire country would groan. Party excitement ran high, and when Gen. Harlan spoke, his intense words of "war to the knife" for Republicanism were listened to with the interest that tells how strongly the old Union men of the South feel the danger of a Democratic victory. Among other things, he said of the Democrats: "They boldly charge that the triumph of the Republican Party will be the ruin of the South. They seek every possible way to fire the Southern heart just as they did in 1861. They denounce all as traitors to the South who, living upon Southern soil, dare advocate the principles of a party which saved their country from destruction. Many will still hold the doctrine of the divine right of Southern Democrats to rule the South. They are still engaged in the Cotton States in the work of making it hot for every man who does not bow the knee to the Southern Democracy. If a Southern Republican happens to have been born in the North, and settles in the Cotton States, he is denounced as a carpet-bagger. If he dares to speak out boldly and defiantly the political opinion which he holds, the Southern Democracy is the enemy of free speech. It is the friend and apologist of the Ku Klux and White Leagues. It the enemy of emigration and education. It is the enemy of nationality. It loves a State more than it does a country. It loves the flag only when it is borne aloft by Democratic hands. Its triumph in this contest will erect an impassible barrier between South and capital immigration from north. Its success now will be a notice to quit to every white Republican in most of the lower Southern States, and it will result in the subjugation of the entire colored race of the South to the domination and will of the Democratic leaders. It will be a triumph of the shot-gun policy which will sound the death-knell of Southern property for many years to come."

In closing he said: "Fellow-citizens, when it comes to pass in this land that a public speaker cannot refer to the trials and struggles of the loyal people of the country, North and South, without giving offense to those who hear such sentiments, and without being charged with waving the bloody shirt, then let us cease decorating the graves of the dead soldiers of the Union, and like men admit that those who desired the dissolution of the Union were wright and we wrong. If fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party be treason to the South, we glory in such treason. We of the Republican Party are true friends of the South. We do not seek to oppress any people of the South. We maintain the rights of all, of every race. We recognize the right of free speech. We are enemies of the Kuklux and the White Leagues. We are for protection to all in every right secured by law. We recognize the right of every citizen to go where he pleases and speak his sentiments freely, without let or hindrance. We recognize the rights of the States, but we claim that paramount allegiance is due to the country. We believe this to be a nation, and insist upon the right and duty of the nation to protect all the people against lawless combinations, when they are too powerful to be suppressed in any other way than by the strong arm of the nation. When the nation becomes unwilling and unable to do that, then will the American people deserve the execration of the civilized world. The first and most essential reform we demand is That the Democratic Kuklux, White Leaguers, and riflemen shall take their hands off the throats of those in the South who were true to the country in her hour of peril. We demand that persecution of Union men in the South shall cease. We demand that the work of reform shall go forward until everywhere in all the land each citizen shall be accorded any right which, under the laws and under the Constitution, belongs to every other citizen. We demand that this nation shall stamp the life out of of every combination or organization which defies the power of a State and seeks to oppress the citizen because of race, color or political opinions."

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION COMPLETE—A HANDSOME MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—REPUBLICANS IMPATIENT FOR ELECTION DAY—A MAJORITY OF 25,000 AND UPWARD PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The work of preparation for Tuesday's election is as nearly as possible completed in Pennsylvania. There is nothing remaining but such arrangements for the day as can be perfected to-morrow, and such personal efforts as may be possible and useful on the closing day of the canvass. The information from all parts of the State is full and complete, and shows the most conclusive reasons for absolute confidence that the State will give a handsome majority for Hayes. There was never a better prospect thirty-six hours before the opening of the polls that the State would give a decisive Republican result than there is this year. The feeling throughout the State is more intense than at any time since the close of the war, and Republicans are impatiently waiting for the time to vote. There will be no indifference, and no staying from the polls. There is no room for doubt as to the result; the majority is the only matter of conjecture. The prospect is that the Republican majority outside the City of Philadelphia will be very considerable, and the State as a whole, including this city, may be depended upon to give the Hayes and Wheeler ticket from twenty-five thousand upward.

DEPARTURE OF CENTENNIAL VISITORS—HARDLY A VOTER FROM A DOUBTFUL STATE IN PHILADELPHIA—THE ZEAL AND ACTIVITY OF REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The interest is so much turned to the election that the Centennial Exhibition is being forgotten apparently, for it is observed that the visitors are rapidly leaving the city since last night, so that some large houses are reported to be almost deserted. There is hardly a voter from a doubtful State who will be found in the Exhibition Tuesday. Measures were taken to give warning by means of posters and small handbills, but the interest is so great that this seems now to have been but superabundant caution. The information from New-York has been most encouraging, and has added much to the zeal and activity of Republicans. Democrats are trying to divert attention from their recently discovered attempt at fraud, but are only getting deeper into trouble. Pennsylvania may be depended on to do her full duty.

REBELLION RAMPANT IN CAROLINA.

THE RIFLE CLUBS SEARCHING FOR HELPLESS NEGROES—ADVICE OF NORTHERN LEADERS DISREGARDED—ARMED MEN DISFRANCHISING PEACEABLE CITIZENS—THE COLORED MEN QUIET AND DETERMINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—About two weeks ago Gen. Wade Hampton and other shot-gun leaders in this State received letters from the Tilden Bureau in New-York and from the National Democratic Committee, begging them in the strongest terms to see to it that their lawless followers refrained from further outrages upon the negroes. One of these letters, which has come into the possession of a certain Republican here, contains the following passage: "Everything depends upon you being quiet in South Carolina. Another Hamburg affair and we are lost." In accordance with these instructions, all the prominent Democrats in this State have, for several days past, been working early and late to keep the reckless young men of the party quiet. They have succeeded in preventing any public outrage or serious riot, but the secret intimidation of helpless negroes in the remote county districts has gone on as before. As it is perhaps unnecessary to state, the rifle clubs maintained, or appeared to maintain the peace, because they feared that by doing otherwise they would injure their cause in the North. To-night, however, as I am creditably informed, all restrictions have been removed, as it is not believed that reports of any outrages which may now occur will reach the North in time to hurt the Democratic cause. The United States Marshal and others have received information from the most reliable sources which leaves no doubt that the rifle clubs will commence riding the country to-morrow morning, and will continue doing so until the polls have closed on Tuesday.

In this city, and in other large towns, hundreds of young men have been supplied by the Democratic Committee with heavy navy pistols. These they wear in belts hung about their waists. To-day I have met dozens of them so armed. Gen. Ruger has been informed by a number of United States officers that the whites were under arms in some of the upper county districts, and that trouble might be looked for to-morrow night. In consequence of these reports he has doubled the force in some counties, and hopes that serious outbreaks may be prevented. Gov. Chamberlain shares this hope, still he and all the other Republicans here are very anxious. The Democrats boast loudly that they will carry the State for Tilden at all hazards, and if they were only confident of that gentleman's success they would not scruple to fire on the United States troops. They are all well armed, drilled, and organized, and many of them crazy with drink. Nothing but their fear of a Republican victory keeps them in check. No man in the North can understand the dangers of the situation here. The State is one vast powder mine—a spark would set it on fire.

The wildest reports have been flying about all day. At one time it was stated that four negroes had been killed while attending church on James Island, in Charleston Harbor, and later a rumor was current that a riot had occurred in the town of Union; that two negroes and one white man had been killed, and a company of United States troops fired upon. Both these reports proved to be untrue. No one was hurt on James' Island, but in the Union fight one negro was injured. The troops took no part in the affair. In the midst of this excitement, the negroes are behaving with remarkable discretion. They are quiet, but determined to exercise their rights. If they are allowed to do so, South Carolina will give Hayes and Wheeler a majority of at least twenty thousand. Mr Tilden can only succeed by murder and bloodshed.

THE WHITE LEAGUE OF LOUISIANA.

APPLICATION TO HAVE A NUMBER OF THEM APPOINTED DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS REFUSED BY MARSHAL PITKIN—THE REASONS FOR IT—THE LEAGUE SAID TO BE "PREPARING FOR ACTION."

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Patton, made application on Saturday to Marshal Pitkin for the appointment of special Deputy Marshals in New-Orleans, for Tuesday, and submitted a list of several hundred White Leaguers. The Marshal refused to appoint them for several reasons: first, because, as the published correspondence states, the application made under section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes of the United States was unnecessary, "a previous application having been made to this office on the 15th ult. by two citizens residing in such city or town. Upon that application I proceeded to act, and had so far fulfilled the statute and the need to which the statute addresses itself, that after due deliberation upon your communication and its inclosures, I find myself unable to respond save by a denial of your application."

He furthermore says: "In view of this responsibility, I cannot reasonably be expected to accredit as deputies, to assist me in conserving the peace at the polls of New-Orleans, men who, two years ago, wantonly rallied with arms in that city, shot down and dispersed her Police, subverted the State Government, and obdurately forbade peace until the United States reassured it by military force. I conceive that I should be grossly derelict, as a servant of the United States, were I to commission persons to preserve the peace who did not scruple, at so recent a date, to convert that peace to bloody anarchy."

Further on he says: "I cannot appoint men to whom I might have to surrender the peace which deputies in the present case are selected to defend. Permit me to state here, that the less aggressive element of those whose political chief you are can doubtless render this district of the United States material service on election day, without severally receiving a commission from me. Those whose names your list presents will, if deserving of confidence as Deputy Marshals, be efficient contributions to whatever *posse comitatus* it may be necessary that I should embody. Recourse may thus be avoided to the only means by which the peace of this district, whenever in extreme hazard, is usually re-established, to wit, the military arm of the United States. In earnest of my effort to maintain the peace, I have selected as deputies persons who have never been in any wise chargeable with a violent purpose against that peace, or against the freedom and security of voters. They are men who have been or will be so thoroughly instructed in their duties under the law as to secure the purity to the ballot, freedom and safety to the voter, and tranquility at the polls. They have not been recruited for this service by the Republican State Committee, with which body, indeed, I have never held a word of conference upon the subject. They have been chosen in my own way, and under a grave sense of my responsibility, not to either political party, but to the Government, whose executive officer I am."

The excitement is great over the refusal, and the White League is said to be preparing for action.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL AND UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES REGARDING THE ARREST OF ILLEGAL VOTERS—THE CITY AUTHORITIES AGREE TO SUSTAIN THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS IN DISCHARGING THEIR DUTIES.

A conference was held last night between the Municipal and United States authorities in relation to the matter of enforcing the United States Election law in this City at the election to-morrow. The City was represented by Mayor Wickham, Corporation Counsel Whitney, and the Board of Police Commissioners. The United States was represented by Mr. John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections; District Attorney Bliss and United States Marshal Fiske. The question at issue was, whether the United States Marshal had authority to arrest persons simply attempting to cast illegal votes. It was claimed by the Mayor, upon advice of Corporation Counsel Whiting, that the simple attempting to vote was not enough. The man must first be allowed to cast his ballot before he could be arrested. Upon this question there was a long argument. Mr. Davenport and District Attorney Bliss stated that the United States law gave Marshals the right to arrest for the simple attempt at illegal voting. The warrants which would be placed in the Marshal's hands, were drawn to cover fraudulent registering. They could be served to-day if the Supervisor so directed. The crime had already been committed. But it was not the intention to make any arrests except in cases where the crime of fraudulent registering should be followed up by an attempt to cast illegal ballots. Corporation Counsel Whitney at length yielded the point which he had made and went home without reading the opinion he had written, setting forth the points of his argument. The result of the conference was an agreement on the part of the City authorities to act in accordance with the United States law. The importance of this agreement lies in the fact that it will prevent any conflict on election day between United States Marshals and City Police. Had the Democratic City authorities adhered to their original opinions, the police would not only have refused to assist United States Marshals in making arrests of persons attempting to vote illegally, but would even have attempted to compel the United States authorities to allow persons intending to cast illegal votes to deposit them before they could be arrested. Any such action would, of course, have been resisted by the United States' authorities, and, necessarily, serious disturbances must have taken place. As it stands now, the police will do all in their power to assist the United States Marshals in enforcing the Federal Election law. The conference took place at the residence of Police Commissioner Smith, on Forty-first street, and continued from 10 o'clock last night until after 1 o'clock this morning. It was held at the request of Mayor Wickham, and was unasked for by the United States authorities. It is asserted that Mayor Wickham's idea in asking the conference was to frighten the Supervisor into a withdrawal of his intention to enforce the United States law. It was stated by Police Commissioner South, that the report was current in Democratic circles that 20,000 warrants had been issued, which would be served in such a way as to prevent men legally entitled to vote from doing so. He was assured by the supervision of his error that he or any body else was at liberty to go to the Supervisor's office to-day and examine all the warrants. Furthermore the Supervisor asserted that he was perfectly willing to have the name of every man covered by the warrants published in any or all of the New-York newspapers. It was not the intention to spring a trap upon the Democrats. The Supervisors' sole purpose was to secure a fair election.

THE NEW-JERSEY CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN CALIFON AND HIGH BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HIGH BRIDGE, Nov. 5.—Large and enthusiastic Republican meetings were held at Califon on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening at High Bridge. Major D. A. Pelloubet and E. A. Ranson, Esq., of Jersey City, and T. I. Hoffman, of Clinton, delivered telling speeches on both occasions. The sham reformers, Tilden, Clark, and Pidcock, are fast losing ground in this formerly Democratic stronghold. Where the characters of Clark and Pidcock are best known their vote will be lightest. Although money is being freely used in their interest, they have succeeded in rallying to their support only the venal and corrupt.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR ITS RENEWAL PENDING WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Fish says no negotiations are pending with the Government of Great Britain for the renewal of the Extradition treaty, nor is it the purpose of this Government to take the initiatory steps necessary to revive the old treaty or negotiate a new one. The treaty was abrogated by the act of the British Government, and any proposition for a new Extradition treaty must come from that Government.

LOOK OUT FOR PASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GOSHEN, Nov. 5.—Pasters of the Tilden Electoral ticket have been received in this village. The object is to paste them over our ticket and retain the Republican heading.

THE TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—The distribution of United States troops throughout the State will be completed to-morrow. Four companies will be assigned in squads to the polling places of this city and along the coast; but the bulk of Gen. Ruger's force will occupy the upper counties.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

BOGUS ADDRESSES FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW NORTHERN DEMOCRATS ARE HUMBUGGED—DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN TRICKS—A SPECIMEN FRAUD—BRIBERY ATTEMPTED IN CHARLESTON COUNTY—THE MEN WHO SUPPORT "TILDEN AND REFORM."

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

During the present political canvass the Democrats of South Carolina have deluged the North and West with statements, declarations, resolutions, appeals, explanations, and every other form of campaign document which the ingenuity of a most ingenious people could devise. All this political literature has been telegraphed at the expense of the Associated Press, whose agent in this city has prostituted his office, which should be one of strict impartiality, to aid his party friends and cover up the crimes of the shot-gun leaders. It is a notorious fact that every statement made by the Democratic Committee, no matter how false and malicious, has found circulation through the channel indicated, while the Republican leaders have been denied the right of saying a single word, even in their own defense. To give the people of the North some idea of how this branch of the Democratic campaign in the South is conducted, I need only refer to the so-called address of "Northern men, residents of Charleston, to the people of the United States," which was telegraphed from here a day or two since. The call for the meeting from which the address emanated was as follows:

"The Northern-born residents and citizens of Charleston are invited to meet at the Charleston Hotel on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the condition of affairs in South Carolina, and of preparing an address to the people of the United States."

In accordance with this invitation, more than a hundred gentlemen assembled at the place indicated. Many of them were Republicans, and for this reason were allowed to take no part in the proceedings. They were coolly informed that the call was intended for Democrats only, and that all others would have to retire. When all the Republicans had left the room, the persons who remained adopted the address to the people of the United States previously prepared, and it was telegraphed to the North as "the statement of the Northern-born residents and citizens of Charleston." Of course, it denied that the Democrats had ever intimidated the negroes, and stated that all the race conflicts which have occurred in South Carolina, including the Hamburg and Ellenton massacres, were caused by "the corrupt and ambitious Republicans." An examination of the names of the men who signed this monstrously false statement proves beyond all question that most of them were rebels or rebel sympathizers during the war. All the others are foreigners. In short, like the signers of all Southern campaign documents, the gentlemen whose names are appended to the Charleston address pretend to be what they are not.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS.

The first name on the list is that of C. N. Averill. He is a discharged Custom-house official; lived here before and during the war, and was a rebel sympathizer. P. P. Toale, who signs as being a native of New-York City, was born in Ireland, and has been a Democrat ever since he knew anything about politics. A. Hammerschmidt, who also pretends, in the address, to come from New-York City, is a German, who keeps a lager beer saloon, patronized, by members of the rifle clubs. The next man on the list, Mr. W. N. Jackson, came to Charleston from New-York thirty years ago, and has lived here ever since. He was a warm rebel sympathizer. R. P. Southerd, who signs from Boston, Mass., has not been two months in the State. He depends upon the Democrats for his bread and butter. Edmund Bull, who writes Goshen, Orange County, New-York, after his name, has been thirty years in South Carolina, and calls himself "a Carolina gentleman." Leonard Chapin, the next man on the list, signs from Massachusetts. He has lived in South Carolina nearly all his life, and married the distinguished authoress of a seditious work entitled *The Young Rebel.* Mr. A. Butterfield, who signs from New-Hampshire, lived here for many years before the war, and disgraced the Granite State by serving with distinction in the rebel Army. J. S. Terry, who is now particular to state that he hails from Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., was a citizen of this State before the war, and sympathized with the man who fought against the Union. The same is true of E. H. Gardner, who signs the address from Connecticut. Mr. A. H. Hayden, who also claims to be from Connecticut, has lived in South Carolina for nearly forty years. Louis Benedict, who signs from New-York, is a German who knew that his business would be ruined if he refused to put his name to the address. This was also the case with E. H. Weihrmann, a German, who appears in the list as being a native of New-York. The gentlemen who follow him, Messrs. Michael Heward and Michael Conlon, sign from Pittsburg and New-York. They were both born in Ireland, and they have always been friends of "the Lost Cause." The next name on the list is that of A. Dotty, Sr. This gentleman lived here before the war, and has always sympathized with the Southern Democrats. Carl Berlin, who appears as from New-York, is a Swede and a great favorite among the unreconstructed young ladies of Charleston. L. B. Doolittle, who signs from New-Haven, Conn., has lived in South Carolina nearly all his life. He is on terms of the warmest intimacy with all the ex-rebel leaders here. John Garvin, who signs after him, is a respectable Irishman who knows nothing about the politics of America or the political condition of South Carolina. Mr. W. A. Rook, who signs for New-York, lived here before and during the war. He has always sympathized with the Southern Democrats, and made torpedoes to blow up the United States ships in Charleston Harbor. J. B. Steele, who also appears as from New-York, is well-known here as a rebel Democrat. H. W. Kingsman, who signs from New-Hampshire has lived in South Carolina for fifteen or twenty years, and has always been a Democrat. D. McPherson, who presided at the meeting, and who signs from Maine, was born in the British Provinces, and has never been naturalized. He has lived in South Carolina for years, and has always been a pronounced friend of "the Southern cause." Mr. R. S. Long, who signs from Philadelphia, Penn., was in the rebel Army, and fought bravely to overthrow the United States Government. Q. A. Damon, who signs after him, and who claims to be from Boston, Mass., lived here during the war, was a warm rebel sympathizer, and an aid

of the rebel conscript officer. H. E. Lord, who also appears as coming from Boston, Mass., is in the employ of Mr. Chairman McPherson. He was not at the meeting. This completes the list of the "Northern-born citizens of Charleston," with the exception of five young men who are clerks in the employ of Democrats, and about whose record I know nothing. The petty trick which they have attempted to put upon the country is indeed worthy of "Tilden, Hampton, and Reform."

DEMOCRATIC CORRUPTION.

In nearly every speech made during the canvass which is supported by such contemptible frauds as this address of bogus Northern men, Wade Hampton has stated that the Democrats based their demand for votes upon their desire to reform the State and National Governments. While he was making these public declarations, however, his friends were privately trying, by every corrupt and dishonest means known to the lowest political wire-puller, to carry the large and populous County of Charleston. This county usually gives a Republican majority of from eight to ten thousand, and the Democrats knew that they could not hope to elect their State ticket without overcoming, or at least greatly reducing, this majority. To effect their object they attempted every trick known to men of their kind, and invented several new ones, but all to no purpose. Then they tried bribery. The honest, pure, and high-minded friends of "the spotless Hampton," the men who lead the South Carolina movement for "Tilden and Reform," actually tried to buy Republicans. They forgot all they have ever said against Sheriff Bowen and his friend, the well-known District Attorney Buttz; they forgot that they have accused them of every crime in the decalogue; they forgot that they have called one a murderer and the other a thief, and they were willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to them—their pure and spotless Democratic hand —if they would sell out their party and turn over Charleston County to "Tilden, Hampton, and Reform." Bowen was offered $10,000 if he would do this, and he refused. He has been called a rascal by every Democrat in South Carolina, but he was not so low as the men who tried to bribe him. H. C.

THE SHOT-GUN CANVASS.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL—FACTS FOR HONEST CITIZENS—HOW A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WOULD END—WHAT THE REBEL LEADERS HOPE—THE NEGROES APPEALING TO THE NORTH FOR PROTECTION.

From our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

In 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the question of peace or war became the leading one in American politics. The minority of the voters of the country, headed by Jefferson Davis, Toombs, of Georgia, Yancy, of Alabama, and the same Wade Hampton who now leads the shot-gun Democracy of South Carolina, would not submit to the arbitration of the ballot-box, and wanted war. Their desire was gratified, and a fight ensued between Southern aristocracy and American democracy. The democracy—the majority of the American people—triumphed, and their triumph was a double one, for they won not only with the ballot, but with the bullet. The one great result of this double victory was the emancipation of four million men who had been held in slavery by the aristocrats of the South, and the one great question in American politics to-day is, Shall that emancipation stand, or was the war for freedom a failure? This is the issue; twist it or turn it as you will, the great question still remains—Are the negroes of the South to be political slaves or political freemen? Wade Hampton, following in the footsteps of Toombs, of Georgia, and all the old rebel leaders, places himself at the head of an army of lawless riflemen, and declares that the black man shall vote as he dictates or not at all. The leaders of the Republican Party, on the other hand, again face their old opponents, and, asserting that the war was not in vain, demand that the negroes be allowed to freely exercise all the rights of citizenship. The question must be settled by the voters of the country on the 7th of the month. If Rutheford B. Hayes is elected President by the Republicans—by the law-abiding masses of the country—the political freedom of the negro will be assured; but if, on the other hand, the shot-gun policy is victorious, and the men who fought to overthrow the National Government and break up the Union succeed in electing Samuel J. Tilden, then the black men of the South must remain in political slavery until they are freed by another war. More than this, if Mr. Tilden is elected to the Presidency, no Republican's life will be safe in the Cotton States; thousands of men, women, and children will be driven from their homes and forced to find a living in other parts of the country. These are simple truths, and still they may be doubted by many Northern readers; for no man who has not passed the last six weeks among the Democrats of South Carolina can fully understand what would be the disastrous consequences of Tilden's election. His success would be a national calamity, and when I make this statement I only echo the sentiments of all the thoughtful, law-abiding men in the South. These men are now anxious and tearful, as were the old Union men of the South just before the war, and they have good reason to be alarmed.

To prove this I need only refer to the political situation in Georgia and Mississippi. In the first the Democrats triumphed by fraud; in the second by intimidation, outrage and murder. They now have control of the Governments of both of the States named and they have driven all of the active Republicans out of them. It has been proved beyond all question that no pronounced Republican can live in Mississippi. There are districts in that State like the county of Warren, of which Vicksburg is the county seat, where the negroes have a majority of seventeen to one, yet the whites, ever since the Vicksburg massacre, have elected their ticket without opposition. The black men never go near the polls. They dare not vote. In Georgia there are districts where the Republicans never cast a vote. The negroes have a majority of several hundred in the voting precincts on the South Carolina line, but in the last election there was not one Republican vote cast in any of them. Turning to South Carolina, the Democrats are found in armed opposition to the State and National authorities, for as I have already stated in a former letter, the disbanded rifle clubs have all reorganized under the title of social or benevolent associations.

This is the political situation in the South under a Republican National Administration. What will it be if the Democrats elect their President? There is only one answer to such a question. No Republican can live here. The white supporters of Hayes will have to leave the county or be killed; the negroes will be reduced to a condition very little better than that which they occupied twenty years ago. Mr. Tilden and the Democrats of the North, even if they desire to do so will be entirely unable to control or influence their friends in the South. The Democrats here know that Tilden can only hope to succeed by their efforts, by the vote of "a solid South," and they will demand the complete control of the National Government as their reward. No one who knows their temper can doubt that Tilden and his Northern friends would be forced into complying with their wishes. No one who understands their character can doubt that their ascendancy would put an end to all political freedom in the South. Even now, in South Carolina, Wade Hampton, "Hamburg Massacre" Butler, and "Unreconstructed" Gary are boldly asserting that, no matter what the result of the State election may be, Chamberlain and the other Republican leaders will have to resign their positions if Tilden is elected. A few days ago, in one of his incendiary speeches, Gary said "Chamberlain may be elected Governor, but by —— he shall never take his seat. We are sure to elect Tilden any way, and them carpet-baggers will have to travel." In these and many similar utterances Gen. Gary only expresses the sentiments of the South Carolina Democracy. Upon every street corner in Charleston and Columbia, within the past few days, I have heard them speculating upon the result of the Presidential contest, and declaring that if Tilden was elected Wade Hampton would be Governor of South Carolina, no matter what the Republican majority might be. There can be no doubt that they would carry their threats into effect. If the leading Republicans escaped from the State with their lives they would be fortunate. Knowing all these things, it is no wonder that they are anxious and troubled. They join the black men of the South in asking the people of the North to protect them in their rights, to assure to them their political liberty. If Governor Hays is elected they are safe. If Mr. Tilden succeeds, they must do one of three things, give up the right of citizenship, leave the State, or run the risk of being killed. H. C.

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

PROSPECTS FOR RETAINING THE MAIN BUILDING AS A PERMANENT INSTITUTION—THE CLOSING DAY FIREWORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—At a conference on the Grounds yesterday of the friends and projectors of the permanent exhibition movement, the most encouraging reports were received as to its probable success. Applications for space continue to pour in upon the gentlemen appointed to receive them, and already aggregate considerably over four hundred. The number includes scores of the larger exhibitors in Machinery Hall, Agricultural Hall and the Main Building, with a sprinkling of prominent manufacturers of large cities not heretofore represented at the Exhibition. Among some of the foreign exhibitors a more favorable disposition to co-operate appears to be manifest, and though Mr. Petit, in charge of the Main Building, has made no request to them to remain, several have cabled home for instructions. The financial prospects of the undertaking are reported to be such as to give reasonable assurance that it will be carried through without delay. It is proposed to heat the Main Building, and supply it with such conveniences as the necessities of the Winter season may dictate. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the new company will be held to-morrow morning, when the time and place for a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia to aid the project will be determined, with a view to perfecting the organization of the company and applying for a charter as soon as possible.

The scaffolding and other accessories of the arrangements for the great pyrotechnic display, by Messrs. Brock, of London, and Jackson, of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, which is to be the prelude to the closing day ceremonies on Friday, are being rapidly put in position on George's Hill, where a large force of workmen are employed for the purpose. The display will be more extensive than any that have preceded it. One of the chief features will be a pair of fiery wheels fifty feet in diameter, and the largest of the kind ever used in America, arranged to produce the most brilliant chromatrope effects.

The President has accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to formally close the Exhibition on the 10th inst. He will be accompanied by the members of his Cabinet. On Thursday the Commission and the Board of Finance will entertain the foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition at dinner in St. George's Hall, together with other distinguished guests.

DEATH IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

A CHILD DROPS LIFELESS WHILE BEING PUNISHED BY HIS TEACHER.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 1.

An agonizing rumor that a child of tender years had been whipped to death at the Fourth Ward, or Plankinton, School was current about the streets yesterday noon, and created considerable excitement in police circles. On reaching the school it was found that the Principal, Mr. Lawrence, was absent on business connected with the sad affair. He had been called into the room just as the child was dying, and had not witnessed anything that had occurred between the teacher and the little one. An assistant teacher was consulted, and from her these facts were gleaned: The little boy, Herbert Booth, son of Mr. George Booth, resident at No. 140 Fifteenth street, a lad seven years of age, had come to school rather late and had subsequently hurried back home to get his slate, having forgotten it in his haste to get to school. Nothing unusual occurred after this until about 11 o'clock, little over an hour from his return to his desk. Then his teacher, Miss Sarah W. Chapman, daughter of Mr. Silas Chapman, observed that he was making a noise and that it diverted the attention of the children from their studies. She called him up on disobedience of an order to keep quiet and had given him four or five blows with a light rattan when he fell into a fit and died. The assistant spoke very highly of Miss Chapman as a teacher and remarked, incidentally, that her uniform patience and kindness in the treatment of the children under her care had often been a subject of notice among her associates.

At the residence of Mr. Booth, the officer and the reporter were received by Mr. Samuel Canner, an uncle of the child, who said the child was of a tender, sensitive nature, and it was the general opinion that its death was the result of the excitement incident to his attendance at school during the forenoon. Herbert had risen as usual, partaken of breakfast with the family, and had assisted in dressing a younger brother or sister before going to school. His race for his slate and the nervous disturbance consequent upon punishment by the teacher, had resulted in an apoplectic fit and death. The family had no fault to find with Miss Chapman, and viewed the occurrence as one that might have happened in the home circle under no greater provocation than that at school. Mr. Canner had carefully examined the hands of the deceased, and had failed to discover any marks upon them. There was a slight abrasion of the skin on the upper side of one of his thumbs, but this might have been caused at some time previous to his death.

The reporter resolved to visit the residence of Miss Chapman and get a statement of the circumstances attending the death of her pupil. Miss Chapman and her mother were on the point of paying a second visit to the residence of the Booth family, but very kindly returned and afforded the writer ample time to get a correct version of the affair. Miss Chapman had detected the little fellow in the act of making noises with his mouth, to the annoyance of those about him, and had called him to account. He laughed, and, very carelessly, it seemed to her, repeated the noises. Thinking it necessary to punish him for his disobedience, she summoned him out into the hall and administered four or five light blows upon the inside of one of his hands. He made no resistance, but cried more out of mortification than from pain. On his release he walked to his seat, sobbing all the way, and the teacher observed that he settled down into a seat near the one he occupied, and assumed a recumbent position. She hurried to his side, and found that he was ill. A boy near by expressed an opinion that the child had fainted, and word was immediately sent up to Mr. Lawrence, who appeared and assisted in bathing the boy's temples with cold water, and applying ammonia. Dr. Carlton was sent for, but arrived too late to be of service. The little one died in a few moments after he reached the seat. The parents were sent for, but Mrs. Booth was too ill to come. The remains of her boy were conveyed home in a hack. The pupils of the grade under the care of Miss Chapman were dismissed and the room closed for the day. Miss Chapman thought the boy's death was the result of great nervous excitement and his effort to restrain his grief. He gave one or two sobs at the close and fell back dead. He was quite heated when he returned from the chase after his slate, and was very restless up to the time he was called. His actions of the forenoon were in strange contrast with his usually quiet deportment, and this leads to the supposition that he was subject to some functional derangement.

Dr. Carlton could give no positive opinion as to the cause of the boy's death—nothing short of a post-mortem examination would determine the matter. Coroner Kuepper visited the residence of Mr. Booth at a late hour in the afternoon, and informed himself of the nature of the case. To allay the numerous rumors and to satisfy the public, he resolved to hold an inquest, and ordered one to take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The general impression is that the child's death was the result of natural causes, hastened by the excitement of the forenoon. The statement of Miss Chapman as to the degree of punishment inflicted, and the fact that there were no marks upon the child's hands to indicate undue violence, fully sustain this view.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—The total number of interments to-day was four, of which two were yellow fever cases. Capt. Taylor, of the British bark Cherokee, died at Tybee to-day.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE SAD STORY OF A MILITARY CADET.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS—CANARDS IN ABUNDANCE—A KNAVISH PUPIL IN THE FRENCH MILITARY SCHOOL—HOW HE WAS DETECTED—HIS PUNISHMENT—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE—THE PUBLIC INTERESTED IN HIS BEHALF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

There has been no great change in the situation since I last wrote, though the ultimatum of Russia has come to clear away some of the doubts and difficulties that have so long environed it. The Bourse continues in a state of excitement; the funds show but a feeble tendency to rise. All eyes are turned toward the meeting at Livadia, where the question of war or peace has to be settled, and where Lord Loftus has gone to represent the Queen and to throw the influence of England upon the side of peace. It is probable that peace will be made, but, if so, it will be at the expense of Turkey. She must lose all authority over her provinces if not the provinces themselves, and she must find herself greatly weakened as a power. In the meantime, the wildest rumors are floating about, and one never knows just what to believe. We have canards in abundance, and of all possible sorts. The other day news came that Prince Dalgorouky had been killed in a duel by Count Shouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in London, who went over to Belgium for the purpose, and as one can readily imagine, the event caused a good deal of gossip in the clubs and in the diplomatic saloons. The truth of the matter was that Dolgorouky was indeed dead, but he died by his own hand and not by that of Shouvaloff, for he succumbed to an attack of delirium tremens. He was a hard drinker and a fast liver, and for years had suffered from the effects of continued dissipation. Whether or not the story of the duel was spread about by Dolgorouky himself, while suffering from *mania à potu*, is more than I can say, but in some way a long and circumstantial account of a duel which did not take place got into the Continental journals. It is the same with our war news, for we get many a highly colored picture of battles which have never come off, and about which the Servians and the Turks know nothing. It is generally agreed, however, that Duc Decazes has managed things with a great deal of tact, and kept the French Government free from all complications.

A very sad case is now occupying public attention here. Some time ago, the pupils of Saint Cyr, the West Point of France, had to make frequent complaint of robberies. Many of them lost money, and in a few cases of rich young men, the sum abstracted was one of considerable importance. All agreed in saying that they had their money at night when they went to bed in the *dortoir*, and that it must have been taken during the night. After the third or fourth complaint, a careful watch was kept, and the Professors soon acquired the painful conviction that the thief must be one of the students. At the next robbery all were questioned. All had slept profoundly, and heard nothing or seen nothing extraordinary. The next day, however, one young man said that there was one incident of the night which he had not related, because it was of no importance; he had been aroused by Sergt. Phillipot, who was close to his bed, and on asking what was the matter, Phillipot replied that he was suffering from the colic and had been out. At the next robbery a student saw Phillipot coming from the end of the hall. On that occasion all submitted to a search, but nothing was found. When the Professor was going out one of the students saw Phillipot glance at a package of cigarettes on the table, and when he took it up Phillipot turned pale. The object sought was a thousand-franc bill taken from the pocket of one of the young men, and it was found in the packet of cigarettes. I should say that all agreed to a search because the examinations were just over, and in three days all the young men would receive their commissions in the Army. It was out of the question to allow a thief to be commissioned, and hence a grand search was proposed. Phillipot was arrested, and when before the Tribunal remained calm and impassible. He confessed to the crime, and said that he had been driven to it by his want of money. Something in the young man's manner led the President of the Tribunal to think that he had not gotten at the real secret. He began to question in a kindly way, but with a great deal of tact, making appeals to the noble sentiments of human nature, and in a short time Phillipot broke down. He began to cry, and then the President pressed him, with kindness, to tell the truth. The story he told was this: He was the illegitimate son of a retired Army officer. He had never known a home or parental affection. He was kept at a boarding-school, utterly without money, never seeing any relative, and getting no letters, and only got into Saint Cyr because he passed at the head of his class. When he got in, his father wrote him one cold letter to tell him to stay there and mind his studies, but he was allowed only enough money to pay his regular bills. In the second year he received another letter. His father wrote that he had just married a rich widow, who had a son of his age just entering Saint Cyr. Young Parisot was therefore his brother by marriage, but he, Phillipot, was particularly charged not to reveal the secret of his birth, or to make himself known to Parisot. He obeyed the parental request, and for three years kept the secret. Meanwhile, young Parisot had his pockets full of money, he was always well dressed, he received constant letters, and went home during vacations. Every wish was gratified, while his poor brother was in threadbare clothes, without a sou, and without a friend. His needs were so great during the last quarter, that he ventured to write to his father for money, but he received no reply. Driven to the last extremity, the neglected youth confessed that he could endure it no longer, and fell before a tempting opportunity to commit a crime. The first was followed by another, then another, when detection came.

I need scarcely say that the members of the court-martial were deeply moved, and every person in the room sympathized warmly with this young man. His sentence was light. He was condemned to two years' imprisonment, without military degradation, and taken off at once to the prison of Cherche Midi. The public has also been deeply moved by this story, and it is rumored to-day that several influential men have united in a petition for pardon, and that, if it be granted, young Phillipot will be furnished money to go abroad for a few years and try his fortune in another country. Great indignation is felt toward the father who neglected his own son in this way, while cherishing the son of his rich wife, and the father appears to have written frequently to young Parisot, while neglecting utterly his half brother.

"HOW "REFORM" WORKS IN CANADA.

The Toronto *Leader* of Thursday contains the following article in reference to a so-called "reform" Administration in Canada: "The zeal and success with which the 'reformers' have labored to extirpate corruption, enforce economy, and 'save the country' since they obtained power are truly wonderful. The independent press in all the Provinces is engaged in pointing out the numerous and irrefragable proofs of both. As to the first part of the great work they promised to accomplish—putting down bribery and corruption—the public are probably satisfied. The revelations of the Election Courts and the Brown-Simpson correspondence, to say nothing of the Lachine Canal, steel-rail, Foster contracts, and other jobs, have convinced even the most stubborn and credulous Grits that 'corruption,' as the word was understood when the party was in opposition, cannot be put down except 'with lots of money.' They accept the situation, excuse or defend the reform method of extirpation, and to avoid the necessity of explaining the new meaning of the word very rarely use it. As to economy, the increase of nearly six hundred thousand dollars for civil Government at Ottawa—in salaries and contingencies alone—under Mr. Mackenzie's régime is a sufficient commentary on that part of the reform programme. But the prompt and successful efforts of the self-denying patriots to 'save the country' by superannuating and pensioning experienced officials to make room for themselves, are more remarkable, more edifying than anything they have yet accomplished."

WIDE AWAKE.

HOW MR. BELLAMY TRIED TO KEEP HIS EYES OPEN IN CHURCH AND THE WOES IT BROUGHT UPON HIM.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

The other day Mr. Bellamy, of Pond street, read in a religious paper the following paragraph:

"Many very good people are annoyed by sleepiness in church. The following remedy is recommended: Lift the foot seven inches from the floor, and hold it in suspense without support for the limb, and repeat the remedy if the attack returns."

Now, Mr. Bellamy is a very good man, and he is subject to that very annoyance, which in his case amounts to a positive affliction. So he cut that paragraph out, in accordance with the appended instruction, and pasted it in his hat, and was rejoiced in his inmost soul to think that he had found a relief from his annoyance. He hoped that Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at him so often and so dreadfully for nodding, hadn't seen the paragraph, for the Deacon sometimes slept under the preached word, and Mr. Bellamy wanted to get even with him. And Mr. Driscoll, who used to sit in the choir, and cover his own sleepiness and divert attention from his own heavy eyes by laughing in a most irreverent and indecorous manner at Mr. Bellamy's sleepy visage and struggling eyes and head —how the good man did want to get it on Driscoll. So he chuckled and hugged his treasure, so to speak, in his mind. He was so confident that he had found the panacea for his trouble that he went to the minister and told him what a burden his drowsiness had been to him, but that he had made up his mind now to shake it off, and to continue to keep it off, and he was certain that he had sufficient strength of mind and force of will to overcome the habit. And the minister was so pleased, and commended Mr. Bellamy so warmly, and said that he wished he had 100 such men in his congregation, that Mr. Bellamy was so elated and happy and confident that he could hardly wait for Sunday to come to try his new method of averting drowsiness.

Sunday came, however, and soon enough, too, for it was Saturday afternoon plumb, chick, chock full of men with bills, over-due notes, trifling accounts, little balances, pay-roll, rent, narrow-guage subscription, political assessments, and one little thing and another, almost before Mr. Bellamy knew it, although it hadn't been here half an hour before he had some suspicion of it, and was soon very confident of it. Sunday morning found the good man in his accustomed place, devout and drowsy as ever. The church was very comfortably filled with an attentive congregation, and Mr. Bellamy was soon cornered up in one end of the pew, and the strange young lady who sat next him was attended by a very small white dog, that looked like a roll of cotton batting with red eyes and a black nose. The opening exercises passed off without incident, and the minister hadn't got to secondly when Mr. Bellamy suddenly roused himself with a start from a doze into which he was dropping. His heart fairly stood still as he thought how nearly he had forgotten his recipe. He feared to attract any attention to himself, lest his precious method should be discovered, and slowly lifted his left foot from the footstool and held it about seven inches in the air. As he raised his foot the strange young lady shrunk away from him in evident alarm. This annoyed Mr. Bellamy, and disconcerted him so that he was on the point of lowering his foot and whispering an explanation, when the dog, which had been quietly sleeping by the footstool, opened its eyes, and seeing the uplifted foot slowly descending in its direction, hastily scrambled to its feet and backed away, barking and yelling terrifically. The young lady, now thoroughly alarmed, jerked her feet from off the footstool, which immediately flew up under the weight of Mr. Bellamy's foot, and the dog, excited by this additional catastrophe, fairly barked itself into convulsions. Deacon Ashbury, awakened by the racket came tiptoeing and frowning down the aisle, bending his shaggy brows upon Mr. Bellamy, who actually believed that if he got much hotter he would break out in flames that not even the beaded perspiration that was standing out on his scarlet face could extinguish. The young lady rose to leave the pew, Mr. Bellamy rose to explain, and as he did so, she was quite convinced of what she had before been suspicious, that he was crazy. She backed out of the pew and sought Deacon Ashbury's protection. Mr. Bellamy attempted to whisper an explanation to the Deacon, but that austere official motioned him back into his seat, and as the minister paused until the interruption should cease, said in a severe undertone that was heard all over the church:

"You've been dreaming again, Brother Bellamy."

Mr. Bellamy sank into his seat, quite covered with confusion as with a couple of garments and a bed quilt, and his unhappiness was greatly aggravated, when he looked up into the choir, and saw Driscoll convulsed with merriment, stuffing his handkerchief into his mouth and shaking with suppressed laughter.

After service Mr. Bellamy, who was, all through the service, the centre of attraction for the entire congregation, waited for his Pastor and made one more effort to explain his unfortunate escapade. But the minister, whose sermon had been quite spoiled by the affair, waved him to silence and said, quite coldly:

"Never mind, Brother Bellamy; don't apologize; you meant very well, I dare say, but if you make so much disturbance when you are awake, I believe I would prefer to have you sleep quietly through every sermon I preach."

THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN.

DANIEL O'LEARY'S GREAT WALK AT LIVERPOOL—HE COVERS 502 MILES IN LESS THAN SIX DAYS—AN AMERICAN VICTORY.

From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 23.

Mr. Daniel O'Leary, who undertook to walk upward of 500½ miles in six days, has not only succeeded in accomplishing the task, but has achieved the still greater triumph of covering 502 miles in fourteen minutes less than the time he allowed himself. This is, perhaps, the most wonderful feat that has ever been chronicled in the history of pedestrianism, and it is doubly remarkable from the fact that it completely eclipses Mr. E. P. Weston's famous walk on a recent occasion, when, it may be remembered, that pedestrian was successful in "doing" 500½ miles in six days. Mr. Sam Hague bet O'Leary £100 that he would not cover more than 500½ miles and 48 yards within six days, which was the feat performed by Mr. Weston. O'Leary commenced to walk at the Park Skating Rink, Admiral street, at 12:7 on the morning of Monday last, and particulars have been given in our columns from day to day as to the progress the pedestrian was making in his formidable undertaking. An interest beyond the limits of the pedestrian circle had during the week been taken in the event; and as O'Leary neared the termination of his task that interest gradually deepened and intensified, till it culminated, on Saturday night, in a public demonstration of the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. O'Leary retired to rest at 12:50 on Saturday morning, at which time he had finished his 427th mile. He reappeared on the track at 3:20 A. M., and walked on till 9:08, when he retired for about an hour and a quarter. From that time to the close he only rested for a few minutes at intervals. His quickest mile on Saturday was his 493d, which he walked in 11 minutes 51 seconds. At 11:04:36 o'clock he had accomplished 500 miles and seven laps, but he continued on the track till 11:36, by which time he had covered the extraordinary distance of 502 miles. O'Leary has thus beaten Weston's walk by a mile and a half and fourteen minutes to spare, his time not expiring till 11:50 on Saturday night.

During the day there was a numerous attendance of people, the great majority of whom seemed to be Irishmen, who had come to pay their respects to Mr. O'Leary, who is a native of the Emerald Isle. As the evening advanced, however the concourse of spectators gradually increased, till between ten and eleven o'clock the inclosure was crowded to such a degree that it was almost a matter of impossibility for one to budge from the spot where he located himself. Indeed, so closely packed was the interior of the rink about eleven o'clock that orders were given to the doorkeepers not to admit another individual. Immediately after O'Leary retired at 11:36, Mr. Sam Hague entered the judges' box, and briefly addressed the over-enthusiastic assembly. It was with considerable difficulty that he could make his voice heard above the cheering and buzz of excitement, but when some degree of quietness had been secured, he intimated that O'Leary had accomplished the task which he had undertaken. "Mr. O'Leary (Mr. Hague continued) is too much exhausted to address you; but he desires me to thank you all for the kindness which has been shown to him during the week; and for the fair play he has received. O'Leary is open to challenge any man in the world to walk 500 miles for £5,000."

PROBABLE MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

LOWELL, Nov. 5.—The dead body of a man was found in a dry ditch between Forge Village and Graniteville, Westford, yesterday. It had evidently lain there two or three months. A pistol-ball was found imbedded in the skull, and the skull was also cracked as by a blow of a club. There is no clue to the man's identity. The affair will be investigated.

THE STATE AND LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

THE STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democratic.	Greenback.
Governor	Edwin D. Morgan	Lucius Robinson	Richard M. Griffin.
Lieutenant Governor	Sherman S. Rogers	William Dorsheimer	Thomas Armstrong.
Canal Commissioner	Daniel D. Spencer	Darius A. Ogden	Abraham J. Cuddeback.
Prison Inspector	Charles T. Trowbridge	Robert H. Anderson	John W. Cromp.
Judge Court of Appeals	George F. Danforth	Robert Earl	Marcena M. Dixon.

COUNTY TICKET.

	Republican.	Democratic.	German Independent.
Mayor	John A. Dix	Smith Ely, Jr	Smith Ely, Jr.
Sheriff	William H. Gedney	Bernard Reilly	George W. Saner.
Surrogate	Charles A. Peabody	Delano C. Calvin	Charles A. Peabody.
County Clerk	Thomas Murphy	Henry A. Gumbleton	Henry A. Gumbleton.
Superior Court	Henry J. Scudder	John J. Freedman	John J. Freedman.
Marine Court	Louis S. Goebel	James P. Sinnott	James P. Sinnott.
Coroners	William H. Stiner	Richard Croker	William H. Stiner.
	Robert A. Barry	Richard Flanagan	Richard Flanagan.
	Louis Naumann	Henry Woltman	Louis Naumann.
Aldermen at large	Joseph C. Pinckney	Samuel A. Lewis	Henry Clausen, Jr.
	Rufus B. Cowing	Henry D. Purroy	Robert G. Cornell.
		William L. Cole	
		Patrick Keenan	

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
IV		Thomas Shiels	Bryan Reilly.
	Morris Friedsam	James J. Slevin	Thomas Wild.
V	John J. Morris	William Lamb	——
	John De Vries	William Bennett	——
VI	Ferdinand Ehrhart	John W. Guentzer	——
	Friedrich Finck	George Hall	John Theiss.
VII		William Sauer	——
	Henry E. Howland	William Salmon	——
	Stephen N. Simonson	William Joyce	——
VIII	Henry C. Perley	Michael Tuomey	Charles Welde.
	Louis J. Phillips	Hugh H. Moore	——

CONGRESS.

District.	Republican.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
V		Nicholas Muller	——
VI	A. J. H. Duganne	Samuel S. Cox	Samuel S. Cox.
VII	Wallace P. Groom	Anthony Eickhoff	——
VIII	Anson G. McCook	Elijah Ward	Elijah Ward.
IX	George W. Da Cunha	Fernando Wood	George W. Da Cunha.
X	Hamlin Babcock	Abram S. Hewitt	Abram S. Hewitt.
XI	Levi P. Morton	Benjamin A. Willis	Benjamin A. Willis.

SENATE.

District.	Republican.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
V	Frederick W. Seward	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.

ASSEMBLY.

Districts.	Republican.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
I		James Healey	——
II		Thomas F. Grady	Thomas J. Gill.
III	John C. Brogan	William H. Rooney	John C. Brogan.
IV	August Schaffel	John Galvin	Michael J. Shandley.
V	George W. Betts	Peter Mitchell	Peter Mitchell.
VI	Jeremiah J. Scully	Patrick J. McAleer	Michael Healey.
VII	Isaac I. Hayes	Horatio N. Twombly	——
VIII	Samuel Engel	Martin Nachtmann	——
IX	William H. Corsa	Andrew J. Mathewson	——
X	Joseph Hoffman	Christopher Flecke	Louis Schlamp, Jr.
XI	Elliot C. Cowdin	James McConnell	——
XII	Herman Wolf	Maurice F. Holahan	——
XIII	Robert H. Strahan	Thomas P. Rich	John Kenny.
XIV	George McKee	Luke F. Cozans	——
XV	William N. Loew	John Dimond	——
XVI	Francis Kearney	Francis B. Spinola	Francis Kearney.
XVII	William T. Graff	James E. Coulter	——
XVIII	Christopher Pullman	Stephen J. O'Hare	——
XIX	Simeon E. Church	Thomas C. E. Ecclesine	Thomas C. E. Ecclesine.
XX	Albert Englehardt	Joseph I. Stein	Michael J. Mead.
XXI	J. C. J. Langbein	Joseph P. Fallon	Nathaniel Turpenny.

RHODE ISLAND SPEAKS.

ADDRESS OF ITS LEADING BUSINESS MEN IN FAVOR OF THE ELECTION OF HAYES AND WHEELER.

To the Electors of Rhode Island:

In view of the momentous issues involved in the approaching Presidential contest, the undersigned are constrained to urge upon their fellow-citizens an immediate and earnest attention to the requirements of the canvass, to the end that confidence in our institutions and our Government may be continued unimpaired, our reviving commercial prosperity maintain its advance, and the perpetuity of the Republic be definitely assured.

It is manifest now that the election of the Democratic nominees is likely to accomplish these results: The absolute control of the Government will practically be given to a "solid South;" the definite and successful aim of which will be to retrieve its fallen fortunes at the expense of the country at large, and to enthrone the seditious sentiments of "the lost cause" in the place of that generous loyalty to the whole Union for which our sons and brothers died, and unwonted burdens of taxation were willingly self-imposed. The indifference to the integrity and sanctity of State and municipal obligations which has ever been the discredit and disgrace of Southern communities will manifest itself at the Capital; the public credit, which is now more than ever before the basis of all private credit, and which now, thanks to a rigid adherence to sound financial principles, is in just and high appreciation abroad as well as at home, will be shaken, to the great detriment of all departments of business. A decline in the value of the securities in which the surplus earnings of our people are so largely invested through our savings banks and other institutions will ensue, and will not be among the least of the evils certain to follow the triumph of a party which depends for its hopes of success upon the proclivity of its followers for repudiation, and irredeemable, fluctuating, and uncertain measures of value.

The interests of Rhode Island depend in an especial degree upon uniformity and consistency in the administration of the national finances, and upon that tranquillity which is born of confidence in the intelligence, honesty, and patriotism of those who for the time being are intrusted with the reins of Government. Under the guidance of the Republican Party the national existence was preserved in its critical hour; by the wisdom of its counsels and the prudence of its financial administration the debt forced upon us by the secession madness has been reduced with a rapidity beyond all reasonable expectation; the country has prospered so abundantly that its very prosperity allured to temporary depression and disaster by reason of the over-confidence and sanguine hopes of the mercantile community.

These are among the considerations which induce the undersigned to ask you, fellow-citizens, to aid in keeping the administration of public affairs in the hands of the party which has proved its devotion to the Constitution and to the public good, and its determination to guard our industries and enterprise by a broad, honest, and unvarying financial policy, and to give your votes and influence to secure the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler as President and Vice President of the United States.

Brown & Ives,	F. E. Richmond,
Taft, Weeden & Co.,	Alexis Caswell,
Amos D. Smith & Co.,	George H. Corliss,
B. B. & R. Knight,	Goddard Brothers,
William Binney,	Seth Padelford,
Samuel M. Noyes,	Marshall Woods,
A. C. Barstow,	Henry L. Kendall,
Phetteplace & Seagrave,	William S. Slater,
Samuel Foster & Co.,	Barstow Stove Company,
Henry Howard,	Henry Lippitt,
Jesse Metcalf,	C. & S. Harris,
Henry J. Steere,	S. H. Greene & Sons,
Evans, Seagrave & Co.,	James M. Kimball & Sons,
William Grosvenor,	
Daniel Day,	Jonathan Chace,
William J. King & Sons,	John O. Waterman, Treasurer,
Henry A. Hidden,	
William D. Davis,	Thomas J. Hill,
Paine & Sackett,	P. M. Mathewson,
Henry W. Gardner, Treasurer,	S. C. Blodget,
	A. D. Lockwood & Co.,
C. A. Nichols,	Lewis Dexter, Treasurer,
William W. Hoppin,	C. H. Merriman, Treasurer,
B. Lapham,	
Goddard & Page,	Earl, Carpenter & Sons,
Eugene W. Mason,	Thomas P. Lamphear,
Harvey Chace,	James H. Chace,
William H. Chandler,	R. M. Larned,
Amos N. Beckwith,	Henry Pearce,
Charles D. Owen,	Gorham Thurber,
B. R. Vaughan,	Henry B. Metcalf,
Wauton Vaughan, Treasurer,	R. H. Burrough,
	John T. Mauran,
E. S. Jackson,	Josiah W. Crooker,
William H. Henderson,	Nightingale & Kilton,
Allen Greene,	Hopkins & Pomeroy,
Taylor, Symonds & Co.,	Day, Son & Co.,
Hartwell, Richards & Co.,	Bardeu & Keep,
A. Wall & Son,	S. S. Sprague & Co.,
Goodwin & Allen,	Buffington & Greene,
Dudley, Parkhurst & Co.,	Adams Brothers,
Greene, Brayman & Co.,	George T. Baker & Co.,
Hiram B. Aylsworth,	Peckham, Ralph & Co.,
Barker, Whitaker & Co.,	George W. Paine,
Cornells & Mumford,	Walcott, Spencer & Co.,
Whitford & Saunders,	Oliver Johnson & Co.,
Daniels & Cornell,	Henry C. Clark,
Waldron, Wightman & Co.,	Henry Staples,
	R. E. Hamlin & Co.,
Parsons, Bugbee & Co.,	John Kendrick.

A TILDEN FABRICATION.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 4.

The Tilden managers are up to all sorts of fraud. Their last dodge is a pretense that the Temperance voters have adopted the Tilden electoral ticket—a thing preposterous on the face of it. Mr. Tilden is not a temperance man himself, and in no sense represents temperance principles. We subjoin three letters, which show "what is in the wind:"

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Nov. 3.

Hon. J. M. Francis:

DEAR SIR: I inclose a letter from George B. Sherrill, the leader of the Tilden party in Kingsbury, and the reply. They explain themselves. Frank Hawks is an officer of quite a large lodge of Good Templars in our village, and will vote for Hayes and Wheeler. If you can make any use of these letters please do so. We are gaining ground fast, and shall give a report Nov. 7. Yours truly, *

SANDY HILL, Nov. 1, 1876.

Mr. Dear Col. Brice:

Will you please send to Mr. Frank Hawks, Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., the national and State Temperance tickets? We are afraid that they may not be sent from head-quarters. Hoping you are well, I am yours, truly,

GEORGE B. SHERRILL.

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1876.

Frank Hawks:

The Temperance folks have adopted the Tilden National ticket and the Greenback State ticket. Very respectfully, JAMES BRICE.

James Brice is a small Democratic politician of Albany, disguised as a pretended apostle of temperance to divert the votes of honest Prohibitionists from the Republican Party to the Democratic. That's his mission in life.

THE DEMOCRACY PICTURED.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee, describing the Democratic Party of the present day, says: "That party looks back upon a record of weakness and of failure. Its distinctive character is its own and has not changed. If there are constitutional heresies, it embodies them; if there is risk of wild, delusive, ruinous schemes of national finance; if the civil service is to be again an illustration of giving the spoils to the victor; if there is danger of a renewal of the weak policy of James Buchanan; danger of losing all the moral influence of a national Administration firm in its enforcement of the constitutional rights of all citizens; danger of irritating the relations of race by maintaining the distinctions of race; danger of the pressure of rebel claims; danger of interrupting the present wise administration of the national finances and our steady progress in the reduction of the public debt and taxation upon the Treasury; all these dangers become possible only in the event of the victory of the Democratic Party. In that event the return to specie payments would be indefinitely postponed. The national faith, the national credit, the national Treasury would all be imperilled. Inflation, and ultimate repudiation, would be among the dreaded possibilities of the future. Confidence—the prime requisite of a revival of business prosperity—would languish and die."

THE LATE DR. RIMBAULT'S LIBRARY.

From the Athenæum.

A wealthy American gentleman, who has seen the late Dr. Rimbault's library, has liberally offered to purchase it entire, and to present it to his native State. The executors have, however, found that there would be a difficulty in valuing some parts of the collection, for want of precedent, and have, therefore, decided to send the whole to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, to be sold by auction early in the Spring. During the pressure of long-continued illness, and consequently of lack of income from his profession, Dr. Rimbault sold to that enthusiastic collector of rarities, Mr. Julian Marshall, several of the manuscripts of Henry Purcell, and the unique caricature of Handel by Goupil.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FRANKLIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Neither the State nor the Navy Department has recent information concerning the United States steamer Franklin; but it is supposed that she will be heard from some time this week. While there is no doubt that Tweed, the prisoner on board, will be delivered to the New-York State authorities immediately on his arrival, it is not probable that the official correspondence will be published before the meeting of Congress. The facts, however, relating to Tweed's escape from the United States, and of his arrest in Spain, are already known to the public; but it may be stated that when the Spanish Government informed that of the United States of Tweed's arrest, and its readiness to surrender him, in accordance with the wishes of our Government, the American Legation was instructed to conduct the arrangements to that end. As the return of Tweed to this country on a Spanish vessel would have entailed expense to that Government, the United States steamship Franklin was ordered to proceed to Vigo and bring him home. Besides, it was considered more safe to return him a prisoner on one of our own than on a Spanish vessel.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—A distressing accident occurred to the east bound train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad last night near Edmondson, caused by the forward truck of the sleeping-car dropping down and throwing it over a trestle, pulling the next car off with it, and piling the passengers up in a promiscuous heap. The following persons were injured: Francis Moore, formerly of Canada, lately living at Bledsoe's Landing, Ark., so badly injured that he died within thirty minutes; an infant son of J. T. Eggleston, of Mississippi, fatally injured; J. J. Barnes, of Bowling Green, Ky., cut in face, shoulder and hip bruised; Mrs. John Gwathmey, of Arkansas, rib broken and severe internal injuries, and about fifteen others slightly wounded. Luckily the sleeping-car was empty, or the list of casualties would have been much larger. The wounded arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, and were promptly cared for. An inquest was held to-day on the body of Mr. Moore, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Nov. 4:

Postmasters Appointed—Byron C. Matthews at Boothbay, Lincoln County, Me.; Seymour W. Gage, Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y.; Sylvester Graham, Klukora, Burlington County, N. J.; D. F. Cushing, Jr., Cambridgeport, Windham County, Vt.; Edson D. Herrick, Highgate, Franklin County, Vt.

Post Office Established—Hudson Centre, Hillsboro County, N. H., Eli Hamblett, Postmaster.

THE GRASSHOPPERS' ALLIES.

The grasshopper is not the only burden in the way of insect depredators that the honest Granger has to bear. The *Southern Farmer* says that by the united efforts of the potato-bugs, chinch-bugs, curculio, weevil, Hessian fly, grasshoppers, cut worms, &c., the farmers' crops have been reduced fifty per cent. in some localities, while in others entire destruction is threatened. Nevertheless, the food crop is still abundant, and there is no present cause to despair.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

TILDEN'S CANAL POLICY.

HOW MUCH IT IS COSTING THE TAX-PAYERS—HIS PERSONAL WORKERS PAID FROM THE PUBLIC FUNDS—A REAL CHANCE FOR IMMEDIATE REFORM.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Nov. 2.

Gov. Tilden appears before the country in the rôle of a great canal reformer. Mr. Dorsheimer, his First Lieutenant, claims that he has laid open the rotten places in that department, and has introduced reforms everywhere. It is therefore important to know the practical effect of this great reformation.

On the Buffalo section of the canal, at least, it is very far from what could be desired. Through the influence of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Chairman of the Canal Board, a set of Tilden Democrats were appointed this season. They are supposed to represent his reform policy, and are known to be his political friends and partisans. Hence it is reasonable to presume that their administration of canal affairs is a fair sample of Mr. Tilden's canal policy.

Now, we claim that the Superintendent's department on this section of the canal has been run as a Democratic electioneering machine. Men have been appointed to office on account of their skill in manipulating caucuses and in promulgating Democratic doctrines. Sinecure positions have been created and maintained for the benefit of party hacks who go about the streets shouting for Tilden and reform. Officials are paid by the State who render no equivalent for their money. Thus the expenses of the department have been increased over a hundred per cent. lately, so as to extend its political influence. We do not make these charges at random. They can be proved from the records of the Superintendent's office.

We have been well aware that the disbursements by the Superintendent have largely increased as the day of election approached, but we were not prepared to see them doubled and trebled. The following transcript from the Superintendent's monthly abstracts of expenditures tells the whole story:

Month.	Expenditures.	Month.	Expenditures.
April	$3,932 46	July	$7,168 93
May	8,393 77	August	5,169 06
June	4,852 30	September	15,406 97

Comment is unnecessary. These official figures speak for themselves. No fair-minded person can be convinced that there is good reason why three times as much should be expended on the canal in September as in August. But this is not all. On the abstract appears the name of Patrick Lyon as "Water Inspector." Now, this distinguished citizen is very well known in the city. He may be seen on the street near the Democratic head-quarters all hours of the day and night, shouting for "Democracy and reform." But he is a stranger to the tow-path. Our people have hardly forgotten that the State paid half a million dollars to construct a division wall between the canal and harbor, so that the mills at Black Rock could not interfere with navigation by drawing away too much water. Notwithstanding this expensive wall, Mr. Lyon receives $3 a day from the State for keeping a close eye on the mills!

In addition to the "Water Inspector," a large force of "patrolmen" are employed on this section, ostensibly to make a daily inspection of the canal, but in point of fact to disseminate Democratic ideas. This office is but a sinecure at the best. Among the list of patrolmen we find the name of Charles Riley, who is much better known as Chairman of the First Ward Democratic Committee than as a canal patrolman. This man does not go near the canal; he is actually employed at other work, but is paid by the State $40 a month on account of his services in securing Tilden delegates to St. Louis and for the enthusiastic support he now gives the Democratic candidate.

Another reform that has been introduced is to class common laborers on the roll as carpenters, thus increasing their pay from $40 to $65 a month. We could give a great many other interesting facts regarding Tilden's reform canal policy, but these are sufficient for this time.

ADDITIONAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS BEING SQUANDERED TO BUY VOTES FOR THE BOGUS REFORMER.

From the Oswego Times, Nov. 2.

We have before called attention to the manner in which money is expended upon the canals of this State for the purpose of bribing the laborers to vote the Tilden ticket. Upon the Oswego Canal a large force has been employed under the pretence of putting in aprons upon the various State dams, and the question is put directly to every applicant for employment, "How do you vote?" And unless they promise to vote the Democratic ticket, they are turned away. Many men are employed who can render but little service, if any, for the wages they receive. What is true of the Oswego Canal is true of the entire canal between Oswego and Albany.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman who has just come over the route between Syracuse and Albany reports gangs of men employed all along the Erie Canal, under various pretenses, where there is no legitimate work to be done. For instance, at a place called Castle Creek, about five miles east of Little Falls, is a place where a small creek passes under the canal. One side of this creek is walled to hold the bank. The wall is sound as it has been for years, and needs no repairs whatever. Here a large force is employed picking stones from the bed of this creek and piling them upon the wall, with no apparent object whatever except to keep up a semblance of work. At 8:30 in the morning, our informant met a gang of men, over twenty in number, going to the place we have described under the pretense of working for the State. They were, when met, nearly a mile from the place where they were to pretend to work, and could not possibly reach the "job" before 9 o'clock. And yet they are expected to put in a whole day.

This side of Little Falls this gentleman found a large force of men employed in digging ditches of the flats between the canal and the river. These ditches were about twenty rods apart, and were connected with cross-ditches. They were no benefit to the canal, and could not possibly be of any use to the State. Within a section of about six miles this gentleman discovered from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five men, under full pay, mainly employed in cutting down alders, willows, and other bushes, along the fences on the line of the canal—anything to keep up an appearance of work.

In one place, near Little Falls, out of forty or fifty men, ostensibly employed, over one-half of them were sitting upon the bank, smoking their pipes, and idling away the time, without even the pretense of keeping themselves busy.

In one instance our informant saw two laborers keeping up the appearance of work by picking up pebbles on the bank of the canal, and throwing them in piles. This "gang" of two men had a "boss" over them, who stood with an umbrella over his head and with kid gloves on, doubtless to prevent tanning his delicate skin.

These are fair samples of the manner in which large sums of money are being expended to elect Tilden. All this enormous expense, from which the canals are not benefited, must be paid by the tax-payers of the State. In the history of the State there has never been such an outrage, such a swindle imposed upon the tax-payers. It emulates the most flagrant swindles perpetrated by Tweed upon the tax-payers of New-York City. And this outrage upon the tax-payers is perpetrated for the advantage of Samuel J. Tilden.

THE PATRIOT'S DUTY TO VOTE.

In an address just issued, the Massachusetts Republican State Committee says: "It has been said that the danger of our political system lies in a too extended right of suffrage. On the contrary, our peril is in the neglect of those who have the right to vote but fail to use it. The alarming fact is that, as a rule, more than one-half of our voters do not vote, and that among those who neglect this duty are especially to be found citizens whose intelligence would otherwise be the surest safeguard of the Republic. This is not a merely partisan appeal. The success of a party is a means, and not an end. The Republican Party invites the suffrages of the people not for its own triumph, but because it believes its success will secure the inestimable blessings of good government, and thereby best promote the public prosperity. Its candidates for national and State office are men of unblemished character and approved public service. They stand squarely upon the great issues of a sound and honest currency; the reform of the civil service, as well as of all that tends to corrupt and debase the standards of public duty; and the just and wise pacification of the country upon the basis of a recognition of the equal rights of all citizens under the Constitution and the law. No better exposition of its aims and spirit has been given than in the letter of acceptance of its candidate for the Presidency. Upon that platform the Republican Party of Massachusetts stands."

GRAVITY OF THE ISSUES.

In a published letter, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, writes: "It is no light matter to look back upon the four years' struggle against rebellion and secession, with all of its cost of blood and treasure, as something no longer appreciated. It will be no trivial affair to find the amendments of the Constitution, wholly dependent as they are upon appropriate legislation, committed to the interpretation and tender mercies of those ever eager to strangle them. It will be no child's play to tamper with the public credit, nor to uproot the national banks, nor to unhinge the entire industries of the nation by the adoption of a hobbling copy of the system of British free trade. And yet these are the great calamities, too plainly mapped out, which threaten us, if the 'solid South' shall ever prove victorious. If the public credit rapidly rose when Gen. Grant and not Horatio Seymour was elected in 1868, it is quite apparent that the election of Tilden and Hendricks, instead of Hayes and Wheeler, would be highly detrimental to all classes of American securities. When so many of the Southern States controlled by Democrats fail to protect their own credit, and the interest on their State debts, contracted by themselves, goes unpaid, how can they be expected to take a more lively interest in protecting the honor and credit of the National Government, for which they never professed the highest allegiance, and against which they recently so desperately fought? Four years ago the Democratic Party sought to win by the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long anti-slavery Republican, known to have been always opposed to

secession, and during the war most urgent to push the Army 'on to Richmond;' known, also, to be the vigorous champion of a protective tariff and irreconcilably hostile to all the dogmas of free trade, and who was, moreover, a clear-grit foe to irredeemable paper money, and the advocate of specie resumption, holding that 'the way to resume was to resume' instanter; but this year the heart of the Democratic Party is no longer on the left side; they have changed all that, and Mr. Tilden represents the opposite or anti-Greeley phase at all points. If the party is sincere now, it cannot have been sincere four years ago. If honest then, it cannot be honest now. The followers of such a party seem forced to march to the music of any hurdy-gurdy that its leaders may pick up. Its candidates for nearly twenty years (it is hardly too much to say of the droll assortment) have been selected much as Barnum selects his riders for the hippodrome, not as the representatives of any fixed principles, but for some astonishing peculiarity that it is supposed will draw a full house, and their national party platforms for the same time have been so unrelated, dissimilar and heterogeneous that, as the French say of unmatched pieces of furniture, they swear at each other."

THE COLORADO VICTORY.

THE EXACT FIGURES AT LAST—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 3,200—TWO-THIRDS OF THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICANS.

The Denver papers of Oct. 29 bring us the result of the official canvass of the vote of Colorado on the 3d of that month, concerning which such false reports were persistently printed by the Tilden organs. Below we present the vote for member of the present Congress, compared with the vote for Delegate cast at the election of 1874:

Counties.	1876 Belford. Rep.	1876 Patterson. Dem.	1874 Bromwell. Rep.	1874 Patterson. Dem.
Arapahoe	2173	1792	1117	1465
Bent	242	448	249	393
Boulder	1447	997	389	363
Clear Creek	1064	1034	484	518
Conejos	340	222	177	262
Costilla	352	189	185	226
Douglas	294	322	112	235
Elbert	83	117	52	265
El Paso	712	403	414	351
Fremont	522	532	166	343
Gilpin	1015	754	439	482
Grand	79	137	1	23
Hinsdale	396	396	16	....
Huerfano	408	615	216	379
Jefferson	553	583	374	512
Lake	218	246	87	186
La Plata	53	106	122	204
Larimer	364	309	233	225
Las Animas	267	585	591	904
Park	461	421	210	365
Pueblo	540	741	358	532
Rio Grande	104	64	163	208
Saguache	295	201	254	269
San Juan	369	436	..	..
Summit	197	188	82	78
Weld	754	476	629	485
Total	13302	12265	7170	9333
Majorities	1037			2163

The vote for member of the Fifty-fifth Congress was as follows: James B. Belford, Republican, 13,233; Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat, 12,264; Republican majority, 969. The average Republican vote for Judges of the Supreme Court was 14,034; for the Democratic candidates it was 12,554. The State Senate consists of nineteen Republicans and seven Democrats; the House of thirty-one Republicans and eighteen Democrats. In the whole Assembly there will be fifty Republicans and twenty-five Democrats, giving the former party just two-thirds majority on a joint ballot. The total vote of the State for State Senators was 28,493. Of these, 15,213 were Republican and 13,280 Democratic; Republican majority, 1,933.

WHAT IS ASKED OF LOYAL MEN.

In a speech at the great Republican meeting in Utica, Thursday, Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Ohio, forcibly said: "I was in Washington that Spring the war broke out, and I used to hear lean, lanky, devilish-looking fellows talking war. They wore red shirts and dirty shirts, generally both; they had revolvers in their belts and fire in their eyes and treason in their hearts—and they said 'one of them could whip five Yanks,' and I heard it repeated so often I began to wonder whether it was not true. I didn't get scared, however, but I went home and raised the Forty-ninth Ohio, composed of brave boys who could write their names, and didn't think they were made by Jeff. Davis. [Applause.] That regiment lost more men in battle than any regiment west of the Alleganies. Of the entire Field and Staff I am the only survivor. We meant business then, and we mean business now. Now the proposition to-day is to hand this Government over to the rebels. We who have fought on every rod of Southern soil are expected to do this! I am going to shake this bloody shirt because I was wrapped in a bloody shirt. So was Rutherford B. Hayes. A Democratic bullet broke his left arm. He refused to go to the rear, but with his arm dangling, led his boys to victory. [Continued cheering, which lasted for many seconds.] And again, in the Shenandoah Valley, where Sheridan made his famous ride, Hayes was there, and a rebel Democratic bullet found shelter in his leg, but he never left his horse until the rebels were put to flight; and all this time Tilden was in New York, declaring the war a failure, and saying that Union soldiers were trespassers upon Southern soil. Is there a man here to-day who can hesitate for a moment in choosing between the two candidates?" [No, no, no.]

THE ABSURD ACCUSATION.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

Occasionally we see that some idiotic Tilden organ revives the story that Gov. Hayes is a Know-Nothing. In the face of the most conclusive evidence in disproof of the charge, only an idiot or a confessed scoundrel would make it. There is probably no name of an Ohioan better known to citizens of Illinois, and especially to Illinois soldiers, than that of Gen. R. V. Buckland, during a part of the war commander of the post and defenses of Memphis, under whom many Illinois soldiers served. In answer to J. E. McDermot, of Peoria, Gen. Buckland writes as follows in reference to the Know-Nothing charge:

FREMONT, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1876.

Capt. J. E. McDermot, Peoria, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of and answering your letter of the 28th inst. The charge that Gov. Hayes was ever a Know-Nothing, or a member of any such society, is basely false. I have known Gov. Hayes intimately for about thirty years, and I know that he would not make a false statement to secure his election to the Presidency. I have it from him directly that he never was a member of a Know-Nothing organization, or any organization or society inimical to citizens of foreign birth. He has no more enthusiastic supporters anywhere than many thousands of citizens of foreign birth in Ohio, who know him well, and who know that all such charges are without the least foundation in truth. * * *

Yours, truly, R. V. BUCKLAND.

INDIANA STILL ENCOURAGING.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 2d inst. says: "We are in receipt of political advices from all parts of this State, and from other States, of the most cheering character, and can assure our Republican friends that the situation is such as to justify a very confident hope of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. In our own State the situation is improving daily. Neither fraud, corruption, or trickery can thwart the will of an aroused people, nor blind them to the dangers that threaten the Government. We desire the Republicans of Indiana to distinctly understand that a glorious victory is within their reach if they will but do their duty. Do not go into the fight as upon a forlorn hope, for it is not. The chances are to-day that we will carry the State. We certainly will if our whole October vote is gotten out, and the responsibility of this work rests on every Republican in the State. If we can bring out every Republican vote, and keep out every illegal vote, we shall assuredly succeed. We are fighting a corrupt and desperate party—the party that invented ballot-box stuffing in Kansas twenty years ago, and that has practiced it systematically ever since. By the aid of the rebels in the South it now hopes to capture the Government which it tried to destroy. Let the voices and votes of Indiana be recorded against the consummation of this infamy."

A SPEECH WITHOUT POLITICS.

Being one of an excursion party to Marion, Ohio, on the 1st inst., Gov. Hayes was called upon for a speech, and responded thus pleasantly:

MY FRIENDS: The closing observation of my friend would embarrass me if I proposed to say anything about it. I am here to-day with a number of gentlemen friends from Columbus, who thought it a good thing to make the trip with the first train over your new road. I recognize the fact that it is the duty of your Governor when called upon by any portion of his fellow-citizens to respond to their call. Our new road is an object that we are all interested in, and I think the people of Marion will find it of value to your growing village. Running from north to south, it crosses the four great leading lines of the nation—the New-York Central, or Lake Shore, at Toledo, the Baltimore and Ohio at Fostoria, the Atlantic and Great Western at this point, and the Pan-handle at Columbus. By crossing these thoroughfares it connects all along its line with the great routes of the country. It is interesting from another point of view. The work on this line was commenced, I believe, only a year ago last August, and now it nearly approaches completion throughout its entire length. To me the road is also interesting by contrast with the old modes of travel which it supersedes. My first acquaintance with Marion was by the old stage line of Neil, Moore & Co., when in good weather we could leave Columbus in the morning and reach Sandusky the same day. But I recall the fact that on one occasion in 1846, starting from Columbus, it took me two days and two nights to reach this place. Now we are able to accomplish the same distance in easy, comfortable cars in a couple of hours. I think I have recognized my unwritten duty as Governor to respond to the call of the people; and I also recognize another duty, that he should not detain them too long. I therefore bid you good day.

HAVE NO RIGHT TO VOTE.

A PARTIAL LIST OF PERSONS ILLEGALLY REGISTERED.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF ALL WHO ATTEMPT TO VOTE ILLEGALLY—MR. DAVENPORT'S REGISTRY LIST CAREFULLY VERIFIED—A WARNING TO FRAUDULENT VOTERS.

A partial list is given below of the persons against whom warrants have been issued, directing their arrest by United States Marshals for registering fraudulently. These warrants will be put into the hands of the United States Marshals on Tuesday morning, and will be served upon such persons as may attempt to vote. The plain English of the matter is, that any man who attempts to vote illegally in New-York next Tuesday will do so at the risk of being placed under lock and key by the United States Marshals. It may also be stated that the possibility of a person's making a successful attempt at illegal voting is extremely slight. There are probably not 100 men who have fraudulently registered who have not been discovered by the United States officers, and against every one who has been discovered a warrant has been issued. The list below gives a few only of the names of persons covered by warrants in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Districts. The full list contains three times as many names. The Supervisor of Elections, Mr. Davenport, states that every name in the list has been carefully verified from two to four times, an average of three times to each name, each verification by an officer altogether independent of the other verifiers. He is convinced that the list is correct, and that no man whose name appears on it has a right to vote. He conceives, however, that mistakes may have occurred in a few instances, and he desires that any man named in the list who really has a legal right to vote shall call upon him to-day at his office in the Post Office building.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Name.	Residence.
Martin Farrell	458 Pearl street.
Richard Spunon	26 New Chambers street.
Julius Wack	40 Vandewater street.
Henry M. Daly	508 Pearl street.
Andrew Corona	20 Baxter street.
Edward Handford	508 Pearl street.
Stephen Dean, Sr.	68 Oliver street.
John E. McCarthy	508 Pearl street.
Thomas J. Fowler	508 Pearl street.
Michael Manion	69 Oliver street.
David Cavegnero	21 Baxter street.
George Blake	5 Mulberry street.
John Chenrowie	9 Baxter street.
Charles Chille	19 Baxter street.
Louis Steemer	37 Bayard street.
Daniel Gorman	32 Mulberry street.
Martin Walter	9 Mott street.
Thaddeus W. Fountaine	113 Cliff street.
Michael Meehan	510 Pearl street.
James Murray	508 Pearl street.
George Bronson	474 Pearl street.
James Morrisay	54 Park street.
John Hedagan	55 Oak street.
Daniel McLees	101 Chatham street.
Joseph Keller	253 William street.
Alexander Thevenet	85 Chatham street.
William E. Cooper	20 Cherry street.
Henry Howard	65 Mulberry street.
William Conway	46 Franklin street.
Michael Harrington	70 Baxter street.
John M. Simpson	84 Chatham street.
Edward Marran	19 City Hall place.
Levant Brown	84 Chatham street.
William Hicks	35 Oak street.
John Roberts	99 James street.
Michael Fraylove	31 Oak street.
James Konny	20 Batavia street.
Patrick Haggerty	10 New Chambers street.
Michael Duggan	104 Cherry street.
Frederick Boeckleman	3 Vandewater street.
John J. Loughlin	3 Vandewater street.
William Hill	3 Vandewater street.
Zacharias Bourschidt	37 Vandewater street.
John Ryan	346 Water street.
Hansen Finn	55 Cherry street.
John Nolan	346 Water street.
Edward Cash	57 Cherry street.
George Walsh	341 Water street.
Francis Rooney	346 Water street.
Patrick Leonard	346 Water street.
Timothy Lucy	346 Water street.
John Cunningham	74 Oliver street.
Owen Farrell	74 Oliver street.
Gilbert G. Smith	199 South street.
Thomas Dougherty	381 Water street.
Frank Wall	383 Water street.
William Russell	11 New Chambers street.
Charles H. Evans	104 Oliver street.
Daniel Kearney	74 Oliver street.
Joseph Thompson	1 Batavia street.
Philip Davis	12 Mott street.
Robert Conk	149 Chatham street.
Franklin P. Kline	149 Chatham street.
George Bradley	149 Chatham street.
William Meyer	210 William street.
Daniel M. Foley	20 Rose street.
August Hartig	226 William street.
Patrick Anglin	232 William street.
Samuel Horn	52 New Bowery.
John Harrison	149 Chatham street.
Edward Devine	149 Chatham street.
Thomas Lavell	37 James street.
James McLaughlin	149 Chatham street.
Henry G. Miller	149 Chatham street.
John B. Livingston	149 Chatham street.
Henry Clark	149 Chatham street.
John McNamara	18 Cherry street.
William ———	40 Cherry street.
Solomon M. Oysterman	149 Chatham street.
William E. Gilbert	48 New Bowery.
Matthew Calligan	52 New Bowery.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James Cullen	43 Baxter street.
George E. West	9 Spring street.
Patrick Kries	240 Elizabeth street.
Luke Belay	212 Elizabeth street.
Charles F. Clark	243 Elizabeth street.
Patrick Hannon	198 Elizabeth street.
Michael Kelly	35 Crosby street.
Hugh Halster	33 Crosby street.
Edward O. H. Jervois	192 Hester street.
Michael McGowan	134 Center street.
John Buckley	168 Canal street.
Thomas McNamara	160 Elizabeth street.
James Scully	53 Spring street.
George A. Harriot	53 Spring street.
Michael A. Lary	53 Spring street.
Ignaz Luft	392 Broome street.
Daniel Sullivan	54 Spring street.
Bernard O'Conor	250 Mott street.
Michael J. McGrath	57 East Houston street.
Charles Vilch	57 East Houston street.
William J. Fairbrother	210 Centre street.
James Fitzsimmons	281 Mott street.
Thomas Delaney	253 Elizabeth street.
William Boyle	61 Prince street.
Michael Donovan	269 Mulberry street.
Charles Gertner	61 Prince street.
William Dodge	279 Mulberry street.
William Van Norst	55 East Houston street.
Jansen Haskin	288 Mulberry street.
Jean Chappelin	21 East Houston street.
Frederick Piper	227 Canal street.
Thomas Delaney	253 Elizabeth street.
William Barry	135 Crosby street.
George H. Emerson	61 Prince street.
Stephen H. Dubois	65 East Houston street.
Morgan Dayton	578 Broadway.
Michael J. Carman	67 Prince street.
Edward Wheller	293 Mott street.
John H. Holmes	15 Jersey street.
Jansen Haskins	288 Mulberry street.
Henry Frick	216 East 18th street.
George J. Kenzicr	227 Canal street.
Frederick Piper	227 Canal street.
George Theese	225 Canal street.
Thomas Kane	136 Mott street.
John Eaton	8 Centre Market street.
James Abbott	8 Centre Market street.
Colloman Weiss	167 Mott street.
James Sculley	53 Spring street.
Alfred Snook	53 Spring street.
Frederick Reiss	181 Mott street.
John Cameron	315 Mott street.
William O'Rourke	215 Mott street.
Herman Lichtenthal	154 Elizabeth street.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Wright	223 Monroe street.
Bartholomew Matthes	247 Monroe street.
John C. Hain	5 Monroe street.
Robert Murphy	21 Monroe street.
Jeremiah Keleher	31 Monroe street.
Salvadore Grillo	21 Monroe street.
Martin McGowen	108 Madison street.
Sylvester Ronan	65 Gouverneur street.
August Sellinger	147 Madison street.
John McGraith	7 Birmingham street.
Michael Parmegan	92 Henry street.
James Hyde	347 Madison street.
James Kennedy	289 Henry street.
Edward Duffy	294 Henry street.
Coleman Mullin	325 Madison street.
David Carroll	298 Henry street.
Peter Heavey	339 Madison street.
Daniel Lynch	363 Madison street.
John C. Marcellus	62 Gouverneur street.
Louis Herzboerg	232 Monroe street.
John Walsh	222 Monroe street.
Michael Miller	241 Monroe street.
Patrick O'Carroll	323 Front street.
George Banfield	675 Water street.
Patrick Ryan	324 Cherry street.
Michael Cavanagh	61 Gouverneur street.
John Muher	40 Market street.
James McCloskey	175 Madison street.
Conrad Chronsohn	95 Madison street.
John Healey	93 Madison street.
John McTaney	83 Madison street.
Thomas S. Riley	33 Market street.
John William Farson	400 Cherry street.
Thomas Clark	416 Cherry street.
James McConnell	416 Cherry street.
Thomas Mcbride	14 Market street.
Gilbert Luzerne	79 East Broadway.
Joseph Matthias	410 Madison street.
John Sherman	142 Cherry street.
James Brennan	209 Henry street.
Bernard F. Dierks	63 Monroe street.
Thomas Nealis	39 Monroe street.
Soloman Dykhuyzer	74 Monroe street.
Richard O'Conor	42 Pike street.
Ernest Baraquini	126 Madison street.
Walter Carroll	48 Monroe.
Patrick Coughlin, Jr.	176 Madison street.
Thomas Rath	176 Madison street.
Charles Joly	172 Madison street.
William McKenna	184 Madison street.
Denis Sullivan	109 Monroe street.
Frederick Schmidt	202 Madison street.
John A. Dawson	97 East Broadway.
Gustave Diefenbacher	305 East Broadway.
Philip Nickol	289 Madison street.
Rody Maher	214 Monroe street.
Andrew Forney	216 Monroe street.
Isaac Linsky	56 Henry street.
August Vessler	101 Madison street.
Michael Hurson	608 Water street.
John Harvey	63 Monroe street.
James Kanna	108 Madison street.
William Kiernan	93 Monroe street.
John Kiernan	93 Monroe street.
John Byrne	158 Madison street.
Frederick Koopman	198 Madison street.
Mathias Oman	184 Madison street.
John Winn	182 Madison street.
Michael McDonald	247 Madison street.
Peter McCarren	28 Scammel street.
Robert Allen	350 Madison street.
Hugh McCourt	85 Madison street.
James McClinchy	334 Madison street.
Daniel O'Brien	430 Water street.
Daniel Ahern	3 Catharine slip.
Daniel O'Brien	430 Water street.
John E. Garman	261 Monroe street.
Charles Ripley	54 Market street.
Joshua Walker	120 Henry street.
Michael Monohan	4 Birmingham street.
Philip Cahill	165 Madison street.
John McCaine	179 Madison street.
Jeremiah Kalahu	173 Madison street.
Henry Wolff	34 Rutgers street.
Bernard Sullivan	
William J. Redmond	181 Madison street.
James Murray	90 Henry street.
Patrick Gaffney	42 Rutgers street.
Thomas Fox	25 Catharine slip.
John Sherry	Foot Pike street, tug-boat.
Edward Peters	341 Front street.
John Burrell	377 Front street.
Daniel Donovan	104 Monroe street.
Christopher Murray	Tow-boat Trojan, Pier 40 E.R.
Cornelius Foley	58 Rutgers street.
John O'Neal	302 Cherry street.
Michael Maher	326 Cherry street.
Francis McAleer	30 Hamilton street.
John Kenny	31 Hamilton street.
Meyer H. Benjamin	79 Catharine street.
Patrick Flanery	38 Hamilton street.
George D. Benton	51 East Broadway.
John Granger	99 East Broadway.
John McCutchon	69 Henry street.
Lawrence McArdle	52 Scammel street.
John H. Clark	52 Scammel street.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William Spratt	31 Macdougal street.
Charles Andel	58 Wooster street.
Joseph M. Moore	160 Spring street.
Robert Jordan	90 Wooster street.
Thomas Moses	199 South Fifth avenue.
Patrick Goodman	153 South Fifth avenue.
Augustus Powers	199 South Fifth avenue.
William Stumps	231 South Fifth avenue.
Randolph McCord	484 Broome street.
Albert A. Scott	68 Leroy street.
Bernard McNulty	60 Leroy street.
Henry Besing	20 Clarkson street.
James H. Wilbourne	4 Bedford street.
Desei M. Frasteter	16 Grand street.
Theodore Thompson	14 Grand street.
John Luiden	127 Sullivan street.
Martin Myers	103 Thompson st.
Andrew Walters	115 Sullivan street.
Ubaldos Pandolphi	102 Sullivan street.
Albert Vienne	115 Sullivan street.
Eugene A. Farmer	218 Spring street.
Thomas M. Adams	536 Broome street.
Philip L. Fluhr	215 Spring street.
Claus Holms	321 Hudson street.
Klatos A. Buffner	274 Spring street.
William Butler	437 Cherry street.
Henry Delventhal	551 Greenwich street.
Andrew Geadam	530 Broome street.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Murray	26 Little Twelfth street.
John G. Watson	86 Gansevoort street.
Russell Door	9 Little Twelfth street.
John Morrison	9 Little Twelfth street.
James Clifford	33 Little Twelfth street.
John MaGloen	489 Hudson street.
Joseph White	118 Christopher street.
Hugo McMann	24 Little Twelfth street.
Alfred A. Crawford	727 Washington street.
George Wood, M. D.	137 Charles street.
Solomon Dinger	43 Charles street.
Joseph Hicks	136 Perry street.
Conrad Smith	662 Greenwich street.
Peter Hagan	660 Greenwich street.
Jacob Mooney	80 Jane street.
Thomas Conroy	161 Charles street.
William Holmes	82 Jane street.
John Cullen	271 West Twelfth street.
Daniel Cookett	34 Bethune street.
Joseph S. Newman	583 Hudson street.
Sheppard Robinson	20 Cornelia street.
Frank Stoehr	791 Washington street.
John H. Miller	72 Ninth avenue.
William Arthur	344 West Sixteenth street.
Jacob Hare	88 Horatio street.
Thomas J. Moran	87 Jane street.
John McCabe	42 Eighth avenue.
Charles J. Farr	35 Perry street.
Robert McArtney	21 Commerce street.
Bernard Rudder	791 Washington street.
Charles Thompson	240 West Tenth street.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Andrew Henry	149 East 4th street.
Charles McMurray	166 East 7th street.
William Monaghan	233 5th street.
Jacob Kircherr	42 1st avenue.
Morris Enry	83 3d avenue.
John Edwards	66 1st street.
Robert Hart	65 1st street.
Anton Grosskinsky	14 1st street.
James W. Birgen	132 East Houston street.
Thomas Schields	14 1st street.
Mark Fuller	160 Suffolk street.
Sixtus Zach	170 Suffolk street.
John W. Sonntag	155 2d street.
Charles Harter	177 2d street.
Henry Beetha	170 Suffolk street.
Joseph Nasch	15 Clinton street.
William Wehring	157 2d street.
James Wilkinson	151 East Houston street.
Henry Zhipier	64 Stanton street.
Frank Quin	225 Chrystie street.
Marks Fullner	160 Suffolk street.
Henry Muller	17 3d street.
Louis Bachmann	297 Bowery.
Joseph Whitland	14 1st street.
Henry Bear	113 3d street.
John G. Morning	36 1st avenue.
Charles Nobel	533 6th street.
John Nuttmann	395 Bowery.
Gottleib Eisler	55 Avenue A.
Henry Doll	104 3d street.
John L. Zetss	4 Hall place.
John Jacobs	517 6th street.
George Schaeffer	420 6th street.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Alburtis Woodhead	10 East 15th street.
S. Moossey	18 East 16th street.
Michael J. Burke	1 West 21st street.
John Cavanagh	368 West 27th street.
Edwin B. Studey	229 West 31st street.
John H. Bennett	115 West 31st street.
Christopher Messerich	258 West 27th street.
John N. Mueg	258 West 27th street.
Michael Kelly	258 West 27th street.
Charles T. Callan	256 West 27th street.
Patrick Matthews	258 West 27th street.
Daniel O'Connell	284 7th avenue.
Michael Carroll	230 West 28th st.
William Manning	232 West 28th street.
William Mcalleers	243 West 27th street.
Nicholas Lamb	227 West 27th street.
Philip McCahill	230 West 27th street.
Patrick Conolly	202 West 28th street.
Fox Wilbur	18 6th avenue.
John McLoughlin	49 West 15th street.
John Dignan	24 West 17th street.
Edward Coombs	46 West 27th street.
Patrick Deering	48 West 27th street.
William B. Shaw	50 West 28th street.
Robert C. Shaw	50 West 28th street.
Charles W. Moore	45 West 29th street.
James M. Cavanaugh	26 West 27th street.
Cornelius Schermerhorn	33 West 26th street.
George D. Davis	226 5th avenue.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John N. Geer	121 West 16th street.
Edward T. Wilkes	129 West 16th street.
Volney S. Fullman	254 West 24th street.
Charles Lentze	229 West 22d street.
John Henry	326 7th avenue.
Thomas D. Dale	204 West 24th street.
Robert Henderson	282 West 19th street.
August Raffelt	270 West 19th street.
William A. Fry	245 West 21st street.
Peter McMahan	458 West 17th street.
Cornelius McNamara	423 West 17th street.
John Cookley	248 7th avenue.
Peter Class	204 9th avenue.
Amos M. Rose	224 9th avenue.
Benjamin F. Cohn	311 West 22d street.
James P. Davis	221 West 18th street.
John McGloin	224 West 18th street.
Stephen Duffy	252 West 17th street.
Philip O'Hara	194 10th avenue.
Jacob W. T. Karstein	436 West 17th street.
Patrick Fitzgerald	433 West 17th street.
Thomas McGowan	456 West 17th street.
William J. Crawford	350 West 17th street.
Cornelius Burns	348 West 18th street.
Samuel Ettinger	349 West 17th street.
William H. Beams	332 West 19th street.
Edwin Pierce	407 West 23d street.
Julius Frank	421 West 22d street.
Benjamin Arnold	425 West 23d street.
Albert Thievict	452 West 23d street.
Joseph Green	350 West 18th street.
John A. Riley	341 West 19th street.
James H. Green	158 9th avenue.
Hugh Monaghan	231 10th avenue.
Thomas Rogers	231 10th avenue.
Thomas Rogers, Jr.	231 10th avenue.
Hugh McMahon	454 West 17th street.
John Ryan	158 West 18th street.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Barney Reilly	245 West 49th st.
George E. L. Eglithon	156 West 49th st.
Edwin Redden	711 7th avenue.
Henry Aaron	802 8th avenue.
Patrick Lamb	142 West 49th street.
Adam H. Ward	251 West 47th street.
Patrick Flanagan	306 West 46th street.
John Horan	450 West 45th street.
Francis McCabe	553 11th avenue.
William H. Westlake	561 West 42d street.
James E. Barker	564 West 42d street.
Leopold Huffinger	422 West 42d street.
James Kearns	437 West 41st street.
Smith Gurnsdenkurg	425 West 41st street.
William Hughes	409 West 41st street.
George Bradshaw	553 West 41st street.
John Mein	420 West 42d street.
William Donald	435 West 41st street.
Louis M. Burnell	425 West 41st street.
John Clarke	415 West 41st street.
William S. Eastburn	456 West 42d street.
Henry Cornette	411 West 41st street.
Michael Looman	787 11th avenue.
Samuel Van Polt	419 West 53d street.
Lawrence Mulcahy	829 10th avenue.
Patrick Cochrane	428 West 54th street.
Peter Looman	798 10th avenue.
John Fews	535 West 50th street.
Thomas Sweeny	125 West 29th street.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Thomas H. Mulledy	Randall's Island.
John Rogers	Randall's Island.
George Houston	2,062 3d avenue.
Jacob Moser	1,897 3d avenue.
Fleet Smith	122 East 113th street.
Thomas C. Hunt	Ward's Island.
Jacob Jaeker	927 Avenue A.
James Mullvany	East 70th street.
John Daley	153 East 87th street.
James Maloney	245 East 71st street.
Henry Prise	2,058 3d avenue.
Jarred M. Luff	2,058 3d avenue.
James Ward	East 72d street.
Theodore James	2,214 2d avenue.
Frederick Csjab	346 East 114th street.
Marston Ryley	1,323 1st avenue.
William C. Evans	224 East 74th street.
George B. Wetherell	336 East 74th street.
Francis Greene	341 East 115th street.
Patrick Loughlin	East 73d street.
Patrick Gillespie	2,153 2d avenue.
Michael New	2,392 1st avenue.
Michael Duplen	2,395 1st avenue.
Archibald B. Haynes	239 East 124th street.
John Schaeffer	2,387 1st avenue.
James H. Camp	163 East 126th street.
Thomas McGinnis	76 East 129 street.
Terrance Dolan	239 East 127th street.
John L. Ward	2,200 2d avenue.
George Williams	1,576 3d avenue.
Edward Folan	121 East 89th street.
James Smith	East 90th street.
Peter Sullivan	1,811 2d avenue.
Henry A. Crone	2,330 2d avenue.
Peter Carle	2,388 1st avenue.
Edward Keefe	101 East 83d street.
Hugh Kane	213 East 125th street.
J. T. Meist	113 East 129th street.
John Kettinger	120 East 130th street.
Patrick J. Byrnes	127 East 115th street.
Arthur Richardson	304 East 111th street.
James Morton	2,053 3d avenue.
William J. McCarron	444 East 78th street.
Ferdinand Frank	1,322 4th avenue.
Thomas McCabe	232 East 78th street.
John R. Jones	240 East 78th street.
Jacob Press	1,513 2d avenue.
Alfred Harrison	926 East 79th street.
John J. Veitch	446 East 78th street.
James Reilly	188 East 123d street.
L. McDannell	5th av. and 129th street.
F. Kerel	5th av. and 129th street.
Thomas Carrigan	319 East 118th street.
Patrick Moriarty	2,291 4th avenue.
John McNamee	2,307 4th avenue.
Thomas McGuiness	76 East 129th street.
William Rabias	2,370 4th avenue.
William D. Walsh	7 East 129th street.
James S. Ramsey	14 East 129th street.
Henry Leiglee	2,264 3d avenue.
John Liege	2,26[illegible] 3d avenue.
Frank Jaycat	182 East 123d street.
Frank E. Veight	2,256 3d avenue.
William Keeley	315 East 123d street.
Henry W. Burghardt	77 East 125th street.
Martin Kennedy	Lexington av. and 82d st.
William Ellis	1st av. and 123d street.
John Russell	2,389 1st avenue.
John P. Bank	325 East 122d street.
Timothy Reardon	2,309 4th avenue.
John Cummings	2,326 4th avenue.

THE CONTEST IN NEW-JERSEY.

We present below a full list of the candidates, besides the Presidential Electors, to be voted for in New Jersey on Tuesday next. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Republican. The vote of the State since 1872 has been as follows:

	Democratic.	Republican.	Majority.
1872	77,431	91,611	R.14,180
1873	64,976	65,647	R. 671
1874	97,283	84,050	D.13,233
1875	79,880	81,769	R. 1,889

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Present delegation, five Democrats, two Republicans. Those marked with a * are renominated.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Charles H. Sinnickson.*	Charles H. Simmerman.
2.	J. Howard Pugh.	Hezekiah B. Smith.
3.	George W. Atherton.	Miles Ross.*
4.	No nomination.	Alvah A. Clark. Ryneer H. Vegate, Ind.
5.	Alfred Mills.	Augustus W. Cutler.*
6.	Thomas B. Peddie.	William A. Righter.
7.	L. J. Stiastney.	A. A. Hardenbergh.*

Greenback—First, C. H. Simmerman; Fifth, William Baxter.

Majorities in 1872—First, 6,364 Republican; Second, 2,405 Republican; Third, 2,176 Republican; Fourth, 2,464 Democratic; Fifth, 2,715 Republican; Sixth, 5,658 Republican; Seventh, 1,269 Republican.

Majorities in 1874—First, 1,189 Republican; Second, 967 Republican; Third, 2,053 Democratic; Fourth, 4,654 Democratic; Fifth, 7 Democratic; Sixth, 108 Democratic; Seventh, 4,916 Democratic.

STATE SENATE.

Whole number, 21; holding over, 8 Republicans; 7 Democrat. Last Senate, 12 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

Republicans holding over—Messrs. Sewell, Willets, Kirk, Mathers, Hill, Schultz, Plummer, Magie—8.

Democrats holding over—Messrs. Madden, Dayton, Abbett, Blackwell, Hendrickson, Moore, Silverthorn—7.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Burlington	Barton F. Thorn.*	Caleb G. Ridgway.
Cape May	J. F. Leaming.	Rich. D. Edmunds.
Hunterdon	Lewis H. Taylor.	Jas. N. Pidcock.
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard.*	George C. Ludlow.
Passaic	G. A. Hobart.	Charles Inglis.
Sussex	No nomination.	Frank M. Ward. Franklin Smith, Ind.

Temperance—Burlington—James H. Parks.

Majorities in 1875—Burlington, 82 Republican; Cape May, 53 Republican; Hunterdon, 1,576 Democratic; Middlesex, 16 Democratic; Passaic, 388 Republican; Sussex, 805 Democratic.

Of the new nominees, Messrs. Edmunds, Hobart, and Ward have been members of the Assembly, and Mr. Hobart also Speaker of the House. Mr. Leaming is Surrogate of Cape May, and Mr. Ridgway is a Chosen Freeholder. Mr. Pidcock was the unsuccessful candidate of his party in 1873, and Dr. Inglis was the Know-nothing candidate in 1856. Mr. Ludlow has been Corporation Attorney for New-Brunswick, and Mr. Taylor is a Director in the new Bound Brook Line to Philadelphia. Dr. Smith is a prominent physician in Newton. Mr. Jatrard is renominated for his third Senatorial term, and was before that in the Assembly.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Sixty members; last Assembly 37 Republicans to 27 Democrats; all to be elected.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.
ATLANTIC COUNTY.		
1.	L. H. Ashley.*	Joseph R. Tilton.
BERGEN COUNTY.		
1.	D. D. Comes.	John H. Winant.*
2.	A. C. Holdrum.	B. N. Ferndon.*
BURLINGTON COUNTY.		
1.	D. L. Platt.*	George Sykes.
2.	Joseph L. Thomas.	E. T. Matthews.*
3.	Samuel Taylor.*	James Clothier.
3.	John Cavileer.*	John W. Haines.
CAPE MAY COUNTY.		
1.	W. T. Stevens.*	L. M. Rice.
CAMDEN COUNTY.		
1.	A. C. Scovel.*	William S. Heany.
2.	Oliver Lund.*	George Holl.
3.	Samuel T. Murphy.	C. Albertson.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
1.	J. T. Nichols.	Isaiah Richman.*
2.	George W. Payne.*	William S. Garrison.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.		
1.	C. C. Pancoast.	C. W. Wilkins.
2.	Samuel Moore.*	C. W. Elkinton.
ESSEX COUNTY.		
1.	A. D. Traphagen.*	J. L. Andruss.
2.	E. D. Pierson.	David Dodd.*
3.	F. K. Howell.*	D. M. Meeker.
4.	S. Van Rennestan.*	Hugh Kinnard.
5.	J. H. Wightman.	F. M. Tichenor.
6.	C. H. Harrison.*	G. Krueger.
7.	Elkanah Drake.*	Charles Holzschuber.
8.	M. S. Richards.*	Charles Gower.
9.	P. M. Mellok.	James Malone.
HUDSON COUNTY.		
1.	W. A. Lewis.*	M. M. Drohan.
2.		T. J. Hannon.*
3.	Marmaduke Tildon.	R. M. Jarvis.
4.	Henry Brautigam.*	Alex. W. Harris.
5.	Lewis A. Brigham.	S. D. Van Reypen.
6.	W. J. Gregory.	James Stevens.
7.	Abram Barnett.	R. F. Rabe.*
8.	Alex. Jacobus.*	E. T. Paxton.
HUNTERDON COUNTY.		
1.	Clark Pierson.	Henry Britton.
2.	James Case.	John Hackett.
MERCER.		
1.	H. N. Burroughs.	E. H. Drake.*
2.	R. S. Johnson.	W. J. Yard.
3.	R. L. Hutchinson.*	J. V. Powers.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
1.	Isaiah Rolfe.	John Waldron.
2.	Samuel Blish.	Charles A. Campbell.*
3.	Peter Fisher, Jr.	D. Z. Martin.*
MONMOUTH COUNTY.		
1.	No nomination.	James L. Rue.*
2.	O. B. Robillard.	William H. Bennett.
3.	J. H. Leonard.	Samuel Patterson.
MORRIS COUNTY.		
1.	A. C. Van Doyne.	H. H. Becker.
2.	C. O. Cooper.	J. S. Salmon.
3.	No nomination.	C. P. Garrabrant.
OCEAN COUNTY.		
1.	J. A. Van Hise.	E. P. Empson.*
PASSAIC COUNTY.		
1.	J. W. Griggs.*	P. Stevenson.
2.	Christopher Godden.	John Sanderson.*
3.	J. L. Cunningham.*	G. Ryerson.
SALEM COUNTY.		
1.	Richman Coles.*	J. S. Ellwell.
2.	Q. Keasbey.*	William A. Smith.
SOMERSET COUNTY.		
1.	Samuel Voorhees.	J. J. Berger.*
2.	Joseph H. Voorhees.*	D. J. Somers.
SUSSEX COUNTY.		
1.	No nomination.	George Green. Samuel Dennis, Ind.
UNION COUNTY.		
1.	L. T. Hand.	John Egan.*
2.	M. F. Corey.*	C. L. Abry.
3.	B. A. Vail.*	C. A. Runkle.
WARREN COUNTY.		
1.	William Carpenter.*	S. W. DeWitt. Thomas Voysey, Ind.
2.	No nomination.	E. J. Mackey.*

Greenback.—Atlantic—George W. Pressy. Essex—First, Alfred Hibbert; Third, J. A. Beecher; Fourth, Hugh Kinnard; Fifth, D. H. Tichenor; Sixth, George B. Halstead; Seventh, William Dreher.

Independent. — Hudson— Fourth —— Newkirk, Rep.; Sixth, J. E. Donnelly, Dem. Renominated—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 16.

Of the new nominees, Mr. Rice has been a Senator, Mr. Sykes a Congressman, and Messrs. Kinnard, Stevens, Van Reypen, and Yard have been members of former Assemblies.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

Burlington County.—Surrogate—John R. Howell, Rep.; Francis French, Dem.; S. Hannold, Tem. *Camden County.*—Surrogate—D. B. Brown,* Rep.; Joseph M. Kaign, Dem. *Cumberland County.*—Surrogate—Edward White,* Rep.; D. B. Maynew, Dem. * *Essex County.*—Road Commissioner—M. W. Smith,* Rep.; William Bush, Dem. *Passaic County.*—Clerk—J. H. Blauvelt,* Rep.; David Crawford, Dem. *Elizabeth City.*—Mayor—Robert W. Townley,* Rep.; William E. Hoey, Dem.

The polls in New-Jersey remain open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Only registered persons can vote in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Orange, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, Trenton, and Camden.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

Officer Walker, of the Twelfth Precinct, while on post on Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth street, at 1 o'clock A. M. yesterday, was assaulted and knocked down by four ruffians, one of whom, Edward Broderick, brutally kicked the prostrate officer in the face, lacerating his lower jaw. Broderick, who lives at Third avenue and One Hundred and Third street, was arrested, but the other men succeeded in escaping before assistance reached Walker.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——.

First Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 11:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by V. Vorst, J.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—Swift vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3—Forsyth vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
4—McGuiness vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
5—The University of New-York vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
6—The People, &c., vs. O'Donnell.
7—Nolan vs. Harris.
8—Winfield vs. Kirk.
9—Wood vs. Amory.
10—Wheaton vs. Voorhis, Jr., et al.
11—Galpin vs. Gray et al.
12—Wales vs. The California Pet. Co.
13—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.
14—Hall et al. vs. Atlantic Giant Powder Co.
15—Musgrave vs. Webster.
16—Maxwell vs. Gould et al.
17—Caperry vs. Benoliel.
18—Charpentier vs. Benoliel.
19—DeLancey vs. Stearns.
20—Biasse vs. Wood.
21—Cudlipp vs. Attorney General State of New-York.
22—Geery et al., Executor, vs. Webster et al.

Law and Fact.

Nos.
146—Curry vs. Witters.
433—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.
672—Power vs. Cassidy.
58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
474—Uhl, Receiver, vs. Millhauser.
475—Uhl, Receiver, vs. Larkin et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.
487—Phillips et al. vs. Hyman et al.
506—Uhl et al. vs. Scharnberg et al.
520—O'Connor, Ex'x, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.
549—Waterbury vs. Bonker et al.
578—Rugen vs. Collins.
711—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.
621½—Josephthal vs. Hyman et al.
629—Uhl vs. Hussner.
632—Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.
563—The Mayor, &c., vs. The U. P. Co. of B'n.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
173—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Clark et al.
174—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
1535—Sloane et al. vs. Gould et al.
1563—Ball et al. vs. Belden et al.
1519½—Kobbie vs. Price.
1489—Gibbs vs. Hichborn.
1703—Blaschek vs. Phillips.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
3163—Jones vs. The Mayor &c.
2225—Kirby vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.
1148—Loughran vs. Matthews et al.
2011—Rodman vs. King.
2065—Laserowitch vs. Monquin.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.
1985—Jemison vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2107—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.
1723½—Bruce et al. vs. Norvall.
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.

Nos.
1967—Machia vs. The St. L. & I. M. R. R. Co.
3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
2037—Randall &c. vs. Cox.
2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle.
1867—McCarthy vs. The Cost and Damar Sugar Refining Co.
1699—Cullender vs. Cullender.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
1989—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
2165—Hommedieu versus Wing et al.
3681—Irving vs. The Mayor, &c.
2249—The N. Y. State Loan and Trust Company vs. Kneeland.
3218—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2303—Post vs. The St. Louis, K. C. & N. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
738—Wagner vs. Lewis et al.
2848—Hillenbrand vs. The Mayor, &c.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
878—Guard. Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank, New-York.
948—Baldwin vs. Mehrbach.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1320—Port vs. Harriott.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Colfler.
2110—De Lavalette versus Wendt, Executor.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.
957½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
958½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
514—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
248—Rogers et al. vs. Phillips et al.
2363—Gara vs. Kearney, Administrator.
2614—Avery et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
915—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.
1651—Von Gerichten vs. The Mayor, &c.
1258—Ogden vs. Van Moers
696—Louisiana Nat. Bank vs. Schuchardt et al.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
740½—Edwards vs. Lawton.
1640—Gilbert et al., Ex'rs, vs. Marsh, Sur., Ex'x.
3556—Tracy, Ex'r, &c., vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1741½—Falher vs. Hammond.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor &c.
2968—Elsberg vs. the Mayor, &c.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
657—Driscoll, Adm'r., vs. The Mayor, &c.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1735—Henderson vs. White et al.
1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2381—The Chatham Nat. Bank of New-York vs. O'Brien, &c.
691—Van Winkle versus Whitlock.
587½—Vermilyea et al. vs. The Ninth Nat. B'k.
2283—The People ex rel. Bane vs. O'Brien et al.
1823—Steward versus The Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
1825½—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
2205—Anderson, Rec., &c., vs. Lang et al.
3163—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1071—Goodridge vs. Skidmore et al.
2103—The Bowery Nat. B'k vs. The Mayor, &c.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Manuf'g Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
1486—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1437—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
3137—Rice vs. Rice.
3086—The Commercial Advertiser Association vs. The Mayor, &c.
2207—Johnson vs. Cassidy.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.
2277—Delemater vs. The American & European Crystallized Egg Company.
2365—The Excelsior Pet'm Co. vs. Fowler, &c.
2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
278—Rech vs. The Phoenix Ins. Co.
811—Sheridan vs. Hopkins.
3213—Conner, Sheriff, vs. The Mayor, &c.
37—Black et al. vs. The Cont'ntal Nat. B'k.
818—Phelan, &c., vs. Collender.
699—Same vs. Same.
2215—Worthington versus Pratt.
928½—Fessenden vs. The New-Jersey Car Spring Rubber Co.
1513—Brown vs. Decker.
849—Sapertas vs. The Mayor, &c.
3107—The B'k of the Ohio Valley, West Va., vs. Eccles.
621—Averill vs. De Mott.
2199—Cahill vs. Donnell.
2331—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2334—Colemone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335—Tyler vs. The Mayor.
271—Mass vs. Freund.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrer Calendar.
1—Stauf vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Bockover, Admr., &c., vs. Haines et al.
3—Rooney, Admr., &c., vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4—Nast vs. Drew.
5—Divers vs. Lynch.
6—Venables vs. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. Co.
7—Gimbernat vs. Gould et al.
8—Health Department vs. Smith et al.
9—Lowenstein vs. De Leyer.
10—Meeks vs. Brinkerhoff et al.
11—Mills vs. Gould.
12—Fleming vs. Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
13—Schuyer vs. Dettinger et al.
14—Keys vs. McReynolds. Issues of Fact.
15—Roderigas vs. East River Savings Ins.
16—Roderigas, Adm'x, &c., vs. East River Sav. Ins.
17—Daly vs. Munro et al.
18—Ingersoll vs. The Tenth National Bank.
19—Arnold et al. vs. Morris.
20—Gans vs. Ridgely.
21—The Sinclair Rectifying Machine Co. vs. Reford.
22—Frazee vs. Woodin.
23—Cary vs. Smith.
24—Smith vs. Toner.
25—Harrigan vs. Regan.
26—Craighead vs. Kidd et al.
27—Nicholson vs. Elliott.
28—Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.
29—Bloxam vs. Long.
30—Conant vs. National Ice Co. of N. Y.
31—Fowler vs. Butterby.
32—Benner vs. Duclos et al.
33—Dugan vs. Callaghan.
34—Fleischl vs. Seiler et al.
35—McLean, as President, vs. Manhattan Quotation Tel. Co.
36—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.
37—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
38—Schafer vs. The Germania Bank of N. Y.
39—Hande vs. Bromer et al.
40—Blackwell et al. vs. Boese et al.
41—Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.

Nos.
42—Shannon vs. Stafford.
43—Jones et al., Ex'r., vs. Winsor et al.
44—Dusenberry vs. Hiller et al.
45—Hatch vs. Dillon et al.
46—Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
47—Wardrop vs. Howell et al.
48—Woodruff vs. Boyden.
49—Wakeman, Rec'r, &c., vs. Gross et al.
50—Clan Ranald vs. Pitt.
51—Murray vs. McClave et al.
52—Bradford et al. vs. Bissell et al.
53—Polhamus vs. Meigs et al.
54—Andrews vs. Richards et al.
55—Slawson et al. vs. Watkins et al.
56—Potter vs. Gracy et al.
57—Vanderburgh vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
58—Smith vs. Schwarzschine et al.
59—Westerman vs. Remington, Jr.
60—Rossiter et al. vs. Wickes.
61—Hartman vs. Koster.
62—Oakley vs. Hyatt.
63—Mack vs. Barnett.
64—Haines vs. Markham.
65—Meyer et al vs. Ross.
66—Meid vs. Meid.
67—Wilder vs. De la Vergne et al.
68—Kelly vs. De la Vergne et al.
69—Iffinger et al. vs. De Wolf et al.
70—Winn et al. vs. Crosby, Assignee, &c.
71—Butterfield et al. vs. Kimber et al.
72—Schulte et al. vs. Anderson.
73—Van Buren vs. Coit.
74—Heyenlein vs. Holbe et al.
75—Zimmer vs. Muller et al.
76—Thomson vs. the Relief Fire Ins. Co.
77—Whitney vs. Martine.
78—Nitschke vs. O'Neill et al.
79—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.
80—Keys vs. McReynolds et al.
81—Wilds, as Receiver, vs. Wilson et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
299—Welsh vs. The Ger. Am. Bank.
475—Morgan, Adm'x, vs. McVicker.
250—Barras, Adm'r, vs. Bidwell.
263—Meyer vs. Peet et al.
269—Abecasi vs. Gray
879—Johnson vs. Luxton.
326—Stritch vs. Wolf et al.
330—Canzi vs. Conner, Sheriff.
331—Boyce, Treasurer, vs Wight.

Nos.
6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.
329—Demuth vs. The Am. Inst. of City of N. Y.
333—Bohonnon vs. Barlow et al.
296—Heun, Adm'r, vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
321—McCoy, Adm'r, vs. Callahan.
335—Cecil et al. vs. Reed et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
205—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
174—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
314—Germania Bank of N. Y. vs. Frost.
623—Reith vs. Conner, Sheriff.
810½—Schuster vs. Lippincott et al.
171—Byrne vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
850—Duffy vs. The Ohio M. & R. R. Co.

Nos.
206—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
133—Edwards vs. McCall.
222—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.
192—Kerrigan vs. The Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
186—Hune vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
17—Chapman vs. Meeker.
283—Robinson vs. White.
289—Penschuck vs. Kanalaten.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1—Schmitt vs. Joelsohn.
2—Zentel vs. Joelsohn.
3—More vs. Rand.
4—Brown vs. Volkening.
5—Davis vs. Davis.
6—McGrau vs. Rattey.
7—Wilder, Receiver, vs. Armstrong.
8—Rinaldo vs. Hausman.
9—Hubbell vs. The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Co.
10—King vs. Buckmaster.
11—Moncrief vs. Smalier.
12—Werder vs. Henn.
13—Quackenboss, Jr., vs. Dugan.
14—Spelliesey, Recv'r, vs. McNamara.
15—Clark vs. Loubuscher.
16—Meyer vs. Potts.
17—Gottwald vs. Chipp.

Nos.
18—Isaacs vs. N. Am. Life Ins. Co.
19—Morgan vs. Hammerstein.
20—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Meagher et al.
21—Winchell vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Co.
22—Teale vs. Inness.
23—Venables vs. Shipman.
24—Guntzer vs. Leaycraft.
25—Kuper vs. Plaatje.
26—Colwell vs. Lennon et al.
27—Baer vs. Hanschildt.
28—Renauld vs. Bauman et al.
29—Greenthal vs. Congregation B. I. B. C.
30—Berzstede vs. Bishop et al.
31—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. Motions and Appeals from Orders.
1—The People, &c., vs. Doll and Carr.
1½—The People, &c., vs. Ransy.
2—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Mandelbaum vs. The Metropolitan Ins. Co.
4—Ayre vs. Rushton.
5—Alleo vs. The Ætna Ins. Co.
6—Moore vs. Conkling, Receiver, &c.
7—Zimmerman versus Schappert et al.
8—Goesler et al. vs. Scheppeler et al.
9—Wallach vs. Raynor, Executrix, &c.
10—Dunn vs. Meserole.
11—Tyson vs. Thompson.
12—Battersby vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
13—Brill vs. Mayor, &c.
14—Beaumont vs. Kimpton.

Nos.
15—Cantrell vs. Freedman.
16—Dean vs. Thesson et al.
17—Schimper vs. Hupfel et al.
18—Whitehead vs. Kennedy, impleaded, &c.
19—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.
20—Morris vs. Morris.
21—Roediger vs. Simmons et al.
22—Wright vs. Wright.
23—Mordecai vs. Wetmore et al.
24—Cockroft vs. Muller et al.
25—Diosy vs. Foster.
26—Harrington vs. Stein et al.
27—Garrison vs. The Mayor, &c.
28—Walsh vs. Walsh et al.
29—Krekeler vs. Thoule et al.
30—Abraham et al. vs. Boyce.
31—Winternitz et al. vs. Mudge.

APPEALS FROM JUDGMENTS OF THIS COURT AND REFEREES' REPORTS.

Nos.
32—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.
33—Jarvis, Jr., et al. vs. Olmstead, ex'r.
34—Angevine vs. Sandford et al. ex'rs, &c.
35—Upton vs. Bedlow.
36—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
37—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
38—Coffin vs. Loughran et al.
39—Tone, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
40—Brennen et al. vs. Wilson.
41—Mason vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Palmer vs. Lang.
43—The People, &c., ex rel. Nash vs. Ragan.
44—Crow, as Ass'e, vs. Colton.
45—Brady vs. Brady.
46—Lynch vs. Rinaldo.
47—Tasker et al. vs. Wallace.
48—Bauer vs. The Lorrilard Steam-ship Co.
49—Duff et al. vs. The B'k of New-York, &c.
50—De Leyer vs. Wade.
51—Freund vs. Weltock.
52—Brueggaman vs. The Continental Life Ins. Co.
53—Thompson vs. Lumley.
54—Schaeffer et al. vs. Henkel.
55—Lalor vs. Moore.
56—Worster vs. The Grand St. and Forty second St. R. R. Co.
57—Clark vs. Dillon et al.
58—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.
59—The Third Av. R. R. Co. vs. Davis, Jr.
60—Southard, Assignee, &c., vs. Bener.
61—Crowell vs. Jackson et al., Ex'rs, &c.
62—Agate vs. Sands et al.
63—Lanigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
64—Kavanagh vs. Wilson et al., Executors.
65—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mason et al.
66—Oberwarth vs. Cochran et al.
67—Phelps, Jr., vs. Ring, Administratrix.
68—Allen vs. James et al.
69—Garrison vs. The Mayor, &c.
70—Peck et al. vs. Weber.
71—Browning vs. The Home Ins. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
72—Williams et al. vs. Newfield et al.
73—Imhorst vs. Burke et al.
74—Heydecker vs. Lombard et al.
75—Wright vs. Wright.
76—Waters, Receiver, &c., vs. Crawford.
77—Lentz vs. Butterfield.
78—Rosen vs. Nichols.
79—Beirling vs. Wakeman.
Appeals from Marine Court.
80—Kiernan vs. Mapes, Jr.
81—Blum vs. Rothschild.
82—Mesa vs. Sedell et al.
83—Hill vs. Dickinson.
84—Schenck vs. Bodine et al.
85—Guthman vs. Kline.
86—Sarah A. C. Hazard vs. John S. Conklin.
87—Taylor vs. Gilbert et al.
88—Storey vs. Solomon.
89—Griffin vs. Soloman.
89A—Shannon vs. Hall.
90—Way vs. Crofut.
91—Bruce vs. Carter.
92—Thorne vs. Thompson.
93—Weil vs. Wogram et al.
94—West vs. Lynch.
95—Baldwin vs. Vance.
Appeals from District Courts.
96—Maxwell vs. Campbell et al.
97—Keelan vs. McNeil.
98—Steitel vs. Lewis.
99—Heyman vs. Meyer.
100—Bernheimer et al. vs. Grede.

Nos.
101—Curley vs. Tomlinson.
102—Grunhut vs. Rosenstein.
103—Lake vs. The Deves Mfg. Co.
104—The Health Department of New-York vs. Miller.
105—O'Connell vs. Lloyd.
106—Clarke vs. Frank.
107—Neville vs. Hargous.
108—McCarthy vs. Brown.
109—Rosenfield, Jr., by Guardian, vs. Muller et al.
110—Funke vs. Phoenix Sick Association.
111—Howe Sewing-machine Co. vs. Lewis.
112—Lee vs. Stone.
113—Platt vs. Newstadler.
114—Mosorbitch, as Guardian, vs. Rubin.
115—Von Salzen vs. Carey.
116—Cohn vs. National Steam-ship Co.
117—Harris et al. vs. Peerless Paper Pattern Co. of New-York.
118—Campbell vs. Devlin.
119—Smith et al. vs. Marx.
120—McGlave vs. Glenn.
121—Luff vs. Block.
122—Reilly vs. Minster.
123—Tobias vs. Abrahams.
124—Guinevan vs. Aymerich.
125—Smith, &c., vs. Learney.
126—Gilman, Assignee, &c., vs. O'Halloran.
127—Johns & Webb vs. Jordan.
128—Harvey vs. Schreyer.
129—Leonhardt vs. Beck.
130—Wattenberg vs. Hennermann.
131—West et al. vs. Olmsted.
132—Siegel vs. Butler.
133—Thompson vs. Walsh et al.
134—Lauterback vs. Tabele
135—Knowles et al. vs. Warford et al.
136—Taylor, Assignee, vs. Pillsbury.
137—Rosenburg vs. Maher.
138—Hamburger et al. vs. Buddendorff.
139—Brainard vs. Cronin.
140—Johnson vs. Garrish.
141—Waldeck vs. Bylers.
142—Stahl vs. Hawkins.
143—Gleeson vs. Robertson
144—Levy vs. Tannerholz.
145—Cochrane vs. Reynolds.
146—Brink vs. Fay.
147—Lynch vs. Serene.
148—Campion vs. Blake et al.
149—Raymond vs. Schuck.
150—Gregory vs. Keegan.
151—N. Y. Produce Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Welshofer.
152—Corcoran vs. Cary.
153—Fallon vs. Strasburger
154—Solomon vs. Keller, impl'd, &c.
155—Welrsch vs. Brill.
156—Abrahams vs. Lewis.
157—Hymes et al. vs. Bernhagen.
158—Geissmann vs. Schilling.
159—Strauss vs. Rosenthal.
160—Fernandez versus Sharkey.
161—The Health Dep't of the City of New-York vs. Pinckney.
162—Cochran vs. Springstein.
163—Geiger vs. Warnsdorfer, Jr.
164—Quinn vs. Canary.
165—Cohen vs. Cappardachi.
166—Pennington et al. vs. Sammis.
167—Pennington et al. vs. Sturgis.
168—Schopf vs. Buess.
169—Murray vs. Herman.
170—Van Zandt vs. Selleck.
171—Byrne vs. Montgomery.
172—Stackpole vs. Robinson.
173—Ready Roofing Co. of New-York vs. Chamberlin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Nov. 13.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until first Monday of December.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
4659—Posner vs. Lauter.
4665—Weinberger versus Theodorian.
4666—Gill et al. vs. McAdam.
4672—Reid vs. Stone et al.
4674—Renwick vs. Ames.
4682—Holler et al. vs. Sherrard, Jr., President N. Y. Transfer Co.
4818—Dells vs. Rauch.
4357—O'Gorman vs. O'Neil.

Nos.
4886—McParland versus Crump.
4285—White et al. vs. Bloodgood et al.
5013—Zeib vs. Morgan et al.
5036—Saenger vs. Marks.
5043—Gorton et al. vs. Capen.
5088—Keys vs. Bevinger.
5091—Salisbury vs. Hardcastle.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4725—Lowitski vs. Conner et al.
4390—N. Y. Col. of Veter. Surgeons vs. Dickel.
4903. King vs. Aroh.
5074—Britton et al vs. Salomon.
5084—Rouse vs. Strauss et al.
5086—Ellis et al vs. Schenck et al.
4612—Hopkins vs. Fisher.

Nos.
4564—Leonhardt et al vs. Onler.
4906—Arnault vs. Smal et al.
4322—Gosling vs. Morgan.
4240—Bohn vs. Wilkins.
4974—James et al vs. Hyams.
4557—Fisher vs. King et al.
4615—Davis vs. White.
4531—Hollenreider vs. Abrahams.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
8241—Loughran Jr., vs. Matthews et al.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.
7166—Center vs. Smith.
8321—Auris vs. Schroetter.
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.
6645—Maier et al. vs. Springer.
7714—Shook vs. Rau.
7200—Bacharach et al. vs. Hebeler et al.

Nos.
6118—Bamfield vs. Scharch et al.
7252—White vs. Meyer.
4779—Hall vs. Templeton.
7944—Barnes vs. Woodruff.
8472—Gilbes et al. vs. O'Sullivan.
7168—De Forest vs. Christie.
7009—Metzinger vs. Welde.
8496—Crotty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Daniel McFail, robbery.
Oscar Fletcher, burglary.
Rose Murtha, grand larceny.
Catharine Burns, grand larceny.
William Maher, grand larceny.
James F. Hines, grand larceny.
John Adams, forgery.
William Farrell, forgery.
Michael McCarthy, petit larceny.
Patrick Doyle, petit larceny

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Patrick Harrill, felonious assault and battery.
Alfred Smith, robbery.
Margaret Stuart, robbery.
John Sappin, robbery.
Johanna Ludlow, grand larceny.
Bridget Walsh, petit larceny
Michael Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
Francis Ryan, mayhem.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The activity in the Wool market continues, and favorable advices reporting a decided advance in fine Wools in the English market had a tendency to strengthen ours. Fine fleeces in consequence are looked upon as a safe article to hold, and purchases can only be made at full current rates. The market is firm for other kinds. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been 181,000 lb.; medium and X at 40c.@45c.; XX at 46c.@47½c.; choice Pennsylvania XX and above at 48½c. Michigan has been in fair demand and firm. The sales have been 184,000 lb.; X at 38½c.@40c.; Wisconsin at 40c.@42c.; X and XX Vermont at 39c.; X and No. 1 New-Hampshire at 38c.@39c. Combing and Delaine is in demand, and prices are steady and firm. The sales have been 262,000 lb.; Washed at 44c.@55c.; Unwashed at 35c. The sales of Delaine were principally from 47@48c. California is in good demand; New Fall has been arriving quite freely, and sales of this description have been 403,000 lb. at 17@26c. The sales of Spring have been 184,500 lb. at 13½@29½c. Pulled is in fair demand and firm; sales 140,000 lb. at 25@45c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 4.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 C., C. C. & I. 1st.	108	100 Del. & Hudson	73
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st	108¾	200 North-west. Pf. s3.	60¾
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	91¾	100 Cen. of N. J. s3.	86½
4,000 do	91⅞	100 Rock Island	101¾
400 West. Union	72¾	100 Del. Lack. & W.	74¼
100 do b3.	72⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.	10¼
550 do	72⅞	300 do	10⅛
300 do b3.	73	300 do	10
1700 do	73	200 do	9⅞
400 do s3.	73	300 do s3.	9¾
300 do b3.	73⅛	1100 do	9¾
100 do s5.	73	600 do	9⅝
800 do	73	200 do	9⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102¾	25 do	9½
400 Erie Railway	10⅞	100 do s3.	9¾
100 Union Pacific	61	400 do	9¾
100 Lake Shore	56⅞	300 St. Paul	24¾
100 do c.	56⅞	100 do b3.	24¾
600 do	57	100 St. Paul Pf.	55¼
500 do s3.	57	100 H. & St. Jo. c.	14¼
200 do b3.	57⅛	100 do	14⅜
500 do	57⅛	100 do	14¼
800 do s3.	57	100 do	14⅜
300 do	57	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	26¼

MONDAY, Nov. 6—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in surplus revenue of $1,041,275, and the banks now hold $9,942,175 in excess of legal requirements. The most important change in the statement is the loss of $2,508,200 in legal tenders, which, however, is partially counterbalanced by an increase of $1,487,400 in specie. The other changes are an increase of $843,400 in loans, $89,900 in deposits, and a decrease of $500 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 6, 1875.
Loans	$259,840,800	$260,684,200	$276,575,800
Specie	15,947,200	17,436,600	12,245,500
Legal tenders	48,862,000	46,353,800	51,314,500
Deposits	215,303,000	215,392,900	221,931,200
Circulation	15,091,100	15,090,600	18,039,400

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$15,947,200	$17,436,600	Inc. $1,489,400
Legal tenders	48,862,000	46,353,800	Dec. 2,508,200
Total reserve	$64,809,200	$63,790,400	Dec. $1,018,800
Res've required agt. deposits	53,825,750	53,848,225	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	10,983,450	9,942,175	Dec. 1,041,275

The money market exhibited rather a hardening tendency on a more active demand. Early in the week, as high as 6@7 per cent. was paid for call loans, but the transactions at these rates were exceptional, the great bulk of the business being done at 3@4 per cent., and in the late dealings there were free offerings of capital as low as 1½@2 per cent.

The foreign advices reported a higher market for British consols and American securities, the improvement being mainly due to the growing impression among European capitalists that a pacific solution of the Eastern difficulty is certain. The report of the Bank of England for the week ending Thursday last showed a loss of £193,000 in specie, but the minimum rate of discount remains unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was weak and lower, there being scarcely any demand for bills, and actual business was done at quite a considerable concession from the nominal asking rates.

Gold was quiet on moderate fluctuations, the pacific tenor of the European dispatches tending to keep down the price. The highest and lowest quotations were 110⅛ and 109¾ respectively.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand. The changes were unusually slight, ranging from ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. In railroad mortgages business was fairly active and well distributed. Toward the close there was an active demand for the Pacific issues, in which a general advance took place. State bonds were firm for Tennessees, and a fraction lower for Missouris, on a somewhat larger business than usual.

In Stock Exchange circles the principal event of the week was the failure of the representatives of the trunk lines to agree upon any basis for the settlement of their differences, which was generally regarded as indicative of an indefinite prolongation of the railroad war, and consequently resulted in a serious decline in the leading railroad shares, the rest of the market being weak in sympathy.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing rate Saturday, Nov. 6, '75.
American gold	110⅛	109¾	115¼
*United States 5s, '81, coup.	113⅛	113	116
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	116⅛	115⅞	121
New-York Central	104¾	101½	104⅛
Rock Island	102	101¼	103⅞
Pacific Mail	25⅛	23¾	38⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	25⅝	24¼	35
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	56⅛	54⅞	63¼
Lake Shore	62¼	55¾	61¼
Chicago & North-west	38¾	37⅛	37⅝
Chicago & North-west Pf.	61⅛	59	51¾
Western Union	73¾	70¾	76½
Union Pacific	62	61½	65⅛
Toledo & Wabash	8	7	6
Del., Lack. & Western	76	73¼	118¼
New-Jersey Central	38	36¼	105¼
Del. & Hud. Canal	74⅛	71⅛	121¼
Morris & Essex	94⅛	94	103⅛
Panama			135
Erie Railway	11⅛	10¾	17⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅛	9¼	16⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	4⅛	3⅞	5
Harlem	138	138	132½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16	14¼	20⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	29	26⅛	22¾
Michigan Central	51	45¾	63⅜
Illinois Central	82¾	82⅛	91⅛
Missouri Pacific	5⅛	4⅛	11

*Ex coupon.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 4.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	103¾	102⅝	102¾	103
Harlem	138	138	137½	139
Erie	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
Lake Shore	57⅛	56⅛	56⅞	57
Wabash	7¼	7	7	7¼
North-western	38	37⅜	38	38⅜
North-western Pref.	60¾	60¼	60¾	61
Rock Island	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
Fort Wayne	..	..	102	102⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	25	24⅛	24⅛	24¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	55¼	54⅞	55¼	55⅜
Pittsburg	..	..	90	90¼
Del., Lack. & Western	74½	74	74⅛	74⅜
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36⅞
Del. & Hudson Canal	73	72¾	72¾	73⅛
Morris & Essex	..	..	94	95
Michigan Central	46½	45⅞	46⅜	46⅝
Illinois Central	..	..	83	83
Union Pacific	61	61	61	61⅜
Missouri Pacific	5	4½	4	4½
C., C. & Ind Central	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4
Han. & St. Joseph	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	26¾	26½	25½	27
Ohio & Mississippi	10⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Panama	..	..	..	127
Western Union	73⅛	72⅛	73	73⅛
At. & Pac. Tel.	..	..	15¾	16
Pacific Mail	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	24¾
Quicksilver	12¾	12¾	12	13½
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	15	20
Adams Express	..	..	107	109½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	84	85
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	..	..	60	60¾
*United States Ex.	..	..	58½	59½

*Ex dividend.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the Port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,550,080
Corresponding week last year	3,310,520
Since Jan. 1 this year	275,168,628
Corresponding period last year	280,387,478
Gold, Oct. 21, 1876	[illegible]
Gold, Oct. 23, 1875	109¾

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,901,516
Corresponding week last year	5,893,917
Since Jan. 1 this year	224,573,794
Corresponding period last year	211,495,994

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Week ending last Saturday	$196,550
Corresponding week last year	604,151
Since Jan. 1 this year	41,323,161
Corresponding period last year	65,269,973

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

Week ending Nov. 4, 1876	$1,667,110 77
Week ending Nov. 6, 1875	1,673,150 83
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 4, 1876	87,513,067 09
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 6, 1875	97,251,890 39

GOLD INTEREST PAID OUT BY THE TREASURY.

Week ending Nov. 4, 1876	$3,048,939 71
Week ending Nov. 6, 1875	2,607,196 41
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 4, 1876	56,320,887 04
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 6, 1875	49,254,173 91

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:

Abraham X. Parker, William H. Seward.

District:

1. Henry J. Scudder,
2. John F. Henry,
3. Timothy C. Cronin,
4. Jacob Worth,
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck,
6. Edwin W. Stoughton,
7. Ruth'f'd Stuyvesant,
8. H. Highland Garnett,
9. John J. Townsend,
10. Morris K. Jesup,
11. Frederick Kuhne,
12. D. Ogden Bradley,
13. Abiah W. Palmer,
14. Halstead Sweet,
15. John W. Larkin,
16. Nathan D. Wendell,
17. Benjamin F. Bancroft,
18. Russell M. Little,
19. Leslie W. Russell,
20. Edward Ellis,
21. Norwood Bowne,
22. Willard Ives,
23. Daniel B. Goodwin,
24. D. Gerry Wellington,
25. James C. Carmichael,
26. George W. Jones,
27. Eben S. Smith,
28. William L. Bostwick,
29. Martin Adsit,
30. Freeman Clarke,
31. Elbert Townsend,
32. Francis H. Root,
33. Norman M. Allen.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BIRCH'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—Mr. W. F. Cody.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB and ADAM AND EVE, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

We ask all Republicans, in whatever part of our Union they may be privileged to vote, to cast their ballots early to-morrow. Let them examine their tickets carefully, in order to know exactly what they are voting, and see that they are in the box at the earliest possible moment. This will enable the party to get out its full vote, and a full vote means a decisive victory. With this single condition, there is now no doubt of the result. We are not given to either prophecy or boasting, but looking over the whole field and estimating the forces at work, we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Republicans have but to cast their full vote to elect their national ticket, Presidential and Congressional.

During the last two weeks several circumstances have strengthened the confidence we have felt from the first. Mr. TILDEN'S fatal admissions regarding the Southern claims have excited the gravest apprehension among business men. They see more plainly than before what danger of increased debt, certain inflation of the currency, and ultimate repudiation, would accompany Mr. TILDEN'S election. The business men, thus aroused, have made the working men understand that what would bring risk and loss to the former would bring prolonged idleness and suffering to the latter. If capital is alarmed, labor will not get employment.

The canvass has, moreover, created a steadily-growing distrust of both the Democratic candidates. There has been so much deception, so much trickery, intrigue, and demagoguery which have been completely exposed, that the confidence of sober men in TILDEN and his methods has been overthrown in many quarters and rudely shaken in others. Changes from TILDEN to HAYES have been very numerous within the last ten days.

Finally, the strong latent patriotism of the country is aroused. Every day has given new proof of TILDEN'S complication with the solid South, and of the wild hopes which the fire-eaters of that section have built on his election. The deep love of the Union and of liberty which sustained our people in the desperate struggle with rebellion has not, as the Tilden managers supposed, died out; and they will find at the polls to-morrow a host with whom they have not reckoned, but with whom they must yet reckon. Let every Republican, then, vote early, and give to the cause a fair amount of honest work for the remainder of the day, and a victory which will bless our country for many years will be the sure result.

Great stress is laid upon the fact that the fourteenth amendment forbids the payment of any debt or obligation incurred in support of the rebellion or for losses consequent upon emancipation. The feeling of the Democratic Party in regard to claims coming under either of these heads is apparent in the votes upon the amendment during its progress through Congress. Every Democratic Senator, including Mr. HENDRICKS, and every Democratic Representative, voted against the amendment. In the State Legislatures, when the amendment came before them for ratification, the Democratic members everywhere voted against it; and in Ohio and New-Jersey they subsequently voted to rescind the ratification which had been accorded. When the matter went back to Congress, to receive its formal declaration that the amendment had become a part of the Constitution, the Democratic members voted against the declaration. They said by their votes that the amendment was not a part of the Constitution. Not less marked was the opposition of the Democratic Party in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, to the fifteenth amendment, which guaranteed to all, black and white, equality before the law. The Democrats in the New-York Legislature voted in 1870 to cancel the ratification which the previous Legislature had passed in 1869. Moreover, the Democratic Party, by its National Convention, pronounced all the amendments enacted since the war unconstitutional and void. This is the attitude of the Southern Democracy in regard to them to-day. It is folly, then, for Mr. TILDEN now to pretend that any of the amendments would be a bar to the Southern policy if the Democrats acquired complete mastery of the Government.

"What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded." These are just sentiments. They touch the marrow of the whole Southern question. They are the words of R. B. HAYES, Republican candidate for President of the United States. Can there be any doubt that in his administration the South would receive equal and exact justice? Can the Southern situation be more tersely put than in the few lines from his letter which we have above quoted? There must be peace before there can be prosperity. "Laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life." There is no menace in these convincing words. Gov. HAYES, as President of the United States, would endeavor to compose the difficulties and irritations which have made peace impossible in the South, and which have so alarmed the whole country. A triumph of the Democracy in this crisis would surely be the signal for more distraction, uneasiness, and panic.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The anxiety with which the result of the election is watched by business men has been made apparent by the formal expressions of opinion which THE TIMES has published within the last ten days. They are not confined to any one class, or to any one section of the country. From New-York and Boston to San Francisco, these declarations have come with all the emphasis which well-known houses can give to them. Capitalists and merchants and manufacturers unite in setting forth the uncertainties which Democratic success would force upon the country, and the positive advantages which must follow an assured continuance of the Republican policy. On one side is doubt, with all its dangers; on the other, certainty, with all its gains. There is no misgiving as to the results that will follow the election of HAYES. No man is foolish enough to allege that that event will suddenly transform depression into prosperity—suddenly terminate the difficulties which hard times have entailed. These are things which must disappear gradually, as a consequence of slow but sure improvement, not as the effect of any magical change. The essential fact is that the improvement may be counted upon as a certainty under Republican administration. It is at work now. Every merchant, every manufacturer, sees it more or less in operation. An increase of confidence is manifesting itself in a hundred ways. That faith in the future which seemed to have perished under prolonged adversity, has reappeared. Influences already in play point to the approach of the period when a currency which fluctuates in value with every wind and wave of the financial world will give place to the equivalent of specie. That alone means the elimination of gambling from finance and of speculation as the substitute of honest trade. Elect TILDEN, and how different the prospect! We shall have certainty no more. The tendencies to improvement will be checked if not reversed. Growing confidence will give place to aggravated distrust. In addition to the ordnary causes of doubt, we shall have those which spring from a reopening of vital financial issues. Everybody, everything, will be at sea. The credit of the country will be at the mercy of those who have shown themselves its enemies. Resumption of specie payments will be indefinitely deferred. Currency inflation will be among the probabilities, and values will vary as arbitrarily as during the war. They who have money will cling to it; they who need money for the prosecution of industrial and other enterprises will seek it in vain. It is not surprising, then, that the business classes throughout the North realize the dangers incident to the contest, and are doing their utmost to avert them by rallying to the support of the Republican candidates.

The financial policy of the Democratic Party is tested more effectually by its votes in Congress than by its protestations in the midst of a campaign. The bill which was introduced into Congress, and passed, to strengthen the public credit, and pledging the Government to redeem its bonds in coin, was not only rendered necessary by the attitude of the Ohio Democrats, with Mr. PENDLETON at their head, but was opposed by the Democrats in the House and in the Senate. Every Democratic Senator voted against it, and of the 47 votes against it in the House, 34 were cast by Democrats; only a single Democrat supported it. The proposal made by MORGAN, an Ohio Democrat, in 1870, to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and to inflate the currency for the purpose, was supported by 34 Democrats, only 11 voting with the Republican majority. The Funding bill was, during the same session, strenuously opposed by the Democrats in both chambers. The Resumption act, enacted last year, was opposed by the Democrats in a body, not one of their number voting for it, and 74 voting against it. Finally, in the recent session, the Democratic majority gave effect to the wishes of Mr. HENDRICKS, and to the views of the St. Louis Convention, by passing Mr. COX'S bill to repeal the act providing for resumption in 1879. Thus, at every stage of the question in Congress, the Democratic Party has identified itself with propositions prejudicial to the public credit and inimical to the measure for restoring specie payments. Is it surprising that foreign capitalists hold that the accession of the Democrats to power would be fatal to the scheme for funding the debt at low rates of interest, or that home capitalists regard the same contingency as the sure precursor of panic and disaster?

In the Eighth Congressional District the Republicans have nominated for Congress Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK. Gen. MCCOOK is a native of Ohio, and a member of a family which has become celebrated in peace and war. His race is renowned for its statesmen and soldiers, and it was in the ranks of the latter that ANSON MCCOOK gained his reputation. He entered the Army at the outbreak of the war, took part in the battle of Bull Run, and in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, was at Lookout Mountain, and at Perrysville. For gallant and meritorious conduct he was brevetted Brigadier General. He has never held any political office. The district he runs in rightly belongs to the Republicans, for it has perhaps the most respectable constituency in the City. Gen. MCCOOK should receive a cordial support and will certainly be elected if he does.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

One of the most important results of the election to-morrow will be the determination of the character of the House of Representatives for the first two years of the next Presidential term. On that body will rest the gravest duties. It will have to supply the necessary legislation to carry out the pledge contained in the law of 1875, to resume specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. To that end it will have to consider the funding of the legal tenders, the regulation of the coin reserves of the banks, the revision of the public revenues, and the adjustment of the appropriations violently and in bad faith deranged by the present House. The country must meet the pledge of resumption or suffer the stigma and disaster of repudiation. There is no question as to the candidates of which party will serve the nation best in this regard. The Republicans almost without exception are pledged to maintain the act of 1875. A large majority of the Democrats individually favor its repudiation, while the whole party is hopelessly committed to that shameful and ruinous policy. It is a question of self-preservation, therefore, for the business community to secure a Republican House.

The next House will also have to face the issue of general administrative reform, to which a growing and intelligent public opinion is giving constantly greater importance. A Republican House will deal with such an issue with far greater hopes of an honest and successful result than a Democratic House. The former would include many earnest reformers—all in fact that are named for Congress. The latter would be made up mainly of men eagerly intent on securing the spoils of office for their partisans. Any sensible man can see which would serve the cause of reform best.

It depends on the result of to-morrow's election also whether the South shall hereafter be treated with impartial justice, left free to exercise all the privileges it is entitled to under the Constitution so long as it observes its obligations, or whether it shall be given over to the usurpation of one class and race among its people, with license for unlimited violation of the liberties of the remainder, and with immunity from all duty to the principles of the fundamental law. A Republican House will secure the former; a Democratic House will do all it can to bring about the latter, result.

The voters of the Tenth Congressional District have a chance to recall an overzealous and somewhat unscrupulous demagogue, and to replace him by a modest and honorable citizen, by electing Mr. HAMLIN BABCOCK over A. S. HEWITT. In business capacity, in social position, and in culture, Mr. BABCOCK is Mr. HEWITT'S equal; in unobtrusive patriotism and in the quality of his political principles, he is greatly his superior. He has lived for more than thirty years in the Nineteenth Ward, and is a large property-owner there. He was prompt to offer his services to the Government at the outbreak of the war, and, on the memorable 13th of July, being at home raising a new battalion, he was placed in command of the City Arsenal, which, with its invaluable contents, he defended skillfully against the mob. Mr. BABCOCK'S friends are hopeful of a victory, and with good hard work to the close of the polls they will secure it.

In the Eleventh District, Mr. LEVI P. MORTON ought to be elected to Congress by a large majority. No more fit candidate could be presented for the suffrages of such a district. He has undoubted ability, large business experience, and commanding knowledge of the financial questions which must engage the attention of Congress. He would not only be an excellent representative of the peculiar constituency to which he is named, but he would command the respect and confidence of Congress in a marked degree. When a district so largely controlled by business men has an opportunity to elect such a conspicuously good candidate, it would be a poor evidence of the intelligence of its voters if it did not do so.

THE "SOLID SOUTH."

What is the meaning of a "solid South" in its application to the present contest? Why does the South separate itself from the rest of the Union, and reject all considerations not addressed to its special interests? For what reason did its delegates to St. Louis exact the nomination of a candidate specially identified with the views it cherished when it went into the rebellion? What has led it to put forward as candidates for State offices men who had made themselves conspicuous by their hostility to the Union, and by repeated displays of the old rebel spirit since the conclusion of the war? How are we to understand the violent and cruel methods it is employing to break down Republican majorities within its borders, and to produce the appearance of "solidity" in behalf of TILDEN and HENDRICKS? These cannot all be accidental coincidences. There must be some bond of unity in regard to principle and purpose, apart from the ordinary conditions of political agreement. What is it? The only answer which is admissible is that the South seeks to regain its old ascendency in the Government, and that, with this view, it avails itself of its old ally, the Democratic Party. But this explanation only in part explains. In the days before the rebellion, the South had obvious reasons for unity and for the desire to possess power. The institution of slavery furnished controlling motives. There was a vast property to be protected. There were the safeguards of the institution to be preserved. The conditions of its existence were resistance to legal encroachments and a perpetual struggle with territorial obstacles to its expansion. These incentives to unity have disappeared. We must, therefore, look in other directions for the causes which render the white South still a unit in the Presidential campaign. These have one general characteristic: they all point to the regaining of lost influence, not for the sake of sentiment, not even as a matter of pride, but with a direct reference to the reversal of the results of the war and the recovery of some of its pecuniary penalties. The South counts among its wrongs the fact that it was impoverished. It aims at the getting of compensation for property lost, and at acquiring from the National Treasury loans or gifts or guarantees that shall promote its material development and impart value to property now unavailable. In the pursuit of these objects it is unscrupulous. Poverty added to disloyalty has made it reckless. It feels no concern about the effect of its policy upon the national credit. The Confederate indebtedness having been annihilated, it has no regard for the obligations of the Union. To this repudiating temper it has given full scope in dealing with the debts of Southern States. It has "scaled" them and repudiated them to an amount exceeding two hundred millions, and is now ready to rid itself of national obligations without heeding the interests of creditors or the good name of the country. From two different points of view, then, the "solid South" is a menace to the national credit. The recognition of its claims to compensation would bankrupt the Treasury by doubling the debt, and drag down the North by heaping unsupportable burdens upon its tax-payers. If it fail to carry this point, the "solid South" will identify itself even more actively than now with the repudiating section of the Democratic Party.

Every consideration that ought to influence a constituency requires the return of Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN to Congress from the Third District. He has served through two sessions with ability and fidelity. He is specially fitted to represent his district, which, with possibly one exception, has a larger interest in the sound administration of of the revenue and finances of the General Government than any other in the Union. Mr. CHITTENDEN is a firm advocate of specie resumption, and has a thorough command of the conditions of that difficult problem, which has given him unusual influence in the House, and would give him still more were that body controlled by a hard-money Republican majority. He is, moreover, a consistent believer in the principles of civil service reform. His opponent, Gen. DAKIN, although an estimable gentleman, has not the special qualifications of Congressional experience and knowledge of finance and commerce. A district of such extensive business interests as the Third ought not to hesitate in its choice.

No man has been named for Congress who deserves better to be beaten than Mr. BLISS, of the Fourth District. He is an absentee member of the present House, and has distinguished himself by his utter neglect of his duties. He is, moreover, as a politician, the product of Ring rule, and was one of the originators in the Water Board of the present corrupt machine. Mr. SOLOMON SPITZER, the Republican candidate, is well spoken of by his friends as a gentleman of excellent abilities and special knowledge of the important subject of the tariff. The district is, in ordinary times, Democratic, but it will speak very poorly for its discrimination if it returns so complete a failure as BLISS.

THE STATE TICKET.

It is hardly necessary to remind the people of the State of New-York that the Republican candidate for Governor is a man who stands head and shoulders above his competitor in all the requisites of ability, experience, and statesmanship. The best that can be said of LUCIUS ROBINSON is that he was once a Republican. Nothing much worse can be said of him than that he was made, in a somewhat contemptuous fashion, the second choice of a convention which had clamored for a "born Democrat;" that he was equally acceptable to JOHN KELLY and Gov. TILDEN; and that every Ring of jobbers in the State is working energetically for his election. The nomination of EDWIN D. MORGAN was a triumph of the same principles of progressive and intelligent Republicanism which secured the choice of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. His election will be, equally with that of Gen. HAYES, a pledge of the enduring supremacy of the highest and noblest elements of the Republican Party, as well as a security for a frugal, conservative, and statesmanlike administration of the affairs of this State. From the position of Assistant Alderman to that of United States Senator and Governor of the State of New-York, E. D. MORGAN has worthily discharged every trust confided to him by his fellow-citizens. He will bring to another term of executive office all the fruits of ripe experience, and all the advantages of a thoroughly trained judgment. In the most critical period of the history of the State he so discharged the delicate and difficult functions of Governor as to extort the admiration and win the respect of men of both political parties. There are thousands of old War Democrats whose votes will be cast to-morrow for EDWIN D. MORGAN in preference to the political nondescript whom TILDEN and KELLY have presented for the suffrages of their party. A great and successful merchant and a thoroughly trained and tried administrator, ex-Gov. MORGAN, represents the type of public man to which New-York used to be able to point with pride. His election will be a triumph of all that is best and most patriotic in his party as well as of the intelligence, probity, and respectability of the State.

It would be an insult to a lawyer so eminent and a man so blameless in character as SHERMAN S. ROGERS to compare him for an instant with a turncoat and trickster like WILLIAM DORSHEIMER. Of all the agents whom Gov. TILDEN has used to further his ambition, Lieut. Gov. DORSHEIMER has been one of the least scrupulous. He took but little character with him out of the Republican Party, and he has certainly gained none during his connection with Democratic politics. From his jobbery in mileage charges to his share in the latest State-printing swindle, Mr. DORSHEIMER has exhibited the characteristics of a man of elastic conscience and limited intellectual perceptions. Of the small men with whom Gov. TILDEN has been pleased to surround himself, he has certainly not been the greatest, and the best service which his fellow-citizens can render him is to relegate him to that obscurity whence he ought never to have emerged.

It may be that "Boss" MCLAUGHLIN has pressed his despotic rule too far in the Second Congressional District, where he has forced the nomination of Surrogate VEEDER on the "regular" ticket. Even the superserviceable party organ, the *Eagle*, kicks against this nomination. VEEDER has enjoyed a great deal of profitable patronage from the Democrats, and they feel that it is time he was turned away from their table. Col. JAMES CAVANAGH, an Independent Democrat, has been indorsed by the Republicans, and deserves their support. The district is at present disgraced by being represented by the notorious SCHUMAKER, of whom the best that can be said is that he seldom appears in his seat.

"If I were now to make a Constitution for the future government of rising States, I would put a provision in it whereby a certain number or proportion of the States might go out of their Union whenever they pleased." This was the declaration of that superfine statesman, Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, on the floor of the House nine years after the surrender at Appomattox. If the people of the Twelfth District agree with this absurd Bourbon's idea of the proper government for the American nation, they can vote for him for Congress. If they do not, they would do well to rebuke him by the election of Mr. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We advise every Republican to look well to his ballots, and see that the name of SMITH ELY, Jr., be not substituted for that of JOHN A. DIX. Don't take it for granted that Gen. DIX must be beaten. Fifteen thousand Democratic votes in addition to his Republican strength would elect him, and it will be time enough to conclude on Wednesday morning that Independent Democrats prefer to hand over the City to the creature of JOHN KELLY, instead of voting for a man who would administer its affairs with a single regard to the interests of its tax-payers and the demands of public necessity. One who left the Governor's chair with a record so brilliant as that of Gen. DIX is a competitor whose merits ought, among all intelligent men, to overshadow those of a political trimmer and blundering bank Director like Mr. ELY. The election of the Kelly candidate would mean the beginning of another period of Tammany despotism, ending in the inevitable régime of systematic plunder and rascality. The election of Gen. DIX means security for property, protection for the public Treasury, and the purging of local offices from political bummers and sinecurists. Can the people who have anything to lose hesitate which to choose?

The division of the Democratic vote between REILLY and SAUER ought to help the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and no one who appreciates the importance of rescuing that office from the hands of the lowest order of Tammany politicians will neglect to work and vote for Mr. GEDNEY. If ex-Judge PEABODY be not elected Surrogate over Mr. CALVIN, it will be a very severe blow to the cause of good government in this City. CALVIN has proved himself incompetent or unscrupulous or both; while his opponent has the advantage of an unimpeachable character and a national reputation. This is a case in which Independent Democrats ought to put forward their entire strength, since Judge PEABODY is the nominee of all the elements honestly opposed to Tammany Hall. Should they fail to do so, the fact will greatly diminish their future chances of asserting their proper influence in City affairs. The nomination of WILLIAM H. STINER against RICHARD CROKER for Coroner is another case in which the German Independents have indorsed the Republican nominee. He should, and probably will, be elected. No man who values intelligence and independence on the Bench will hesitate to vote for SCUDDER in preference to FREEDMAN, or GOEBEL rather than SINNOTT. The entire county ticket presented by the Republicans is as obviously superior to the Tammany nominations as the State and National candidates of our party are superior to those opposed to them.

Gen. JOHN H. KETCHAM has been nominated for Congress from the Thirteenth District of this State—a district which he has already represented in the House for eight years. In the war he made a brilliant record; in Congress a good one. He took his seat in 1865, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Military Affairs at a time when the duties of that committee were little less important than they were while the war was in progress. When Mr. BLAINE became Speaker, he appointed Gen. KETCHAM Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and in that capacity he did some excellent work in the killing of jobbing bills. When the Washington "Boss Shepherd Ring" was overthrown, President GRANT appointed Gen. KETCHAM one of the Commissioners for the District of Columbia—an office he still holds. The General is deservedly popular in his district, and will undoubtedly be elected, His Democratic opponent is a respectable sort of gentleman, who has had no experience in public life, and was almost unknown, even to his own supporters, previous to his nomination.

Mr. JOHN A. KING, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, is a gentleman well known in the district, and possessing a popularity which he has earned by conscientious public service in the State Senate and by many private virtues. The district could not have a candidate who would more faithfully represent its best elements, or attend more closely to its interests. Mr. KING will repay the confidence of every good citizen.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

We trust that Republicans will not overlook the importance of maintaining control of the State Legislature. The Senate is Republican; and if this City is to receive any benefit from the legislation of the next session, the Assembly should be Republican also. In the excitement of a Presidential election, when public interest is mainly concentrated on national issues, the Legislature is less likely than ever to receive the attention its importance deserves; but the experience of the past few sessions ought to be sufficient to awake people to the necessity of sending to Albany, representatives who are capable of performing the duties of legislation. Our City delegation has been steadily improving since the time when TWEED sent up his horde of corrupt and obedient ruffians; and we have this year, a number of excellent gentlemen on the ticket, who, if they are all elected, will raise the standing of the New-York delegation higher than it has ever been before. It ought to be understood by every voter, by every citizen, who has interests in this City, that the acts of the State Legislature have a more direct bearing upon, and therefore more importance for, them than the acts of Congress. Through the Legislature the old Tammany Ring held the City almost powerless while they robbed it; and until that Ring obtained control of the Legislature, the robberies which they perpetrated were impossible. TWEED, at least, was not blind to the importance of having the right men at Albany. It is gratifying to find that there has been a laudable effort on the part of Republicans in some of our up-town districts to put on the ticket for the Assembly gentlemen of high character who will be really representative of the constituencies which send them there. These gentlemen ought to be elected. It will be a serious misfortune if they are not; for it so happens that some of the best of the Republican nominees are opposed by the very scum of the Tammany Party—disreputable political hacks—who have an Assembly nomination tossed to them by JOHN KELLY. It has long been a reproach against the City Republicans that they never send to the Legislature men who are capable of leading it—representatives who can wield that influence which the importance of the interests they represent absolutely requires. We are improving in this respect, and the Republican delegation this year contains in it some men who will probably remove this reproach if they are given the opportunity. We ask every respectable citizen to acquaint himself with the character of the candidates for the Legislature who are seeking his vote, and to support that one who, by his standing, ability, and integrity, is really representative of the district in which he is running. Under the most favorable circumstances, we could not get a delegation of wholly respectable men. There are some districts in the City in which such a person would not get enough votes to know he was running; but what we do expect, and what the City needs, is that gentlemen of character and respectability should represent the districts in which the majority of the voters are of the same class. Let us have a good City delegation in the next Assembly; and we can have it if Republicans will do their duty.

TILDEN'S partisans continually complain of what they call "sectional feeling" in this campaign. Whatever of sectional feeling has been imported into the canvass has been placed there by the Democrats. The cry of "a solid South" was of their own invention. From the first they have claimed a solid Southern vote; and that vote is to-day almost the sole reliance of the Tilden party. They have forced the issue upon the people to the utter exclusion of other questions, and now they profess to deprecate the storm which they have raised. Their candidate is the Southern claim agent. Therefore he has a "solid South" behind him. And it is expected, apparently, that this conspiracy to loot the public Treasury can be carried out while the conspirators keep up a prodigious din about the wickedness of "sectional feeling in a national canvass."

Once more we would direct the attention of all voters, irrespective of party, to the importance of voting for the prison and canal amendments to the State Constitution. There seems to be some party or set of individuals endeavoring to secure their defeat, but it is not certain that they represent any but a small fraction of our voting population. Yet it would not be safe to trust too much to these important measures running through by absence of serious opposition. They are so important, such a long step in the direction of sound administration, that their defeat would be a public misfortune. The purpose and character of the amendments have been so often discussed in the press, it were useless at this time to say more than that they aim to secure a more honest and efficient administration of our State Prisons and canals, by concentrating the responsibility and power, instead of diffusing it, as is the present system. When the Governor of the State is made the direct instrument of governing these important interests, instead of shifting boards of officers, the people will know where the blame rests if things go wrong, and who should be rewarded when they go right. See to it that you have the amendment ballots, and vote them.

REPUBLICANS AND THE SOUTH.

The prominence which the Southern question has acquired in the canvass follows naturally from the tone adopted by the Southern Democratic leaders. Nothing could be more conciliatory than the views addressed to the South by the Republican candidate in his letter of acceptance. If ever the olive branch was held out to the Southern people in good faith, it was by Mr. HAYES. His colleague on the ticket, Mr. WHEELER, had demonstrated his good will by his efforts in bringing about the Louisiana compromise. The joint nominations were tantamount to a declaration by the Republican Party of its desire for the obliteration of sectional quarrels, and the alliance with the loyal North of Southern men willing to abide in good faith by the settlement which followed the war. How were these overtures met? What was the response of the Southern whites to the appeal thus addressed directly to them? In not a single State was there a sign of a friendly disposition. Friendly advances were met with insult and defiance. The suggestion that parties should be organized without reference to sectional peculiarities was answered with the declaration that the "solid South" would cast its votes for the Democracy. The South, therefore, has only itself to blame for whatever sectional animosities have displayed themselves. It revived the sectional issue—the South against the North, the South against the Union; and whatever be the consequences, it alone will be responsible for them. By pursuing persistently the same tactics in its treatment of resident Republicans, the South compelled the North to invoke the aid of Federal authority to secure electoral freedom and purity at the polls. Northern forbearance revealed itself in the unwillingness it showed to assert the supremacy of Federal power. Week after week, the hope was cherished that the Southern white leaders would check the excess of zeal on the part of their followers, and terminate the outrages by which the Democrats intended to coerce and intimidate the colored voters. The expectation was not fulfilled. Outrage followed outrage. Coercion culminated in murder. Intimidation assumed forms incompatible with even the semblance of liberty and order. White Republicans were proscribed. They were required to train with the Democrats, or to quit the South. Colored Republicans were assaulted, and shot, and hunted, as though, having ceased to be slaves, they had, by the mere fact of their Republicanism, been converted into wild beasts. When, at last, the question became whether the guarantees of the Federal Government should be annulled by the men but recently in rebellion—whether the enfranchised freedmen should be left helpless in the hands of those who would once more reduce them to bondage—the Federal Government interposed, not to force Republican majorities, but to secure for voters, white or black, the freedom and security they are entitled to demand in the exercise of their rights as citizens. The pretense that the South is wronged by this action is absurd. It arrayed itself against the loyal sentiment of the country and against the humane instincts of the American people, and it must be taught, if need be roughly, that the Union and its laws are supreme.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The plain English of what the State Rights Democracy North and South want is that the judgment entered in the case lately tried between the North versus the South shall be reversed. With this they want also a reversal of public opinion on the merits of the case. They want the majority to say that those who staid at home, discouraged enlistments, made copperhead speeches, and voted the war a failure, were right, and that those who gave their means, their limbs, and their lives to preserve the Republic were wrong. This is all the men who are solid for Tilden want.

Nothing but energetic and continuous hard work until the closing of the polls on Tuesday will render New-York certain for Hayes, Wheeler, and Morgan. By this we mean not active work by the leaders and managers only, but by the rank and file by all of the true Republican faith. Every reader of this paragraph can do something, win some doubtful voter over, or get some ill or absent Republican to the polls. This is the kind of work that counts, and that is why organization is so needful.

As Gov. Hayes once said, when the rebellion broke out it had just one chance for success—a divided North. At this time Tilden and his followers, then in rebellion, have just one chance for success—a divided North. If enough loyal States aid the lately rebellious South to get control of the Government and the nation's capital, so as to give that section a preponderance, the results of the war are reversed and treason is at last triumphant. It makes not the smallest difference to the solid South how it gets control of the Government, provided it gets control.

It fixing a date when the Government will pay its past-due debts—when it will begin to be honest—is an obstacle in the way of paying debts or being honest, Mr. Tilden, when he gives a written promise to return borrowed money, should always omit to say when. By this simple omission of date he has the option to return it when he pleases or when he gets ready. But there is a long-existing prejudice among bankers to mark down dates when notes are due, and to ask their payment on the specified days or dates. The date is of the essence, as lawyers say. If dates are of no consequence in Democratic finance in resuming cash payments, then the promissory note payable at the Day of Judgment has ceased to be a fiction.

Some illogical persons talk of voting for Tilden because they want a change. If a "change" is all that is wanted, nothing is easier to get. To elect Peter Cooper would give us a change. To get up a rebellion and overturn the Government would give us a change. To have New-York City burned down by a mob would be a decided change. To restore the South to power, as in the days of Buchanan, would be a quite perceptible change. To place the entire North in subordination to a resurrected Southern Confederacy, would be an awful change. But is this the kind of change wanted? We suspect not. A change for the better, not a change for the worse, is desirable. And this can only be obtained by voting for Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., of Rye, who has received the nomination for member of Assembly on the Republican ticket in the Second District of Westchester County, is the senior member of the firm of Alexander Taylor's Sons, bankers and brokers, Broadway and Exchange place, and is a young man of good business reputation, liberal education, and of great personal popularity, and will make a most acceptable representative of the district. This district is claimed by the Democrats by a small majority, but it has frequently been carried by the Republicans. Mr. Albert Badeau, of New Rochelle, five years ago carried it by a large majority, and in the succeeding year Mr. Amherst White, of Rye, was elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Taylor's canvass so far has been highly satisfactory, and presages an easy victory.

Hon. Eugene D. Berri, the nominee of the Republicans and Reform Democrats of Brooklyn for County Clerk of Kings County, deserves the support of every honest man of both parties in that city. He served two years in the Assembly, where he persistently fought every corrupt measure of the Brooklyn Ring, and left behind him a record without spot or blemish. As between him and the dog-fighter Delmar, who is the Democratic candidate, no decent man in Kings County need hesitate which to choose. It is said that Delmar aspires to supersede McLaughlin as "Boss" of the Brooklyn Democracy, but respectable Democrats do not need a "boss," of any kind, and the best way for them to put down that kind of leadership is to vote for Mr. Berri, who is opposed to all bosses.

Gov. Tilden's friends have been repeatedly asked to point out one single movement for reform which the "life-long reformer" engaged in before 1871, when he was nearly sixty years old. Has any one seen an answer? Did the life-long reformer aid in giving us a paid Fire Department, a disciplined Police force in place of an unorganized mob of ruffians, a set of excellent Excise laws, (speedily repealed when TWEED became supreme,) an efficient and capable Health Board for the infamous old Tam-

many organization, the Registry laws, the Compulsory Education law, the comparatively recent Police Justices' act, or any other of the substantial reforms which have been worked out in this City since 1857? Mr. Tilden was here, he took part in politics, but it assuredly was not in the capacity of a reformer. To every one of these reforms he was either actively or passively opposed. The reform cry had not begun to elect men to office before 1871.

Referring to Gov. Tilden's relations as a "reformer" to our penal institutions, Mr. Dorman B Eaton points out that the Governor has never done anything for their improvement, or assisted others in their efforts in that direction, though he was brought up as a law student in the office of Judge Edmonds, the President of the New-York Prison Association. Beyond this, says Mr. Eaton, "only last Winter Mr. Tilden shocked the moral sentiment of the State by vetoing a bill which the real friends of reform had promoted and a Republican Assembly and Senate had passed for securing more constant and remunerative prison labor. Every man who regards Mr. Tilden as a reformer ought to read this veto Message and to look into the causes that produced it. I know nothing in executive literature more lamentable and indefensible—nothing that so much delighted those who have flourished on our Prison abuses, or so much discouraged those who have tried to reform them."

Hon. Frederick W. Seward, son of Secretary Seward, may be considered as the next State Senator from the Fifth District, formerly represented by the late James W. Booth. Mr. Seward's retiring disposition, and his inclination for the quiet pursuits of literature rather than the bustling affairs of political life, have combined to keep him out of the field of active politics. He has been a candidate for office on two occasions only. In 1874 he accepted the nomination for the Assembly from the Seventh District, and carried it by 600 majority, when at the same election Tilden carried it over Dix by 300 majority. Last year Mr. Seward ran against Bigelow for Secretary of State, and was defeated; but he ran 8,000 ahead of his ticket. His election on this occasion ought to be a surety. As Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., will certainly be elected to the Assembly, the next Legislature will have among its members the oldest sons of the last and the present Secretaries of the United States.

Mr. Tilden is, as is generally understood, Governor of this State, and as such bound to obey its laws and cause them to be obeyed. Yet he contrived to break, or to participate with others in breaking, two rather important local laws yesterday morning. On Saturday night he went to Brooklyn to review a Democratic torchlight procession. For all that any one could see to the contrary, the whole affair might easily have been over by 12 o'clock; but far into Sunday morning, in fact till near dawn, the processionists continued to march and countermarch before the Governor, who came out and waved his hat occasionally. As there is a strict and very proper law against processions on Sundays in Brooklyn, Gov. Tilden could scarcely be excused for encouraging by his presence this making the Sabbath morning hideous; and still less, when the crowd was filling all the whisky shops in the neighborhood, which, in full sight of the Governor and his attendants, were open and glaring with light in defiance both of the law and of decency. The spectacle of the Governor of the State attending a demonstration, two-thirds of the participants in which are at once breaking the laws and outraging decency, is not specially edifying.

One of the candidates for Coroner on the Tammany ticket is the notorious ruffian, Richard Croker. This man is not a favorite with his party; he is not popular with his associates; he is not a man who, under ordinary circumstances, could get a nomination at all; he is simply one of those cunning ruffians, in whom craft and brutality are equally mixed; and having obtained some kind of a hold on John Kelly, he compels the support of his party associates, even against their will. Now, there is simply this about his nomination. If he can be defeated and defeated decisively, not only is Richard Croker settled, but public morality gains by the blow given to the nomination of future Richard Crokers. What is wanted is to make it apparent that a man of his stamp shall not be put up for public office—that he is below the line where it is now drawn. We are drawing that line a little higher every year; the Tammany ticket is not half so bad as it was in the Tweed times; and there is no reason to believe but that both parties will show a steady improvement in the character of their nominees with each year. But to bring this about the worst man on a ticket ought to be scratched; and then the worst man next year will be better than the worst this. All respectable citizens are equally concerned in bringing this about. If a Democrat does not care to vote for a political opponent, he can scratch and let it go at that. This man Croker ought to be defeated, and certainly there are not many even of his own party who would be very sorely afflicted to get rid of him once for all.

The Sixteenth Assembly District is so overwhelmingly Democratic that no Republican nomination has been or will be made. Two Democratic candidates for the Assembly are running there. One is Mr. Francis Kearney, the other is Gen. Spinola. Mr. Kearney is a respectable business man in good standing, enjoying an excellent reputation among his neighbors, and he has been cordially indorsed by the Republicans in the district. Gen. Spinola is a person who has grown gray in the practice of political corruption of the smallest and meanest kind. During the flush Tweed times—when even the dogs grew fat on the crumbs which fell from the great men's tables—Gen. Spinola was in easy circumstances. He was a man of some importance, wore clean shirts, and generally had a dollar in his pocket. When Tweed fell, and the pickings were cut off, the wretched man got very low down. Instead of engineering big steals through the Legislature, as he used to in his days of prosperity, he has of late years hung about the lobbies, getting jobs in drawing up "striking" bills at $2 50 each. Since the constitutional amendment went into effect to pay Assemblymen $1,000 for the session, instead of $3 per day, Gen. Spinola has been trying to get a seat. This is the record of the man, and if the voters of the Sixteenth Assembly District won't believe it, and elect him, all they need to do is to go up to Albany after the General has taken his seat, and then they will believe it. As opposed to such a candidate, they have a respectable business man. The City will be the gainer by his election, no matter what his politics.

POLITICAL NOTES.

They cry "reform," and try to steal the election.

Iowa Republicans promise to make their majority at least a round fifty thousand.

Florida Republicans promise 2,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler, and hope to do even better.

The Democrats of Troy have nominated John H. Burns for Assembly. His name completes the list outside of this City.

N. B. Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, is Chairman of Tilden's Democratic Executive Committee in Memphis, Tenn.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that the Tildenites in Missouri have renominated eleven of their thirteen ex-rebel Congressmen.

The Secretary of the Nevada Republican State Committee says that they feel confident of carrying the National and State tickets.

Illinois has over 600 working Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, and promises to roll up one of its old-time majorities for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Republicans of Kentucky say that they will hold the Congressional District they now have, and think they have a chance to gain two others.

Of course, Michigan will give its vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Our friends say the majority will certainly be 10,000, and that it may reach 18,000.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor declined an invitation to speak at a Democratic meeting in Petersburg, Va., last week, on the ground that the state of his health would not permit.

A recent note from the Secretary of the Oregon Republican State Committee says: "We are working diligently, and will have a much better organisation than ever before in this State; and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that Oregon will also stand in line, and can be counted on the side of the Union. Our majority will be in the neighborhood of 1,000."

The Democratic country papers are still publishing elaborate special dispatches, puffing Tilden into importance, and coming to them from New-York with all charges paid.

The North Carolina Republicans have made one of the liveliest and most energetic canvasses of the campaign. If they do not give Hayes 5,000 majority, they will be astonished.

Missouri has a solid Democratic delegation in Congress. The Republicans of the State believe that to-morrow they can break their ranks to the extent of five good Republicans.

Gov. Hayes still sensibly declines to make any personal appeals, or to make political speeches, although his zealous friends persist in serenading him whenever opportunity offers.

The Maryland Republicans expect to gain three members of Congress, and while they are not over-sanguine of carrying the State, do not regard it as out of the range of possibility.

Pennsylvania Republicans promise to keep up to their good record, holding their station as a stronghold of Republicanism, and giving an increased majority for the entire ticket.

Kansas Republicans are well organized, and have made a thorough canvass. They promise to redeem their Second Congressional District, and to give 20,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler.

Gen. F. E. Spinner turned out with the Republicans of Utica, Thursday night, and excused himself from riding with the Grand Marshal because he preferred to march "with the rest of the boys."

Mr. P. R. Adams declines the Prohibition nomination for Congress in the Second District of Michigan, saying that he cannot do anything to weaken the Republican Party, in its great and honest effort for the welfare and prosperity of the nation.

The Democrats of Pittsburg, Penn., withdrew their acceptance of a challenge from the Republicans for a joint discussion, on the ground that "the crowd which would be likely to gather would make it unprofitable." Very likely it would have been—to them.

The Rochester *Democrat* says, that the Democrats of Albion, for the purpose of making believe they had some colored voters, blackened the faces of a squad of white men, and put them into the procession, to pass themselves off as genuine African followers of Tilden.

The Democrats in Chicago are charging a candidate for a petty local office with failure to pay his taxes, and saying that the man who refuses to pay his tax is not fit or honest enough to disburse other people's money. And in the next breath they try to get up some enthusiasm for Tilden.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says: "The Republican campaign in Massachusetts progresses auspiciously. The only question is as to the extent of Hayes' and Rice's majority. In that majority will be comprised the suffrage of hundreds of men who have uniformly voted against the Republicans."

The Newark *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "Now, at this late hour of the campaign, when bragging is of small use, we predict for New-Jersey a clean and handsome Republican majority on the electoral ticket, a full majority in both houses of the Legislature, and a general success in all the local elections."

A morning paper is in error in its statement yesterday that West Virginia and Oregon have elected their members of the next Congress. Another, on Saturday, indicated its persistence in the delusion that the Governor of a State can permanently fill a vacancy in the United States Senate. Slight familiarity with the Constitution would have made it known that the Governor's appointment lasts only until the next meeting of the State's Legislature.

OBITUARY.

GEN. GILES A. SMITH.

The death, at Bloomington, Ill., of Major Gen. Giles A. Smith, is announced. Gen. Smith was born in this State in 1829. He entered the Army, in the late rebellion, under his brother, Morgan L. Smith, in the Eighth Missouri Infantry. Soon after, however, he resigned and was appointed by Gov. Richard Yates, Colonel of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry. He served with distinction throughout the war. He was with Sherman at Vicksburg, and did excellent service by preventing the capture by the rebels of a fleet of Union gun-boats in Deer Creek bayou. He commanded a brigade in the Army of the Tennessee in 1863, and in 186 was with Sherman's Army as a division commander in its march to the sea. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of Major General for "long and continued service, and for gallantry and competence as an officer during the Atlanta and Savannah campaign." During the war he was wounded three times, twice seriously. After the war Gen. Smith was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, which office he filled for nearly three years with credit to himself and to the country. His health would not permit of his remaining in the department, however, and he returned to his home in Bloomington. His disease was consumption.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States rising followed by falling barometer, north-east to south-west winds, colder, clear, and frosty weather, followed by warmer, hazy, or cloudy weather.*

LETTER FROM MR. BRISTOW.

In reply to a statement of the Evansville (Ind.) *Courier* to the effect that Gen. Bristow told his party friends in Hopkinsville that Tilden would be elected by the largest majority ever given to a Presidential candidate, the following letter is published by the Louisville *Commercial*:

I am informed that the Evansville *Courier*, of to-day represents me as having stated, to a party of friends at Hopkinsville, that Tilden would be elected. I have made no such statement to any one. On the contrary, I have too much confidence in the patriotism and sound judgment of the people to believe that they will elect Tilden over Hayes. Please show this to the editor of the *Courier*, who I am sure would not intentionally misrepresent me.

B. H. BRISTOW.

THE REBEL CLAIMS.

Northern Democratic papers assert that the Southern rebel claims cry is but a bugbear. And yet the Jackson, (Miss.) *Clarion*, a Tilden paper, in its issue of the 1st inst., says: "The readers of the *Clarion* will remember that years ago, we warned the Southern people that this very matter of paying Southern war 'claims' would prove the worst of all stumbling blocks in the way of the deliverance of the South and of the nation from Radical misrule, and we warned them against such action as would give rise to the very clamor that is now heard on that subject to the detriment of the Democratic cause all through the North. But we received no encouragement. When it was proposed that our Legislature should pass resolutions petitioning the refunding of the cotton tax, our voice was raised against it. We feared the consequences. What we then predicted and solemnly but ineffectually remonstrated against, has come to pass."

FEMALE PEDESTRIANISM.

Central Park Garden will be, during the present week, the scene of an effort on the part of Miss Bertha Von Hillern and Miss Mary Marshall to walk six consecutive days for a purse of $1,000. The fair contestants are not wholly unknown to fame in their peculiar sphere. Miss Marshall and Miss Von Hillern walked a match in Chicago last February, the result of which was by no means satisfactory, the affair ending in a dispute. This was the only occasion upon which Miss Marshall has appeared as a pedestrian in public. Miss Von Hillern, however, has walked several matches in Berlin—usually against time—and defeated a girl at Peoria, Ill., a short time ago. In personal appearance Miss Marshall has much the advantage. She is twenty-six years old, five feet three inches high, and weighs 135 pounds. Miss Van Hillern is much smaller. Both stepped on the track last night, or rather this morning, at 12:05 o'clock and began the march. The track is 240 feet long, 4 feet wide, and must be gone over twenty-two times before a mile is compassed. It is made of earth and sawdust, and is quite elastic—much too elastic for a male pedestrian. The judges for the occasion are Messrs. Y. J. Hopkins, F. F. Baird, Frank Brown, and Henry Kludel. Drs. Flemming and R. Taylor will be in attendance upon the contestants during their walk.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF GUARANTEEING POWERS—THE DEMARKATION BETWEEN THE ARMIES.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The *Moniteur*, the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says it appears probable that all the guaranteeing powers will agree to the proposal for a conference at Constantinople. Reuter's telegram from Ragusa states that the French and Italian Commissioners have proceeded to the Turkish and Montenegrin camps to fix the line of demarkation. Places blockaded by the Montenegrins will continue under blockade during the armistice, but may be revictualed sufficiently for immediate wants.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Times* in a leader says: "We think with the majority of our countrymen that the chances are in favor of peace, and of such peace as may assure the well-being of the regions concerned, by removing every pretext for agitation."

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says it is reported that Gen. Tchernayeff will sojourn in Russia during the armistice. Russian officers express the belief that thousands of Russians have fallen in the Valley of the Morav alone. They openly accuse the Servians of bayonetting Russians who attempted, revolver in hand, to urge them to attack the Turks.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent reports that some wounded Russian officers have been robbed and hacked to pieces by the men appointed to carry them to the rear.

The Vienna despatch of the *Times* says except Germany, which probably will not interfere, all the Powers have appointed commissioners for drawing the line of demarkation. Turkey and the majority of the Powers think the line should be fixed by the positions actually held by the opposing armies when the armistice was agreed to, but Russia seems disposed to ask the Turks to withdraw to the frontier.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—LARGE NUMBER OF UNDECIDED BALLOTS.

ROME, Nov. 5.—The election of members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies took place to-day. As far as the results are known at this hour, 141 Progressists and 28 Moderates have been returned. Second ballots will be necessary in 101 districts. Among the distinguished persons elected are Signori Mancini, Coppino, and Correnti, each of them from several different places, and Signori Deputies Nicotera, Zanardelli, Maiorana, Minghetti, and Ricasoli. A second ballot will be necessary in Milan to settle a contest between Signori Correnti and Visconti-Venosta. Garibaldi will also be obliged to stand for a second ballot in Rome, but his election is certain

The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says the returns show a large majority for the Government in yesterday's elections.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PARDONED — CUBA AND SPAIN—AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Decrees were issued to-day pardoning or commuting the sentence of fifty-two Communists.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Prime Minister Canovas Del Castillo, addressing a meeting of 250 Deputies, declared that it was the determination of the Government to retain Cuba at any cost.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

SUMMARY OF THE EXTENT OF THE SUFFERING APPREHENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An Indian newspaper, the *Pioneer*, sums up the prospects as to the famine in Bombay as follows: Famine in Sholapore, extreme dearth at Poonah, great scarcity in six other districts. All these districts will yield only a fraction of their ordinary revenue. It is hoped that the distress may be relieved at a sixth of the cost of the Bengal famine.

MR. REVELS NOT SUPPORTING MR. TILDEN.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Times* of the 2d inst. thus puts at rest a slanderous statement concerning ex-Senator Revels, which has been repeatedly printed in Northern Democratic papers: "We have the best possible authority—Mr. Revels himself—for stating that there is not the slightest foundation in truth for the report to the effect that the ex-Senator is supporting Tilden and Hendricks. On the contrary, we know that he regards them as two of the most politically corrupt and dangerous men in the country. Mr. Revels has acted independently within his own party, but he has never voted a Democratic ticket, and we do not believe that he ever will. Being President of an institution of learning—Alcorn University—Mr. Revels is not now active engaged in political affairs."

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN ROUGHS.

UTICA, Nov. 5.—At the conclusion of the Democratic procession in this city on Friday night, Thomas McDonough, a torch-bearer, aged 21 years, of this city, went to the depot to see some of his friends off. While at the cars, after a fight, McDonough was hit on the head by a lump of cinder, it is alleged by Joseph Hayden, aged twenty-four years, another torch-bearer, of Rome, and died from the effects of the wound at 1 o'clock this morning. Hayden left Rome for Ann Arbor, Mich., at 6 P. M. yesterday, and it is thought he may stop at Auburn or Buffalo. The Police are in pursuit.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

It is sometimes said of great people, "Not to know them is to argue one's self unknown." When B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP gets fairly placed on the market, not to recognize its supreme merits as a toilet soap will argue one a heathen. Babies rejoice in it, and strong men rub their hands in glee. No bed or bath-room should be without the finest of saponaceous compounds. It's pure, sweet, and strong, and is destined to drive the artificially scented soaps out of the market.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.
Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter at reduced rates.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY of Breathing, is promptly remedied by Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Hint in Time.
JOHN A. DOUGAN, the Hatter, 102 Nassau st., admonishes all voters (although it being against his interest to do so,) not to bet a hat on the election until they have actually voted; otherwise their vote might be challenged.

You are not Old but have Gray Hair.—Why don't you use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM? You certainly prefer the natural color and vigor to the baldness that follows neglect.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms. Established 1840.

Honest Soap.—Everybody that would secure the best results from the money expended should use PYLES' CLEAN HARD O. K. SOAP.

At a Certain Critical Juncture
Married women suffer severely from nausea. MILK OF MAGNESIA always relieves them.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

DUTCH—SURFLEET.—On Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876, at Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. F. A. K. Gessler, ALONZO DUTCH, of New York, to JULIA A. SURFLEET, of Elizabeth.

FREEMAN—CRUIKSHANK.—On Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876, at the Phillips Memorial Church, by Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., HENRY W. FREEMAN to CHRISTINE R., second daughter of W. L. Cruikshank, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At No. 210 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 4, NETTIE, youngest child of Paul B. and Mary E. Allen, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 11 days.
Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this Monday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 o'clock, without further notice.

BADGER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 3, of inflammation of the brain, Baby CHARLIE, youngest child of Charles H. and Etta Badger, aged 3 years and 9 months.
Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 6 at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 494 Willoughby av.

DAVIS.—At Kensico, N. Y., Nov. 4, ELIJAH M. DAVIS, in the 86th year of his age.
Relatives and friends invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday at 12 M., at First M. E. Church, White Plains. Carriages in waiting at White Plains depot on arrival of 10:35 train from New-York Central Depot.

JONES.—On Saturday, 4th inst., at No. 246 5th av., MARY S. JONES, aged 72 years.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

PARISH.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 31, THOMAS PARISH, aged 44 years.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

STRONG.—Nov. 3, 1876, MARIANNE CLAY, wife of Edward A. Strong, of Newark, N. J.
Funeral services at Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Monday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARNER.—On Friday, Nov. 3, ADA, daughter of William S. and Caddie E. Warner, aged 8 months and 17 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 84 Perry st., at 1 o'clock on Monday.

WESTCOTT.—At Orange, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 4, UNA E. WESTCOTT, daughter of Robert F. Westcott, aged 17 years.
The funeral will take place Monday, Nov. 6, at 10:30 A. M. A car will leave Morris and Essex Depot, Hoboken, N. J., at 9:15 A. M. No flowers.

WHEATLEY.—At his late residence, No. 120 East 23d st., WILLIAM WHEATLEY, in the 60th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park av. and 34th st., on Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Saturday, Nov. 4, SARAH L. TAPP, wife of Richard Williams, aged 56 years.
Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law John A. Potter, No. 475 Pacific st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 7. She requested no floral offerings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS
AT LOW PRICES.
WARD'S,
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE CENTENNIAL WATCH.
Those who have been to the Centennial Exhibition and those who have not can readily see and appreciate for themselves the outcome of the century's progress in watches by purchasing one of those elegant
LADD PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES,
fitted with a fine movement to match. These cases, the most beautiful, durable, popular, and the best ever produced for the money, are made in ladies', gentlemen's, and boy's sizes, in Bascine, Mansard, and Flat shapes, in all styles of engraving and finish for stem and key-winder movements of American manufacture. For sale by dealers everywhere. None genuine unless stamped "G. W. LADD'S PAT." under the bezel. Circulars, descriptive and historical, sent on application by the manufacturers.
J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.
HOUSEHOLD ART.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms—A choice COLLECTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ART, comprising SEVRES and DRESDEN PORCELAINS, MAJOLICA and FAIENCE WARES, JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND VASES, FRENCH GILT BRONZE CLOCKS, VENETIAN AND FRENCH MIRRORS, to be sold by Auction THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 9 and 10, commencing at 3 o'clock.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!
JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED! CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES, &c., WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c. PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and city and country collection.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

TREES.—NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO PLANT. Silver Maple, $20; Apple-trees, $20 per 100; large stock. P. H. FOSTER, Babylon, N. Y.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE Pay when divorced. Send for circular. AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS. READY THIS WEEK.

LION JACK;
or, How Menageries are Made. A splendid, new, entertaining, and instructive book for Boys and Girls, by the great showman, P. T. BARNUM, who knows more about Menageries and Museums than any other man living. Full of spirited illustrations. Price, $1 50.

BILLINGS' ALMINAX, 1877.
Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1877 is now ready, and selling like wildfire. It is one of this famous old Philosopher's most amusing productions—full of marvelous predictions, wise saws, astonishing family recipes, and sage advice. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR—December.
The December number of this new valuable monthly magazine, with a splendid new steel portrait of Gov. E. D. Morgan, and over two hundred entertaining and valuable articles. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York.

DEIRDRE.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We most urgently bespeak your support, without distinction of party, for Mr. LEVI P. MORTON, as a member of the next Congress.

Mr. MORTON is a citizen of the highest character and intelligence, and well fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office. He has never sought or held any public position, but has now reluctantly, and at great personal sacrifice, accepted a nomination, forced upon him by his fellow-citizens, who desire to place their interests and those of the country, as administered in Congress, in safe and competent hands. His long and honorable career as a banker, and his intimate acquaintance with the history and necessities of the national finances, enable him to bring to the service of the country a sound judgment enriched by a large experience.

The people of the district ought not to lose the opportunity now offered them of being represented at Washington by a first-class business man, and should turn out in force to secure his election.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

THURLOW WEED,	SALEM H. WALES,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GEORGE BLISS,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,	JAMES BUELL,
J. D. VERMILYE,	LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.,
GEORGE CABOT WARD,	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
CHARLES E. BUTLER,	THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
THOMAS DENNY,	A. A. LOW & BROS.,
E. D. MORGAN & CO.,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
HORACE B. FRY,	ISAAC H. BAILEY,
HERBERT B. TURNER,	NETTER & CO.,
B. F. LEE,	HALLGARTEN & CO.,
W. H. L. LEE,	HAGEN & BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS,	MORITZ MEYER & CO.,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1870.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON, A GENTLEMAN personally known to me as a business man, and in whose character, integrity, and judgment I have perfect confidence, has been nominated as the Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District.

As an old resident of the District and City, and as a gentleman long identified with the business interests of the City of New-York, I feel that I can commend him to the support of my friends, and am assured that his election, apart from all questions of party politics, will assist in securing in the future sound and practical legislation, valuable to the country at large, and especially to the interests represented in this District.

JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. CORSA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY of the EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JACOB MESSER.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting at Bleecker Building THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. GILBERT J. HUNTER, President. GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination
WILLIAM N. LOEW.

POLITICAL.

THE VOICE OF BUSINESS MEN.

WHY THE PROSPERITY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPENDS UPON THE ELECTION OF TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

To the Business Men of the United States:

Every industrial and commercial interest of our country is languishing. Neither prudence, industry, nor experience any longer receive their legitimate rewards. While the sources of individual and national prosperity have been drying up, and the value of all kinds of property shrinking in a corresponding proportion, the burdens of taxation, through peculation and wasteful expenditure, have been steadily increasing. Unnecessary and improvident public buildings have been undertaken; our public lands, as well as our national credit, have been squandered upon railway jobbers; offices and public trusts have become articles of commerce in which Cabinet Ministers have participated and which the Executive protects.

These facts are notorious and alarming, and are the natural and inevitable results of conspicuous administrative incapacity at Washington, and of official corruption throughout the land.

A change in the character of the men and the policy of the Federal Administration is an imperative public necessity. To tolerate the follies and the crimes of the Republican officials by deliberately prolonging their power, is to make ourselves parties to their guilt.

In obedience to the dictates of a great national necessity, the Democratic Party has nominated for the Presidency one whose name is identified by memorable triumphs with all those measures of administrative reform for the want of which the country is now in distress. His long public career has been a continued illustration of economy in the public expenditure, a jealous care of the national credit, a courage ever ready to defy the giant of corruption in his strongholds, the widest experience in public affairs, and an unequaled command of the resources of statesmanship. His signal success in purifying the Government of New-York City; his able and successful war upon the Canal Ring of this State and its confederates; his reduction of our State taxes about one-half in less than two years; and his own unsullied personal character, satisfy us that he is pre-eminently the man for our Chief Magistrate in the present crisis of the country; and we therefore recommend to your cordial and zealous support at the approaching election the Electoral ticket representing SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

August Belmont & Co.
Stewart Brown.
Howard Potter.
Eugene Kelly & Co.
Charles M. Fry.
William E. Dodge, Jr.
Anson Phelps Stokes.
Joseph Stuart.
Amos F. Eno.
F. H. Kolbfleisch.
David P. Morgan.
S. J. N. Stark.
Franklin Edson.
S. D. Harrison.
A. E. Orr.
Edward Tracy,
William R. Carr,
Frederick Schaefer,
William A. Jessup,
S. P. Knapp,
J. F. Miller,
Wm. G. Ross, of Crary & Ross,
Samuel R. Ford,
Warren Davids,
W. A. Cooke,
L. F. Holman,
Ro. Smith,
C. W. Hubbard,
George W. Kidd & Co.,
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Robert Morrell.
D. S. Bennet.
J. C. Yates & Co.
Charles Walsh, Jr.
Fenner & Bennett.
Robert M. Bruce.
William Woodward, Jr.
Henry Tileston.
D. Watts.
Fletcher, Holze & Co.
R. M. C. Graham,
Chas E. Appleby.
J. F. Barlow.
F. Henriques.
W. H. Davis.
J. P. Fisk.
Ramsay Crooks.
Henry A. Sun & Son.
D. St. Amant & Son.
Wm. Graigmu.
David Sweedie.
J. E. Eastmond.
John Goodchild.
C. H. Byfield & Co.
J. G. Tournade,
Lawrence Myers & Co.,
Isaac Bristow,
William B. Angle,
O. Miller,
Milton J. Hardy & Co.,
Rogers & McAleer,
George W. Blakemore,
B. C. Mayo & Co.,
N. Y. Manuf'g Leather Co.,
Henry Denison,
Joseph R. E. Moor,
H. J. Hull & Co,
Robert Carr,
James McFarlane,
Charles N. Miller,
Col. J. R. Hitchcock,
Frank Curtis,
Augustus Brown,
J. C. Daniels,
G. B. Brainerd,
George H. Burns,
Robert S. Tait,
Evan Thomas,
William S. Tait,
W. B. Carpenter,
Samuel A. Besson,
P. W. Engs & Sons,
William F. Owens,
Talcott & Sons,
S. M. Bogert,
A. O'Brig & Co.,
John Bonner,
Z. O. Deas,
Randall H. Foote,
W. D. Woorhees,
James D. Simons,
Louis Tracy,
W. A. Bowron,
Thomas F. Morris,
J. S. B. Williams,
Moses, Blum & Weil,
L. & H. Blum,
C. F. Emerson,
Alex. Medkem,
Thos. Y. Avery,
C. H. Cadwell,
John W. Close,
C. T. Byrne,
John E. Close,
Edw. M. Butler,
August Vatable,
John Barcelo,
Amadee Vatable,
R. F. Van Ingen,
Thomas S. Harrison,
William A. Cole,
William A. Cole & Co.,
M. Folsom,
James R. Raymond,
T. G. Bennett,
Fairfield & Frank,
William Hulbert & Son,
McKinzie, Newman & Co.,
F. H. Wel Redare,
William J. Young,
Demarest, Wigant & Co.,
William Oakley & Co.,
J. D. Hunter,
F. A. Conkling,
Cornelius A. Richardson,
William Scott,
John M. Talbott,
James M. Lowe,
F. L. Waterbury,
O. S. Bogert,
Louis P. Kerchels,
Samuel Conover,
Ernest Greenfield & Son,
August Schwarzschild & Co.,
James W. Brown,
George W. Lane,
Charles H. Marshall,
Robert B. Minturn,
R. S. Cutting & Co.,
Robert W. Stuart,
John S. Aughieltree,
David Ogden,
Henry G. Marquand,
William M. Clark,
Albert M. Kalbfleisch,
Cooper & Hewitt,
Thomas Stokes,
Isaac H. Reid,
Paul Worth,
Charles G. Hall,
Edwin Floyd,
Edward Schremio,
George C. Knapp,
A. B. Gwathmey,
J. A. Ameiung,
R. M. Knapp,
A. C. Stoughton,
William H. Fox,
Carl L. Recknagel,
Wing & Evans,
James R. Boyd,
Fischer & Keller,
Embersuis & Co.,
Simon Mayer,
Wm. St. John & Avery,
Hurson, Parker & Co.,
A. S. Gallup,
Howard Gallup,
H. W. Farling,
Philip Henry, Jr.,
John H. D. Miller,
T. Mortimer Searer,
W. S. Fairfield,
Robert H. Pollock,
Thomas C. Knox,
W. H. C. Price,
J. M. Peters,
W. Hazenfrat,
John A. Willett,
George L. Rose & Co.,
Cox & Hargan,
W. M. Van Schaick,
L. S. S. Clearman,
Emil Schultze,
Matt. Jos. Fassio & Co.,
Gerhard Janssen,
F. Grote & Co.,
William J. Young,
J. Weil & Brother,
P. R. Warner,
William Price,
Aur. Bernheim & Bauly,
F. L. Danily,
S. Meyer,
H. Bernheim & August,
S. Rindskopf,
B. Geowenstein, Jr.,
C. K. Willmer,
Louis Kloeckner,
H. M. Curtis,
F. P. Olcott,
H. F. Bachman,
John A. Casey,
Tolar & Hart,
H. C. Oelen,
G. Barclay Mackie,
Z. Jacques,
James Henry,
Henry Buschman,
F. P. Nichols,
C. R. Hincken,
Frederick C. Schmidt,
Stephen Whitman,
William Cullen,
James E. Hamel,
Henry Ameiung,
A. H. Simons,
J. W. Buckbee,
James A. H. Meyer,
C. H. Cadwell,
A. C. Werth,
Charles Z. Freeman,
Babcock Brothers & Co.
James M. Brown.
Charles D. Dickey.
J. B. Alexander.
Kelley & Alexander.
James Stokes.
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.
John O'Donohue's Sons.
Thomas Slocum.
Wilson G. Hunt.
Henry L. Hoguet.
B. W. Floyd.
A. S. Jewell.
Isaac H. Reid.
Henry T. Kneeland.
Arthur A. Barlow,
Lehman Brat,
Fielding, Gwynne & Co.,
William Black & Co.,
E. H. Kinser & Co.
Grieman Duval & Co.,
Macaulay & Co.,
Leverich & Co.
Inman Swan & Co.,
D. G. Watts,
Murchinn & Co.,
R. P. Slater,
Robert Tunnahill & Co.,
Talman & Co.,
Meyer, Weis & Co.,
Joseph B. Beall.
Thomas Briete.
Darch, Pierson & Co.
Thomas J. Slaughter.
Ware, Murphy & Co.
C. Hyllested & Co.
James F. Wenman & Co.
G. W. Wathmey & Co.
Baggett & Battle.
Rouitone & Co.
M. G. Haughton.
Robert C. Moore & Co.
John F. Black & Co.
S. M. Parker & Co.
William Binnie & Co.
C. Harris.
M. Arnold & Rothfield.
Geo. H. Royal.
James L. Smith.
W. A. Glass.
P. Fitzsimmons.
C. H. Reiliy.
Bamberger, Bloom & Co.
V. K. Stevenson.
Derham & Co.
L. De Comeau.
A. Major.
J. Keynard.
Cazade, Crooks & Raynaud.
Clement, Heerdt & Co.
Abraham W. Goodhey,
Edward Goupey & Sons,
Henry Beiking,
Jeremiah Harrington,
A. C. Blauenburg,
E. A. Smith & Brothers,
F. Reithinger & Co.,
M. O. Drucker,
James R. Plum & Gale,
A. Augustus Healy,
W. Creighton See,
John Watson,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
G. D. Pizzipio,
Du Vivier & Co.,
Good, Roof & Co.,
C. Ferd. Boegler,
R. Oliva,
A. Stephani & Co.,
E. Sabatiera,
E. & S. Nager,
Barklay & Livingston,
A. L. A. Muckie,
James Reid & Co.,
George Grarahorst,
Thomas Corner, Jr.,
Johnnes A. Lienau,
D. E. Haviland,
William McClure,
R. K. White,
E. G. Pearl,
D. H. Gould,
George Olney,
J. E. Conuict,
Seth B. Hunt,
J. M. Valentine,
T. W. Evans,
Acker, Merrall & Condit,
W. B. Tolle,
McStea & Value,
L. H. Schoonmaker,
A. McIlvane,
C. N. Howard,
Theodore Perry,
L. F. Billings,
F. W. Cumminskey,
E. A. Johnson,
Walter F. Brush,
Clayton E. Rich,
F. X. Schedler,
J. Judson,
Daniel K. Reade,
M. Rittenhouse & Bro.,
John S. Martin & Co.,
John B. Wood,
Adrian Vroman,
James E. Morris,
McBride & Co.,
B. F. Van Valkenberg,
B. F. Abbott,
Grover & Shears,
Standford & Suihr,
Early & Lane,
S. B. Miller & Son,
W. S. Kitchell,
M. A. Moses & Co.,
Cornelius Stokem,
Buck & Steijes,
W. B. C. Carpenter & Co.,
D. R. DeWolf & Co.,
H. L. Timken,
J. Groy & Co.,
Samuel A. Besson,
M. D. Conklin,
Van Rensselair Schuyler,
Roethus Curgert Gerber,
James W. Pearsall,
James E. Morris,
Huss & Brother,
Samuel J. Lyon,
L. D. Snell & Co.,
Charles E. Anderson & Co.,
Alexander D. Corson,
D. H. Heiller,
P. Fleming,
George A. Walsh,
Edward B. Grant,
C. H. Johnson,
O. Stubinecker,
Everett Trask,
William G. Stanlnecker,
James B. Bonck,
Philip B. Nash,
M. Folsom,
Mackenzie, Kiesman & Co.,
Moses G. Hanauer,
H. W. Rice,
B. R. Smith & Co.,
E. S. Janiser,
S. Gwyer,
Thomas Ryan,
D. Quinn, Jr.,
A. L. Reid,
Bailey & Co.,
James Cleary,
James Leahy,
McCormack Bros.,
Murphy & McCormack,
James Duane,
W. B. Jackson,
Nugent & Brady,
William Josephy,
W. W. Brale,
John Polhemus,
O. B. Potter,
H. D. Whiting,
William Frist Bailey,
George W. Kidd,
William B. Davis,
James J. Smith,
George L. Simonton,
Lawrence R. Jerome,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
W. H. Hayes,
Thebaud Bros.,
Townsend Cox,
G. Witherspoon,
William W. Ladd,
Edward Brockelcer,
James Reid & Co.,
D. J. McCarrin & Co.,
C. O. Gunther & Co.,
M. K. Burke,
Phelan & Duval,
Charles Fowler, fruit,
R. W. Booth & Co.,
W. L. Parker,
William J. Ives,
W. F. Sorey,
James Stoffero,
J. W. Parker,
Nic. Mehlen,
L. G. Burgess,
H. Haltermann,
A. P. King,
Andrew J. Ennis,
T. Mitchell Sawyer,
John C. Cooney,
Schmitzer & Menken,
John F. Gilchrist,
Jonathan Beers,
Livingston Roe,
A. F. Stafford,
G. A. Belling,
Eugene Pitou,
Hugo Berthold,
C. F. Schramme,
Charles Schmitt,
George P. Schultz,
Peter Jones,
Theodore Lezel,
Louis Tetens,
Peter Forrester,
Charles H. Haswell,
J. S. & W. Brown,
S. & F. Uhlman,
Moritz Meyer,
Julius Adler,

POLITICAL.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

VOTE! VOTE!! VOTE!!

For Congress—Eleventh Congressional District,

HON. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

The undersigned electors and tax-payers, residing in the Eleventh Congressional District, do heartily and cordially recommend Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, the nominee for Congress in this District, as a candidate worthy of the confidence and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party.

In his Congressional career thus far he has by his fearless devotion to just principles, his absolute independence, and his strict attention to the business interests of this City, completely justified the hearty support given him when a candidate two years ago, and has shown himself fairly entitled to the praise bestowed on him, at such time, by the New-York *Tribune*: "A gentleman of untarnished reputation, a lawyer of good repute, a soldier with an admirable record, and a man of ability and integrity."

J. D. Jones, 43 West 34th.	H. Potter, 37 East 37th st.
A. Iselin, 23 East 26th st.	E. Kelly, 43 West 51st st.
G. W. McLean, 3 W. 34th.	W. E. Dodge, Jr., 262 Madison av.
B. C. Paddock, Madison av. and 125th st.	J. H. Schoff, 31 Nassau st.
G. B. Docharty, 116 E. 31st	J. H. Morris, 68 E. 61st st.
S. Loeb, 37 East 38th st.	W. C. Browning, 552 5th av
A. Flint, M. D., 2 W. 33d st.	L. Wormser, 25 W. 48th st.
T. W. Morris, 366 Lex. av.	G. W. Lane, 8 W. 29th st.
W. C. Whitney, 74 Park av.	L. A. Sayre, M. D., 285 5th av.
S. Wormser, 25 West 48th.	
M. S. Hardy, 45 W. 130th.	R. Beatty, 127 E. 124th st.
A. Wolff, Jr., 44 Ex. place.	H. Knickerbocker, 796 5th av.
D. M. Koehler, 120 E. 27th.	
E. P. Wheeler, 20 W. 48th.	C. G. Wolff, 63 E. 53d st.
F. Smith, St. Cloud Hotel.	J. W. Ranney, M. D. 17 East 46th st.
E. F. Browning, 54 W. 50th	
W. J. Hildreth, 364 Lex. av	W. S. Patten, 124 W. 47th.
W. R. Martin, 17 E. 34th.	W. H. Peckham, 73 W. 55th
G. Ehret, East 92d st.	J. Ruppert, 1,641 3d av.
B. F. Raynor, 61 W. 124th.	J. H. Raynor, 68 E. 128th.
H. Lewis, East 48th st.	S. Cohen, 55 West 46th st.
C. Guidet, 41 Park av.	A. R. Van Nest, Alexandria House.
M. Marble, 532 5th av.	
M. E. Deegan, 26 E. 28th.	K. H. Loomis, 37 W. 39th.
A. T. Meyer, 24 E. 83d st.	J. W. Clowes, 597 5th av.
T. F. Mason, s. e. cor. Madison av. and 35th st.	J. H. Toone, 208 E. 128th.
	J. Sutherland, 336 Lex. av.
J. T. Wilson, 5 Park av.	H. J. Jewett, 309 Lex. av.,
G. M. Spier, 9 East 34th st.	and several hundred others

A CARD FROM MR. SMITH ELY, JR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your columns to-day that you quote from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Dec. 27, 1869, some bills of Keyser, Miller, Ingersoll, Garvey, and others, aggregating $630,000, to which my name is affixed as having voted in the affirmative. I never voted for any such bill or bills, and thinking possibly that those who are strangers to me may desire something more than a simple denial, I affix hereto my affidavit. During the last four years of my service in that board I sat with Mr. Tweed without exchanging a word with him, and I have never spoken to him since. The minutes of the board were kept by the clerk on detached pieces of paper, which sometimes were not copied into a book until weeks or months after the meeting. My name was appended to the bills you quote either carelessly or by malicious design.

SMITH ELY, JR.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Smith Ely, Jr. of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he did not vote for the bill or bills of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, and others, as published in *The New-York Times* newspaper of this date, and deponent further says that he never during the said year, or during the year that preceded or followed it, voted for any bill of said contractors, but that he invariably voted against all such bills. And he further says that any record or minutes to the contrary are utterly and absolutely false, and without any foundation in truth.

SMITH ELY, JR.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of October, 1876.

CHAS. P. DALY,
Chief Justice of the New-York Common Pleas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

The undersigned, residents in and electors of the Fifth Senatorial District, take pleasure in announcing the nomination of Col. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, JR., for the Senate.

Col. Wagstaff has already served two terms in the Assembly, with much credit and honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a gentleman of energy, capacity, and character, with large experience in Legislative affairs, and the best interests of the City of New-York will be promoted by his election. From our knowledge of Col. Wagstaff, we have the fullest confidence in his honesty and integrity, and cordially recommend him to your suffrage.

H. K. THURBER, 146 W. 12th st.	JOHN CASTREE, 356 W. 19th st.
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, 66 W. 11th st.	WILLIAM REMSEN, 26 Waverley place.
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, 216 W. 14th st.	WILLIAM LOWERRE, 131 W. 14th st.
CLINTON GILBERT, 20 W. 10th st.	EUGENE DUTHL, 15 Clinton place.
ROBERT W. TAILER, 12 E. 10th st.	HAMILTON R. KERR, 143 W. 18th st.
JACOB REESE, 13 E. 9th st.	ALBERT STICKNEY, 13 W. Washington place.
ROBERT KENNEDY, 208 W. 18th st.	ROBERT S. TAIT, 133 W. 18th st.
RUFUS KING, 67 7th av.	J. P. MILLER, 143 W. 18th st.
WILLIAM H. BURR, 221 W. 18th st.	THOMAS B. KERR, 131 W. 18th st.
MATTHEW WHITE, 471 West st.	ED. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Washington square.
S. R. COBB, 7 State st.	A. BEGODIN, 16 Wav'y pl.
GILBERT RUSSELL, 9 Waverley place.	H. H. CASEY, 133 W. 11th st.
JOHN J. DU BOIS, 9 Waverly place.	J. H. BEEKMAN, 8 W 10th st., and others.
G. S. WICKHAM, 131 W. 11th st.	
WILLARD PARKER, 41 E. 12th st.	

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of voters is urgently called to the important bearing which the two pending amendments to the State Constitution have upon the commercial and general welfare of this City and State.

The continuance of commercial supremacy to the City of New-York is largely dependent upon an economical and honest management of the canals of the State, which can only be permanently insured by a change in the organic law, making extravagance and corruption impracticable.

The amendment relating to the canals provides for such a change, and that relating to the prisons is of the same general tenor. The questions involved are so well understood that we do not deem it necessary to particularize, but desire to admonish all voters, irrespective of party, to *guard against canceled ballots*, prepared with a view to defeat the amendments, and to provide themselves with ballots FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

SAMUAL D. BABCOCK,
President Chamber of Commerce.
BENJAMIN P. BAKER,
President New-York Cheap Transportation Association.
L. J. N. STARK,
President New-York Produce Exchange.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
President New-York Cotton Exchange.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
HAMLIN BABCOCK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
LEVI P. MORTON.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
FOR CONGRESS.
ELIJAH WARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.
8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN J. MORRIS.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at district head-quarters No. 293 Grand st., on MONDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
JAMES DALTON, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN, 1876.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.
MONDAY, NOV. 6.

Peekskill	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW; Hon. JOHN OAKEY.
Yonkers	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER
Nyack	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER
Tivoli	Gen. GEO. A. SHERIDAY
Seneca Falls	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP; Hon. J. T. M. DAVIE.
North Brookfield, P. M.; Deansville, evening	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Pearsall's	Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE
Palmyra	Hon. THEODORE BACON
Rutledge	Hon. C. P. VEDDER.
Mineville, P. M.	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. G. LAPHAM.
No. 106 West 30th st., N. Y.	Hon. J. H. LITTLEFIELD
Howard	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Caldwell, N. J.	Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER
Morris	Hon. HENRY R. WASHBON
Woodbourne, P. M.; Grahamville, evening	Hon. C. V. R. LUDINGTON
Canaan	Hon. CHAS. L. BEALE.
Moreton	T. A. READ.
City Island	Major HENRY D. TYLER
Knoxville	JAMES B. JENKINS. M. D. BARNETT.
Trumansburg	Hon. MARCUS LYON.
Astoria	Major J. C. F. BEYLAND.
Wayland	CHARLES D. BAKER.
Good Ground	L. J. BELLOWS.
Otisville	Col. T. B. THORPE.
Big Flats	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Erin Centre	Gen. ALEX. S. DIVEN.
Pine Valley	Hon. SEYMOUR DEXTER
Baldwin	Hon. C. N. SHIPMAN.
Cato	Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Fleming	Gen. J. B. MURRAY.
Montezuma	J. JEWIS GRANT.
Stockholm	Hon. JOHN L GILBERT.
Hannibal	J. J. LAMOREE.
Tracy Creek	Hon. T. F. McDONALD
Sanford	G. B. CURTIS.
Union	R. O'CONNOR.
West Oneonta	Rev. WELLINGTON JOY.
Hamburg	Hon. F. F. FARGO.
McClure	D. H. CARVER.

POLITICAL.

LOOK AT THIS.

An Important Statement by Prominent Business Men—Every Voter Should Study it Carefully.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned, merchants, bankers, and business men of New-York, respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the national debt reached its maximum amount	$2,756,431,591 44
Reduced June 30, 1875, to	2,099,439,344 99
A reduction during this period of eleven years since the war of	$656,992,246 45
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was	133,067,741 69
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876	100,243,271 23
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of	$32,824,479 46
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of	262,349,619 56
And in federal taxation more than	300,000,000 00

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point that its four and a half per centum bonds, issued in redemption of the six per centums, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an average annual sum of $56,742,284 20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican administration of the Government, induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor, and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of General Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JAMES LENOX,	E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
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JAMES BROWN,	JOHN W. ELLIS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	C. F. DETMOLD,

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Your suffrages are respectfully invited in support of
HAMLIN BABCOCK
as the Representative in Congress from this district.

For more than thirty years a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, he needs no commendation to the old residents of the district. His known integrity and fearlessness of character, his inflexible uprightness, his watchful and intelligent devotion to the interests of the City and of his district caused him to be selected in 1859 and 1861, and marked him as the champion of honesty and economy in the Common Council. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Babcock went to the front and participated in the war for the Union.

Never seeking office, Mr. Babcock has not been a candidate for other positions. In the interim of fourteen or fifteen years, he has devoted his time to active and lucrative business pursuits, and will, if elected, bring to the discharge of his official duties the same intelligence, fidelity, and integrity which have always characterized his career, with the addition of the riper experience, keener foresight, and sounder judgment of maturer years.

ADDISON BROWN,	JOS. ABNER HARPER,
EDWARD ROBERTS,	Gen. ALEX. HAMILTON,
Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM,	Col. FRANK E. HOWE,
DANIEL L. STURGES,	N. M. FREEMAN, M. D.,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,	Hon. SEV'N D. MOULTON,
ABBOTT HODGMAN, M.D.,	SAMUEL C. PULLMAN,
GIL'T L. NEWCOMB, M. D.,	Hon. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
Col. THOMAS B. ODELL,	JAMES D. SHIPMAN,
HENRY C. ROBINSON,	JAMES MILWARD,
Hon. W. S. PINCKNEY,	CHAS. H. AVERY, M. D,
B. F. CHAPPELL,	Hon. HORATIO P. ALLEN,
Gen. GEO. W. PALMER,	FRANCIS A. THOMAS, M. D,
E. F. BRUCE,	THOMAS A. COUTANT.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR CONGRESS—NINTH DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination.
GEORGE W. DA CUNHA.

TO VOTERS.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT BALLOTS, which look like the genuine but have some of the names changed.

THIS BALLOT IS ACCURATE.
Let all those who favor
TILDEN AND HENDRICKS,
REFORM AND BETTER TIMES,
CUT IT OUT AND VOTE IT!
LOOK ON THE OTHER SIDE.

FOR ELECTORS

Of President and Vice President of the United States.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,	DE WITT C. WEST,
Parke Godwin,	Henry D. Graves,
Thomas H. Rodman,	William J. Averell
Edward Rowe,	Daniel B. Judson,
Thomas D. Jones,	Edmund A. Ward
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Ansel Foster,
Thomas Mackellar,	James McQuade,
Anthony Dugro,	Bartholomew Lynch
Augustus Schell,	Calvin L. Hathaway,
Frederick Smyth,	George W. Knowles,
Joseph J. O'Donohue,	William C. Dryer,
Samuel F. Barger,	Frederick O. Cabl
Jordan L. Mott,	John McDougall,
James H. Holdane,	Jerome Lee,
William Voorhis,	Charles B. Benedict
Addison P. Jones,	Cyrus Clarke,
Eli Perry,	Porter Sheldon.
Atherton Hall	

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13	Leather, sides	8,327
Broom-corn, bales	150	Oils, bbls	87
Beans, bbls	297	Spirits Turp., bbls	2,160
Cotton, bales	3,766	Tar, bbls	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs	1,013	Resin, bbls	8,085
Eggs, bbls	3,088	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,278
Flour, bbls	13,591	Pork, pkgs	311
Wheat, bushels	128,828	Beef, pkgs	237
Corn, bushels	88,745	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,900
Oats, bushels	28,379	Grease, pkgs	103
Rye, bushels	10,900	Lard, pkgs	593
Malt, bushels	2,573	Stearine, pkgs	10
Barley, bushels	57,400	Butter, pkgs	4,221
Peas, bushels	400	Cheese, pkgs	5,808
Grass-seed, bags	1,354	Tallow, pkgs	104
Flax-seed, bags	1,043	Lard oils, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Dressed Hogs, No.	166
Bokwht Flour, pkgs	242	Pea-nuts, bags	86
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	1,500
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, hhds	271
Hops, bales	205	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	217
Hides, No	229	Whisky, bbls	341
Hides, bales	64	Wool, bales	211

COFFEE—Steady, with sales of 2,670 bags Rio by the Fairy Belle, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher for early delivery, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c.; Low Middling, 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c.; Middling, 11⅝c.@11 13-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,060 bales, (of which 759 bales were on last evening,) including 242 bales to shippers, 424 bales to spinners, and 66 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active at former rates, though closing weaker....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,600 bales, of which 6,200 bales were on last evening, and 18,400 bales to-day, with 1,900 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 11 21-32c.; December, 11 11-16c.@11 23-32c.; January, 11 29-32c.@11 15-16c.; February, 12⅛c.@12 5-32c.; March, 12 11-32c.; April, 12 17-32c.; May, 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; June, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; July, 12 31-32c.@13c.; August, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-16c.@9-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 3,766 bales, and at the shipping ports 25,876 bales, against 28,201 bales same day last week. ....The week's exports hence have been 10,509 bales, including 7,028 bales to Liverpool, 2,283 bales to Hull, 50 bales to Rotterdam, 197 bales to Hamburg, and 848 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 323,860 bales, (of which 213,887 bales were sent to British ports, and 109,973 bales to the Continent.)

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 3-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 13-16	10 13-16	11⅛	11⅛
Low Middling	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11⅝	11¾	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Mid	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Fair	13⅛	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord	10 1-16	Middling	10 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A slow movement has been reported in State and Mexican Flour, for shipment and home use. Prices have been depressed, though not altered materially. Offerings more liberal, as a rule....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4@$4 75; Sour Flour at $3 50@5 75, mainly Extras at $4@$4 75; very poor to very choice, No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 50@$4; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$5 for fair to very choice; poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 45, mainly at $6 30@$6 35, for the West Indies, $6 45 for very choice for do., in new bbls.; and quoted $5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades, in lots, within the previous range. ....Included in the sales have been 3,950 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,400 bbls. City Mills, 1,300 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 550 bbl. do. patent do., 475 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 65@$6 25;) 450 bbls. Superfine, 300 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour very quiet, within the former range, on sales of 850 bbls....Of Rye Flour, only 275 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania....Of Corn-meal, 475 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 85@$3 15; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40, mostly at $3 40....Corn-meal, in bags, in fair demand at 90c.@$1 35 ₱ 100 lb....Of the sales were 1,800 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 10 for City Mills, and 90c.@$1 05 for Baltimore and Western.... Buckwheat Flour in less request, and again quoted lower; from $3 25@$3 75 for fair to very choice State and Pennsylvania; and $3 80, (an extreme) for fancy do.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited demand, mostly for export, at easier and irregular prices, some trades indicating a decline of 1c.@2c. a bushel. Winter Wheat dull at about former figures....Sales have been reported to-day of 55,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, a small lot, at $1 30; new No. 2 Chicago do., rumored on private terms, quoted at $1 25@$1 26; new and old No. 3 Milwaukee do., mixed, about 24,000 bushels, at $1 18; ungraded Spring at $1 15@$1 23; prime new White Michigan, 1,800 bushels for milling, at $1 34; and good to choice new Red Western, about 10,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 28....Corn has been in less demand, and quoted a shade lower. Export dealings light....Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, 58¼c.@60½c. for good to fancy; No. 2 Chicago, (32,000 bushels,) at 58¼c.@58¾c., closing at 58¼c.; Kansas do. at 60c.@60¼c.; Western White at 59c.@60c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 57¾c.@58½c.; New-York at 58¼c.@58½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 58½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 59c.; Western Yellow at 60c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c.; unsound Corn (nominal) at 52c.@56c. Also new crop Mixed Ohio, fair quality, odd car lots at 55c.; choice do. rumored at 58c....And, for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 58½c.@59c. ....Rye dull at about former rates; prime new State sold at 88c., and 500 bushels poor new Western at 68c....Barley in moderate demand, chiefly the better qualities; low grades dull and heavy; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada on private terms, quoted at $1 15@$1 18; 9,000 bushels choice six-rowed State at 85c., and 2,000 bushels two-rowed do. at 80c. Two vessels were chartered for Barley, hence for Cork and orders, the first shipment of the season....Of Barley-malt 4,200 bushels very good two-rowed State sold at 80c., cash....Buckwheat dull and lower; State quoted at 80c.@85c....Canada Peas, in bond, inactive at 93c.@93½c....Oats less freely dealt in; strictly good to choice held with confidence; business again mostly in State, afloat.... Sales reported of 41,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 35c.@45c. as to quality, mostly at 38c.@41c.; new White State at 49½c.@50c., chiefly at 49½c.@49¾c., afloat; new Mixed Western, 28c.@40c., as to quality, mostly at 33c.@39c.; New-York No. 2, 36½c.; New-York No. 2 White at 41c.; New-York No. 3 White at 35½c.@36c.; New-York No. 3 at 34c. by certificate, and 35c. by sample; New-York Rejected at 32c.; New-York unmerchantable at 28c.@30c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@49c. for poor to very choice, mainly at 47½c.@49c., afloat; of the sales were about 22,000 bushels new Mixed State and White do., together at 48¾c.@49c....Old Oats without change; 4,000 bushels fair No. 2 Chicago, in store, sold at 47c....Hay and Straw in demand, and about as last quoted....A better inquiry noted for Feed, at firm rates. ....We quote within the range of $12 50@$23, as extremes, ₱ ton....The main dealings have been at $13@$13 50 for 40-lb. stock, $16@$17 for 60-lb., $17@$19 for 80-lb., $20@$21 for 100-lb., $16@$17 for Rye Feed, and $21@$23 for Sharps, ₱ ton....New crop Clover-seed has been quiet to-day, with strictly prime Western quoted at 14½c.; good do. quoted at 14¼c....Other seeds about steady but dull....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 7,912 bbls. Flour, 405,214 bushels Wheat, 186,665 bushels Corn, 10,151 bushels Rye, 34,075 bushels Oats, 72,295 bushels Peas.

MOLASSES—Dull within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive to-day on the basis of $2@$2 10 for common to good Strained ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 38½c. asked ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $38 50@$39, currency....Exports for the week, 8,401 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, closing at 12c. in bulk, and 16½c. in shipping order, but inactive....Refined has been very moderately sought after, and quoted at 26c. from refiners. Sales, 3,000 bbls. high test, at 27c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet to-day, for early delivery, but quoted firm....Sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 80 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17 25....Other kinds inactive, Prime Mess quoted at $18 50, Extra Prime quoted at $13 50@$14....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was quite dull; quoted for November, nominal; December, $16; January, $16; February, $16; sales 250 bbls., February option, at $16.... Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c.; light Pigs at 8c.... Cut-meats have been less active at about previous prices....Sales include 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies in bulk at 20 lb. average, 8⅝c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range....Of Bacon 250 bxs. City and Western Long Clear sold at 8½c., and 250 bxs. Short Clear, December, at 8⅞c....And for Western delivery Long and Short Clear, November and December, offered at 8¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand for early delivery, opening easier, but closing firmer....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 450 tcs. prime at $10 10@$10 15; and 800 tcs., to arrive, at $9 95....And for forward delivery Western Steam was in moderate request; quoted at the close, for November, at $10; December, @$9 90; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½; January at $9 92½; and seller February at $10@$10 05.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 500 tcs., November, at $10; 500 tcs., December, at $9 87½@$9 90; 1,250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 85@$9 87½; 750 tcs., January, at $9 90@$9 92½, and 250 tcs., February, at $10....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been more inquired for; quoted at $9 87½@$10; sales, 265 tcs. ....And No. 1 quoted at 6¾c....Refined Lard has been in moderate demand; quoted for the Continent at $10 43¾@$10 50; for the West Indies at $9 50, and for South America at $10 75@$10 87½....Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent: November delivery, $10 50; 175 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 50....Beef and Beef Hams dull but steady.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, are essentially unchanged.... Tallow has been in fair request at former prices; sales 95,000 lb. good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ....Stearine more active, with Western in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 25@$10 75. Sales 150,000 lb., City, in hhds., at $10 75; and 200 tcs. Western last half of November, at $10 25.... The week's exports to Europe have been 1,562 pks. Pork, 1,801 pks. Beef, 9,353 pks. Bacon, 6,290 pks. Lard, 10,100 bxs. Cheese, 2,151 pks. Butter, (of which were 439 pks. to Liverpool, 1,712 pks to Glasgow;) also, 1,079 pks. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw have been very dull to-day, at 9⅜c. for fair, and 9⅝c. for good Refining Cuba....Refined quoted about steady on moderate trade.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at about former rates; sales, 1,000 half-chests Green, and 3,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 11½; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth was quite moderately sought after, as a rule, as essentially unchanged quotations. And in the chartering line, vessels were in fair request, in good part for Grain, Cotton, and Lumber, at generally steady figures....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 4,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,850 pkgs Provisions, part at 35s. for Bacon; 1,500 bbls. Apples at 4s. per bbl.; 1,000 cases Canned Meats; 150 bales Domestics, 100 tons Oat Meal, and 1,000 hides (of recent shipments) at current rates; also a Norwegian bark, 524 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., (with options of Bristol or London;) an American bark, 961 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston at 15-32d. per lb. (with option of Havre)....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Apples, and 4,000 cases canned goods, (of recent shipment,) on private terms; 1,250 bags Clover-seed, (part reported as for forward shipment,) on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 654 tons, hence, with Oil-cake on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 7¾d.@7⅞d., closing to-day at 7½d. ₱ bushel; and 900 pkgs. Provisions, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ₱ ton, and 250 pkgs. Provisions, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, direct, a British bark, 314 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Cork and orders an Italian bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Barley, at 6s. 6d.; another, 824 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s.; two British barks, with Grain from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a bark, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Havre, by steam, (reported as of recent shipments) 230 bales Cotton, 3,000 pkgs. Lard and Bacon, 1,000 bags Bark, 00 hhds. Tobacco, 230 bags Clover-seed, 100 bales Hops, 15,000 gals. Whale Oil, and 450 pkgs. mdse., at current rates.... For Antwerp, a British bark, 780 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. of Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d., (with option of Bremen;) another, 829 tons, with about 5,200 bbls., do., from do., same terms....For Bremen, by steam, (of recent shipments,) 1,390 bbls. Apples, reported at 6@7 reichmarks; 790 bales Cotton, at 4.40 do.; 1,050 pkgs. Lard at 2.50 do.; 9,050 bushels Rye at 1.75 do.; 37 bales Hops at 8 do.; 1,000 sides Leather, and 1,000 pkgs. mdse. at current rates....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bags Clover Seed, on private terms; 550 tierces Lard, and 100 boxes Bacon at $2 75@$3 reichmarks....For Cette or Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Barcelona, an American brig, 380 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston at ½d. ₱ lb....For Genoa, an American bark, 395 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, and Marble back, north of Hatteras, on private terms....For a Mediterranean port, a British bark, 403 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and back with Marble, reported at $5,000, or if to the Adriatic and back, at $6,000....For Cienfuegos, an American schooner, with Coal and general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $2 75, and 40c....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Shooks, from Portland, at 35c....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, reported at $9....For Arroyo, an American schooner, 128 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,400....For Trinidad, P. S., an American schooner, 371 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,687 50....For Jamaica, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, at 45c. ₱ bbl....For Bahia, a British brig, with about 2,300 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, at $1 15 ₱ bbl....For Halifax, N. S., a schooner hence, with Coal, at $2 30 ₱ ton; and another, hence with general cargo, reported at 30c. ₱ bbl....For Sagua, an American schooner, 362 tons, with Cooperage stock, from Philadelphia, at $9, and 45c....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, hence, with Coal, at $1 50 ₱ ton; and another, hence, with general cargo, at 20c. ₱ bbl....For Newark, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 75 ₱ ton....For Boston, five schooners, with coal, from Baltimore at $2 25@$2 50; a schooner with do., from New-York at $1 60 per ton; a schooner with Lumber from Brunswick at $7 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick at $6 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Cedar, from Minatitlan, reported at $8 50; two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville at $8; two do. with do., from Pensacola at $9 50; two do., from Maryland at $7....Ice trade, coastwise, Kennebec loading, less active at 75c.@$1 per ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 4,050 bbls.; Corn, 53,252 bushels; Wheat, 152,085 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Corn, 13,200 bushels; Wheat, 11,600 bushels; Oats, 9,800 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 57,200 bushels; Wheat, 203,216 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,840 bbl.; Corn, 25,700 bushels; Wheat, 91,640 bushels; Oats, 9,100 bushels; Barley, 15,700 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Flour slow; sales of 900 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat—Spring neglected; Winter grades in light demand; sales to millers only in lots; 7 cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 33; 2 cars do. Extra at $1 39; No. 1 Milwaukee quoted at $1 30; No. 2 do. at $1 24. Corn dull and easy; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 2 in car lots at 52c., and 17,000 bushels do. on private terms; quoted at 51½c.@52c. Oats and Rye—No sales made. Barley dull and heavy; sales small lots State four-rowed at 75c. and 80c. Malt—Fair trade inquiry; prices unchanged. Pork and Lard active and lower; Pork, Short Cut, quoted at $17; Clear at $19; Hams, 13c.; Bacon, 11c.; Shoulders, 9c.; Lard, 10½c. in bbls. and tcs.; small pks. at 11c. Seeds—Light inquiry; Timothy quoted at $1 75@$2; Clover, medium, at $8 50; large at $9. Highwines nominally unchanged. Canal Freights unsettled and lower; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York, tolls included. Railroad Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat firmer, with some sales higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 19, cash; $1 22¾@$1 23, November; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 09@$1 09¼, cash; $1 09¼@$1 09¾, November. Corn firmer; 40⅛c.@40¼c., cash, and bid November. Oats firmer; 30¼c.@30½c. bid, cash; sales at 32c., December. Rye lower at 57c. Barley unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork lower; jobbing, $16 60@$16 75. Bulk-meats firmer for car lots of loose; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8 15; Clear Sides, $8 40. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Lard quiet, at 9⅝c. Hogs strong and higher; Yorkers, $5 35@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$5 75; Butchers' and Philadelphias, $5 75@$6. Cattle active and firm for butchers' grades and stockers; others inactive; Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$3 50; Stockers, $2 50@$3 65; good to choice through Texans, $3@$3 65. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head; Cattle, 300 head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 08 bid, cash; $1 10, December; No. 3 do., 98½c.@99c.; rejected, 88½c.@89c. Corn firmer; 41⅞c.@42c., cash; 42¼c., December. Oats firmer; 30⅝c.@30¾c., cash; 31¾c., December. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and a shade lower; 76½c., cash; 79c., December. Pork steady; $15 75@$16, cash; $15 40, November; $15 45, December; $15 32½@$15 35 all the year. Lard steady and firm; $9 62½@$9 65, cash; $9 50, November; $9 42½@$9 45, December; $9 37½@$9 40, all the year. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Short Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Short Clear Sides, 8⅝c. Whisky steady at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 103,700 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 34,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 343,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 77,000 bushels; Barley, 83,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm at ¼c. advance, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 10¾; December, $1 12⅝; January, $1 14¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 04¼. Corn firm, and in fair demand; No. 2 at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31½c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 61½c.; Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, 80c.; December, 81c.; No. 3 do., 45c. Provisions firm but quiet; Mess Pork, nominally, $16. Lard—Prime Steam, $9 65. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, nominal, at 9c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 156,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 20@$1 28. Corn quiet but firm at 49c.@50c. Oats dull at 30c.@37c. Rye inactive at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand at $16 50. Lard in good demand; Steam rendered, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Kettle do., 10c.@10¼c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 08. Butter dull and drooping. Hogs active and firm; common, $5@$5 25; fair to good light, $5 40@$5 55; do. heavy, $5 50@$5 65; receipts, 1,985 head; shipments, 860 head. The Chamber of Commerce will hold no session on Tuesday, election day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market fairly active but steady; good to choice shipping Steers, $4 40@$4 85. Hogs—Receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market opened dull for packing grades at a decline of 10c., but closed firmer; common to choice packing, $5 50@$5 80, fair to choice shipping, $5 70@$5 90. Sheep—Receipts, 180 head; market active, but steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts 2,361 bales; gross, 4,101 bales; exports, to France, 6,539 bales; to the Continent, 1,930 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 165,582 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 4,681 bales; gross, 4,802 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,651 bales; sales, 1,719 bales; stock, 73,125 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 2,482 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,710 bales; sales, 3,223 bales; stock, 66,262 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 4.—Printing Cloths market inactive and prices nominal at 4⅛c.@4¼c. for Standard and extra 64x64. Sales of the week, 7,000 pieces at 4¼c.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 4.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 35c. Resin firm at $1 55 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

TO VOTERS.

(LOOK ON THE OTHER SIDE.)

President--Number One.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 4, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, Scott & Myer sold a four-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 89.89, on East 36th st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d av., for $5,000, to George H. Roberts, plaintiff in the legal action.

Wood & Moies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold three four-story brick tenement houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 6th st., south side, 285 feet east of 3d av., for $16,000, to J. M. Boyd, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by James M. Miller, of a plot of land on East 126th st., near 3d av., adjourned to Nov. 6.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 4, was $903,447, as against $608,084, the figures for the week previous.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 6.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Frankenheimer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 26th st., south side, 300 feet west of 6th av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 96, on Madison st., north side, 96 feet east of Scammel st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 237.6 by 99.11, on East 126th st., near 3d av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 98.9, on East 33d st., north side, 147 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, same Referee. F. O. Bowen, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.5, on East 48th st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 86.6 by 100.5 by 144.6 by 116, on West 62d st., north-west corner of Broadway.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15.7 by 100.5, on East 114th st., 489.4 feet east of 4th av.

By Bernard Smith, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, north-east corner of 151st st.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Election day.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone building, with lease of lot 51.7 by 125 by 125 by 25 by 51.7 by 100, known as the "Manhattan Club," on 5th av., south-west corner of 15th st. Also, one lot 20, by 103.3, on West 15th st., in rear of above. Leased Feb. 1, 1850.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.1 by 88, No. 49 Willett st., west side, 44.8 feet north of Delancey street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of nine lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 57th st., south side, 250 feet east of 7th av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 84.10, on East 56th st., north side, 333 feet east of 1st av. Also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 91.4 by 25.8 by 99.7, on Broadway, north-west corner 73d st. Also similar sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th st., north side, 57.5 feet east of 10th av.; also twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., west side, block front, between 157th and 158th sts. Also one lot, 25 by 100, on West 157th st., north side, 100 feet west 10th av.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Broome st., north-east corner Wooster st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 111.4 by 135, on Concord av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st.; also a plot of land, 100 by 95, on Tinton av., south-west corner Cedar st., Morrisania.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 25 by 100, on 8th st., south side, between 5th av. and Macdougal st. Leased May, 1854. Also, similar sale, R. B. Gwilliam, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 103.5 by 100, on Second av., north-east corner of 61st st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 100.8 by 55 by 38 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 45th st., north side, 110 feet east of 11th av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 57th st., south side, 250 feet west of 6th av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 74th st., south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East 124th st., north side, 70 feet west of 1st av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.11, Nos. 51 and 53 East 55th st., north side, 100 feet east of Madison av. Also three similar houses with lots each 16.6 by 100.11, Nos. 57, 59 and 61, same street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Madison av. Also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 149.11 by 375 on 12th av., east side, whole front between 134th and 135th sts.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50.6 by 100, on 8th av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 123d st.; also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 113 by 157.9 by 100.11 by 208.1, on Bloomingdale road or Broadway, north-east corner 103d st.

By H. N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 199.10 by 100, on St. Nicholas av., north-west corner 145.h st.; also five lots, each 25 by 100, on 145th st., north side, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 134.1, on Tinton av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st., East Morrisania; also, a plot of land, 75 by 114.1, on Union av., west side, 75 feet north of Cedar st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 25 by 114.1, on Union av., north-west corner Cedar st.; also, a plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 100 feet east of Tinton av.; also, a plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 95 feet west of Tinton av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 110.6 by 134.4, on Union av., west side, 125 feet north of Cedar st.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, public auction sale of the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Newark av., south side, 125 feet east of Henderson st., Jersey City.

Friday, Nov. 10.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington st., south-west corner Columbia st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 93.11, on Mulberry st., east side, 125 feet south of Bayard st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 111 West 23d st., north side, 84 feet west of 6th av.; also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100 by 25 by 101.3, on Bloomingdale road, north-east corner 129th st.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 14.1 by 70, on East 46th st., south side, 223.1 ft. east of 3d av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserley, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.1 by 100.5, on West 54th st., north side, 175 ft. west of 9th av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of thirteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 76th st., north side, 200 ft. west of 9th av.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100, No. 103 West Broadway, east side. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th st., north side, 270 feet west of 5th av.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. N. Bovee, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 19.7 by 98.9 on West 42d st., south side, 435.5 feet west of 10th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick double tenement house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 442 East 78th st., south side, 169 feet West of av. A.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

NEW-YORK.

By Scott & Myers.

1 four-story brick tenement, with lot, East 36th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18.9x98.9 ... $5,000

By Wood & Moies.

3 four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, East 106th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 3d av., each lot 25x100.11 ... $16,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Sheriff st., lot No. 143, 25x100; E. Bauer to J. Seligman	$7,800
Allen st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Canal st., 25.2x65.7½; E. T. Dorn and husband to A. L. Nosser	20,000
West st., No. 129; John Langham and wife to H. Hildbrendt	25,500
Goerck st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston; 25x100; C. Lehmann and wife to C. Schwartz	nom.
3d av., w. s., 75.8½ ft. n. of 19th st., 25x100; C. E. Loew to E. V. Loew	nom.
Sheriff st., lot No. 143, 25x100; E. Levi to E. Bauer	nom.
6th av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 36th st., 74x197x79x irregular; C. B. Wood to S. M. Starr	180,000
2d av., w. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 78th st., 20x83.8; A. L. Nosser and wife to E. S. Dorn	14,000
Morris av., n. e. corner Eaton st., 50x200 23d Ward; C. Smith to W. E. Hoole	nom.
62d st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 100.5x100; also e. s. 10th av., 75 ft. n. of 62d st., 25.5x75; C. Selder and husband to M. Ruck	80,000
10th av., w. s., n. of 123d st., 100x100.11; J. M. Levy, Referee, to S. W. Resenfel	7,000
10th av., w. s., s. of 124th st., 100x100.11; same to same	9,500
Prince st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Crosby st., 25.3x110.6; M. Leyner, Referee, to United States Life Insurance Company	12,000
5th av., e. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 93d st., 25.2x102.2; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to S. White	1,000
18th st., 240 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92; G. W. Dillaway, Referee, to G. Anderson	1,750
160th st., s. s.; J. C. Bushnell, Referee, to German Savings Bank	4,000
65th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 17x100.5; W. G. Pinckney, Referee, to S. Steinhardt	15,000
74th st., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.2; S. H. Olin, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company	10,400
66th st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of 4th av., 18x100.5; P. J. Joachimsen, Referee, to S. Steinhardt	18,000
Sheriff st., lot No. 143, 25x100; F. W. Loew, Referee, to E. Levi and others	1,700

LEASE RECORDED.

Chatham st., No. 73 and No. 5 New-Chambers st., 2½ years; E. A. Hoffman to P. Divver ... 2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Public Exhibition

OF

A. T. Stewart's

Garden City Water Works,

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1876

There will be an EXHIBITION of the WATER WORKS recently constructed at GARDEN CITY, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock. THE AUTOMATIC WORKING of the MACHINERY by the SIMPLE OPENING of a HYDRANT upon any of the LINES of PIPES throughout the village WILL be SHOWN, and the CAPACITY and USEFULNESS of the SYSTEM WILL be ILLUSTRATED by THROWING SIX ONE-INCH STREAMS of WATER, at the SAME TIME, ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH, and ONE TWO-INCH STREAM OVER TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

APART from the INTERESTING NATURE of such an Exhibition, the WORKS, consisting of the "HOLLY PUMP," with all the new improvements, automatic attachments, &c., &c., can be seen in operation, showing their perfect adaptability for supplying water for fire and domestic purposes.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave HUNTER'S POINT at 10 o'clock A. M., and RETURNING will leave GARDEN CITY at 2 o'clock P. M. The WATER WORKS are LOCATED NEAR the STATION.

VISITORS can find ACCEPTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS on the GROUNDS, and LUNCH MAY BE HAD at the HOTEL RESTAURANT.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CORNER HOUSE on 5th av.; no brokers. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS, COMPLETE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., on 55th st. Inquire of A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fire-proof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Brevoort place, (10th st.,) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman; capable of assisting with any work in a private family; country or City; best references. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO ASSIST IN washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 East 13th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant German girl, or fine washing and ironing in a small American family; best City references. Call at No. 332 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or would assist with children; first class City reference. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED Southern girl in a private family; first-class reference. Call or address No. 217 West 35th st., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING. —By a young woman; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl; or to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, (sisters;) together preferred; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 7th av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly in all its branches; soups, meats, games, and jellies, and is a first-class baker; five years' City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, where there is a kitchen-maid; perfectly understands French cooking in all its branches, bread, ices, and every description of cakes; highest personal recommendations. Call at No. 156 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook; first-class baker; has a knowledge of French dishes and pastry: three years' reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

COOK, OR WOULD DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family—By a respectable woman; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 454 West 19th st., near 10th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 321 East. 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman, in small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands her business; will assist with washing; in small family; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 44th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking, and good laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, and Assistant in Washing—By two sisters together in a private family; both have excellent City references. Call at No. 466 3d av., in book-store, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th st.; no postal cards answered.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 415 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN; good bread and biscuit baker and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 317 West 41st st., in rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; no objection to private boarding-house; best of city reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman, or house-work; understands bread and pastry; good washer and ironer; reference. Call at No. 113 West 27th st., basement.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; latter first rate cook, the other an experienced waiter; best City references. Apply at No. 35 West 21st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; City or country; best references. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a private family. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; good references. Call for two days at No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing.—Seven years' City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 320 East 26th st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WITH THE best recommendation from her present place. Call at No. 40 East 31st st.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING and ironing.—Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 343 East 30th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; best of references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; is fully competent. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 West 37th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer, a few more customers by the day, in private families; first-class City reference. Address Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman in a private family, willing to assist with children or chamber-work. Call at No. 448 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall dress-making at home, or at ladies' residences. No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; would do chamber-work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 241 East 40th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY AS nursery governess and seamstress. Address L. Ernst, No. 39 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL house-worker, or cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address No. 425 West 38th st.; inquire in the fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman in a small family, to do house-work; country preferred. Address L., Box No. 231 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, with first-class City reference. Address E. B., box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH HAIR-dresser and dress-maker; German, speaking good English; excellent City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, PROTestant, as lady's maid; is willing to travel with a lady; is very obliging, and has first-class reference. Address, for two days, Lady's Maid, Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN PERSON as ladies maid and seamstress; understands dress-making, and dresses hair well. Call at 686 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress and chamber-maid; first-class reference from last place. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; in a private family; City reference. Address, M. S., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, in a private family; best City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; would do chamber-work and waiting; best of reference. Address D. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS OR chamber-maid and laundress; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as laundress or chamber-maid; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 East 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call at No. 312 East 33d st., near 2d av.

NURSE GIRL.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL of sixteen to take care of children and make herself useful or do waiting; reference. Call two days at No. 326 East 36 st., room No. 16.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; would help with chamber-work; would go in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl; or nurse and sewing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 256 West 31st st., tailor's store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant, or would do chamber-work; city reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st., second bell, left.

NURSE.—BY A LADY GOING SOUTH FOR HER nurse for grown children; is a most faithful person. Address M. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT TO take charge of a growing child; a good sewer; can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at No. 45 5th av., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY nice Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; excellent City reference from first-class family. Call for two days at No. 438 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL; is very fond of children; experienced and capable; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS NURSE or waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's No. 40 East 36th st., before 10:30 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERIcan girl, and would do chamber-work if required; has first-class reference. Call at No. 1 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; four years City reference. Call at No. 19 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman as infant's nurse and sew; would go South. Call at No. 53 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED COMPETENT FRENCH Protestant girl, recently landed. Address No. 763 6th av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS, AND ASSIST IN CHAMBER-work, or grown children; operate Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands something of dress-making; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dress-making; good operator; trims nicely; first-class at children's clothing; has her own machine, if needed. Address Seamstress, Box No. 309, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; would wait on invalid lady or children going South; good reference. Address A. M. Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dress-making for several years; reference if required. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring No. 1 bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; CAN make over dresses and do all sorts of trimming; runs different machines; good reference and terms moderate. Call at No. 462 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress and chamber-maid; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; moderate wages. Call at No. 50 West 19th street., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS—WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESS-making; or to wait on a lady and sew, or do some chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 110 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS, AND ASSIST WITH CHILdren, or do light chamber-work; by a Protestant girl. Call at present employer's, No. 417 Madison av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress and chamber-maid in a private family, or would do the fine washing; eight years reference. Call at No. 323 East 39th st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS making all kinds of salads; care of silver; waiting in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.; no cards answered.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AND DO up-stairs work, if required; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 304, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; French fluting and children's clothes done in superior style; gentlemen's shirts finely polished; families by the dozen or month; respectable City reference. Call on Mrs. Roberts, No. 206 East 26th st., one flight up, in rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AN engagement to wash and iron by the day, or would take clothes home; seventy-five cents per dozen; best of City reference. Call or address Mary, No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; lace curtains, 75c. a pair, fluting included; clothes made up in first-class style. Call or address Laundress, No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day; house-cleaning and plain washing at 75 cents per day; by month or week for $1 per day; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 5.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, at sixty-five cents per dozen, to take home; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 20th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; reasonable terms; best City reference. Call No. 433 East 16th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; GENtlemen's and ladies' washing; City reference as first-class shirt-ironer. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 139 West 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing; fluting in all its branches; moderate terms. Address E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day; understands fluting and polishing. Call at No. 327 East 34th st., one flight up, front.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has lived in the best families; would go out by the day or take in washing; best references. Call at No. 211 East 26th st., Room No. 15.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family's wash, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON TO GO out by the day, washing, or at her own home. Call at 239 West No. 33d st., 3d floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing; can do fluting; terms reasonable. Call at No. 113 West 27th st., basement.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant German; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, tend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; best City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A. T., Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; 7 years' City reference from last employer. Call or address L., No. 1 452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store, for 2 days.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHman, whom she highly recommends for capability. Call at No. 32 East 9th st.; or address for two days M. A., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; has seventeen years' reference; leaves late employer on account of not keeping horses. Call on or address Daniel, No. 392 4th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD English servant of long experience; is a careful and stylish driver; steady and always prompt; can respectfully refer to present employer. Address J. Thomas, No. 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful driver; can milk, care furnace, and be generally useful; a permanent place in the country preferred; has good City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; Protestant; first-class coachman eight years, best City reference from last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; five years best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 44th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; EMInently skilled in green-house, rose-house, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; best of references. Address G., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant; can attend furnace and make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 235 Times Office.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG single man; tend furnace, clean shoes, clean windows; over four years' very best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 144 5th av., harness store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or an attendant on an invalid gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man; best City reference. Address H. Smith, No. 131 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTEStant young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has reference from the best families in the City. Address C. R. L., No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENglishman as waiter. Address W. G., No. 231 West 26th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, either German, English, or American, as chamber-maid and waitress; must thoroughly understand her duties; be willing and obliging; a good and permanent home for a reliable person; must have personal reference. Apply from 9 to 12 at No. 444 West 20th st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED woman as infant's nurse, with the best City references; no objections to French. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 20 East 37th st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.

Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9, At 11 o'clock Each Day.

The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.

The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av., Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school. KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

$15 QUARTERLY.—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHmetic, writing, correspondence; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons taught privately. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 284 8th av.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY.—Pupils prepared for business privately. Special lessons day or evening in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Terms low.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

12—Henry M. Alexander,	9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day,	9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—John Brooks,	8—James B. Adriance.
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	7—Orson D. Munn.

Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY, GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 5th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WEST-CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESter, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 38th st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

MME. ROBBINS, A WELL-KNOWN AND successful teacher of French and primary English branches, desires pupils, and reads for invalids. No. 68 West 36th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 1, 1876.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November seventh,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Samuel J. Tilden.

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of William Dorsheimer.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of James Jackson, Jr.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Benjamin S. W. Clark, appointed by the Governor in the place of Moses E. Platt, deceased.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, (for a full term,) in the place of Robert Earl, appointed by the Governor in the place of Martin Grover, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue, and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue, and Ward's and Randall's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Sheriff, in the place of William C. Conner.

A County Clerk, in the place of William Walsh.

Three Coroners, in the place of Richard Croker, Henry Woltman, and Anthony Eickhoff.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also a Justice of the Marine Court, in place of James P. Sinnott, appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy caused by the death of Alexander Spaulding.

Also a Judge of the Superior Court for the City and County of New-York, in the place of Claudius L. Monell, deceased.

Also a Surrogate, in the place of Delano C. Calvin, appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Stephen D. Van Schaick.

Also a Senator for the Fifth Senatorial District, in the place of James W. Booth, deceased.

The attention of Electors, and of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, is respectfully directed to chapter 345, Laws of 1876, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the Electors of the State," passed May 15, 1876, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the Seventh day of November next, proposed amendments to Article Five of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments to the Constitution, with said act, prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission, are published as provided in said act.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN BIGELOW, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, August 3, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

$100 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any of the Election Laws of this State.

Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Kerousse...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia....Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Ancheria....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | Elysia, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt......Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy......Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.......Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25
ODER.......Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES..........Nov. 4
ALPS..........Nov. 21
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA..... Nov. 9 | LESSING..........Nov. 23
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE. BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules in all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER.—New fine Paris millinery to-day from all the best makers; new goods; styles uniquely elegant. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. (Late Michel's.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table: also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—ELEGANT SECOND floor entire can be obtained; adults preferred; location Madison av., between 34th and 36th sts.; unexceptionable reference. Address E. Morgan, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 156 WEST 10TH ST.—A LARGE, NICELY furnished second floor front room with alcove extension, and large square rooms, double and single; modern conveniences; home comforts; terms, $7 to $15.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent, at reasonable rates, handsomely-furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SUITE OF FURNISHED parlors, separate or together, with or without board, in a first-class house and location; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 21 West 9th st., near 5th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH THE BEST OF references, desire to rent two sunny front rooms to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $25 per week. Address FORTY-SECOND STREET, Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, in a house of refinement; adults preferred; references; location Madison av., between 33d and 34th sts. Address M. EVARTS, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate gentleman, wife, and two single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, and good board, at moderate rates; location first-class; reference. No. 223 West 34th st.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Three rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.
Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 239 WEST.—Very desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 53 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Rooms, with board, for single gentlemen and families; French table. Single rooms at $9 and $10 per week. Terms reasonable to families.

MRS. J. B. REID, NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs., offers two handsome suites—parlor and second floor—private table; highest reference.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR Madison square.—Elegantly furnished front, sunny rooms, on second floor; private if desired; house strictly first-class.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM—FOR GENtleman and wife, with board, or single gentleman; in American family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 236 West 37th st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FRONT and back room of third story, nicely furnished, in a respectable private German family. 114 East 58th st.

NO. 63 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS, WITH board, for families and single gentlemen; private tables if required; first and second floors.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; two suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH st.—Parlor and bedroom connecting; also, two separate rooms, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.—THIRD FLOOR, WITH or without private table; also, double room on fourth floor, for gentlemen; references.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO FRONT ROOMS on third floor; in a small family. Call at No. 62 West 45th st.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, second floor; excellent board; also two rooms, fourth floor; moderate terms; references.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED PARlor and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without private tables; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., fine suit, and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, southern exposure, to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR AND sleeping-rooms to rent, with breakfast, to a party of five or six gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with a private family; references. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, newly furnished, with private table if desired; also, second-story back room.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board; also, other rooms; southern exposure.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., NO. 237 WEST.—FINE rooms, with or without board, near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A GENtleman, a room; every convenience; full or partial board if desired. No. 20 West 15th st., near 5th av.

NO. 45 5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, near Elevated Railway, No. 338 West 23d st. References given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room; second floor; first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished connecting rooms with board; hall room; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON SECond floor and one other room, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—CHOICE SINGLE AND double rooms for families and single gentlemen; first-class table; terms reasonable; also table board.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent with board; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen, front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—UNSURPASSED LOcality, desirable appointments, and very pleasant rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separately, with board.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 114 WEST 22D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 6 EAST 31TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, WITH board; private table, if desired; also, single rooms.

NO. 347 WEST 34TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTments, with board, near station of Elevated Railroad.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 597 5TH AV.,
Near Windsor Hotel.
Elegantly-furnished rooms on second and third floors; private table if desired; room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen; references.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE SQUARE room on first floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class table.

BOARD WANTED.

I DESIRE, FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, A large, well-furnished, front room, with small connecting room; with ample closets, bath, &c.; with breakfast every day, and dinner on Sunday; in a respectable private family; would remain until May, if suited; location, 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; terms, $50 per month, including gas, heat, and good service. Address, M. A. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE first-class board at moderate price, between 20th and 40th sts.; room with sunny exposure. Address, with full particulars, H. S. L., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter in a private family. Address G. R., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—IN A refined family, to gentlemen, an elegantly furnished large extension parlor, with hot and cold water, ample closets; also, a square fourth-story room for $5 per week; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ON Murray Hill will let two or three partly furnished rooms to two ladies for light housekeeping at moderate rent. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small, respectable families.

A LADY OCCUPYING A HOUSE PRIVATELY located, would let rooms to ladies and gentlemen; in vicinity of East 23d st. Address A. A. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE BEDROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, well furnished, to let, without board, at $8 a week, including evening fire. No. 41 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 149 WAVERLY PLACE.—NICELY FURnished second floor, (three rooms) for light housekeeping; also single rooms; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

NO. 34 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO WELL furnished rooms to rent to a single gentleman, without board; references required.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR A young gentleman. No. 6 4th av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liagerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALMON MILLER, MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, and THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignees of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, that certain property, part of the estate of said bankrupts, described as follows, to wit: All those certain thirty-four lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Valley Stream, and County of Queens, and State of New-York, and being laid down and designated on a map entitled, Plan of property at Valley Stream, L. I., by the letters and numbers following, viz:—Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Block B, Subdivision 2, upon said map, being all the lots upon said Block B excepting lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 18. Also, lots numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Block C, Subdivision 2, upon said map. Also, lot number 14, of Block D of said Subdivision 2.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1876.
JOHN CROMPTON, JOHN C. DICKINSON, } Assignees.
F. C. BOWMAN, No. 7 Beekman st., N. Y., Attorney for Assignees. o30-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARMON D. HULL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of October, 1876, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Harmon D. Hull, of the Township of Ocean, in the County of Monmouth, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 West State street, Trenton, New-Jersey, before Charles E. Green, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, copartners under the firm name of Frederick Schuchardt & Sons, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lawrence Wells in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of December, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of September, 1876.
o23-1w3wM GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LEWIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard Metz and Joseph Metz, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the third day of November, 1876.
n6-1aw3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL LINDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d November, 1876.
n6-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENSEN SHERWOOD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, November 1, 1876.—To the creditors of said bankrupt, notice is hereby given that a fourth general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the sixteenth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title Bankruptcy. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries of New-York.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES B. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF—
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY....as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETTA AND HELENE MENZELI, And of the Premieres, SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW GRAND — ITALIAN — BALLET.
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
, Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2....	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2......	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4....	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3.......	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6.......	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9....	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8..	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11...	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10.......	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13......	6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THOMAS DENNY, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of THOMAS DENNY, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY H. LESTER and ANDREW LESTER, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. Served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Sept. 11, 1876.
DAVIES, WORK, McNAMEE & HILTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said city, on the 11th day of October, 1876.
DAVIES, WORK, McNAMEE & HILTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-1aw6wM* No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDER OF the Chancellor of New-Jersey notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the Bank of Trade at Toms River, New-Jersey, shall be presented to the Treasurer of the State of New-Jersey at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, New Jersey, for redemption within six months from the date hereof, the holders or owners of such notes failing to present the same for redemption according to this notice shall be barred from all right to have the same redeemed by the State Treasurer out of the securities in his hands to redeem the circulating notes of said bank.—Dated 29th June, 1876. H. S. LITTLE, Clerk.
jy3-1aw6mTu

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING FARMING.—ECONOMY AND profit practically developed by a well-experienced person of twenty-five years on vegetables, fruit, and stock; engaged tree-planting till Nov 9; highest testimonials. Address J. C., Box 107 Haverstraw, N. Y.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
On MONDAY, Nov. 6,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 7,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8,
the new comedy, entitled
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
performed by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
On THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN, as represented at Wallack's Theatre.
Father Dolan..........Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux..........Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff..........Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela..........Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn..........Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant..........Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly..........Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan..........Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan..........Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle..........Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan..........Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott..........Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly..........Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget..........Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy..........Miss Blaisdell.
(As originally written for and played by them.)
Arte O'Neil..........Miss Rose Wood
Moya..........Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott..........Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

PARK THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
ADAM AND EVE
AND
TOM COBB.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.
Production of an entirely new play,
CRABBED AGE,
In which Miss LETTY ALLEN will make her first appearance. New scenery and a great cast.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, on SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccarosy Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
Hon. W. F. CODY..........BUFFALO BILL
in THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
EXTRA MATINEE ON ELECTION DAY.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.
We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.
We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.
In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered, and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS. NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be opened on and after November the 9th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 6th day of November next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW ADDITIONS.
SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY WITH THE RAREST ATTRACTIONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
BEAUTIFUL STAR FISH!
RIVER, LAKE, AND POND FISH!
SEA GRASSES AND CORAL.
RARE AND BEAUTIFULLY-COLORED
DEEP SEA ANEMONE!
WONDERFUL MOLLUSKS!
THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!
MARVELOUS ARTIFICIAL FISH-HATCHING!
50,000 DIMINUTIVE SALMON!
FEEDING THE FISH AND MAMMALIA AT 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M., DAILY, IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S SUPERB CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Tuesday evening the large square in front of the Aquarium will be brilliantly illuminated. The election returns as they are received will be displayed on the transparency on the roof of the building, and a special wire will be constructed to the interior of the Aquarium to afford our patrons the most authentic intelligence concerning the results of the great election.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE!
LAST NIGHTS OF "LIFE." | LAST NIGHTS of the Snow Ballet. LAST NIGHTS of Bonfanti. LAST NIGHTS of Sohlke. LAST NIGHTS of the Transformation. LAST NIGHTS of Lewis burlesque on the ballet.
LAST MATINEE of "LIFE" Saturday next at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT Nov. 11, Inauguration of the GREAT COMEDY SEASON, and First Appearance of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, after her brilliant STARRING TOUR, for which occasion will be given a superb revival of Shakespeare's
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Miss DAVENPORT..........as..........ROSALIND.
Mr. COGHLAN..........as..........ORLANDO.
Mr. WM. CASTLE..........as..........AMIENS.
, BOX SHEET opens TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH, AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
SIX NEW STARS.
SIX NEW STARS.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; orchestra chairs, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M.; performances at 2 and 8.

P. T. BARNUM
Has effected arrangements to give his patrons the result of election on TUESDAY EVENING, at GILMORE'S GARDEN.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8,
Mendelssohn's Oratorio
ELIJAH,
with the assistance of the
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
and most eminent soloists.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 109 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, Union square, and Steinway Hall.

LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night Nov. 10.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.
Late Globe, opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway.
After an absence of twelve years.
ROBERT HELLER,
the world-famous Prestidigitateur, Pianist, and Humorist, returns to New-York, commencing
MONDAY, Nov. 13,
with a budget of
WONDERS AND MIRACLES,
unequaled and unexampled by any living artist.
Mr. Heller will be assisted in his forthcoming entertainments by his sister, Miss HELLER, whose appearance everywhere has been the cause of unbounded astonishment and enthusiasm.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by
MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Full particulars in Tuesday's papers.

SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS AT
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
NOW OPEN.
Misses BERTHA VON HILLERN and MARY MARSHALL, of Chicago,
in their final WALKING MATCH for a Purse of $1,000.
Admission to all parts of the building, 25 cents.
Full election returns from the *Evening Telegram* every ten minutes.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matineé, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The créme de la créme of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house. The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av. Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening. Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success. Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WISHES THE USE OF A PIANO (one day in the week) for vocal instruction, in a furnished room; warm, light, and not above second story; location central; 23d st. preferred; references required. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 597 Morristown, N. Y.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—The most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements ever offered. Open every day. Six private lessons, $10.

DEGARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from Fifth av. Now open.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

LOCAL POLITICAL TOPICS.

A REBUKE TO TILDEN.

THE RIDICULOUS LIST OF INDORSERS OF THE CHAMPION FRAUD—PORTERS AND ERRAND BOYS SERVING FOR "GREAT MERCHANTS"—MR. CLAFLIN'S HOUSE REALLY FOR HAYES.

The action of the Liberty Street Literary Bureau in publishing the fraudulent call in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks, purporting to be signed by about two hundred of the solid business men of New-York, has proved very damaging to the cause of the Democracy, particularly in this City. Among the names appended to the call were those of seventeen of the employes of H. B. Claflin & Co. The majority of these names were of men holding inferior positions in the establishment, such as porters and errand boys. In order to show the feeling of the best men in the employ of the firm, a Hayes and Wheeler address was circulated in the establishment on Saturday, and the result is given below. The signers, 150 in number, desire it to be stated that the list contains no names of porters or errand boys. Every man whose name appears is a citizen of New-York and a legal voter. Following is a copy of the address and signatures.

We, the salesmen and clerks in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., do hereby signify our intention to vote for Hayes and Wheeler, believing that the safety and prosperity of the nation depend upon their election:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

Charles E. Hammond,	Frank S. Raymond,
William C. Hammond,	Charles G. Maull,
James J. Winant, Jr.,	Charles H. Raymond,
J. C. Gorse,	J. W. S. Harding,
William E. Hinds,	John A. Shawda,
George H. Cortelyou,	Alonzo T. Whittle,
J. D. Sherman,	Lucius S. Willard.
James E. Raymond,	George H. King,
Charles H. Wilson,	T. A. McEwen,
Thomas J. Hall,	James W. Wive,
J. Brewster,	James M. Pfleger,
F. A. Rhue,	E. J. Mahler,
W. B. Eginton,	Edward C. Holmes,
James H. Day,	C. W. Henderson,
Russ. A. Irish,	John K. Smeallie,
Charles G. Dobb,	Marshall Nye,
Phillip Snyder,	George W. Morgan, Jr.,
B. C. Randolph,	William K. Titterton,
William Hill,	W. A. Jackson,
C. F. Jones,	W. Stanton,
C. E. M. King,	William W. Cornish,
Henry C. Fraser,	F. Goldstein,
Chas. D. F. Montgomery.	B. W. Wilkinson,
M. Wilder,	James H. Wardell,
William H. Blashfield,	George W. Morgan,
Frank C. Loveland,	H. P. Hildreth,
S. H. Jones,	W. A. Coggeshall,
Charles D. Spencer,	A. H. Kemerer,
Ira B. Schuyler,	D. W. Curtis,
B. Kemerer,	Edwin A. Smith,
George Conkling,	George W. Williams,
J. S. Shiner,	A. Thorne,
Frank S. Evans,	James W. Macully,
A. Swan Brown,	C. A. White,
Edwin Clark, Jr.,	C. C. Collins,
Reuben Leland,	Charles D. Sanger,
S. F. Clapp,	J. E. Norris,
John K. Parker,	William H. Talcott,
Enoch Dutcher,	H. W. Thayer,
Philip A. Morgan,	Edward Cone,
A. S. Butler,	John E. Volck,
John S. Holmes,	W. V. White,
Clarence E. Finch,	George N. Francis,
Samuel N. Daniels,	William Fergusen,
H. W. Stanton,	S. McDaniels,
W. E. Gilbert,	W. M. Hyatt,
S. F. Wheaton,	Eugene M. Taylor,
Charles Wiegand, Jr.,	John B. Andrews,
W. M. Bennett,	W. B. M. Jordan,
W. H. Welding,	John D. Woods,
William Bryant,	John Taylor,
Robert L. Hall,	Charles N. White,
A. C. Donaldson,	J. Swanzie,
G. A. Crocker,	Chas. Davidson,
R. W. Simpson,	W. L. Heath,
W. H. Humphrey,	Wm. H. Fry,
F. W. Franklin, Jr.,	Henry W. Cowles,
Ed. Livingston,	F. G. Bulkley,
Wm. A. Lynch,	Frank Gorman,
Wm. H. Russell,	Joseph Grainger,
J. C. Washburn,	J. D. Stokes,
D. N. McMickin,	C. L. Zender,
S. H. Walker,	John Boyd,
A. P. Hannagan,	Edgar H. Chadwick,
E. W. Seymour,	Geo. Milne,
John B. Douglas,	H. M. Calvert,
D. Thompson (aged 94),	A. W. Daniel,
Thos. F. Booth,	D. J. Finlay,
Thos. R. Everett,	W. S. Stewart,
John B. Hiler,	Chas. R. Charles,
E. C. Keys,	J. L. Oberly,
Edgar A. Moss,	F. B. Horton,
A. Bryan Alley,	G. Wallace Bird,
T. B. Greene,	Amory Chapin.

THE BALLOTS FOR REPUBLICANS.

INFORMATION FOR REPUBLICAN VOTERS—HOW TO AVOID DEMOCRATIC TRICKS—THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Each voter, to-morrow, is entitled to cast eight ballots, indorsed on their backs as follows:

PRESIDENT, NUMBER ONE.
GENERAL, NUMBER TWO.
CONGRESS, NUMBER THREE.
SENATOR, NUMBER FOUR.
ASSEMBLY, NUMBER FIVE.
CITY, NUMBER SIX.
ALDERMEN AT LARGE.
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

These ballots are to be voted throughout the County, and for the purpose of giving every Republican voter an opportunity of comparing any ballot presented to him with the ballots adopted by the National Republican, New-York State Central, and New-York City Central Committees, which should be deposited by all Republicans. *Fac similes* of the insides or faces of the Republican tickets are herewith given:

PRESIDENT—NUMBER ONE.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Abraham X. Parker,	William H. Seward.
Henry J. Scudder,	Russell M. Little,
John F. Henry,	Leslie W. Russell,
Timothy C. Cronin,	Edward Ellis,
Jacob Worth,	Norwood Bowne,
Pierre C. Van Wyck,	Willard Ives,
Edwin W. Stoughton,	Daniel B. Goodwin,
Rutherford Stuyvesant,	D. Gerry Wellington,
Henry Highland Garnet,	James C. Carmichael,
John J. Townsend,	George W. Jones,
Morris K. Jessup,	Eben S. Smith,
Frederick Kuhne,	William L. Bostwick,
D. Ogden Bradley,	Martin Adsit,
Abiah W. Palmer,	Freeman Clarke,
Halstead Sweet,	Elbert Townsend,
John W. Larkin,	Francis H. Root,
Nathan D. Wendell,	Norman M. Allen.
Benjamin F. Bancroft.	

GENERAL—NUMBER TWO.

For Governor,
EDWIN D. MORGAN.
For Lieutenant Governor,
SHERMAN S. ROGERS.
For Canal Commissioner,
DANIEL D. SPENCER.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
CHARLES T. TROWBRIDGE.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Robert Earl, appointed in the place of Martin Grover, deceased,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.
For Mayor,
JOHN A. DIX.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
For County Clerk,
THOMAS MURPHY.
For Coroners,
ROBERT A. BARRY.
LOUIS NAUMANN.
WILLIAM H. STINER.
For Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Claudius L. Monell, deceased.
HENRY J. SCUDDER.
For Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of James P. Sinnott, appointed in the place of Alexander Spaulding, deceased,
LOUIS S. GOEBEL.
For Surrogate, in the place of Delano C. Calvin, appointed in the place of Stephen D. Van Schaick, deceased,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

For Aldermen at Large,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
RUFUS B. COWING.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

"For the propositions in this ballot, which are not canceled with ink or pencil; and against those which are so canceled."

"For the proposed amendments to section 3, article 5 of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works and the abolition of the office of Canal Commissioner."

"For the proposed amendment to section 4, article 5 of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of State Prisons and the abolition of the office of Inspector of State Prisons."

These suggestions leave to be mentioned the tickets indorsed:

CONGRESS, NUMBER THREE.
SENATOR, NUMBER FOUR.
ASSEMBLY, NUMBER FIVE.
CITY, NUMBER SIX.

These are all distinct tickets.

The Congressional Districts are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh.

In the Fifth Congressional District the Republicans have indorsed Col. James E. Kerrigan, and in the other districts have made the following nominations:

Sixth—A. J. H. Duganne.
Seventh—Wallace P. Groom.
Eighth—Anson G. McCook.
Ninth—George W. Da Cunha.
Tenth—Hamilin Babcock.
Eleventh—Levi P. Morton.

In the Fifth Senatorial District (to fill vacancy) the Republican nominee is Frederick W. Seward.

In the Assembly Districts the following are the Republican nominees:

Dist.
I.—
II.—
III.—John C. Brogan.
IV.—August Schaffel.
V.—George W. Betts.
VI.—James J. Scully.
VII.—Isaac I. Hayes.
VIII.—Samuel Engel.
IX.—William H. Corson.
X.—Joseph Hoffman, Jr.
XI.—Elliot C. Cowdin.
XII.—Herman Wolf.
XIII.—Robert H. Strahan.
XIV.—George McKee.
XV.—William N. Loew.
XVI.—Frank Kearney.
XVII.—William T. Graff.
XVIII.—Christopher Pullman.
XIX.—Simeon E. Church.
XX.—I. Albert Englehart.
XXI.—J. C. J. Langbein.

The indorsement, "City, Number Six," is on the District Aldermanic tickets, and following are the Republican nominees:

Fourth District—Morris Friedsam.
Fifth District—John De Vries and John J. Morris.
Sixth District—Ferdinand Ehrhart and Friedrich Finck.
Seventh District—Henry E. Howland.
Eighth District—Henry C. Perley, Louis J. Phillips, and Stephen N. Simonson.

A very important matter to Republicans is to be on their guard against bogus electoral and general tickets. The former contains the names of the Presidential Electors, and the latter the names of the State, County, and Judiciary nominees, and, unless careful examinations of the numerous names on these two tickets are made, a Republican voter may be betrayed into voting for Democrats whose names have been substituted for those of the regular Republican nominees. A comparison of tickets with those given above will prevent mistakes and Democratic frauds.

HOME WORK.

Hon. J. H. Littlefield, of Brooklyn, who studied law with Abraham Lincoln, will address the Lincoln Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club, (colored,) at Bethel Hall, No. 106 West Thirtieth street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The colors which were competed for on Friday night by the different uniformed political organizations, it is generally understood, has been awarded to the Orion Battery of Jersey City, which created such enthusiasm along the line of march.

Orders have been issued from the head-quarters of the New-York Division Boys in Blue, to officers commanding organizations attached to that division, to hold their commands in readiness to parade after election, the time to be designated in future orders.

The Anthony H. Hills Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District, named in honor of one of the most active Republicans in the Nineteenth Ward, is doing good service to the Republican cause. Mr. Hills declined the Assembly nomination in favor of Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein, a rising young lawyer, whose election is beyond a doubt.

TILDEN TACTICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The following circular, which explains itself, is the latest dodge of Tilden's New-Jersey agents:

HUDSON COUNTY LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the above association, held at the Avenue House, Five Corners, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., the following was unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Secretary notify each and every member of the trade to use his influence in defeating the election of the following nominees for members of the next General Assembly: Mr. Lewis, in the First; Mr. Tilden, in the Third; Mr. Bingham, in the Fifth Assembly District of Jersey City, as they are opposed to the liquor trade.

Attention to this will promote your own interest.
Respectfully yours,
FREDERICK RUEMPLER, Secretary.

MR. PEABODY'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following note from Mr. Charles A. Peabody, accepting the Republican nomination for Surrogate, was received by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps on Saturday evening:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my unanimous nomination by the Republican County Convention of the County of New-York for the office of Surrogate. I beg to assure you that I appreciate the honor of such nomination, and readily comply with your request that I accept it.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, Esq., Chairman; WILLARD BULLARD, Secretary.

A NINTH WARD "STRAW."

The following is a vote taken daily at a Ninth Ward drug-store last week:

	Hayes.	Tilden.		Hayes.	Tilden.
Monday	29	28	Friday	44	21
Tuesday	33	19	Saturday	50	36
Wednesday	39	23	Sunday	13	8
Thursday	38	16			
Total				246	151

THE HIGH BRIDGE SUICIDE.

WILLIAM HILDEBRANDT'S DEAD BODY AND WHAT WAS FOUND ON IT—WHAT PROMPTED THE DESPERATE MAN TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday assumed charge of the body of William Hildebrandt, who shot himself on Saturday, the junction of Jerome and Sedgwick avenues, near High Bridge. Besides a brief note, written with a pencil, explaining why he was prompted to commit the rash act, there were also found on the body several documents of an interesting character relating to a law suit which Hildebrandt instituted in the Supreme Court several years ago against William B. Ogden, of High Bridge, whom Hildebrandt charged with the seduction of his wife. The note explaining why he committed suicide, which was found in the hat worn by the deceased, read as follows:

"Please call William B. Ogden, (alias Tompkins,) High Bridge. He can identify me. He is the Ruin of my famil e, and the fault of my suicide, he keeps me out of my money wrongfully. God says I dont wish the death of the sinner but that he may live. I hope he may be merciful to my soul and receive me in mercy."

Between the leaves of a much-worn and soiled diary for 1873 a note certifying that William Hildebrand was affected "with cataracts in the eyes to such an extent as to disable him from obtaining a living by his own labor," was found. This note, which was signed with the name of Arthur Mathewson, M. D., Surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, had evidently been used by Hildebrandt to excite the sympathy of charitable persons in his behalf. A slip clipped from the columns of the New-York *Sun*, which was also found in the diary, reported a motion before Judge Barnard for leave to file a supplementary complaint in the action of William Hildebrandt and wife against William B. Ogden, "involving the seduction of the plaintiff's wife, birth of an illegitimate child, and alleged published libels." The following bill against Ogden, evidently drafted shortly before the death of Hildebrandt, was found among the documents in his possession:

William Hildebrandt and wife against W. B. Ogden.

Note due Aug. 6, 1866	$4,000
Simple interest on note from Aug. 6, 1866, to Aug. 6, 1876	2,800
Bonds	14,000
Interest on bonds at seven per cent. annually from Aug. 6, 1866, to Aug. 6, 1876	9,800
Total amount	$30,600

Six months interest has been paid on bonds.

According to the slip cut from the newspaper referred to it appears that previous to the motion the suit of Hildebrandt against Ogden had been compromised for the sum of $20,000, of which $4,000 had been then paid by Ogden. The bill against the latter was enclosed in a common yellow envelope and addressed to "Mrs. Mariana Ogden, High Bridge." All the circumstances surrounding the suicide point to the supposition that Hildebrandt had been to the Ogden residence for money, and that in consequence of noncompliance with his demands he was rendered desperate, and while in that condition shot himself on reaching the public highway. The body of the suicide was yesterday removed from the Morgue by order of the Coroner and taken in charge by an undertaker, who was instructed to prepare it for burial.

OFFICER BROCK'S MURDERERS CONVICTED.

The trial of Charles Oschwald and Thomas Ryan, charged with the murder of Officer Brock, in Newark, on the morning of Aug. 3, last, was concluded in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The case was given to the jurors at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. At midnight they had not agreed, and Judge Depue left for home. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning notification was sent to the Judge that an agreement had been reached. He soon arrived, and the jurors were conducted into the court-room. In answer to the usual questions, they announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against both the prisoners. They were polled and each announced that that was his verdict. The prisoners received it with a nervous, anxious air, and were remanded to the County Jail to await sentence.

AN HISTORICAL SERMON.

The West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church was well filled yesterday morning, upon the occasion of the delivery of a historical sermon by Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, the Pastor. The service was opened with singing and prayer, which was followed by Scripture reading and special prayer for the Church by Rev. James C. Edwards. After the singing of the 1,123d hymn, Dr. White read a carefully-prepared history of the growth of the church since its organization by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Feb. 9, 1834, written in accordance with an invitation from the late Presbyterian General Assembly. The eighth anniversary of the institution of the Sunday evening prayer-meetings was celebrated in the evening with appropriate services.

TILDEN'S FALSE ISSUES.

"IS IT SAFE" TO TRUST HIM?

REASONS WHY HONEST MEN SHOULD NOT SUPPORT MR. TILDEN—THE PERSISTENT VIEWS OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN SHOW THAT THE SOUTH WOULD RULE A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Grave fears were expressed by the capitalists and bankers of New-York in their letter to Mr. Evarts that the country is in peril. Those fears have been re-echoed by the merchants in other cities. And they are now stated with stronger emphasis in the address from leading firms and companies to the manufacturers, mechanics, and working men of New-York.

Mr. Evarts, in his conservative and guarded speech, avoided a particular discussion of the dangers that might attend a return to power of the party which went out with Mr. Buchanan. He remarked, however, that in the struggle for national integrity, which we had won by the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of our bravest and best—our heroic and cherished dead, and at the cost of hundreds of millions of treasure, we had had a tremendous eye-opener, and that we ought not soon to require another. This thought, which keenly touched his hearers, suggests a careful remembrance at this time of the historic facts that explain our recent past and which may have their bearing on our immediate future, to the end that, in the guidance of our Ship of State, our dearly-bought experience may not be, as Coleridge says, "like a lantern on the stern that shines only on the waves behind it."

Mr. Evarts did allude to the Southern claims, which, as they exceed in amount our funded debt, seem worth considering, by remarking that those who are saying "Anything for a change," may not in fact desire a change likely to double the national debt and re-open at the same time the issues of the war. Mr. Evarts' story of the Scottish boar-hunt, with the moral that if the veto broke we would find out what was the matter, receives new point from the announcement that the general amnesty has restored the Solid South to a basis of loyalty, so that they will all be loyal citizens who are to claim damages for what they suffered while waging war against the Union. It is also announced that Southern newspapers protest against Mr. Tilden's pledge to veto claims which Southern members of Congress are specially pledged to support.

But another point, closely akin to the Southern claims, and of yet larger moment, hardly seems to have received the consideration to which it is entitled. Certain of our citizens, Republican as well as Democratic, gentlemen of substance and intelligence, have announced their intention to vote for Mr. Tilden as the reform candidate. They do not profess to approve of Mr. Tilden's indorsement at the beginning of the rebellion of the right of secession and the unconstitutionality of the coercion of seceding States. They give as the reason for now supporting the Democracy, that the interest and honor of the country demand a government with a higher tone socially, intellectually, and morally, than that which has been sometimes exhibited by the present Administration in its civil service at home and abroad—that the Administration was bound to reflect the integrity, the intelligence, and the culture of the American people, and that as it had failed to crown the heroic record of the Republican Party with the severest civic virtue, that party should be dismissed from power for a season that after four years of enforced retirement and reflection it might return chastened and purified to resume the guidance of the great nation which it had saved from dissolution.

The whole argument rests upon the assumption that should Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks be elected, we might expect, as certainly as in the olden time, that if, at the end of their four years' term, a Republican President should be chosen, the Solid South would accept with docility that decision of the country, and promptly resign the national power and the national capital to the new representatives of the will of the nation.

There are some familiar historic facts which seem to bear upon this point as illustrating the clear, earnest, and persistent views of Southern statesmen from generation to generation, on their right to become independent at pleasure, and illustrating also the acquiescence in these views of the Northern Democratic leaders.

The report of Mr. Madison on the resolutions of 1798–9, for which that eminent publicist later in life expressed his regret, regarded the Constitution as formed, not by the people of the United States, but by "the sanction of the States given by each in its sovereign capacity," and recognized the right of each State to nullify all acts which it might hold to be unconstitutional. This was the doctrine which called forth Washington's letter, shortly before his death, to Patrick Henry, declaring his fear, and his words should command attention in this Centennial year, that the tranquility of the Union was "hastening to an awful crisis."

In 1832, when South Carolina made an attempt to enforce that doctrine, Gen. Jackson put it down, on the ground that "disunion by armed force was treason;" and in his letter to Mr. Howard, May 1, 1833, he said: "The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy was the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question." Gen. Jackson's view of the intention of the movement is confirmed by the facts stated by Mr. Pollard, in his *Southern History of the War*, that in 1832 a medal was struck inscribed: "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy."

In 1852 the Democratic party, under the guidance of its Southern leaders formally adopted the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, "as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed." It was then, in accordance with that creed, that Mr. Tilden said in his letter to Hon. William Kent, Oct. 26, 1860—a letter written in advance of Mr. Lincoln's election, and in which Mr. Evarts said he set the copy for Mr. Buchanan—"A State may snap the tie of the confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion."

In 1856 the Richmond *Enquirer* declared: "If Fremont is elected, the Union will not last an hour after Mr. Pierce's term expires." In 1860, in the South Carolina Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, Mr. Rhett said: "The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering head for years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered public life." Messrs. Parker and Inglis made similar declarations—and Mr. Everett stated of his own knowledge, "that leading Southern politicians had for thirty years been resolved to break up the Union as soon as they ceased to control the United States Government, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and rallying the South."

How far the war so bravely and persistently fought by the South, and its results as exhibited to-day in emancipation and equal suffrage, with no conditions of military service, education, or taxation any more than in New-York, have begotten a new devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and have changed their desire and resolve to establish their independence when they no longer control the national Government, may possibly by some persons be considered an open question.

But the utterances of Southern statesmen of the class represented by Mr. Hill and Mrs. Toombs do not indicate the "docility" which has been so confidently ascribed to them; and it would seem that the doctrine of secession has not been settled by the war to the complete satisfaction of the Northern Democracy. One of its most prominent and able representatives, Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, declared in Congress as late as 1874, "If I were now to make a Constitution for the future government of rising States, I would put a provision in it whereby a certain number or proportion of the States might go out of the Union whenever they pleased." The fact that Mr. Potter is to-day the Democratic candidate for Congress in Westchester shows no disapproval by his party of his advocacy of the advantages of secession in opposition to the Republican doctrine based upon the views of Washington and Webster.

When the rebellion of 1860 began, there was no "Solid South" to sustain it. In Georgia it was precipitated on the people, and as to Virginia and Maryland it was admitted that they were to be coaxed or dragooned into the movement. The original programme did not contemplate a war; but Maryland, as soon as she might secede, was to pass an act rescinding the act of cession to the United States of that part of the District of Columbia on which Washington stands. Washington was then to be seized under color of right as belonging to the State of Maryland, and the Southern Confederacy was to be improvised with the Constitution and laws as they stood, with a single amendment allowing masters to hold their slaves where they liked. The new confederacy was to be proclaimed the United States de facto; the allegiance of the Army and Navy was to be claimed; recognition by the foreign Governments represented at Washington was to be demanded; an invitation was to be extended to the Northern and Western States, excluding New England, to resume their places in the new confederacy, on the same terms as in the old. That invitation it was thought would be sooner or later accepted, and the Government was to move on.

That programme, the exactness of which was certified to after the war by Gen. Scott, who had been early advised of the plans of the Southern leaders, was defeated in its most important feature—the possession of Washington—by the accidental discovery by a gentleman of this City of the secret intention of the Maryland leaders to make their Legislature pass an act of secession the moment it should meet. Of this intention Mr. Lincoln was at once advised and by his order Gen. McClellan arrested in advance of its assembling the members of the Legislature. The failure to secure the national capital with its muniments of title increased the difficulties of the movement, and the Sovereign Pontiff alone of the powers of Europe extended to the Southern Confederacy an official recognition. Imperial France was strongly hostile to us, and only the prudence of England prevented her accession to the proposition of Napoleon for a joint recognition.

If successful in the present contest, and enabled to wield again the national power, to reorganize the Army and Navy, which a foreign war, or the fear of one, might perhaps enlarge, and to direct the diplomacy of the Republic, it seems clear that if the desire for Southern independence, which has inspired Southern statesmen from generation to generation, has not been extinguished, its skillful and experienced leaders, taught by the lessons of the last war, and controlling this time "a solid South," will scarcely omit to avail themselves of the opportunities of preparation afforded by a four-years' term.

When, under Mr. Buchanan, the secession leaders were asked if they deemed it consistent with their characters as gentlemen to betray the country which they were professing to serve, and to violate the Constitution they had sworn to support, they answered without hesitation that all was fair in war, and if they were at war with the American people in 1860, is it impossible that they may regard that war as continuing to-day? The last Message of Mr. Jefferson Davis declared "the undying, unconquerable resolve to be free," and the Southern people are described as being more than ever united in what their President called "a common and holy cause."

Looking at the possibilities, it may be rash to remember that in their scheme of national dissolution, the Southerners had ardent supporters at the North. The correspondence of Jefferson Davis showed that Mr. Franklin Pierce had predicted that the fighting would be in our own streets. Mr. Vallandigham recommended his Southern friends to fresh victory on Northern soil. Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey, said that his State "would go with the South from every wise, prudential, and patriotic reason." And Hon. Fernando Wood, as Mayor, in May, 1861, after announcing his view that ours was "a Government created by opinion." and which "could not be held together by force," recommended that New-York become "independent," and "a free City."

Mr. Tilden, in his letter to Mr. Kent, said that if the Republican Party should acquire complete possession of what he called "the Federative Government," "to the people of fifteen States it would be a foreign Government."

If the Governor, in this view, correctly represents the South, of which he stands, to-day the conspicuous representative, his Excellency's words would seem to promise for a Republican President who might be elected to succeed him a reception at the capital, not as the constitutional Executive of the nation, but as an invader and foreign foe. If the view of the Governor be correct, might not his Republican successor, before taking his seat at Washington, be compelled to overcome the resistance of the solid South, no longer as a slave confederacy, but as a compact power, recognized abroad as the United States *de facto* in possession of the Capitol and all the muniments of the Republic, and with an Army and Navy and national machinery reconstructed for the Southern Government. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN JAY.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

THE KELSEY MURDER MYSTERY.

The impression which has gone abroad that at the recent term of the Circuit Court for Suffolk County, on motion of District Attorney Wickham, a nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of Rudolph and Royal Sammis, indicted for complicity in the murder of Charles G. Kelsey, is incorrect. The facts are that Mr. Wickham stated to the court that in his opinion the defendants were not guilty of the crime. He had been advised by Gen. Barlow, in April last, to have a nolle prosequi entered, but did not then wish to take the responsibility, as the case was not properly in his hands. Since then, however, the Attorney General had committed the case to him, and he felt that he could not go to trial with any certainty of conviction. If a nolle prosequi were entered now, a new indictment could be found at any time when new evidence might warrant it; but if the indictment went to trial and an acquittal should result, no further proceeding could be taken, no matter what evidence might be discovered. Judge Barnard, however, viewed the matter differently, and advised that the case be brought to trial, that the accused might be relieved from the odium of having the indictment remain any longer. He consulted with his associates on the Bench, and the unanimous conclusion was against permitting the nolle prosequi to be entered. The Judge then said that Mr. Wickham could have the benefit of Judge Dykman's order, made in April, that the defendants be discharged on their own recognizance, and Mr. Wickham concluded to accept the proposition. Judge Barnard accordingly directed an order to be entered releasing the bail and discharging the defendants on their recognizance, in the sum of $1,000 each, no proceeding to be taken against them except after sixteen days' notice.

MONEY OBTAINED BY FALSE PRETENSES.

William Jacobs, of No. 157 Smith street, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Zundt, of the Brooklyn Central Office Detective Squad, on Saturday night, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The prisoner, who is a German, aged sixty-two years, and who formerly kept a lager-beer saloon on Atlantic avenue, is said to have been for some time engaged in the business of black-mailing liquor dealers who have been complained of by Oliver Cotter. Whenever he learned that one of the fraternity was in trouble, he would go to him and offer to help him on payment of $10. Augustus Francks, who keeps a saloon at No. 1,766 Fulton street, was complained of recently for selling liquor on Sunday, and Mr. Jacobs went to him and kindly offered to "see him through" for $10. Mr. Francks suspected something wrong, and went to Superintendent Campbell, who told him that if Jacobs came again he should pay him the money, and send word to the Superintendent. Jacobs came again, word was sent to Head-quarters, and Detective Zundt was detailed to take charge of the case. The bargain was all completed, and the money paid, the detective meantime watching the whole transaction from his hiding-place behind a screen. Putting the $10 in his pocket, Jacobs walked out of the saloon, assuring the proprietor that it was all right. Detective Zundt followed Jacobs down the street, and engaged him in conversation until they arrived opposite the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, when he invited him inside and asked him to hand over the $10 he had just received from Francks. Jacobs handed over the money without saying a word, after which he was locked up in one of the cells. He will be arraigned for trial this morning.

THE HOBOKEN FIREMEN'S TROUBLES.

During the fire at Busch's Hotel, Hoboken, last Summer, one of the firemen was arrested for climbing a ladder to rescue a lady from the burning building. The Fire Department preferred charges against Officer Michael Kevlon, who made the arrest, and demanded his dismissal. The Board of Police Commissioners refused to comply with the demand. On Saturday night the members of Washington Hook and Ladder Company had a meeting and disbanded the company. The doors of the fire-house were locked and the keys given to Chief Curran. Hoboken Engine Company No. 1 will meet to-night and will probably follow the same course. The disbandment of these companies leaves only one fire-engine company in active service in the city. The propriety of organizing a paid fire department is being agitated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Edwin Booth has commenced proceedings against Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer in reference to the use of his name as applied to the theatre.

Mary Scolen, aged thirty-five, of No. 27 Washington street, was last evening severely cut in the face with a razor by Mary Sheridan, who was arrested.

John Shea, aged thirty-five, residing at No. 1,136 Third avenue, made an ineffectual attempt at self-destruction, last night, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A German carpenter, named August Richter, aged fifty, committed suicide yesterday in his room at No. 50 Stanton street. Abandonment on the part of his wife is believed to have been the incentive to the act.

George Sweeny, a sailor, residing at No. 42 Hamilton street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The congregation at the Sunday morning Service of Praise in Chickering Hall was the largest of the season. Rev. Samuel Colcord made an address on "The Joy of Salvation." Rev. Dr. Wedekind preached in the afternoon.

On Saturday last the New-York Enamel Company, No. 103 Chambers street, sent their errand boy, John O'Brien, aged seventeen, to the Shoe and Leather Bank to cash a check for $140. O'Brien, after obtaining the money, absconded.

Ann Burk, a homeless woman, who was arrested for intoxication by an officer of the Sixteenth Precinct last evening, was discovered to be in a dying condition at 9:50 P. M. Dr. McLeod was summoned to attend her, but she expired a few minutes before his arrival at the station.

While John Lang, of No. 340 Pearl street, and Cornelius Crowley, of No. 300 Pearl street, were engaged in an affray at an early hour yesterday morning, Lang struck his antagonist on the head with a glass tumbler, inflicting a wound which made the removal of the injured man to the New-York Hospital necessary.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning in the East River, at the foot of Seventeenth street. The man was apparently about thirty-two years of age, wore a red mustache and "imperial," and was attired in dark diagonal suit, white shirt and calf-skin shoes. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Services in memory of the late Mrs. Emily Bliss Gould, well-known as the founder of the Christian Schools in Rome, Italy, whose remains have been recently brought to this country, will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street,) on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

The Sunday evening meetings for the benefit of the "street boys" were recommenced last evening at the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society. A large number of homeless boys were present, and listened attentively to earnest addresses by Messrs. Henry E. Hawley, Manning Merrill, and Dr. C. E. Lockwood.

John Hock, thirteen years of age, who resides at No. 619 Sixth street, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of stabbing a lad named Gottlieb Eanholm, of No. 609 Eighth street, in the back, inflicting a severe wound. The prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

In response to a general order sent out to the various precincts on Saturday night, the Police Captains assembled at head-quarters yesterday, and were strictly enjoined by Superintendent Walling to watch places where Croton water is used for other than domestic purposes, and to prevent, as far as possible, all waste of the same during the present emergency.

George W. Fisher, aged fifty-five, of No. 112 Charles street, and Shubal Downes, aged sixty, residing at the corner of Perry and West streets, at 2 A. M. yesterday accidentally fell through a hatchway, from the second floor of a stable at No. 172 Charles street. Fisher was instantly killed, his head having struck with terrible force against the flooring beneath. Downes was very badly injured on the back and hips, and was conveyed to a hospital.

While August Stockel, a wood dealer of No. 248 West Fifteenth street, was walking along East Houston street toward the Bowery, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, he was assaulted by a man named John Hayes, a sailor, who resides at No. 156 West Twenty-eighth street. Hayes first struck him on the chest, and, seizing his gold watch and chain, valued at $100, ran toward Second avenue closely pursued by Mr. Stockel, whose outcries attracted the attention of Officer Stepper, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who joined in the pursuit and succeeded in capturing the prisoner. Upon being taken before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, the prisoner denied the charge, but it was proved to the court by two witnesses, one of whom saw him strike the blow, and the other saw him throw away the watch, which was afterward recovered, that he was the guilty person, and he was held to answer at the General Sessions in $2,000.

BROOKLYN.

The son of Samuel Bowen, five years old, residing on the Jamaica plank road, shot and killed himself yesterday, while playing with his father's pistol.

The butcher's shop of Jacob Fassnacht, No. 1,856 Fulton street, was entered by a sneak thief, on Saturday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and robbed of $25.

Rose Duffy, aged seven years, whose parents reside at No. 114 Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn, while playing with matches yesterday, set her clothes on fire, and was fatally burned.

The Coroner was notified yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of Margaret Short, whose parents reside at No. 314 Flushing avenue, who was found dead in her bed yesterday morning.

Patrick Cox, aged three years, was badly burned about the head and body yesterday, while playing with other children around a bonfire at the corner of Fourth avenue and Douglass street.

A carpet-bag, the contents of which were valued at $50, was stolen from the front of No. 298 Lafayette avenue, on Saturday, where it had been left temporarily by its owner, Mr. D. C. Barnard.

Groceries and table cutlery, valued at $13 80, were stolen from the store of John Farrell, corner of St. Mark's and Washington avenues, on Friday night, by a thief who gained admission through a rear window.

Simon Calvin, the driver of a truck owned by the De Bostie Glass Company, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with running over and killing George Morgan, aged twelve years, residing at No. 684 Hicks street.

Ellen Martin, of No. 274 Division avenue, Eastern District, fell out of the third story window of her residence yesterday while intoxicated, and was severely injured. She was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in an ambulance.

The first cricket match of the season will take place to-morrow, on the Prospect Park ground. The match has been arranged by the Manhattan Club to enable business men to participate after casting their votes, as it is presumed that the day will be observed as a partial holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, of No. 253 Washington street, were out riding yesterday in Sixth avenue, when their horse took fright and ran away, upsetting the wagon and throwing them both to the ground, injuring Mrs. Crawford seriously in the left side. She was taken home in an ambulance.

James Farrell, aged forty-three years, residing at No. 184 Hamilton avenue, quarreled with his wife on Saturday night, during which she assaulted him with a knife, and attempted to cut his tongue out. The injured man was taken to the St. Peter's Hospital, in Hicks street, where his wound was dressed. His wife was not arrested.

Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, yesterday recovered the following property, which has been identified as a portion of that stolen from the residence of P. Hartman, No. 134 Johnson street, on Friday: A muff and boa, valued at $50; a diamond ring, $150; a gold ring, $65, and a gold breast-pin, $25; total, $260. The total value of the property stolen was about eight hundred dollars.

LONG ISLAND.

The sloop Louise, of Greenport, Long Island, Capt. George Tuthill, when between Block Island and Montauk Point on Saturday, bound home light, was thrown on her beam-ends. The crew were taken off by a smack from the island, and subsequently landed at East Hampton. The Louise was taken in tow by the schooner Isaac Eaton, and towed to Newport.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Mary McCluskey, while crossing Boyden street, Newark, on Saturday night, was run over and fatally injured.

James Masson, one of the victims of Friday night's stabbing affray in Newark, was very low last night, and his physicians said he could not live through the night. Charles Weber, who was also dangerously cut, will recover.

Larry Holton, formerly a Police Officer of Newark, became engaged in an altercation some time ago with one Patrick McManus, and was bitten by his opponent on the thumb, the wound extending to the bone. Lock-jaw has set in, and Holton, it is said, lies at the point of death. McManus has been arrested.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

THE SERVICE FROM ENGLAND—NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE BY LORD MANNERS—THE UNITED STATES PLAN ADOPTED.

From the Manchester Examiner.

For a considerable period a feeling has existed among the leading steam-ship companies trading between Liverpool and New-York that they have not been treated quite fairly in the matter of the Post Office service. The contract has hitherto been given for a term to a particular company or companies—in the present instance it is held by the Cunard and Inman Lines—and the British Post Office pays to them subsidies amounting to upward of £100,000 a year. There was a time when such an arrangement was not only equitable but in all respects desirable; but steam-ship lines have recently increased in number, and as the new ones possess boats which have made passages no less rapid, if not quicker in some cases, than the vessels of older companies, the opinion has gained ground that all should have an equal share of the mail service and the advantages attaching to it. After holding the subject for a long while under consideration, the Postmaster General has taken a step which is intended to secure the desired end. From the statement of our London correspondent yesterday it appears that Lord John Manners has resolved not to renew the contracts, which expire this year, with the Cunard and Inman Lines. Instead of contracting with one or more companies, the Postmaster General will invite all the lines in the transatlantic trade to send in at the beginning of each month a list of their sailings for that month, and a copy of the log of the three previous voyages. The Post Office authorities will thus be able to judge of the comparative time of the different voyages. The lines which make the quickest passages will receive the mails, and the privileged company will be paid for the actual weight of letters, newspapers, and book packets they carry. The plan, in fact, is that which has been adopted in the United States, and it has been attended there with marked success. A slight difficulty, however, is expected to arise out of a circumstance which only applies to mails dispatched from this side of the Atlantic. Mail steamers are required by the conditions of the Post Office service to call at Queenstown on the outward voyage, and are thus compelled to submit to a delay of seven or eight hours. It is feared that the sum to be paid for the conveyance of the mails will not induce the best lines to submit to this detention. They have their character for speed to maintain, and may not care to risk their reputation for the sake of the sum which the Post Office is disposed to pay. Of course the best lines are those by which it is most desirable the mails should be carried, and all the advantages of the change would be neutralized if the amount of payment is insufficient to attract the highest class of service. But it is hard to conceive that a difficulty so trifling will not be overcome, and we are sure that if reasonable representations are made to the Postmaster General he will discover a means of arranging terms that will be satisfactory to the steam-boat owners, as well as to the public interested in the rapidity and economy of the ocean postal service.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

The body of Phillip Ottman, the missing Fulton Market butcher, for whose recovery alive a reward of $2,000 was offered, was found yesterday morning floating in the East River at the foot of Twenty-fifth street. As the body bore no marks of violence, and a valuable watch which Mr. Ottman usually wore was found in his pocket, it is supposed that he was accidentally drowned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Senator T. W. Tipton, of Nebraska, is at the Everett House.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and Congressman Edwin R. Meade, are at the Astor House.

Councillor A. P. de Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Sir George Prescott, of England, and Lieut. Commander E. M. Shepard, United States Navy, are at the Gilsey House.

Major W. H. Noble, of the British Centennial Commission; A. Pierce, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Ryan and three children, Miss Margaret Brown, A. Thiessen, A. M. Elliot, Rev. M. W. Frizell, Miss S. Broughton, W. Lupton, S. H. Handcock, Mrs. Nicholson and two children, I. W. Torrey, G. M. Kingston, Hy. Crewen, Mr. Glein, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, James Kelly, P. Fitzsimmons, George Rogers, I. W. Hewson; Mr. and Mrs. G. Hult, Mr. and Mrs. Hornitz, Mr. Fleming, G. Benton.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—B. E. Dickinson, William Black, J. H. Jackson, B. E. Dickinson, Jr., F. L. Godet, John Rich and wife, C. S. Whitter, Ph. W. T. Wing, J. N. Harvey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:35 | Sun sets.....4:51 | Moon rises..9:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:59 | Gov. Island..11:48 | Hell Gate..1:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SATURDAY, Nov. 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Patras, Sept. 28, Messina Oct. 6, Palermo 9th, Malaga 20th, Cadiz 22d, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 3, lat. 41 16, lon. 64, passed two war steamers steering S. by W.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Thetis, Swift, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Oct. 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 88 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

Steam-ship August Andre, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Lat. 42.37, lon. 59.33, spoke bark George B. Doane, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, from Bremen Oct. 4, for Sandy Hook.

Ship Monmouthshire, (of Liverpool,) Irvine, Calcutta July 5, and Sand Heads 6th, with mdse. to order—vessel to A. Stewart & Co. Had strong winds and very unsettled weather to the equator in the Indian Ocean; from thence to Cape of Good Hope N. E. trades Aug. 30 experienced a heavy gale from W. veering around to S.; rounded the Cape Sept. 30, had light S. E. trades; from thence to the equator, Oct. 1, lon. 36, had fine moderate weather to Oct. 23, when off Bermuda experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to W. N. W.; from thence N. and W. winds and fine weather.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Coggins, Rouen 51 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather and variable winds to Oct. 2, lat. 47.20, lon. 41.30; then took most terrific gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W., with snow and hail; split sails and sprung mainyard; gale lasting 18 ds. Lat. 43.50, lon. 39, passed great quantities of deals and broken spars with rigging attached. Crossed the Banks Oct. 23, in lat. 44.30, 60 miles S. E. of Sable Island; passed some timber and deals.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to A. E. Tucker & Co.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (of Canning, N. S.,) Messenger, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw. Oct. 31, lat. 35, lon. 70, spoke brig George, (of New-Haven,) from Arroyo, P. R., for New-Haven. Nov. 1, lat 34.40, lon. 74.40, brig Helene, from Vecibo for Baltimore, 14 ds. out. Left no vessels.

Brig Hardi, (Nor.,) Neilsen, New-Ross 78 ds., in ballast to order. Has been 32 ds. W. of Sable Island, with N. W. gales.

Brig John Mason, Porter, St. Martins Oct. 3, via Newport, with salt to Mason & Watts.

Schr. Aizena, (of Harrington,) Plummer, Seville Sept. 12, via Newport, with cork to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Daylight, Phillips, Kennebec River, with ice to Eastern Ice Company.

Schr. Onward, Reynolds, Kennebec River, with ice to Consumers Ice Company.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Patterson, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Boaz, Gilkey, Belfast, with staves to Lindsley & Co.

Schr. Mary, Magee, Belfast, with staves to Lindsley & Co.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenneston, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary E. Worf, Worf, Wellfleet, with fish to Crowell & Pattangill.

Schr. Victoria, Boons, Sullivan, with granite to P. F. Magin.

Schr. Alleganis, Hill, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Pressey.

Schr. Helen Merriman, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to A. Peters & Co.

Schr. Martha Sargent, Lawson, Bangor, with potatoes to master.

Schr. Webster Brahard, Turner, Kennebec River, with ice to Consumers Ice Company.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Weeks, Kennebec River, with ice to Eastern Ice Company.

Schr. Orizimbo, Guptill, Salem.

Schr. Abbie M. Haines, Moulton, New-London.

Schr. W. W. Branard, Fitch, New-London.

Schr. Rhode Island, Andrews, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Sallie W. Chartre, Trefenthan, Taunton.

Schr. C. O. Smith, Atwood, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Express, Emery, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen, Searles, Wickford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Neptune, Hall, Wickford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Watson, Wickford.

Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Gloucester.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Chase, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Frank Maria, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sparkel, Shopshire, New-Bedford.

Schr. Simmons, Gaudy, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Via Long Island Sound—Schrs. J. A. Hatfield, for Yarmouth, N. S.; J. C. Crafts, for Bangor; Z. A. Paine, for Eastport; Mary Riley, F. V. Turner, Cabot, Viola and Carrie S. Webb, for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sld. Nov. 3, Fremontiden, Johanna Wilhelm, Melchior, Simla; Nov. 5, James A. Wright. Arr. Oct. 22, Mariposa, (Capt. Milton;) Nov. 1, Alwina, Marcia Greenleaf; Nov. 4, Reine des Anges; Nov. 5, Victoria, (Capt. Bergsund,) Castelar, Rufus E. Wood, Ne Plus Ultra, Rook, Albert Victor, Aquila, the two last named in the channel.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Brandt, from New-York, Oct. 26, arr. here to-day. The General Transatlantic steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Hende, from New-York Oct. 24, for Havre, arr. here at 1 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Nov. 5.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal Oct. 21, has arr.

HEAD-QUARTERS
NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York, from its size, superior situation, and its advantages in the way of frequent communication with all parts of the country and civilized world, is HEAD-QUARTERS for almost everything produced in America. Manufacturers in every part of the United States have their depots and agencies here, and buyers can frequently save money by dealing with the right house.

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FLAX THREADS FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.
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THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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WM. WALL'S SONS,
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PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.
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Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park place, corner Church st.
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F. GROTE & CO.,
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ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.—RETAIL.
E. A. NEWELL,
No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley place.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER,
Illus. catalogues free. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.
GAS FIXTURES AND BRONZES,
ARCHER & PANCOAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 68, 70, 72 Wooster, 67 Greene st., above Broome st.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES,
OXFORD IRON COMPANY,
Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Washington st.
VULCANIZED RUBBER,
NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY,
J. H. CHEEVER, Treasurer. Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—BUTTER AND CHEESE.
GEORGE S. HART & HOWELL,
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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Agents for the English Linoleum,
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, 320 and 322 Broadway.
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J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON,
No. 14 Coenties slip and No. 44 Front st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.
WILL EXHIBIT,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
NOVEMBER 6 AND 7,
CASES OF
FANCY GOODS
FROM EUROPE.
CHINA, MAJOLICA, GLASS WARE, DINNER SETS, &c., &c. } BELOW ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
VELVETS, SILKS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, WINGS, CLOAKS, SUITS, &c.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR, SILVER WARE, LEATHER GOODS.
1,000 CASES REAL FRENCH FELT HATS, 50c., 63c., 75c.
2,500 TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, up to the FINEST QUALITIES.
DESIRABLE SHADES LADIES' KID GLOVES; TWO BUTTONS, 85c. PAIR, WARRANTED.
Our Fifty-Nine Departments Crowded with New Goods.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
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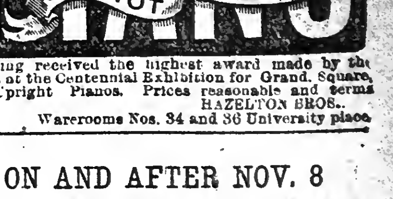
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Address F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., for *pamphlet with cooking receipts, &c.—sent free.*

GORHAM & CO.,
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Solid Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Berry Bowls, Cake and Flower Baskets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, new style; Combinations, in fine cases, of our own make, of Spoons, Knives, Forks, and Ladles, manufactured by hand labor; Chests of Forks and Spoons. A finer line of GORHAM PLATED-WARE than ever before, including duplicate pieces of the Dowager Set, now on exhibition at Philadelphia. Centennial Exhibition, centre of Main Building.



Having received the highest award made by the jurors at the Centennial Exhibition for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. Prices reasonable and terms easy.
HAZELTON BROS.,
Warerooms Nos. 34 and 36 University place.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 8
THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT POSTAGE PAID TO INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS AT
One Dollar and Twenty Cents
PER ANNUM.
IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7847. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CLOSE OF THE CANVASS

INTIMIDATION IN LOUISIANA.

WHITE LEAGUE EFFORTS TO DISFRANCHISE THE COLORED MEN—MEN FROM ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI PICKETING THE GREAT REPUBLICAN COUNTIES—THE COLORED MEN GATHERING AT THE PARISH SEATS TO EVADE THEM—DISPATCH FROM GOV. KELLOGG TO MR. CHANDLER.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by Hon. Z. Chandler, at the Republican National Committee's head-quarters, Fifth Avenue Hotel:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1876.

To Hon. Z. Chandler:

Dispatches from Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes, near the Arkansas line, and West Feliciana near the Mississippi line, report that these parishes are now patrolled by the White League, reinforced by armed bodies from Arkansas and Mississippi. Most of the Republican leaders have been driven away or murdered. Under the State law voters are entitled to vote at any poll in the parish in which they reside. The colored people generally are attempting to reach the parish seats of those parishes in order to vote under protection of the authorities. Numbers of them have been intercepted by the White League pickets, and their registration papers destroyed. In some instances they have been terribly beaten. Some six hundred colored men who have managed to evade these picket and reach the town of Monroe, Ouachita Parish, have been ordered by a proclamation of the Democratic Mayor to leave the town immediately. In West Feliciana several hundred colored men have come in, in like manner, to Bayou Sara, the parish seat. The White League of that parish, aided by armed bodies from the adjoining counties in Mississippi, have picketed the approaches to the town to prevent others coming in. These parishes are very largely Republican, but in spite of the intimidation thus practiced, I believe there is no doubt that the overwhelming Republican majorities in other parishes will give us the State.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

COLORED VOTERS ROBBED OF THEIR REGISTRATION PAPERS—THE NEGROES IN MONROE READY TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—A special to the *Republican* from Monroe, La., says: Colored people coming here to vote are stopped by armed men and their registration papers taken from them. The State Supervisor of Registration has been instructed to issue duplicates. J. Edwards Leonard, Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, has been appointed by Gov. Kellogg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, vice Taliferro, deceased. The city is unusually quiet to-night. A special to the *Democrat* from Bayou Sara says Capt. Thomas C. West, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, who was ambuscaded and shot yesterday, died this morning.

A dispatch from Monroe, La., says a large body of armed negroes entered that city on Sunday night, secreted their arms, and remained there. To-day the Mayor issued a proclamation commanding them to take their arms and return to their homes. They were about to comply when Hamlet, the negro Sheriff, collected about 300 negroes in the city limits, and advised them not to obey the Mayor's proclamation. The negroes took the Sheriff's advice and concluded to remain. They say they will have another company join them to-night.

A REASON FOR VOTING EARLY.

The polls are likely to be crowded late in the day. Don't wait. Vote at the earliest possible moment. Polls open at 6. You decide to-day who shall be Chief Magistrate of one of the most powerful nations in the world. Don't put off exercising the privilege.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CAROLINA.

NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED—PROTECTION TO ALL CITIZENS GUARANTEED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 6.—There has been great excitement throughout South Carolina during the day and night, but no serious disturbances have been reported. The United States troops are scattered all over the State in small squads, and it is now believed that their presence will insure a quiet election. At the request of the Democratic Committee, Gen. Ruger sent two companies to Charleston to-day. The officers have in every instance been instructed to do their duty, and give protection to all citizens, without regard to party or color. Gov. Chamberlain has official information that the rifle clubs are armed and riding in the back counties, but it is believed that they have not attempted to molest the negroes.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPORTED VOTERS.

THE SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA—HOW THE DEMOCRATS OBEY ORDERS—PHILADELPHIA ROUGHS COMING TO THIS CITY TO VOTE—THE TACTICS OF TILDEN AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The situation on the last night before the election is not changed from the favorable position which was described last night. The confidence heretofore felt by the State Committee is confirmed by examination of the Democratic Committee estimates of the country, which have been obtained from all important points. These figures give the State to Hayes by a good majority. Nevertheless, in pursuance of the order from New-York, the Democratic politicians are claiming the State, fixing Tilden's majority at 30,000. Senator Wallace, usually a modest enough man, is as loud and blatant as anybody. What can be gained by this course nobody can see, unless their prophecies and predictions are to be boasted of after election, in case their contemplated frauds should succeed well enough to give them the election in some decisive State, and their assumed confidence be made a cloak for crimes against the people.

To-night twenty roughs are to leave for New-York at midnight. They are from one ward, and their intention is to work half a day at repeating in New York, and then return here in time to vote, where they are too well known to get in more than one ballot each. The necessary "spotters" accompany the gang, and it is to be hoped they will fall into the hands of Supervisor Davenport.

Another scheme for the use of the Philadelphia repeaters, since the seizure of the tax-receipt paper has taken away their occupation here, is for a crowd of them to vote early and leave at once for Wilmington, the home of the pure Mr. Bayard, where the Republican city ticket is likely to win in a fair vote. The Democrats control the polls, and can admit these reform votes often repeated. This plan has been attended to by Republicans as well as possible. The sending of men to New-York as above noted should cause double vigilance there, as it shows the attempt to cast the votes on the names fraudulently registered is not abandoned.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

A REDUCED VOTE FROM THAT OF OCTOBER EXPECTED—THE REPUBLICANS WELL ORGANIZED AND DETERMINED—THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS ABOUT EVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—The vote will be at least fifteen thousand less than in October. The Greenback vote will be probably one-half less. The State will be close, with the chances evenly divided. The Republicans are well organized and determined, and the sanguine ones claim the State by from two to five thousand. The Democrats rejoice greatly, but none claim an increase over the October plurality. With the reduced vote and the spirit of Republicans, and in the absence of helps which the Democrats had in October, there is certainly an even chance for Republican success.

THE PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT.

THE STATE CONCEDED BY THE DEMOCRATS TO BE VERY CLOSE—GEN. HAWLEY'S ELECTION TO CONGRESS CERTAIN—DEMOCRATIC "MULES."

Among the telegrams received by the National Republican Committee last evening, was the following from H. T. Sperry, Chairman of the Connecticut State Committee:

HARTFORD, Nov. 6, 1876.

Hon. R. C. MCCORMICK:

We get good reports from all parts of the State. The Democrats concede that the State is very close. I think Hawley is sure to be elected in this district. The weather is threatening. A fair day will give us a thousand more votes, and there is a strong feeling that we shall carry the State for Hayes. Congressman W. H. Barnum is giving away "mules" in Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport Norwich, Meriden and New-London.

H. T. SPERRY.

REPEATERS IN THE BORDER TOWNS.

MEN ON THEIR WAY FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO THIS STATE—LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS IN ALL BORDER TOWNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TITUSVILLE, Nov. 6.—I have positive information that thirty-six Democratic repeaters left here this afternoon for Dunkirk. Would it not be well, through your valuable paper, to caution the Republicans to look out for frauds of this description in all border towns?

B. H. HURD,
Vice Chairman Republican County Committee.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PASSAIC—THE SPEAKERS PRAISING HAYES AND WHEELER—BLASPHEMOUS UTTERANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 6.—The Democrats made a death-struggle effort to-night to strengthen their cause here by holding a meeting in Whitehead's Lyceum Hall. John M. Falk, of New-York, was the first speaker. He praised our Army officers, and declared Charles Francis Adams to be the greatest statesman by far in this whole country. He said that the Southern wing of the Democratic Party which left the Union was a mere faction, led only by the devil and his imps. "The mass of the Republican Party," said he, "are honest men. The Democrats have three candidates,—Tilden, Hendricks and Reform. Rutherford B. Hayes is an honest, upright, good man, as far as I know, who did his duty faithfully. The speaker tried to excite enthusiasm ever the names of Charles Francis Adams, Frank W. Bird, and Lyman Trumbull, but they fell as flat as cold pancakes. He told the old story of Hans Schneider, the miller, who judged himself fit to enter heaven, "mit a tight squeeze," and then in the same breath closed his address with the boast that Samuel J. Tilden would go to the White House to-morrow. Esquire Fonda, of Paterson, followed. He said that during the war there were only two parties, one North and one South, and then declared that the Democratic Party had existed in unbroken vigor since the days of Jefferson. He further declared: "I was a Republican once, but while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return. I have no fault to find with Republicanism, which I honor, but with Grantism I do find fault." Before he was half through his praise of Hayes and the old Republican Party, as he called it, the President of the club had to request the members to be quiet and not disturb the speaker by leaving.

Early in the evening copies of the Paterson *Guardian*, containing a most outrageous untruth about the riotous outrages which were going on all over Passaic during the Republican parade on Saturday last, were circulated through the hall. The truth is a party of Democratic roughs came on the train with the Guards from Paterson, and did insult some ladies and do a little damage, but were promptly suppressed by our Police. This is the second time that the *Guardian* has tried to make political capital by maligning Passaic City. Mr. Fonda read from this sheet an article entitled "Things for Tax-payers to Remember," interpolating this piece of blasphemy: "Thomas D. Hoxsey, B. Weller Hoxsey, T. Frank Hoxsey—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, all in a row." This meeting will make a large number of votes for the Republican ticket.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY IN VIRGINIA.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS AT PETERSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Judge R. W. Hughes, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and the Marshal and United States Attorney of the district, have each received the following order from the President, and have gone to Petersburg in obedience to it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1876.

SIR: Whereas, I have reason to believe that offenses are likely to be committed within the above named judicial district, against the provisions of chapter 7, title crimes, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, you are, therefore, hereby requested and directed to attend at Petersburg, Va., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of November, current, for the purposes mentioned in section 1,988 of said Revised Statutes.

U. S. GRANT.

The section referred to, 1,988, says: "Whenever the President has reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of chapter 7 of the title crimes, within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district, to attend at such place within the district, for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons so charged; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition is received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated." Chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes relates to crimes against the elective franchise and the civil rights of citizens.

MR. MORTON FOR CONGRESS.

The betting in the pools last evening on the result in the Eleventh Congressional District averaged 100 to 75 in favor of Levi P. Morton.

A VILLAINOUS DEMOCRATIC PLOT.

CIRCULATING FAC-SIMILES OF THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET WITH THE NAMES OF THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS PRINTED THEREON.

An attempt at fraud on the part of the Democratic State Committee of New York was discovered yesterday forenoon. The fraudulent attempt, had it been successful, would have lost the Republican national ticket from ten to twenty thousand votes in this State. It was ascertained that the Democratic State Committee had sent into very county in the State, outside of New-York and Kings Counties, a fraudulent electoral ticket, resembling the Republican ticket in every way, except in respect of the least obvious feature, the names printed on it. It is the Republican ticket with Democratic Electors. The purpose of this ticket was to deceive Republican voters, and lead them to cast it instead of that containing the names of Republican electors. Upon the back of the genuine Republican ticket there is an elaborate fanciful design, printed in blue ink, with a star for its centre-piece, with the words "Electoral Ticket" printed over the top in ink of the same color. The face of the ticket is printed in red ink, with the names of the Electors in double columns. The ticket was intended to be issued by the State Central Committee to the various County Committees at the latest possible minute, and every effort was made to keep the knowledge that a ticket of peculiar design had been prepared from reaching the Democratic Committee. It was feared that the very trick that was discovered yesterday would be perpetrated. But, despite the utmost secrecy, the wily Democratic Committee found out that this ticket was in existence, and, after an immense deal of scheming, got possession of a sample ticket. Information of this piece of knavery reached the State Committee Sunday afternoon. It was stated that the bogus ticket was being sent out from the Democratic State Committee by private messengers, as secretly as possible, all over the State. It was known that large numbers of copies left New-York on the various Sunday night trains, and that others would be sent out yesterday. Col. Drake De Kay, Adjutant of the Veterans' Association of the Boys in Blue, Department of the United States, took it upon himself to intercept a package of tickets on its way from the Democratic Committee rooms to the person designated to receive it. He requested the services of an officer from the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and, in response to his request, Capt. Williams detailed one of the detectives attached to his precinct. The officer was stationed near the Everett House, and watched steadily from 1 o'clock yesterday morning until noon. All the time men were leaving the Everett House at frequent intervals, who were supposed to be carriers of tickets. But there was a degree of risk in arresting and searching a man not known to have tickets in his possession. Should it turn out that he had no tickets, the attempt to discover the fraud would be exposed and frustrated. It was not till 12 o'clock that James Purcell, who was known to be a messenger of the Democratic Committee, and who was confidently believed to have a bundle of tickets about his person, came out of the Everett House and started down town. The officer followed and arrested him, and took him at once to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, on Thirtieth street. He was searched, and upon his person was found a bundle about eight inches long, wrapped in brown paper, and sealed carefully at the ends and along the sides with red sealing-wax. Around one end was a printed label, which read:

"TO BE DELIVERED WITHOUT FAIL MONDAY, NOV. 6."

The address upon the bundle was as follows:

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS,
Evening Express Office,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Capt. Williams was consulted as to the next thing to be done, and advised that the prisoner and the bundle be taken before a United States Commissioner, who alone had authority to open it. Col. De Kay forthwith proceeded to the office of the United States District Attorney, in the Post Office Building, and there made affidavit that to the best of his knowledge and belief the bundle found upon the prisoner contained counterfeit United States securities, or other counterfeits, which were intended for distribution, against the peace and dignity of the United States. A warrant was then made out by United States Commissioner Deuel, and the bundle was immediately opened. It contained between seven and eight hundred of the tickets described above, printed in sheets of twelve tickets each. Inclosed in the bundle was found an envelope containing a printed circular, of which the following is an exact copy:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.

Herewith I send you a package of Electoral tickets, which are *fac-similes* of the Republican Electoral ticket, which will be voted in a large number of the counties of this State, they having been furnished by the Republican State Committee.

If the Republicans use a ticket similar to this in your county, the inclosed tickets, which have the Democratic Electoral ticket printed on the inside, *may be a convenience.*

Warn our friends to look out for spurious tickets in their respective election tickets, and instruct them to watch the canvass closely, and see that our tickets are correctly counted. Yours truly,

WILLIAM W. GORDON.

It having been ascertained that the bundle contained nothing which could properly be called counterfeits under the United States law, Commissioner Deuel declined to hold Purcell. He restored to him the 800 bogus tickets and the printed circular, and suffered him to continue on his way to Hon. Erastus Brooks, editor of the New-York *Evening Express*, who it is understood has agreed to see that the tickets are well distributed in Richmond County, where he resides. It is not likely, however, that the knavish purposes of the Democratic Committee will meet with much success, for Col. De Kay has notified by telegraph every prominent Republican on Staten Island; and has received replies from every town on the Island, stating that the Republicans will be wide awake to-day, and will not suffer a single Republican to be humbugged by the bogus tickets. Word has also been sent to the County Committees all over the State, and though the bogus ticket may do harm, it will fall far short of being so effective as its authors expected it to be.

WHITE LEAGUE TACTICS IN NEW-YORK.

The methods to which the Democracy will descend in its endeavors to bully, bribe, and intimidate colored citizens into voting for Tilden, or in abstaining from voting for Hayes, is shown by the following letter recently addressed to a well-known and respectable colored resident of the Second Assembly District. If this sort of thing is practiced openly in the North, what must be the condition of the colored voter in South Carolina and Mississippi?

EVERETT HOUSE, Nov. 6, 1876.

Mr. Perkins:

SIR: I hereby give you notice that unless you renounce your intentions of voting to-morrow, I will hand you over into the hands of the law to be dealt with accordingly. By order of the Chairman.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, pro I. K.

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE, CENTRE STREET.

DEAR SIR: Having heard that you swore under oath to have resided in this State twelve months, when registering your name as a voter, I caution you to be prepared to answer all questions that I may ask you on the eve of election.

JAMES BYRNE, Secretary, pro C. F.

To M. PERKINS.

LARGELY INCREASED REGISTRATION.

NEWBURG, Nov. 6.—The total registration in this city is, this year, 4,496; last year, 3,850; in 1872, 3,985.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 6.—The registration in this city is 2,700, several hundred more than ever before.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 6.—The total registration of this city is 3,531.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The registration here is unprecedented, in view of the election to-morrow. Including those listed to-day, there are 55,000 names on the great register, and it is expected this city will cast 40,000 votes. Several parties were held to answer to-day for fraudulent registration, and arrests are still being made. It is believed that frauds will be pretty effectually suppressed. Ample preparations have been made for preserving order.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Seventy-nine out of ninety-four precincts in this City have reported their registration, which is 55,822. Counting the others in the same ratio would make a total registration of 67,007.

SECESSION IN NEW-MEXICO.

THE SPANISH ELEMENT HOSTILE TO THE AMERICAN.

A PROJECT TO SPLIT UP THE TERRITORY—WHY THE COUNTRY SHOULD NOT BE ADMITTED AS A STATE—A LAND OF ROCKS AND DESERTS—DEMOCRATIC STATE-MAKERS DISGUSTED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

The people of New-Mexico do not blend well. They are about seven parts Spanish, more familiarly known as "greasers" to two parts civilized Indian and one part American. The latter element is the smallest and noisiest. It seems to be a thorn in the flesh of the native Mexican, and the latter employ much of their time these days doing political penance. The American element has got pretty much the control of territorial and county affairs, and for several years has had the delegate to Congress. Santa Fé is the head-centre of political Slate-making, and it is here that candidates are created. The Mexicans have stood it as long as possible and now break out into open revolt. The nominations just made by both parties for delegate to Congress are from the old Spanish families, the Democrats naming Pedro Valdez and the Republicans Trinidad Romero. Congress will have to get a Spanish interpreter to guess what the nominee says if he ever says anything. Having selected one of their own stripe for delegate, the natives have formed what they call a people's party in each county, generally in opposition to the Republican ticket, and usually with some very bitter resolutions about what they call the "Santa Fé ring." In caucus and convention they are getting up a good many schemes, the latest being a secession movement, which proposes to have the territory divided up; and politicians and papers are stirring up a revolt of the southern counties. Grant, Dona Anna, and Lincoln are to be cut off and ceded to Arizona. The reason assigned is, that these counties have been denied a fair representation in the councils of the Territory by the selfish action of the politicians composing the Santa Fé Ring. Colfax County, in the north, is also among the seceders, and its people want to be annexed to Colorado. It is said that the southern counties, if unable to carry out the scheme for annexation to Arizona, will ask to be formed into a new territory, with a strip off of Arizona to make up a desirable area. The section in which this revolt is warmost is peopled almost exclusively by the descendants of the old Spanish families. They do not like to be interfered with, and cling to their old customs and traditions. They prefer not to know anything new under the sun. They were bitterly opposed to State admission, and make the meddling of the Americans in this matter an additional pretext for seceding. They also complain of bad laws and heavy taxes. By annexation with Arizona, they blend with a people after their own heart, and are not likely to be dragooned into statehood. They claim that Arizona has better laws and lower taxes. And one of the organs that has done most to foment this secession movement contends that "emigration to Arizona is greater than to New-Mexico. Her mining, sheep, and cattle interests yearly attract more capital from the Pacific Coast than we can hope to bring from the States for years to come, and a railroad will traverse her plains long before one will penetrate our Territory. Her American people are alive to the necessities of educating the rising generation, and the English-speaking Legislature has already created a public-school system equal to any in the States, directed by well-paid and talented teachers; while New-Mexico, from the prejudices of her Legislature, is without any school system worthy of the name."

It is generally understood that the bill for the admission of New-Mexico, which passed the House at the last session of Congress, is to be urged again with new advocates and a strong lobby at the coming session. But should it by any means get through the Senate with amendments, and go back to the House, it is not likely to meet with the same favor as was shown it last Spring. The Democrats who so generally voted for the Colorado bill were assured by the Democratic delegate then representing that Territory in Congress, that there was not a particle of doubt but that the new State would go Democratic, and send two Senators and a Representative to swell the list of Confederates in Congress; and the same promises almost secured the passage of the New-Mexico bill. The late election in Colorado has been a clean Republican sweep, and the disgusted opposition will not at present be found trying their hand any more to create Democratic States out of our Western territories. There are several good reasons why New-Mexico should not be admitted as a State. Its people do not desire it, and its population and progress are not sufficient to justify it. It is in no sense a progressive State. Its people are not of us. It is pretty much what Daniel Webster pictured California to be when in 1850 the bill for admitting that State was under discussion—"A land of rocks and deserts with rattlesnakes enough to fence it." Some extravagant statements have been made in support of the fitness of this Territory for admission. Her population, which the census of 1870 placed at 91,870, (including 30,000 Indians,) has been figured out to be 140,000 white citizens in 1876. Any one who has been in the habit of making trips through the settlements and plazas is fully aware that if there has been any change in population at all in the past six years it has been a falling off instead of a gain. There are fewer Americans than there were in 1872, and the natural increase among the Mexican families has been offset by the emigration into old Mexico. There are not over seventy-five thousand residents, Mexican and American, in New-Mexico, and of this number not one-half exercise the rights of citizenship. They are generally content to live in their adobe huts and till their ranches or tend their flocks without neighbors to annoy them, using their hired help as slaves, never reading books or newspapers, and never so happy as when in ignorance of what is going on in the world. The most numerous inhabitants are the joint offspring of Peons and Indians, with an abhorrence of schools, and knowing but one religion, the Roman Catholic. If the estimates of population are as presented, less than one-tenth of the children attend school. And as for the argument of the newspaper heading the revolt, that Arizona will give them better school and other privileges than they are afforded under the laws of New-Mexico, it is only just to say that this is the merest pretense. The seceders don't want better schools. They prefer no schools, and would like very well to become "a law unto themselves." It is a clannish feeling, more than anything else, that started and promotes the secession efforts in New-Mexico. The people are not well to do; they are not making anything of their opportunities. The reports show that the valuation of property in 1874 was $7,603,772, with, as the politicians claim, a population of 140,000. Colorado, an adjoining Territory, had in 1870, with a population of only 39,000 and no railroads, a valuation of $16,000,000. Most of the native leaders are opposed to progress. A bill to improve the public school system, and to exclude sectarian instruction, was introduced into the Territorial Legislature last Winter, and was defeated by a lobby of Jesuit priests. A Santa Fe paper, alluding to the matter at the time the bill was under debate, says: "Saturday morning's coach ominously brought from Las Vegas, the boss Jesuit, Father Gasparri; and the parish priest Truchard was on the street yesterday morning button-holing members, and impressing that liberty-destroying dogma of their 'obligation to the Roman Catholic Church,' over that of any civil government."

The inhabitants of New-Mexico make a living by wool-growing, "ranching," and mining. The profits from their sheep and crops, including the vintage, give the "grandees" an opportunity to gather a good deal of wealth, which is generally shown in their vast estates, and not by an elegance of buildings or "style" in living. The average citizen gets on in about the same old way, never richer and never poorer, while the lower element, the men who hire out, are but little better off than slaves, receiving scant wages for hard work. The rich quartz gold mines in different parts of the Territory have at times been a good deal talked about, and capitalists would have aided to develop them had they been sure of protection. As it is, but few skilled miners dare venture in to work. According to figures obtained at the Executive Department, the following was the mining product of New-Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1876:

County.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Grant	$50,361 36	$422,829 45	$473,190 81
Colfax	212,500 00	......	212,500 00
Balance of Territory	20,000 00	2,500 00	22,500 00
Total	$282,861 36	$425,329 45	$708,190 81

This is a showing of $200,000 better than that of 1874. There is to be added to the mining product above stated 208,000 pounds of copper, chiefly from the Santa Rita mines, the only copper produced in the Rocky Mountains.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PROBABILITY OF A DIRECT UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY—ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Reuter's dispatch from Paris says: "Private advices from Constantinople represent that negotiations are going on for a direct understanding between Turkey and Russia, which would render a European conference unnecessary."

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Minister Von Bulow, Chief of the Foreign Office of the Empire, in a speech before the Reichstag to-day on the Eastern question, declared that the affairs of Turkey were not likely to affect Germany directly or indirectly. The policy of the Government was that Germany should always remain a firm bulwark of peace.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says the Porte, yielding to the demands of Russia, has agreed to relinquish the positions captured by the Turks since the night of Oct. 31; hence the evacuation of Deligrad.

The *Post* in a leader announces that England has proposed a conference at Constantinople. The conference is summoned on the basis of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. The programme will be identical with Lord Derby's peace proposals. The powers participating will be required to pledge themselves to renounce selfish objects of territorial aggrandizement.

The *Standard's* Paris dispatch confirms the foregoing announcement.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is certain that Russia is preparing for all eventualities. Russian officials, who have hitherto been anxious to deny all military preparations, now maintain that the whole army is on a war footing. This sudden frankness may possibly be by command.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says it is reported in political circles that Prince Gortschakoff has assented to England's proposal that a conference be held at Constantinople.

A *Daily News'* dispatch from Paratchin reports that the Servian Army can hardly be said to exist. It is utterly disorganized. The roads are covered with snow. Fugitives and soldiers are dying like rotten sheep.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY OPERATOR.

CONVICTION OF STROUSBERG AND OTHERS IN MOSCOW—IMPLICATION OF MANY DIRECTORS OF THE MOSCOW COMMERCIAL LOAN BANK.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The jury in the Strousberg and Moscow Commercial Loan Bank trial found Dr. Strousberg and M. M. Handen, Poljanski and Soumacher guilty. The other accused parties were acquitted. Sentence will be pronounced to-day. The number of persons accused was very great. Seventeen members of the Council of the Moscow Commercial Bank were charged with having presented a fictitious report for the years 1873 and 1874. Two of the Directors were accused of having accepted bribes from Strousberg, to advance him some 7,000,000 roubles without sufficient security, and of having presented to the shareholders and published in the newspapers a false balance sheet up to Oct. 1, 1875, and fifteen members of the council were charged with having, either by negligence or connivance, facilitated these and other nefarious transactions.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that Dr. Strousberg has been sentenced to perpetual banishment from Russia.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

FRENCH DUTY ON FOREIGN SALTINGS—CARDINAL PATRIZI SAID TO BE DYING.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—The merchants of this city dealing in salt provisions have petitioned the Senate to abolish the duty of four per cent. which was added in 1874 to the duty of foreign saltings. Their petition especially refers to saltings from America.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuters Telegraph Company reports that Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Vicar General of the Pope, is dying.

The American schooner Delia O. Yates, Capt. Yates, from Liverpool, sunk after being in collision soon after leaving port. Her crew have landed at Holyhead.

The Russian bark Berger, bound from Philadelphia for Antwerp, was spoken Oct. 25. She had lost her mainmast.

ROME, Nov. 6—Signor Sella has been re-elected at Sparenia, and Signor Saintbou has been defeated at Pozzuoli.

American coin to the amount of $95,000 was withdrawn from the Bank yesterday for New-York.

BUSINESS MATTERS ABROAD.

REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this evening, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The cold but seasonable weather of the past week has been favorable for field labor. A large quantity of wheat was sowed under satisfactory conditions. The potato disease has not assumed alarming proportions, though certain localities have suffered severely. Irish advices are less gloomy. At the principal provincial markets holders of wheat strenuously resisted any decline. In London a slight concession was necessary to effect sales. Foreign wheat was not so firm, and part of the advance produced by political influences has been lost. The imports last week were unusually light, and although stocks are still large, the rate of importation is far less than the estimated requirements of the country, and the considerable diminution reported from Liverpool attests the inroad made into stocks. Maize remains about the same. Other feeding stuffs are slightly cheaper. It is not unlikely that this decline will shortly be more than recovered in consequence of the increased Winter consumption. The floating cargo trade has been quiet in the absence of arrivals at calling ports. Silver to-day is quoted at 53⅜d.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President to-day appointed Isaac F. Sheppard, of Missouri, to be United States Consul at Hankow, China.

Samuel R. Smith was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Seventh District of Kentucky.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $617,969 36, and from Customs, $364 495 31. The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $12,248,524; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,805,000; coin, including $33,521,700 in coin certificates, $75,658,077; outstanding legal tenders, $368,537,716.

THE ELECTION AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Executive Departments present a dull appearance to-day. Only the merest routine work is being attended to, and the election to-morrow is an absorbing topic of conversation. There is a very noticeable lack of Centennial visitors in the city. The Executive Mansion, which was crowded every day through the Summer and Autumn, is to-day comparatively deserted.

A LIFE INSURANCE RECEIVERSHIP.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The order requiring the Continental Life Insurance Company of New-York to show cause why it should not be dissolved and a Receiver appointed to supersede the one now in possession was returnable to-day. Counsel appeared before Justice Osborn, and by mutual consent the matter was allowed to stand over until a week from to-morrow.

DISTURBANCES IN RALEIGH, N. C.

RALEIGH, Nov. 6.—To-night, as a Democratic procession was passing down Fayetteville street, it was assaulted by a negro mob. The Police interfered, and were attacked by the negroes with pistols, knives, clubs, and stones. Two policeman were badly injured and several other white persons were hurt. Order has since been restored.

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

GRAND TOTAL OF ADMISSIONS AND RECEIPTS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CLOSING CEREMONIES—THE CUSTOMS AND EXHIBITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—To-day's admissions to the Centennial Exhibition are reported at 77,957, of which 1,304 were at half fee. The grand total of cash admissions to date foot up: At fifty cents, 6,738,402; at twenty-five cents, 733,005; total, 7,473,406. The total cash receipts at the gates were $3,553,702 50.

The poultry show closed this evening, and the work of removing the specimens will begin to-morrow, when the list of special prizes will be announced.

Company M, of the Third United States Artillery, which has been on duty at the Exhibition since the opening, will remain at the grounds until the 18th instant, when one half of the force will be returned to their posts. The others will remain until all the Government exhibits are removed. The detachments of the Engineering Corps, Ordinance, Signal Service, and Medical Departments, comprising 95 men, all under the command of Capt. Warner, will also remain on duty at the grounds until the exhibits in their charge shall have been returned to Washington. As the lease of the International Stock Yard has not yet expired, and as the yard is of no further value for exhibitors who have had their packing-boxes burned, the latter will, therefore, be able to manufacture new cases under cover without being compelled to build sheds for the purpose. The large amount of surplus lumber remaining in the stock-yard is to be utilized in the erection of a grand stand for the accommodation of participants in the closing exercises on Nov. 10, as it has been determined, in case the weather is propitious, to hold the ceremonies in the open air. This stand is to occupy the open space on the west side of the Main Building, and will have a seating capacity of about three thousand. In case of rain, the ceremonies will take place in the Judges' Hall, instead of the Main Building, as was originally proposed.

The President, Mrs. Grant, Secretary and Mrs. Fish will arrive on Wednesday to participate in the closing ceremonies on Friday.

In regard to the exportation of goods on exhibition, notice has been received from the Treasury Department requiring the usual export bond where goods are to be transported over other than bonded railway lines to the port of final departure, and thence by other than the regular lines of steamers.

MADISON BARRACKS BURNED.

THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS DESTROYED—THE QUARTERMASTER'S PAPERS LOST—LOSS, $50,000.

Madison Barracks, at Sackett's Harbor, were partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out in the officers' quarters, and was confined to them. The Fire Department of Watertown, N. Y., was called on for assistance, and responded, but, owing to the inability to procure railroad transportation, did not go. Gen. Ayres' quarters were saved, but badly damaged. The Quartermaster's papers were all destroyed, and a large amount of property. The loss is estimated at $50,000. There is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

OTHER FIRES.

The Hengle House, a second-rate German boarding-house at the north end of Rock street, in Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Two stone-cutters, named Patrick Shea and John Cooney, perished in the flames.

Benson Block, in Edgefield, Tenn., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $16,000, and is covered by an insurance of $3,500.

A fire yesterday morning in Concord, Ky., destroyed Taylor & Carr's store and warehouse, and the Odd-fellows Hall. The loss is not given.

The residence of Mrs. Gerry, in Newton Centre, Mass., was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5,000: partly insured.

Seven small houses were burned at Sugar Notch, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Saturday, causing a loss of $3,000.

Boyce's flax factory, at Muncie, Ind., was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

One thousand troops arrived at Havana from Spain on Saturday last.

A daughter of David Donovan was burned to death at Rockland, Mass., on Sunday.

The Steamer Corinthian, from Glasgow, arrived at Father Point at 9 P. M. yesterday.

Mrs. F. F. Johnson was killed at Mareboro, Mass., on Sunday night, by falling down stairs.

William H. Baker, a wealthy resident of Taunton, Mass., cut his throat, and died on Sunday.

A daughter of Stephen Young, of Braintree, Vt., was burned to death Saturday, her clothes taking fire from a stove.

Mr. E. J. Peck, formerly President of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, died at his residence in Indianapolis yesterday.

Walter J. Wilson, Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Second District of Luzerne County, Penn., died in Wilkesbarre on Sunday.

Milo Mack and his sister were thrown from a buggy on Sunday at Thetford, Vt., the horse having become unmanageable. Mack was killed, and his sister seriously injured.

By a collision of vehicles at Lonsdale, R. I., on Sunday evening, Mrs. Mary Keogh was fatally injured and died yesterday morning. Miss Mary Ann Moran, aged 17 years, was also injured, it is feared fatally.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

Philip McGrane, of No. 15 Learing street, Newark, N. J., was arrested at Orange, N. J., yesterday for illegal registration, and is now in jail at Newark. Warrants have been issued for forty others known to be illegally registered, and will be served to-day at the polls if the men attempt to vote.

A SHERIFF'S POSSE FIRED INTO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Picayune* from Vicksburg says a Sheriff's *posse*, sent from Fayette yesterday to arrest a negro for shooting another, was fired into by negroes from an ambush, and two of the *posse* mortally wounded. The *posse* was unarmed.

A RUN ON A BANK.

TITUSVILLE, Nov. 6.—The Producers' and Manufacturers' Bank closed its doors this morning. There has been a run on the bank during the past week in consequence of the failure of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. The assets of the bank are considered ample to meet all its liabilities.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—The total number of interments to-day was nine, of which six were from yellow fever. Adolph Gomm, of the firm of Gomm & Leffler, died to-day.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* says: "The warnings which have from time to time been telegraphed from Savannah as to the danger of returning to that city seem to have little or no effect upon many of those who fled to escape the terrors of the yellow fever. No sooner does the news come from the stricken city that the disease has sensibly abated than those who escaped the pestilence by going to a healthier climate make all possible haste to return. Such a course is suicidal. The very air is impregnated with disease, and those who have been living in a different and a purer atmosphere are the very ones most likely to become fatally infected. We have seen a postal card from a prominent citizen of Savannah to a friend in this city in which he advises him on no account to return to the plague-beleaguered town for at least a fortnight. He states that the fever is still very prevalent, and that the new cases are confined mostly to those who have been foolish enough to return. Our advice to refugees is to remain away until the air has been purified by a black frost."

CALIFORNIA WEAKNESSES.

THE VANITIES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A MANIA FOR SPECULATION AND GAMBLING AMONG ALL CLASSES—EXTRAORDINARY TASTE OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE AMASSED SUDDEN WEALTH—INFLUENCE OF THE MINING ELEMENT ON THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 27, 1876.

The wild determination of all Californians to bray themselves, their country, and their institutions ahead of all creation, made so strong an impression upon my mind that I have diligently been seeking a solution for this mystery. It seems to me that this Californianism springs primarily from the influence which the mining element has upon the social features of the Pacific Slope. The men of '49 regard everything that can now be found in California as the work of their own hands. The most besotted old bummer that limps paralytically through San Francisco has a fixed idea that he helped to build up the magnificent State whose future developments promise such wonderful things. And those who have maintained themselves above the surface, and have not been drowned by rum, arrogate to themselves a superior standing, a higher level in society, upon that very ground. It makes no difference whether they be rich or poor, all the early settlers alike claim for themselves that *they* built up the Pacific Slope. The trouble is that their claim is allowed. There are curious wrecks of humanity floating about this great city, clad fantastically and half insane, who are certain of half dollars and quarters from numerous people, simply because they came here in the early days and helped to build up the country. Should an eastern man be present when one of these forlorn creatures in his old frowsy uniform comes upon California street, the Wall street of San Francisco, and express his surprise at the general recognition that is extended to the unfortunate, his Californian cicerone will surely say, "Ah, of course you don't understand this, nor do we expect you to appreciate our feelings, but we have the deepest sympathy for those who helped us to build up the country, no matter how foolish or vicious they may have become."

The mining element controlled affairs in those early days, and appears to control things now. Everything seems to be subordinated to the mining stocks and to speculation in mining. Here they are not satisfied with one board, but must have three, although the population of San Francisco is barely 270,000. There is the Pacific Board, the California Board, and the San Francisco Board, each of which has its Stock Exchange and is independent of the others. This is pretty much as if there should be in New-York City an Atlantic Stock Exchange, a New-York State Stock Exchange, and a New-York City Stock Exchange. But, though the business transacted in Gotham represents a population of over two millions, one Stock Exchange has hitherto been found amply sufficient. It is obvious from this one fact that gambling in mining shares must be a very general pursuit, and indeed it is. The man who resolutely confines himself to the strict channels of his immediate business is looked upon by the community with those mingled feelings of contempt and admiration which a thorough-paced drunkard feels for a teetotal friend. He envies his vigorous health, and admires the calm blood that courses through the unfevered veins, yet, after all, he thinks the man is a milk-sop, too cowardly to know the joys of Bacchus. So here in San Francisco, everybody takes a nibble at the treacherous bait. The merchant down town, whose capital is just sufficient for his importing business, is on the sly bearing Ophir, while the wife of his bosom has bought the same stock for a rise. His clerks are all embarked on small speculative ships of the same kind, and condemn themselves to voluntary poverty in hopes of making a great raise and then going into business for themselves. Even the very cook in the kitchen is enabled through the discriminating business tact of some brokers to share in the delirious dance, for with so small a sum as a dollar one can venture in.

The method by which the single dollars of the poorest classes of the community are raked in by the sharks of Leidersdorff and California streets, is the familiar put and call of Wall and Broad in our own delightful City. Here you can have a put or a call upon a single share of Ophir or any other stock in the market for one dollar. The consequence is that the minds of almost the entire adult population are riveted upon mining stocks. Bulletins of the prices current are circulated every half hour, exposed in all the brokers' offices and in all the money exchanges, and sent to all the leading hotels. The large broking offices, where business is done on a grand scale, are furnished with enormous blackboards, on which the different stocks are painted in legible white characters, and the fluctuations are marked in chalk every hour. In front of these offices hundreds of men gather every day, coming as early as 9 o'clock and lingering until the final quotations are marked, when they slowly retire. Sometimes, when there is great excitement in the mining shares, there are thousands of such loiterers, the sidewalks are choked, and to pass on one must walk in the street itself among the bustling vehicles. They are essentially a queer crowd, composed of speculators and loafers. Not that there is any intrinsic difference between them, for the speculator of this character is simply a loafer who has raised a stake and is awaiting results, and the loafer is a speculator who is penniless and is awaiting a stake from some fortunate comrade. You may know easily the men who are in luck from those who are out. The former have decent habiliments, and heavy watch-chains of gold quartz in broad setting; the latter are clad in rusty Western cloth from which the dye has faded, leaving the color an indescribable kind of purple. They have neither watches nor watch-chains, and dinner is a problem to be solved either by abundant cheek or by the spirit of *camaraderie* which such a pursuit is calculated to evolve. There they stand, the lucky and the penniless, in rain or sunshine, during the livelong day, watching that miserable speculative pot boiling. So long as they can make a lucky hit or two, or can borrow from others, they continue this extraordinary kind of life. When they are what is emphatically called "played out," the enterprising seek the mines, and the shiftless drift into crime.

This is evidently worse than the lotteries, for with them the gambler's energies are not paralyzed, and he can work for his living, and buy lottery tickets, too. But here it is not so. The mere fact that a man has got a put upon some favorite stock seems to entitle him in his own mind to a positive respite from any active occupation until the turn is decided for or against him. The sentiment of all lawyers of eminence has been steadily against the legalizing of lot-

teries, and in most countries they have ceased to exist from a conviction of their demoralizing tendencies. Here, however, in California is something worse than lotteries, and instead of being frowned upon it seems to have the cordial sympathy of all classes in the community. No matter how important are other interests—and upon them, in the opinion of the judicious, the future prosperity of the Pacific slope really depends—there is not one of them which can command the attention of the public, or the purses of capitalists to the same extent. For a new mine, for a new departure in mining machinery, or for anything that is connected with mining, any amount of capital can readily be obtained. But for the most important enterprises, for even the water-works upon which the future of this city must hang, it is so hard to obtain any investments that the promoters are beginning to look to New-York and to London. And yet, in spite of this prevailing sentiment in favor of mining affairs, the majority of well-informed men do not hesitate to tell the stranger that the whole business is a rascally one, and that the public, who hold mining investments in a bona fide way, are skinned in the most deliberate fashion.

Without naming any mines, or any individuals, let me record what I have learned on this subject with regard to mines that are actually producing silver; for out of the entire stock list there are only three or four in this category. I am told that these valuable mines are invariably controlled by two or three individuals, who operate them in this way. They purchase the reduction mills in which the ore is converted into bullion, and as the transaction is made by themselves, with themselves, they deliberately charge for reduction just double the legitimate price. Silver ore can be reduced for $6.50 per ton, and they charge $13. Besides this monstrous fraud upon the shareholders, they have another method of profit in what is called tailings. By their process of reduction it is estimated that only sixty-five per cent. of the silver is obtained. The thirty-five per cent. which remains is the perquisite of the reduction mills. Now, as the valuable mines hoist up day for day 500 tons of ore, Sundays and all, it is obvious that during the two years or so of a mining productiveness a very pretty heap of tailings must accumulate. When it is the interest of the manager to make the tailings as rich as possible, it seems highly probable that thirty-five per cent. would not be the maximum amount of silver contained. Very possibly this portion of the silver may present itself in a more obdurate form than the other moiety, but I do not see how that can furnish any argument for its becoming the property of the mill, instead of the shareholders of the mine. It this abuse of tailings were altered, I am convinced that the dividends would increase in a very disproportionate ratio, for human nature tells us that when the cook has the drippings for a perquisite, and is uncontrolled, there won't be much fat left in the roast. And when the mills are owned by the controlling spirits of the mine, the tailings will probably be inordinately rich. It has been found necessary to have a Superintendent of Insurance and another of Banking in New-York State, to prevent certain evils. I am certain that a Superintendent of Mining is far more necessary here than either of these was in our own State. And I do not believe that in New-York City there will be any serious attempt to do anything with the Mining Board until there is some such official; for at present mining is about as honest and honorable as John Morrissey's skin game of faro.

The people who have succeeded by luck and the exercise of such arts as I have mentioned in amassing colossal fortunes are generally from the lowest orders, and their expenditure is usually of a very peculiar and marked kind. I have visited various furniture ware-rooms in this city, notably those of the West Coast Furniture Company, and from what I saw must believe that the homes of the mining kings (and queens) must be fearfully and wonderfully ornamented. Bright blue and red American Brussels carpets, Oriental rugs, furniture of a deep purple plush, heavy curtains of old damask, auction pictures, the most staring and odious vases of majolica, seem to be the staple articles. Regarding the pictures a story is told here of a mining sultan who, at the instigation of his wife, bought a large number of pictures at an auction. Next day a young man called, and requested to see the potentate of the silver world on important business. He was admitted into the plainly-furnished sanctum, which female taste had not yet decorated. "Jedge," said the young man, "if it's a fair question, how much did you pay for them picturs?" "Well," said the gentleman, "I gave on the average about seventy-five dollars a piece for the twelve." "Jedge," said the young man, with tears in his voice, "I painted them picturs, and only got $10 apiece; and if this is to be a fair deal I think you ought to tell Mr. —— [the auctioneer] to give me ten dollars a piece more." The gentleman declined to conduct the negotiation, and the young man retired exclaiming at the terrible way in which men of genius were judged by capitalists, and threatening to stick to his coach-painting and never do another "picture" for love nor money. The mining element greatly admire these works of art, and rather sympathize with the young man who did them; but he ought to have had a little more solid pudding, for the empty praise which they give him is not satisfying. But in some way which I fail to appreciate, the happy owner looks upon himself as having made some very valuable acquisitions in the art line, and other prides himself upon having furnished his walls so cheaply.

The influence of the mining element is also plainly visible in the stores of the leading jewelers. These people address themselves almost entirely to the instincts of the successful miners. They display huge gold watches, with enormously thick cases, which appeal strongly to the sterling sense of their favorite customers. Their chains are a kind of cable, in which quartz gold is strikingly conspicuous. Even their rings have the same substantial character. I saw a diamond solitaire, not more than three quarters of a carat, which was set in a ring half an inch broad and a quarter of an inch thick. The poor diamond twinkled feebly amid that mass of gold, and was about as perceptible as the morning star shining through a yellow mist. They deal extensively in cluster rings, too, and in huge pins, and they have a large assortment of stones off color, but of considerable size. But the greatest feature of the jewelers' stores is unquestionably the admirably ingenious manner in which they work up the gold quartz. Some of these devices are so pleasing, and display the beauty of the material so forcibly, that the majority of visitors from the East and the Old World never fail to purchase specimens. For the mining aristocracy the favorite form, after the watch-chain, is the locket, and some of these are so ponderous as to astonish a weak-minded traveler. The popular shape appears to be a gold horse-shoe, exceedingly solid, inclosing a mass of quartz, either rough or polished. Some of the rough masses, especially those where the gold is in thick pieces, and the quartz is of the rose pink variety, are very pleasing, and would surely find a ready sale East if the settings were not so very heavy. But there are some forms which delight the miners and which are very ridiculous, such as cigar-cases, and chewing-tobacco boxes. I have even seen toilet-caskets of it, but the gold-setting in every instance is of the heaviest possible style. This mania for big things is observable in everything. I asked Warren Leland, of the Palace Hotel, why he had such enormous steaks and such immense dishes of corned-beef hash. "Obliged to"—he said, "obliged to. Miners would leave if they didn't have twice as much as they can eat. They like to see plenty of everything. It makes them feel good." And yet, by a queer contradiction of sentiment, some of the wealthiest will not leave their small, poky, narrow houses, but have added on to them palatial structures, where they receive their guests. If you are a friend, you go to the old quarters; if only an acquaintance, you are ushered into the tomb-like drawing-room, where the vulgar magnificence makes you giddy you are inclined to be bilious. GAR.

GERMS OF PESTILENCE AND DEATH.

THE PROCESS OF FERMENTATION—VIRULENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES—FEARFUL RAVAGES DUE TO ATMOSPHERIC DUST.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Oct. 20.

The first of a series of science lectures to be given in Glasgow during the Winter months, was delivered in the City Hall last night by Prof. Tyndall, the subject being "Fermentation." Prof. Tyndall, who was received with applause, said that in a book with which they were all familiar, it was said "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days." and in more senses than one that precept was illustrated by his presence that night. First, and in a general sense, he stood indebted to the historians, the poets, and the philosophers of Scotland, and above and beyond all, to that venerable and illustrious man whom he was proud to call his friend—Thomas Carlyle; and second, and in a more especial sense, it so happened that one of the first rootlets of his scientific life derived nutriment from the City of Glasgow. It was by reading the *Practical Mechanics' and Engineers' Magazine*, a periodical published in Glasgow, that he yearned to have such apparatus as Leslie and Davy had, to enable him to make such experiments, and the very apparatus, similar and identical to those he first saw in the pages of that magazine, were those with which he illustrated his lectures in London. It was his intention to speak about fermentation, not in a metaphorical, but in the real sense, and he was perfectly certain that the only thing needed to make the subject interesting was suitable treatment. Our knowledge of fermentation and the ground it covered was augmented greatly of late, and every fresh acquisition confirmed the hope that its final issues would be of incalculable advantage to mankind. One of the most remarkable characteristics of the age was its tendency to connect itself organically with the preceding ages. Our forefathers may have been savages, but they must have been clever and observant ones—[laughter]—having fully explained the process of fermentation. In Pasteur's researches the bacterium remained a bacterium, the vibrio a vibrio, the penicillium a penicillium, and the torula a torula. Sow any of these in a state of purity in an appropriate liquid and you get it, and it alone, in the subsequent crop. In like manner sow small-pox in the human body, your crop is small-pox; sow scarlatina, and your crop is scarlatina; typhoid virus, your crop is typhoid; cholera, and your crop is cholera. The disease bears as constant a relation to its contagium as the microscopic organisms enumerated do to their germs, or as a thistle does to its seed. No wonder, then, with analogies so obvious and so striking, that the conviction was spreading and growing daily in strength, that reproductive and parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease. The living ferments finding lodgement in the body, increase there and multiply directly, ruining the tissue on which they subsist, or destroying life indirectly by the generation of poisonous compounds within the body. This conclusion, which came to us with a presumption almost amounting to demonstration, was clinched by the fact that virulent infectious diseases had been discovered with which living organisms were as closely and as indissolubly associated as the growth of torula is with fermentation of beer; and here, if they would permit him, he would utter a word of warning to well-meaning people. They had now reached a phase of this question when it was of the very last importance that light should once for all be thrown upon the manner in which contagious and infectious diseases took root and spread. To this end the action of various ferments upon the organs and tissues of the living body must be studied; the habits of each special organism concerned in the production of each specific disease must be determined, and the mode by which its germs were spread abroad as sources of further infection. It was only by such rigidly accurate inquiries that we could obtain final and complete mastery over these destroyers. Hence, while abhorring cruelty of all kinds; while shrinking sympathetically from all animal suffering—suffering which his own pursuits never call upon him to inflict—an unbiased survey of the field of research now opening out before the physiologist, caused him to conclude that no greater calamity could befall the human race than the stoppage of experimental inquiry in this direction. A lady, whose philanthropy has rendered her illustrious, said to him, some time ago, that science was becoming immoral; that the researches of the past, unlike those of the present, were carried on without cruelty. He replied to her that the science of Kepler and Newton, to which she referred, dealt with the law and phenomena of inorganic matter, but that one great advance made by modern science was in the direction of biology or the science of life, and that in this new direction scientific inquiry, though at the outset pursued at a cost of some temporary suffering, would in the end prove it a thousand times more beneficent than it had ever hitherto been. He said this because he saw that the researches which the lady deprecated were leading us to such knowledge of epidemic disease as would enable us finally to sweep these scourges of the human race from the face of this earth. The very first step toward the extirpation of these contagia was the knowledge of their nature. The question then, which he wished to submit to their judgment was this: Was the knowledge which revealed the nature and which assures the extirpation of a disorder not well worth the price paid for it? It was exceedingly important that assemblies like the present should see clearly the issues at stake in such questions as this, and that the properly informed common sense of the community should temper, if not restrain, the rashness of those who, meaning to be tender, would virtually enact the most hideous cruelty by the imposition of short-sighted restrictions upon physiological investigation. It was a modern instance of zeal for God, but not according to knowledge. The excesses which zeal committed, public opinion must correct. There were other reflections connected with this subject which, even were he to pass them over without remark, would sooner or later occur to every thoughtful mind in that assembly. He had spoken of the floating dust of the air and the means of rendering it visible, and of the perfect immunity from putrefaction which accompanied the contact of germless matter and moteless air. Consider the woes which these wafted particles during historic and prehistoric ages have inflicted on mankind; consider the loss of life in hospitals from putrefying wounds; consider the loss in places where there are plenty of wounds but no hospitals, and in the ages before hospitals were anywhere founded; consider the slaughter which has hitherto followed that of the battle-field, often producing a mortality far greater than that of the battle itself; add to this the other conception that in times of epidemic disease the self-same floating matter has frequently, if not always, mingled with it special germs which produce the epidemic, being thus enabled to sow pestilence and death over nations and continents—consider all this, and you will come with me to the conclusion that all the havoc of war ten times multiplied would be evanescent if compared with the ravages due to atmospheric dust. This preventable destruction is going on to-day, and it has been permitted to go on for ages without a whisper of information regarding its cause to the suffering sentient world. We have been scourged by invisible thongs, attacked from impenetrable ambuscades, and it is only to-day that the light of science is being let in upon the murderous dominion of our foes. Men of Glasgow, facts like these excite in me the thought that the rule and governance of this universe are different from what we in our youth supposed them to be—that the inscrutable Power, at once terrible and beneficent, in whom we live and move and have our being and our end, is to be propitiated by means different from those usually resorted to. The first requisite toward such propitiation is knowledge; the second is action, shaped and illuminated by that knowledge. Of the knowledge we already see the dawn, which will open out by and by to perfect day, while the action which is to follow has its unfailing source and stimulus in the moral and emotional nature of man in his desire for personal well-being, in his sense of duty, in his compassionate sympathy with the suffering of his fellowmen. From the vantage ground already won I look forward with confident hope to the triumph of medical art over scenes of misery like that here described. The cause of the calamity being once clearly revealed, not only to the physicians, but to the public, whose intelligent co-operation is absolutely essential to success, the final victory of humanity is only a question of time. We have already a foretaste of that victory in the triumph of surgery as practiced at your doors.

FISH IN THE MOBILE MARKET.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "It was once the pride of Mobile that her fish market was equaled by few upon the American coast and surpassed by none. Mobile Bay was, up to the close of the war, 'brim-full' of choice species of the finny tribe. Of late years, however—and, notably, just after the war—there was lack of numbers, while some species had disappeared altogether. It has been suggested (and the theory is plausible) that the cannonading and torpedo explosions during the war drove off the most delicate species, which are generally the shyest and most timid. We are informed, however, that they are returning, and that there is promise at an early day of *ante bellum* quantities and qualities of fish in our bay. No article of meat diet is more wholesome—especially in a warm climate—than fish, and an abundant supply is an abundant blessing to rich and poor alike."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUCCESSFUL SILK BURGLARY.

THE STORE OF E. OELBERMANN & CO., ON WORTH STREET, ROBBED OF $10,000 WORTH OF SILKS.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the porter in the employ of Messrs. E. Oelbermann & Co., silk importers, who occupy the upper floors of the building Nos. 64 and 66 Worth street, opened the store, he was surprised to find scattered about the floor the paper wrappers which had been removed from pieces of silk. A hasty glance convinced him that the place had been visited and robbed by burglars during the interval between Saturday afternoon and yesterday. When the members of the firm arrived, an examination of the stock was made, and it was found that sixty pieces of black silk of the brand known as "Golden Wheel," and valued at between ten thousand and twelve thousand dollars were missing. Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, was notified, and instituted an investigation. On ascending to the top floor of the building, the scuttle was found open, and a closer examination showed that it had been torn open from the outside, and that a great deal of force had been used in tearing it from its fastenings. At the foot of the stairs leading to the scuttle were found a large sectional "jimmy," a brace, and bitt, two large bags made of india-rubber cloth, and several sandwiches. The building runs through to Thomas street, and the scuttle is situated in the centre of the structure. An examination of the adjoining buildings disclosed the fact that the burglars had unlocked the front door of the building at the corner of Church and Thomas streets and ascended through the upper floors which are chiefly occupied as offices for out of town firms, to the roof. They then traversed the roofs of the buildings Nos. 66 and 68 Thomas street, until they reached the building occupied by Messrs. Oelbermann & Co. It is probable that the burglars entered the building at the corner of Thomas and Church streets on Saturday evening, and locked themselves in, and occupied the Sabbath in breaking into and rifling Oelbermann's store. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VOTING EARLY.

Remember that this is no mere local election. Your vote is for the next President of the nation. Go early to the polls. They open at 6. Don't wait until the afternoon. You may lose your vote, and that is no light thing this year. Polls close at 4. Deposit your vote in the morning.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD ACTOR—A PROFUSION OF FLORAL OFFERINGS—THE FUNERAL ADDRESS.

The funeral of the late William Wheatley took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. The edifice was well filled with the friends of the deceased, comprising a large representation of the dramatic profession. Upon the pulpit were several choice pieces of floral art, among which was one from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, consisting of a bank of white flowers, upon which a cross was diagonally wrought in violets, the whole being surmounted by a crown. On either side were a cross and anchor of immortelles. Upon a little table in front of the pulpit was a floral book, across its open pages being the word "Rest," wrought in violets. Large floral crosses stood on either side of the pulpit stairs. In the central aisle, at the base of the pulpit, was a bier covered with a pall. At 10:30 o'clock the funeral cortegé arrived. The casket containing the remains of the deceased was placed on the catafalque, the lid was thrown back, and upon it was laid a large and beautiful variegated floral cross and a wreath. The features of the dead actor bore a peaceful expression. The body was dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, and the hands were crossed over the breast. The casket was of rosewood, covered with black cloth, and mounted with silver-bar handles. The interior was lined with white satin, and on the inner surface of the lid was an oval silver plate, bearing the inscription, "William Wheatley, born Dec. 5, 1816; died Nov. 3, 1876; æt. 59 years, 11 months, and 59 days." As the cortegé entered the church, the organist, Prof. Edward Howe, played the funeral march from Beethoven's sonata, in A flat. After the coffin had been deposited on the catafalque, the chant, "Lord, let me Know mine End," was rendered by a quartete, comprising the following artists: Miss A. M. Wells, soprano; Mrs. Minnie Coit, contralto; Mr. M. B. Wood, tenor; and Mr. W. D. Marks, basso. A brief address was next delivered by Rev. Mr. Alger, who conducted the services. The deceased, he said, was a man of singular gentleness of manner, and of most estimable character. Possessed of a deep sensitiveness, he was always ready to assist the unfortunate, and to comfort the sorrowing. He was a great reader and a deep thinker, and while he took, comparatively, a slight active interest in the daily routine of affairs, he was, nevertheless, alive to the duties of a citizen, and performed his part faithfully, though in an unostentatious manner. He had been so much accustomed to submitting to the will of Providence, that when death warned him of his approach, Mr. Wheatley felt no terror, but looked upon it as another act in the great drama; the soul flew out of its casket to meet its Maker, the God who gave it. "Let us lay upon his placid brow the wreath of our love and approval," said he, in conclusion, "and learn from the lesson how brief is man's existence, and how swift and sure is the shaft of death." The choir sang the hymn, "I would not live alway," after which the burial service was read. It differed little from the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At its conclusion, an anthem for soprano solo and chorus, entitled "Beyond the smiling and the weeping" was rendered. The congregation was next permitted to view the features of the deceased for the last time, after which the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment. Among the members of the dramatic profession present, were Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Louis Aldrich, Mr. Henry C. Jarrett, Mr. Henry G. Palmer, Mr. John Vincent, Commodore Joseph H. Tooker, Mr. J. W. Colyer, Mr. R. Staples, Mr. Harry Watkins, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. James Seymour, Mr. William Davidge, Mr. Bensen Sherwood, Mr. S. Hotheimer, Gen. G. W. Gile, President of the "Active Order of Friendship;" Mr. Louis Mestayer, Col. T. Allston Brown, Miss Louise Sylvester, and many others. There were no pall-bearers, and the ceremony was characterized by extreme simplicity.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

A WOMAN WHO OBTAINED MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Mrs. Mary A. Gibson, alias Hanson, who is charged with having defrauded Samuel Garretson and Horace Farrier and others out of large sums of money by false representations that she had fallen heir to an estate in Baden-Baden, bequeathed by Archbishop Wolff, of Freiburg, and which she was to acquire through the intervention of Cardinal McCloskey, had her final examination before Justice Keese, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The main feature of the proceedings was the presence of Cardinal McCloskey in the Police Court as a witness for the prosecution. Isaac Parmenter testified that when, after her arrest, he told her that it was mean for her first to partake of the Farriers' hospitality, as she had, and then to beat them, she cried, and said she would pay the money back to them. Mr. Garretson testified that, but for her claim to large estates in Germany, he would not have made to her the large and numerous advances which he had made. Cardinal McCloskey, who had been sitting in the Justice's private office, was next introduced to the witness stand. Mrs. Gibson was directed to stand up, and then to walk toward the Cardinal, that he might the more easily see her. She walked with a face full of shame to a position in front of him, and the Cardinal testified:

I never saw her before; I don't know her; I know of no Bishop Wolff, of Freiburg; I can't say that there never was such a dignitary of the Church, but I never heard of him; I know of no estate which this woman is to receive from Germany through me.

Mrs. Gibson's counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that as her representations had not been made for the purpose of inducing the advances made by Garretson, she could not be held. Justice Keese refused to grant the motion, and Mrs. Gibson announced that she desired to make a statement. She said that at the time Mr. Garretson made the first loans to her, nothing had been said about her estate. Mr. Garretson loaned the money because of his friendship for her. He had been partaking of her hospitality, and said that he felt under obligations to her. When applying for subsequent loans she made no representations of vast wealth. "If it comes down to a fine point," she said in conclusion, in broken English, and with a well-assumed air of indignation, "I think Mr. Garretson and his friends got all their money back in what I spent on them for wines and champagne suppers and carriage rides, and such like." She stated that she was born in Baden-Baden, and is thirty-nine years of age. She is a coarse, vulgar-looking woman, with no attractions of person, of manner, or of address. Justice Keese fully committed her for trial, and she will be lodged in jail to-morrow.

Inspector Murphy supplies a list of persons who have been victimized by Mrs. Gibson. The New-York persons whom she has succeeded in swindling are: T. H. Barry, No. 118 Broadway; Miss O'Neil, No. 322 West Fourth street; F. F. Bunnell, No. 13 East Twenty-seventh street; Mr. Sampson, No. 120 East Twenty-third street; Mr. Hartman, proprietor of a hotel opposite the Bowery Theatre; Louis Herman, No. 545 East Thirteenth street; Mrs. Wirl, No. 31 Fifth street; Mr. Lang, No. 697 Third avenue; Mr. Roggerman, No. 341 Thirty-second street; Mrs. Young, No. 697 Third avenue; Mr. Sullier, No. 230 East Forty-seventh street; Mr. Koblentz, No. 48 Fourth street; E. Miners, No. 155 Lewis street; Mr. Hotchkiss, No. 36 East Twenty-first street; Mrs. Alster, Forty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues; F. J. Rahskopf, No. 650 Third avenue; Mr. Rocker, No. 339 Broadway; and Mr. S. P. Bixby, No. 8 Astor place. The largest of these are those of Mr. Bixby, amounting to $2,100, and Mr. Rahskopf, amounting to $2,000. The others range from $100 to $1,000. Cardinal McCloskey stated that she had succeeded in victimizing the Catholic clergymen of Philadelphia to the extent of thousands of dollars.

THE ANNUAL MIRACLE AT NAPLES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RELIQUARY—THE EFFECT OF THE MIRACULOUS PROCESS ON THE PEOPLE.

The following is a true account, by a devoted eye-witness, of the last performance of the annual miracle at Naples. It is taken from a Naples correspondent of an English Roman Catholic newspaper. After giving an account of his going to the Cathedral, and his introduction to one of the Canons, the correspondent says:

"You cannot imagine the cries and the almost shrieks and screams of the people that were going on all this time. And when the priest held it up and cried out 'E duro'—'It is hard'—there was such a cry of 'San Gennaro, Nostro protettore, nostro padrone! fate ci il miracolo,' and they began to weep and wail on all sides in the true Neapolitan style.

But for five, ten, fifteen minutes there, was not the slightest sign of any liquefaction taking place. I had the greatest possible opportunities of examining the reliquary, for the Canon held it just before my eyes several times for some seconds, while another priest held a lighted taper behind the glass to allow me to see plainly the bottles inside. The reliquary is an old-fashioned silver one of an oval shape, surmounted by a silver cross about four or five inches long, by which the priest holds it. Thick glass is let into the sides, so that you see the interior plainly when held up to the light; and to show you more clearly the bottles inside, a priest holds a small lighted taper behind, by aid of which you see two small 'ampullæ,' or cruets, the larger one containing about an ounce and a half of some obscure congealed substance of a brownish tint, not unlike to that of clotted blood when it has been exposed a long time to the air. It is quite hard, for the priest reverses the reliquary, and not the slightest motion is visible in the dark matter which fills about two-thirds of the vial. The glass of this bottle is curious, not like ordinary glass, but with that peculiar tint and roughness of unpurified glass, resembling the bottles you see in the Roman museums, which have been taken from the tombs of the martyrs in the Catacombs. The other and smaller vial, not unlike a small smelling-bottle, contains a mere stain of blood and some little pieces of black sticking to the sides, which have never been known to liquefy; these are supposed to be little pieces of sponge, or earth soaked with blood, sticking to the sides of the glass. Both bottles appeared to be hermetically sealed. Another little thing that caught my attention was, that resting on the outside of each bottle was that peculiar fine, thin dust which collects on objects even closed in cases, showing they must have been left undisturbed for a very long time. These phials appeared also to be resting on what appeared to me to be some wadding, dusty and discolored, and between the top of the reliquary inside and the phials there was another similar piece of dark wool or wadding. The reliquary itself is soldered up on all sides, and you must break it to open it.

Twenty minutes had passed away, and not the sign of any movement appeared: there was the dark brown substance filling up two thirds of the vial, forming a straight line across it, still immoveable. The groans, the cries, and the tears of the people were increased, their supplications and petitions became louder, and even the most indifferent of these around seemed to be moved. The priest laid the reliquary down on the altar, and began aloud the Apostles' Creed, and then an invocation to St. Januarius; and after that a prayer begging that God would allow the miracle for His greater honor and glory, and for the good of His people. He then once again took it in his hand, and showed it to me, kneeling on the step, but it was the same as at first, not the slightest change having taken place.

He had taken it all round, had shown it to the many kneeling there, and had then lifted it up for the people outside to see, when he once more lowered it and put it before my eyes. I was not certain, but it seemed to me that as he held the reliquary upside down the straight line which was formed across the bottle was breaking on one side, and that the substance commenced to move slowly. I am sure my excited face and the paleness I felt coming over me must have shown the Canon what had happened, for he looked at it and said it had commenced, and then once more showed it to me. Yes! there it was, slowly moving down on one side of the bottle, a few reddish brown drops. He held it aloft to the people, and cried, '*E squagliato*,' 'It is liquefied.' The organ immediately commenced the *Te Deum*, and the choir and people, taking up the alternate verses, sang it with all their souls in thanksgiving to God that He had allowed yet once again this miracle. I joined, too, with all my heart, for I cannot express to you the strange feeling which crept over me when the Canon again showed me the reliquary, and slowly turned it round. I saw the blood flowing inside the larger vial as freely as water; there only remained a dark globule in the centre which was not liquefied; all the rest in the vial was perfectly liquid. Perhaps this globule also became so; I, however, did not see it again, for when I had kissed the reliquary the Canon took it round to the others that they might have a like happiness."

THE BEST TIME TO VOTE.

Do not delay voting. The best time is immediately after breakfast. Look over your ballots carefully, and then go and deposit them. Polls open at 6. Remember this year that you vote for a President.

COST OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has this suggestive statement: "Looking at the situation of this commonwealth, it would seem as if it were much easier to manage public matters honestly and efficiently than dishonestly and inefficiently. Its revenue is very small, and one-half of that is so provided for by the Constitution that the State Government has no control over it. During the six years in which it was under radical rule, every trace of the war had disappeared, its unnatural investments in bank and railroad property had been disposed of, its war claims had been adjusted, its debt reduced; and when the rebels were enfranchised and the Government of the State handed over to them, they were put in possession of a property so securely guarded that only gross mismanagement could check its growth and increase. If it is any credit for those who are intrusted with power to claim that they have not broken into the Treasury and gutted it, we cheerfully accord that credit to the Democracy, the state of opinion being such in Missouri that open robbery is not among the contingencies of State Government. But whatever the Democracy could do short of open robbery, to show its contempt for the safeguards of good government, it has done. Its first choice for Governor was an attorney who had distinguished himself by resigning a county office to secure the passage of a county subvention for a contingent fee; its most brilliant stroke of policy was the appointment of a War Claims Committee who audited fraudulent claims by the bushel; its one constitutional reform has been the abrogation of that restriction which required that those who proposed to vote upon public questions should know enough to give an intelligent vote. Has Democracy achieved anything valuable to offset these blots? Following a party which had steadily reduced the expenses, it has steadily increased them; protesting against the multiplication of offices, it has multiplied them at every opportunity; while the State bonds, which were beyond its control, have steadily improved in value, the Treasury warrants, which are entirely under its control, have been hawked about at a discount to enrich the dishonest officials who knew when to buy them and when to sell them. It has mismanaged the Penitentiary, worried the Supreme Court, confused the statutes, encouraged outlawry; it has not even had sense enough to exchange a thousand new bonds for a thousand old ones without losing money by the trade."

THE WEST VIRGINIA CLAIMS.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* of Saturday, says: "We gave a bill of particulars a day or two ago showing the amount of claims that had been introduced by each member of the West Virginia delegation into Congress. The whole amount thus far is $303,087 10. Of this amount Col. Wilson has introduced bills covering $204,600. The Weston *Democrat* looks upon these claims as establishing a claim on Wilson's behalf upon the support of the people who are to be directly or indirectly benefited by them. It says that the Colonel hopes to put them through the 'next' Congress. He hopes, in other words, that the 'next' Congress will be of a character to enable him to put his bills through. But we have shown that in order to get his bills through, the Colonel must vote for every other Congressman's bills. The programme must needs embrace the most stupendous log-rolling scheme ever known in Congress. In order to get two or three hundred thousand dollars for this district, he must vote for an amount of bills for other districts and other States such as would make the benefit to his constituents a mere drop in the bucket compared with the burden that would be laid upon them in common with the whole country."

THE DROWNING OF PHILIPP OTTMANN.

Acting under instructions from Coroner Eickhoff, who took charge of the case of Mr. Philipp Ottmann, the wealthy Fulton Market butcher, whose body was found in the East River at the foot of Twenty-fifth street on Sunday, Dr. Marsh yesterday made a post mortem examination of the remains. A rumor to the effect that incised wounds had been found on the back of the deceased on the occasion of a superficial examination of the body having gained currency during the forenoon, a large number of persons visited Dhiel's undertaking establishment, No. 133 Essex street, where the body lay, but no one was permitted to view it. Dr. Marsh, who made the autopsy, announced that he found no evidence of violence, and that death was undoubtedly due to asphyxia by drowning. The day on which the inquest will be held was not determined on.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

THE BATTLE IN THE GREAT PLAIN OF MAREBO.

KING JOHN AND THE KHEDIVE—THE LATTER'S ATTEMPT TO CONQUER THE FORMER—DESPERATE RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF THE KING—BRAVE EGYPTIANS OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS—A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER—GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

The correspondent of the London *Times* of Oct. 25 writes: "Some friends of truth have furnished me with evidence as to the origin of the Egyptian expedition, and only yesterday I met one of the traveling companions of M. de Sarseck, the French Consul at Massowah, who entered Abyssinia on Sept. 28, 1875, and left it on the 6th of December following, thus being in the best possible position for witnessing that strange and fatal adventure styled the first Egyptian expedition into Abyssinia. The facts, then, I am about to relate are taken from notes written from day to day by an attentive but disinterested spectator who has authorized me to publish them, but certainly while writing them had no idea that his notes would ever attain publicity. * * * On the 13th of October M. de Sarseck arrived at Samara, in the Province of Amacine, where he was very cordially received by the Dedjaz Gabron. He then crossed the Provinces of Serai and Chiri, and arrived in the neighborhood of Adowa. On the 25th of October, as he was unaware of the rumors spread in Egypt, he was not at all astonished to find all these Provinces entirely without soldiers, and the Governors with only their usual military escort. As he approached Adowa, a Fitaoraris, or General of the Vanguard, came to tell him that King John desired his presence, but at this moment M. de Sarseck observed that he was in the midst of a kind of popular immigration, and he learned that the Egyptians were at Ghinda; that they were going up to Amacine, and that King John having ordered everybody to fall back, the inhabitants of the Amacine, of Serai and Chiri—men, women, and children—driving before them their cattle and carrying the remains of their property, were falling back on Adowa. On Oct. 27 M. de Sarseck entered Adowa, and was conducted before the King. He was introduced into the Royal palace and brought into the presence of King John, a man of about thirty years of age, of middle height, slim, his hair of deep black, worn after the Abyssinian fashion, his eyes energetic, his nose a little curved, his mouth small, his complexion bronzed brown as an old Florentine statue. He is extremely agile, successful in all games, brave to temerity, as impassive as a Hindu, and the best rider in his country. When M. de Sarseck entered, King John was seated in the Ethiopian fashion, squatted on a red and gold dais ascended by nine steps in a hall forty metres long. He was enveloped in a large cloak of cloth of gold, and wore on his head the triple crown of Ethiopia, resembling the Crown of Solomon, such as it is painted on the walls of the churches and the Imperial Palace of Gondar. Around him were the Raz or feudatory Princes, in rich white and purple garments, each wearing a light crown of gold on his head. On both sides of the hall, according to rank, were the great vassals of his Crown, and to complete this thoroughly Oriental picture, on one of the steps was reclining Agos, one of the four lions which, according to etiquette, precede the King in combats, and to which King John has given the name of one of his brothers killed in fighting. M. de Sarseck was struck by the thorough impassiveness of this monarch, who, in the midst of this State audience, seemed to have forgotten that an implacable enemy was treading the soil of his country. On the 30th of October it was known that the Egyptians had invaded the Amacine and the Serai, and a letter from the commander of the hostile expedition was handed to the King. In this letter the Khedive was described as having always been a friend to King John, but as obliged to protect his territory against the want of discipline among the Abyssinian Princes, whose incursions King John could not prevent. His army had not come to take possession of Abyssinia, but had entered the country to establish internal peace and to correct the bad administration. In fact, one would almost say Prince Milan copied the declaration of war from this letter. Turning to M. de Sarseck, "You see," he said, "I have only my guard around me; my country is invaded without cause or provocation, and I should like to know what the King of Egypt would say if I said to him he was the executioner and plunderer of the fellah." On the 2d of November the King was informed that his country was definitively invaded, that the Egyptian Army had arrived at Addihoala, the last village which precedes the Valley of Gondet, and that the vanguard had penetrated into that valley. King John then mounted his horse to proceed to a camp whither he had convoked the warriors of all Abyssinia. The Khédive had thought that the Negus was going to call on the Princes, his vassals, to supply the contingent due, but as these Princes had been secretly hired by the Khédive to revolt, John saw they would refuse to obey, and that he would be powerless. He therefore preached the Holy War. The Abouna, the religious chief of Abyssinia, had ordered a three days' fast, to which the King himself submitted, and had commanded all the warriors of the country, under penalty of excommunication, to be present during it, and at its expiration, at the given place, John mounted his horse at the gate of his palace, north of Adowa, at the foot of Mount Challoda. Just as he was about to give the signal of departure, and when all the inhabitants of Adowa and the invaded provinces were assembled, there was a formidable earthquake. Men and beasts were thrown down, the roofs of several houses were displaced, and from the summit of the Challoda blocks of stone and torrents of dust were precipitated to the feet of the King. Every one was alarmed. A moment of hesitation on the part of the King, and the terror would have spread over all Abyssinia, and left it to the mercy of the invaders. But John, jumping from his horse, flung himself on the ground, and cried enthusiastically, 'I thank God for these signs of protection, which show me that the day has at length come when the ancient land of Ethiopia shall ingulf her invaders.' A shout of joy welcomed these words, and the King remounted his horse and left Adowa amid the warm and prolonged applause of the multitude. On the 8th of November M. de Sarseck proceeded to the King at the camp, where he had called his warriors together, and his astonishment may be imagined at seeing the Negus, who on the 2d of the month had only a few hundreds of cavalry, in command of an army of 70,000 men. All Abyssinia had responded to his call. A nation essentially feudal, divided into a warlike aristocracy and an inferior class, the nobles and the princes are prompt to respond to a call to arms, and six days had sufficed to collect this formidable army.

The Negus, from whom M. De Sarseck requested a letter in reply to that of the President of the French Republic, and who had verbally consented to all required of him, did his utmost to retain the French Consul about him. He would have liked to be able to affirm that he rejoiced in the protection of France, showing the official agent near him in the midst of his warriors. But M. De Sarseck declined, returned to Adowa, and came back after three different attempts without having been able to obtain the letter. At length, on the 17th, just as he was making up his mind to return, for the King still remained, he received the following curious letter, of which my informant obtained and preserved a copy, a translation of which he was kind enough to communicate to me:

'From John, by the Grace of God King of the Kings of Ethiopia and of all its dependencies, to the Consul of France, M. De Sarseck. How are you? My soldiers and myself, thanks to Heaven and the intercession of the Saints and the God of Armies, are safe and sound. Good news! I have conquered. By the grace of God I have beaten my enemies. Of all the Egyptians who invaded my country not one has survived. All are dead. My heart rejoices. Thou, my friend, come now without loss of time. Written at Addihoala, 9 Hedarde of the year 1868, (30th November, 1875.)'

M. De Sarseck's amazement may be conceived, for he had believed the King to be in the camp, and learned from the bearer of the royal letter that John had quitted the camp on the 15th, and that on the 16th, in two engagements at a few hours' interval, the Egyptian Army, first at Kherad Iska and next at Gouda Gouddi, had been signally defeated, and that leaders and soldiers were all killed. M. De Sarseck left Adowa on the 22d, and, losing his way, reached the banks of the River Laiha. During the 24th, having been obliged to stop, he was told that a man in a dreadful state had been found under a tree, who had pronounced his name. He went to the spot and found a man whose right arm was torn, whose skull was laid bare, who was otherwise covered with wounds and coagulated blood, who through his obstructed nostrils uttered his name—it was Count Zichy. This wreck had for nine days been dragging himself along the road, drinking at the rivers, nourished by the women of the country with flour moistened in water, and holding out against death, of which he was a horrible picture. M. De Sarseck took him up, stanched his wounds, placed him on a litter, and carried him with him. This man of extraordinary energy revived in a marvelous way, recovered his senses, and, to the amazement and almost the terror of the escort, on the evening of the same day he hummed fragments of 'Belle Hélène' as he tossed about on his litter. The prospect of life had revived him. Unhappily, all this had delayed M. De Sarseck, and when he reached Arato, at the entrance of the Valley of Gondet, he received a message from the King, who had been unable to wait for him, and begged him to return to Adowa. M. De Sarseck left Count Zichy at Arato, under care of a European man and woman, and returned to Adowa, where for three days the King delayed giving him his farewell audience. The King had permitted them to take back fourteen Egyptian prisoners, but had learned Count Zichy's story, and refused to give him up, promising to treat him well, but wanting to detain him as a hostage. When, on the 6th of December, M. De Sarseck got back to Arato, the Count was no longer to be found, and it has since been ascertained that he was murdered by those who were charged to convey him to Adowa, they having recognized him as one of the leaders of the Egyptian Army. Let me here mention that the very day when M. De Sarseck took leave of the King the latter set out for Axum, the holy city of Abyssinia, to give thanks to the Almighty for the victory he had won, and that his Army dispersed till further notice. * * *

M. De Sarseck could not understand how the 120 men composing the vanguard, and including Arendroop, Zichy, and so many others, could have been exterminated in less than twenty minutes. This was explained on the spot. John, with his whole army, had come and encamped in the great plain of Mareb, as if he wished to offer battle to the vanguard posted at Kherad Iska. In the night, while his camp-fires, carefully kept up, led to the belief that he was posted eight miles from the enemy, 12,000 horse crossed the Mareb and placed themselves on the flank of the Egyptian van at less than a mile distance. At the moment when the latter, concealed in little woods, were preparing to turn the hill to fall back, there was heard something like a long peal of thunder, getting louder as it approached, and before there was time to give a command this living hurricane covered the narrow space on which the little Egyptian troop was massed. The 12,000 Abyssinian cavalry passed over the unfortunates. This onslaught lasted a quarter of an hour, and when the last horses had crossed the space only Zichy, unconscious and mutilated, remained alive, for in their gallop the Abyssinians struck down all who attempted to withstand them. Arakel Bey, who had remained in the Goudet Valley awaiting the order to advance, received tidings of the massacre. He took the command of the army, and tried to strengthen his position during the three hours which elapsed before his own death. The Abyssinians accomplished the distance in two hours and a half, and attacked his improvised intrenchments. They were twenty to one. The Egyptians fought like lions during three-quarters of an hour. But their efforts were useless. The natural difficulties of the ground prevented the effectiveness of the cannon, and the balls struck against the rocks. The enemy, slipping through the trees, profiting by the slightest accidents, had soon hemmed in the little army, and rendered the use of fire-arms useless; for, driven forward by those behind them, they ended by attacking the intrenchments with the bayonet, and inside there was a hand-to-hand struggle. The Abyssinians had 365 killed and 500 or 600 wounded. Arakel died like a hero. Struck by a first bullet, he kept on his horse, leaning on two soldiers of Sondan. A second ball made him slip from his horse. At the point of death he perceived the Naib Darkiko, who had drawn Egypt into this expedition, and who, after throwing off his clothes, was trying to creep among the Abyssinians. Arakel, raising himself by an effort, struck him with two shots of a revolver, and died after seeing the Naib fall."

GO EARLY.

Go early to the polls. They open at 6 and close at 4. Don't wait till the afternoon. You vote for the Chief of the Republic at this election.

THE HARVARD LIBRARY.

THE ADDITION TO THE LIBRARY—DESCRIPTION OF THE EASTERN WING.

The new wing, now being built on the eastern side of Gore Hall, Harvard College, to increase the facilities of the college library, has progressed so far that a definite idea can be formed of the general appearance. The side walls are pierced with long, arched windows at very frequent intervals, while light is admitted from the easterly end through a large triple window which occupies nearly the whole of that end of the wing. The roof is a lean-to, rising higher in the centre than at either side, by an abrupt ascent about a third of the way from the edges, and will be crowned with the same ornamental granite work as the sides, the entire wing corresponding in this respect to the main building. Tesselated granite towers, round in shape, will be placed at regular intervals on the roofage. The entire extension of this east wing is about 90 feet, making the main room in this part of the building 34 by 79 feet, and it will have a capacity for about 150,000 volumes. A skylight will extend around the entire length of this main room, and three deep galleries will range around the sides, to be used mainly for stacking. The entire width of the main part of the wing is about 35 feet, the ground floor on the north side being, in addition, extended about 20 feet, and running the length of the wing. A lean-to roof caps the wing, which is internally divided into three rooms and a small vestibule. The most easterly room will be occupied by the librarian, the next room by the assistant librarian, and the remaining room, area 19 by 46 feet, will be used by the bibliographical department, and includes a vestibule in area 12 by 21 feet. The place in the east wing corresponding to the present place of entrance on the south side of the west wing will constitute the entrance to this vestibule or the library itself. A small portion of the addition, together with the older part of the east wing, is to be used as a catalogue-room, where books will also be delivered. This room will also be surrounded with a balcony, and will be well lighted from above. The area will be about 30 by 35 feet. The room at present in use as a reading-room will be cut up into small study rooms, while the present main room will be used for a general study and reference room, with reference books along the shelves, which will be protected or inclosed by a railing extending around the room. The work will be carried on during the Winter months, and the entire structure will be in readiness for occupation next Summer.

HOW LINCOLN DECIDED A BET.

A correspondent writes that Mr. Lincoln was very positive in his moral positions, and exerted a great influence on the young men about him. Especially was he severe on gambling. Greene, his best friend, had got into that practice. So Lincoln one day gave him a very severe talk on his habit. There was one person who always won from Greene, and it was done by some trick in the game they played. Greene said he must beat him before he stopped. Said Lincoln: "Billy, if you will promise that you will never gamble again, I'll put up a job that will beat him." And Greene said, "If you will only help me to get ahead of him, I swear it." "Well," says Lincoln, "when he comes into the store again, you bet him one of those $7 hats that I can drink out of a full whisky barrel." Greene suggested that would be a pretty big thing to do. They had better try it first. So they rolled out a full barrel and Lincoln lifted one end on to one knee, and then the other end on to the other knee, and thus balancing the barrel of whisky, drank out of the bunghole. In a few days the "professional" came around. Greene struck the bet without any trouble. The man increased it to a hat apiece. Lincoln was called in and lifted the barrel and drank out of it, and Greene took the hat. It was rather a Chinese way for Mr. Lincoln, but Greene has sacredly kept his promise.

WHAT YOU DECIDE TO-DAY.

Ex-Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, thus writes: "Whether the object of the war shall be secured in the unification of our country; whether the right of every man, white or black, to equal education by participation in and protection under Government shall be maintained; whether the progress made toward honest money and honest payment of the national debt shall be sustained; whether economy and integrity in the conduct of public affairs shall be the rule, and whether improvement already manifest in trade and manufacture shall be encouraged and stimulated, are questions not inferior to any one we have been called to pass upon in years past. It there is anything in the history of the Democratic Party or any of its nominees or managers which would lead me to believe it or they may be most safely trusted to deal with these great issues, I have failed to discover it. They are full of promise now, but when I recall the record of their performance heretofore I do not see what there is to induce any doubting or independent voter to range himself under their standards. I believe in the measures and principles of the Republican Party, and I shall labor now, as always, to improve and purify and reform it, when needed, from within."

AN UNCHANGED REBEL.

Isham G. Harris, who, as Governor of Tennessee in 1861, did more than any other man in that State in behalf of rebellion and secession, made a speech in behalf of Tilden in Nashville on Wednesday last, in the course of which he said:

"I am frank to say that I have never seen the day, nor can it ever come, when I shall make any apology to any man or set of men that God has created, for having followed my honest convictions of duty in reference to that war. [Loud applause.] I have not learned to "bend the supple hinges of the knee that thrift may following fawning." If I am required to cast a stigma upon the graves of our fallen heroes and the loved ones of that war, it is not in my heart or in my brain to do it. I approved the course of each one of those heroes when he lived. I stood by him in his hour of peril. I wept bitter tears over his sad fate when he fell. I honor his integrity, and while God gives me a voice to speak or a hand to write, I will vindicate his integrity and his fame." [Applause.]

VALUE OF REBEL MONEY.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Herald* of the 3d inst. says: "A case was disposed of in the Circuit Court yesterday, in which the so-called Confederate money played quite an important part. In November, 1862, E. L. Compere borrowed $250 of the Sebastian County School Fund, giving his note therefor, bearing ten per cent. interest. The money received was of Confederate issue, and at that time passed current and for its face throughout the State. The payment of the note was postponed until the end of the war, and then tendered in the same class of wealth which was received for it, which was of course of no value. The case dragged along through the intervening years until yesterday, when, by consent, the defendant settled the matter by paying in United States currency ten per cent. of the note with accrued interest."

THE COUNT OF PARIS' HISTORY.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says: "Gen. Dabney H. Maury, on Thursday night, at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society, stated that the Count of Paris had transmitted $50 for the society, with the request that he be made a life member of it. Gen. Maury said that the Count had written a history of the war damaging to the South, and hoped that he might rewrite it to correct errors he had fallen into. We do not suppose the Count erred intentionally, nor do we suppose for a moment that Gen. Maury has any such idea. The tone of the Count's history shows him to be an earnest and considerate gentleman. We have no doubt he will readily do what he can to correct any error that he has made."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING

THREE MINISTERS SHOT.

ARKANSAS RUFFIANS MISTAKE METHODIST MINISTERS FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

In our telegraphic dispatches a few days ago was a brief account of the shooting of three Methodist ministers at Fort Dodge, Ark. Full particulars are given in the following letter from Rev. William H. Westbury, to the *Western Methodist*, published at Memphis, Tenn.: "On our return from conference several of us were the subjects of a very sad incident, the particulars of which I give you. It seems the United States Marshals had been very active for some time arresting parties for real and, in some instances, perhaps supposed violations of law, until a great many citizens had become considerably excited on the subject. Some parties had resolved to resist the authorities, and rumor had it that sixteen Marshals were expected in that vicinity to execute the law. Revs. B. Williams, A. H. Williams, George Pledger and myself had crossed Boston Mountain on the morning of Oct. 25, and come down on Hurricane Creek about noon. This, perhaps, was an unusual route for preachers to travel, and especially a number together. We were very anxious to get home, and this was thought by some to be a nearer route. Brothers A. H. Williams and Pledger—young men—traveled together, and they were some distance ahead. They arrived at Fort Douglas, on Big Piney, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We had traveled all day without feeding, and the young men thought, probably, we would like to put up for the night. Brother Williams went into a house to make inquiry for accommodations, and Brother Pledger walked over to a shop just across the road from the house. The back part of the shop, toward the mountain, was all open. He had been standing there but a few minutes when he was shot from the mountain. He fell upon his face and said: 'I am killed!' The owner of the shop, Mr. Wallace, was the only person present in the shop. He ran out to Brother Williams, and told him not to go, or try to go, to his friend. Brother Williams tried to get other parties to help him bring Brother Pledger out of the shop, but none would go. So Brother Williams mounted his horse to ride back and hurry myself and his father, Brother B. Williams, to the scene of carnage. When we got to the shop we found Brother Pledger lying on his face, pale, helpless, bleeding, and we thought nearly dying. We put him on a blanket and carried him to the house of Mr. Wallace, and sent off immediately for a physician. After we got Brother Pledger as comfortably situated as we could, Brother B. Williams, myself, and two or three friends who had come to our aid, went out behind a large tree to consult about the most judicious course to pursue during the night, and while there talking the brush men changed their position, or had others posted across the creek from where Brother Pledger was shot. Brother B. Williams, and myself were singled out, and he was shot through the right side just above the hip, and I was shot in the right side, only breaking the skin, but making a very sore place. After a hard day's ride and much suffering I reached home last night. Brother A. H. Williams returned as I did, after his mother and Brother Pledger's folks. I greatly fear that Brother Pledger's wound is mortal. The doctor could get no physic to have any effect at all. He suffered greatly through the night, and was no better when we left him yesterday morning. Brother B. Williams has a very bad wound, but the doctor thinks he will recover if his wound is properly managed. We were certainly mistaken for United States Marshals, and our canes and umbrellas, seen from the mountain, were taken for guns. The whole neighborhood seemed to be in deep sympathy with us, and rendered us every assistance in their power to make us comfortable, and we left our dear brethren with the doctor and kind people there with the pledge that they would receive every needed assistance until their friends could reach them."

THEY MET AND PARTED.

A CORRESPONDENCE RESULTS IN A MARRIAGE LICENSE AND A DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

During the past year a regular correspondence has been carried on between a gay youth of seventy-five summers, who lives in this city, and a fair maiden aged fifty-five, who has lived in a distant State. The subject of the said correspondence—neither party having seen the other—was at first of a formal nature, but soon the tone of each epistle changed so much from formality to friendship, that before they knew it each was pouring out to the other on paper the sweetest tidings of mutual love. About three weeks ago the young gallant hied himself to the Probate Court, and did then and there procure a marriage license, for which he paid the requisite sum in cash. Thus armed with the strong power of the law, he indited a final epistle to his, perhaps supposed, young maiden, who was to be "an old man's pet," insisting on her immediate appearance in this locality, in order to end all trouble by getting "spliced." She having, from the tone of former missives, arrived at the conclusion that she was on the point of catching a young and handsome protector, whom she could pat on the cheek and love as she would a baby, at once complied with the request to "come West," and within a few days she could have been seen about our streets inquiring for the number of the house occupied by her supposed rich young lover. They met. The feelings experienced were, perhaps mutual—to a certain extent. She, after taking a long look at the proposed groom, sank helplessly against the back of a chair and murmured, "Is this the young man I was to meet." He rubbed his nose a moment, and wanted to know if she was the young woman he had been making love to. After glaring at each other awhile she became indignant, and he considered himself duped, but being in for it, he proposed that as matters had gone so far it would be better to go on with the business and get married. She, however, wouldn't listen to his love-pleadings, and demanded from him enough of money to pay her expenses back to her home. He reluctantly complied, and handed over about $30, the amount necessary. Then, to reimburse himself as nearly as possible, he called on the Judge of the Probate Court and tried to get the amount of his license fees refunded. This he failed to accomplish.

ADVENTURES OF A DOG.

A SETTER GOES FISHING, LOSES HIS MASTER, AND TAKES THE TRAIN FOR HOME.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. John D. Johnson, the lawyer, went down to Murdock Lake a week ago for the purpose of enjoying a few days in angling for black bass. He took with him a favorite setter, which he had raised from a pup. The lake is in Illinois, thirty miles south of the city, and the usual route to it is over the Iron Mountain Railroad to Illinois Station; thence by row-boat across the river, and thence by wagon to the club-house, a distance of three miles. Arriving at the lake, Mr. Johnson went out in a boat to fish, at 7 o'clock in the morning, taking his setter along for company. The dog proved troublesome in the boat, and was put ashore, and nothing more thought about him. When Mr. Johnson returned to the club-house, late in the afternoon, he could not find his dog, although he searched for him along the lake shore, and made diligent inquiry of everybody he met. On his way home, two days afterward, Mr. Johnson learned at Illinois Station that his dog was at Pevely, five miles below, and sent a man after him, who brought him back. It seems that the dog, after being put ashore on the west side of the lake, had joined a party of fishermen, and remained with them for a short time, and then returned to the place where he had left his master. Not finding him there, nor at the house, he concluded that the boss had gone home. He made a bee line for the river, and, swimming across, took his position at the railroad station to wait for a train. Several trains passed, but he did not like their looks, and made no attempt to board either of them. At length the train that had brought him and his master from the city came along, going southward, and the dog joyfully jumped aboard. He was recognized by the conductor, who put him off at Pevely, with directions to the agent to ship him to St. Louis.

These facts are given as a remarkable instance of canine sagacity. The only mistake the dog made was in starting in the wrong direction, but he probably reasoned that the train would eventually take him to the city, although in a roundabout way.

ANOTHER SHOWER OF FLESH.

We find the following in the Charleston (S. C.) *News* of Friday last: "The phenomenon of flesh falling from a cloudless sky occurred in Gaston County, N. C., last Saturday afternoon. The shower fell in a cotton field belonging to James Hannah, who lives near Gastonia. The flesh—for such it certainly is—fell for several minutes, descending somewhat in the manner of hail-stones falling, and sprinkled a space of ground equal to a square rod. Mr. Hannah, who saw the shower as it fell, says it was perfectly clear at the time, and that there was nothing unusual visible in the sky at the place of the singular occurrence. Mr. R. Frank Clark, of Chester, returned from Gaston County last Monday and brought a specimen of the flesh with him. A microscopic examination indicates that it resembles the flesh of a cow, and a gentleman in town, who had the temerity to taste it, says the taste is similar to that of beef."

KALAKAUA'S SUSPENDERS.

The Honolulu *Gazette* has this personal item: "His Majesty received from Dr. E. Hoffmann, a few days since, a beautiful pair of suspenders, made of fine leather and partly covered with velvet, on which was wrought a crown, with a rose below and a flower and a vine above it, the whole being very tastily executed. The suspenders are one of several pairs made for the Emperor Napoleon, and among the vicissitudes of fortune, have strayed to Hawaii, and now form part of the royal wardrobe."

GOV. HARTRANFT'S HORSE DEAD.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Patriot* says: "The valuable horse 'Montgomery,' the favorite animal of Gov. Hartranft, and the finest of his stud, died yesterday morning at the stables rear of the Executive Mansion, of lung fever, after a ten days' sickness. 'Montgomery' was sired by Alexander's 'Abdallah,' (sire of Goldsmith Maid,) and was valued at between $2,500 and $3,000."

A WALK OF FIFTY MILES.

FROM GREENWOOD LAKE TO NEW-YORK.

THE TOWNS AND CITIES PASSED THROUGH—SEVERAL FEATURES OF THE TRIP—SUGGESTIONS ON WALKING IN GENERAL AND THIS ONE IN PARTICULAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have during the past season read, with great interest and satisfaction, the various dissertations on the subject of walking, and the entertaining accounts of walks, written over the initials of J. S. P. and others, published in the Sunday edition of your paper. I have concluded, by way of supplementing the record of the achievements and experiences of my illustrious predecessor, and in hopes that others may follow suit, to submit an account of what J. S. P. would doubtless call a "fifty mile rush," trusting that when I am through I shall not have encroached in vain upon your valuable space, but that others may be influenced to take advantage of this glorious Autumn weather and secure some of the pleasures and benefits, so easy of attainment in vigorous and judicious exercise. As to walking and its merits as an exercise, I presume my friends would call me an enthusiast on the subject; for myself, I can confidently say that to it, more than to anything else, do I owe a state of health far above the average, and this maintained or acquired in the face of a strain greater than most constitutions are called upon to endure. Walking being the only mode of exercise that chanced to come altogether within my convenience, I have practised it as circumstances would permit, with considerable regularity, and with results so satisfactory that I am anxious that others should derive what benefits and pleasure are to be derived from its systematic practice.

In giving the particular walk in question, I am far from wishing to be understood as vaunting of any extraordinary achievement, as it is my custom to fill up what time I can spare for recreation in walks of from fifteen to forty miles in a day. Learning of the postponement of the regatta at Greenwood Lake, and having several friends among the boating men represented, I resolved to visit the lake, which I had long had a desire to see, and take a run up there Saturday night with a view of walking as far in the direction of New-York on Sunday as my inclinations would dictate, or a new pair of shoes would permit. By the 4:30 train on the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad, I arrived at the Lake after a three hours ride, the most noticeable feature of which was a sun-set of most extraordinary grandeur as viewed from the cars as we gained the heights above Montclair, and the endless expanse of rugged hills clad in the myriad colors and hues of autumn stretched before us, the whole illuminated and brought out in relief by the shifting, horizontal rays of the king of day as he sank majestically behind the far-off mountains that hold the Delaware within their massive gates. Arriving at the lake, we have still a sail of a half hour's duration between us and the precincts of the hospitable Brandon House.

Promptly at 4:30 next morning I found myself finishing the last of the sandwiches that had been left out for me. Turning my back upon the hotel, I struck out along the road that skirts the lake shore, and for a mile or more my course was due north, as it was necessary for me to cross the extreme head of the lake, and take its west shore for its entire length—ten miles—the country on its eastern side being unbroken wilderness. Here I was, after completing my first mile at about 5 o'clock in the morning, just turning from the head of the lake, the air raw and piercing, so that I had been only too glad to put on a tight pair of lavender kids I chanced to find in my pocket, with a road before me that I could hardly make out by the dim light of the half-waned moon, already well down toward the hills to the west of the lake, with nothing better to balance me than a walking-stick and a hard boiled egg in each pocket. On I went for another mile or two, my road leading through a dense wood, and its only redeeming feature the fact that it was tolerably level. As I came about opposite to where the Brandon House nestles among its surrounding hills, I rounded a sharp point from which I obtain a full clear view of the lake in each direction.

Here the view of lake and mountains was one of nature in absolute repose, the clear blue vault of heaven unbroken by a single cloud; spanning from side to side the two ridges of the eternal mountains, seeming to stand in grim and awful grandeur to guard from all intrusion from the outside world the lake which lay peacefully between them, its surface unruffled by the smallest wavelet, glistening in the moonlight like a clamp of silver riveting the two States together. But the cold impelled me forward, as the sun had but just commenced to throw out the first dim reflections of his coming glory.

Presently I came to an opening in the woods, discovering a point running out into the lake, where, under a goodly grove of chestnuts stands an extremely neat house of entertainment, known as Lakeside. Happy the tenants who are so fortunate as to secure Lakeside for their Summer sojourn. Early as was the hour, a couple of disciples of Ike Walton were seated in their boat just off the point. These I proceeded to interview, learning that I was seven miles from the Brandon, and had three more before I should reach Cooper's, formerly Brown's, at the foot of the lake, where I proposed to breakfast. As I passed on it became each moment perceptibly lighter, and old Sol was throwing his forerunning arms of brilliancy far up into the zenith. I never before experienced the gladdening effects of the sun's rays in contrast with the preceding gloom, and, indeed, all nature seemed to respond; the distant mountain-tops, as one by one they were bathed in the advancing rays, seemed to assume unwonted grandeur, and the very water-lilies turned up their yellow petals as if they felt the all-inspiring influence. Did the reader ever experience the feeling of being so thoroughly enamored of nature as to entertain the impulse to leave behind him the surging, clashing world of what we are accustomed to call life, its ambitions and allurements, and give himself up wholly to worshiping at her shrine? If so, he can sympathize with the feelings engendered by the contemplation of this scene of loveliness, which calls for a pen favored with powers of description greater than I possess to do it justice. But there—the reverie into which I have fallen is broken by the sweep of a fresh wave of sunlight direct from the King of Day, as he towers up majestically from beyond the eastern hills, first seeming like a great dome of molten gold, then higher and higher, until, freed from the line of horizon, his full form seems to quiver and vibrate like a great bubble in the clear expanse of sky. But I diverge. Pressing on, in another half hour I find myself at Cooper's, time 6:40, having walked the ten miles in a little over two hours. Here my request for breakfast is met by a half-scared girl at the kitchen door of the modest inn, who proceeds to slam the door in my face as though she thought me an apparition. Turning toward the barn, I espied a dog, which had a decidedly good-natured look, so I proceeded to interview his dogship. Presently there shambled out from the house a benevolent-looking old party, who proved to be Cooper, Sr., and who was ready to answer any and all questions as to road, distances, &c., and when I mentioned Paterson, he proceeded to say that he could drive me over to Ringwood, where I could take train on the Erie, a distance of twelve miles; but when I told him I proposed to walk, and to continue my walk to New-York, the old cove seated himself on a plow, and eyed me and the dog alternately for some moments, seemingly revolving in his mind the advisability of setting the beast upon me, evidently thinking that I was poking fun at him. Presently, without another word, he arose and shambled back to the house whence he had come. After a quiet smoke, taken while seated in the capacious barn door, taking in the glorious view of the mountain-bound lake as it stretched away to the north, where across the line in New-York State the outlines of the Brandon, nine miles distant, were brought out in bold relief against the mountains, resembling the view of the Catskill Mountain House from the Hudson, while high in air soared an eagle of unusual size, his wings glistening in the sun as he floated in majestic curves far above lake and mountains, making in all a picture not soon to be forgotten, I betook myself to the house, where, after another smoke with Cooper, Sr., breakfast was announced. During this meal, which was relished heartily after my exercise, I learned that Paterson was twenty-four miles distant, my road running around the lower tongue of the lake, and then in a course about south-east, through the villages of Boardville, Winokee, and Pompton.

Being desirous of dining at a certain hotel in Paterson, the Hamilton House, kept by one Oats, where, a year previous I had enjoyed decidedly the best hotel dinner I ever ate, I started soon after finishing breakfast, at 8 o'clock, having already consumed more time here than was expedient. To Boardville, a distance of six miles, my road wound constantly among the hills, which, clad in the full glory of the Autumn foliage, seemed to shift and turn as I advanced, opening each moment new vistas of beauty and presenting fresh objects of interest. On my left I have the extensive smelting furnaces for the iron ore taken from the bowels of the adjacent hills; now I cross by an iron bridge of latest style, which looks odd in the midst of this wilderness, over a surging, turbulent stream, which carries the outflow of Greenwood, forming the Ramapo at Pompton, below which the two combine to augment the volume of water which plunges seething and foaming into the rocky chasm above Paterson. Passing through Boardville, which proves to be a mere hamlet, I press on toward Winokie, four miles. As I go on clearings and farms become rather the rule than the exception, until the country assumes the aspects of a thrifty farming section. The sun has by this time mounted so high that its rays commence to be so strong as to render the removal of my coat a necessity to comfort with a regular four-mile gait. And here the real exhilaration and enjoyment of the walk is just about commencing to be felt. What with the clear, bracing air, the beautiful scenery as I descend the valley towards Pompton, over a road improving with each mile, and one's blood coursing with unwonted freedom, all combine to make up what I consider very near to the perfection of enjoyment. A word here as to walking distances. I contend that one does not begin to walk with any sense of enjoyment until past the twelfth or fifteenth mile. As to gait, I consider an even, uniform rate of four miles per hour the minimum of anything worthy to be called walking; anything under this I find irritating and unsatisfactory, while beyond this, for long distances, the average constitution is hardly prepared for. It will surprise beginners to see what practice will do in this matter. Once accustom yourself to a regular four-mile gait, and you will find you will not vary half a minute in a mile.

One more item I will mention, is that of shoes. Mine on this occasion I consider about the perfection of ease and utility. Having worn them but three times before, I was agreeably disappointed at finding them as easy at the end of the day as at the beginning, and my experience reminded me of an illustration credited to some dyspeptic old philosopher, whose idea of a perfectly happy man was, one who lived perfectly oblivious to the existance of his stomach; so I contend that the wearer of a perfect shoe should be practically unaware of having any shoes on.

A walking-shoe should be laced, the upper part binding the ankle, of light calf, to avoid stiffness, while for the body of the the shoe, grain-leather has its advantages. The sole, which should taper somewhat at the toes, should be one-third of an inch, and have little or no welt; the heel as low as possible, and broad. Passing on over hill and dale, I presently came upon an isolated church set on a hill, and my watch tells me I am due at Winokie, and true enough, as I turn a sharp bend in the road rounding the hill, there just before me is the quaint village, with its two stores, blacksmith shop run by Mr. Steel, as the sign tells you, (well suited to his trade,) and the neat, well-kept school house. Passing on as I encounter the good people trudging churchward, I strike out for Pompton, still five miles distant, where I arrived at 11:20, fifteen miles from Coopers, in about three and one half hours, and twenty-five miles from the Brandon. Here, conscious that the fuel I took in at Coopers had been pretty well drawn upon, I partook of four soft boiled eggs and a rousing cup of coffee, and at 11:50 was off for Paterson, nine miles distant. This stretch was perhaps the most enjoyable portion of the day, my road, after crossing the Ramapo River which wound in a serpentine course through Pompton Plains as it sought the Passaic, skirted along the range of the Ramapo Mountains, and for several miles I enjoyed one of the finest pictures of rural life I ever witnessed. There were these fertile plains stretching for fifteen miles in triangular form, skirted on the west and south by the commencement of the mountainous region I had just left; on the north by the Ramapo, while far to the east could be discerned the Orange Mountain ridges, the whole clad in its gorgeous Autumn dress, while waving grain-fields came in to make the picture complete; but ere I realize it, the last sign-board has told me only two miles to Paterson and dinner, and presently gaining the top of a considerable hill, her spires and factory chimneys are seen just beneath me, while in the foreground rises clear and transparent, like a pillar of the finest lace work, the spray from the chasm into which the now swollen river rushes impetuously.

Replacing my coat, I wind my way gradually down the hill into the city, and am presently greeted by that prince of landlords, Oats, of the Hamilton. Hungry? oh, no! but their dinner is over, so I dine *à la carte* in the restaurant, a feature which has been added to this model establishment since my last call. The service here is excellent, and one who can complain of the viands mine host Oats sets before his guests, must possess an epicurean taste from which I should pray to be delivered. Having reached Paterson at 2:10, I allow my dinner to settle, and at 3:30 am saying good-bye to friend Oats, and am off on the sixteen miles that still lie between myself and my destination. Having an excellent road, marked off by the old-fashioned mile-stones, and with additional vim imparted by my dinner and rest, I find myself passing the mile-stones once in about twelve minutes.

At the fifth of these I am passing through the flourishing town of Passaic, and shortly after crossing the river find myself in Rutherford Park, with the salt meadows stretching out before me, beyond which Bergen Hill loomed up, hiding the Metropolis from view. During the next hour and a half, occupied in crossing these meadows, the sun, which I had seen rise so grandly on Greenwood, sank down beneath a bank of clouds. By 6:30 I had gained the top of Hoboken Heights, from which there burst upon my vision a grand view of New-York and Brooklyn, with their thousands of lights seeming to duplicate the constellations from a cloudless sky. I was soon swinging through the streets of Hoboken, making for the 7 o'clock boat, catching which my walk was over, the last sixteen miles in three and one-half hours. Summary: Left Brandon House at 4:20 A. M., stopped walking at 7 P. M., 14 hours 40 minutes; time for meals and rest, 3 hours 20 minutes; time walking 50 miles, 11 hours 20 minutes; average, 13½ minutes.

And now, Mr. Editor, it is with regret that I find that more or less divergence from my subject has taxed your valuable space and doubtless your patience to an extent beyond my original intention, and I will crave your forbearance only to suggest a walk to any who might wish to try the pleasures to be had so easily. By train on the Paterson Branch of the Erie to Newark, thence walking to Bloomfield and Montclair; from here by the road along the base of the Orange Mountain, nine miles to Paterson; or better still, turn into the Notch Road piercing the mountain half way to Paterson, and through the back country, striking the Passaic at Little Falls; whence along the riverside the walk of six miles to Paterson is a delightful one, making by this route in all about twenty miles from Newark. Here the Passaic Falls are right at hand as you enter the city, a sight of which at this season of high water will well repay you. Oats will now furnish you with a meal which I doubt not you will admit is worth all the trouble, to say nothing of the enjoyment of your twenty-mile walk, and right at hand you have the Erie, with frequent trains, ready to set you down in the City in ample time for supper at the domestic board. Let the average young man about town try some such programme, and if its results do not prove far more satisfactory than the usual routine of morning spent in bed, a late breakfast at the Brunswick, and listless stroll on the avenue, and later a dash over the road to Florences, or striking attitudes on the steps of the Windsor or before St. Thomas', why then, to borrow an expression from Boucicault, "Let him charge it to Buster." EXHILITUS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

A PLUCKY MAN.

The Galveston *News* prints a telegram from Waco, Texas, Oct. 30, which says: "Mr. A. Henchman, an extensive wagon dealer, having several houses in Texas, started Saturday night at 7 o'clock with four very fine horses to pasture, eleven miles distant on South Bosque, and was met by five robbers, who were on foot, but had just dismounted. They called to him to throw up his hands, which he did with a revolver in each, and commenced firing on them. He saw two fall headforemost, and heard a third cry out that he was wounded. One of Henchman's horses was shot, and he then used the horse as a breastwork, firing twelve times. The robbers quit firing and went to one Johnson's house, and told him they had had a fight with the pluckiest man they ever struck, and said two of their men had been killed. They said they would give Johnson $500 to go quietly and bury them, which he refused. They cursed him and told him to keep still till 12 M. next day, which he did. They remarked that they could bury their dead and be seventy-five miles away the next morning. Deputy Sheriff Moore found a hat shot through the band, with blood and brains on it, but neither of the dead has been found yet. Henchman received seven wounds, which cut the skin; none dangerous, and thirteen in his clothes. Henchman, when he heard the men coming, turned the horses he was leading loose, giving them a start. The robbers got nothing but hot work. One of them had ridden with him for seven or eight miles and two others for a few miles, asking a great many questions about the express office and banks here, and how cotton buyers paid for cotton. It is generally believed that Henchman killed two and probably wounded a third, as a man was seen Sunday with his head tied up. Above there some miles they told another party they had two of their men killed. They rode fine horses. This shows what one brave, determined man can do. Henchman is doing well, but is very weak."

INHUMANITY IN BIRMINGHAM.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A horrible story, if the facts stated prove correct, was told at an inquest lately held on the body of a child born in the tramp ward of the Birmingham (England) Work-house. According to the evidence given, the mother was locked up in the ward all night. There was no means of communication with the other parts of the house. The other occupants of the ward, five women, did all they could to attract the attention of the officials when the mother of the unfortunate infant was taken ill at 1 in the morning. All through the night they hammered at the door with their hands and with a stick, but in vain. At 4:30 the child was born, and when the clock struck 7 and the door was unlocked it was found dead by its mother's side. The mother herself, who for a wonder, is still alive, could not, it appeared, even get a drop of water to drink during the night, for, although she entreated the other tramps to give her some, "they dared not attempt this, as, not knowing anything about such matters, they were afraid to interfere." The coroner adjourned the inquiry, stating that it would be his duty, from what he had ascertained, to lay the facts of the case before the President of the Local Government Board, in order that, if thought proper, an inspector might attend at the adjourned inquest. That inquiry, he added, had forced upon him the conviction that there was a necessity for another inquiry, in which the vigilance of the guardians of the poor might be brought into question. It is certainly desirable that some official investigation of the affair should be instituted without delay.

SAUCE FOR SALAD DRESSING.

It may not be generally known that the remarkably succulent form of salad dressing called "sauce à la Mayonnaise" should be, in strict accuracy, termed a "Mahonnaise," the pungent preparation having been originally introduced into the French *cuisine* by the Marshal-Duke who captured Port Mahon, in the Balearic Isles; and it may be even less widely known that the sauce, to suit the Spanish palate, should be made with the strongest Tarragon vinegar and the most rancid olive oil that can possibly be procured. Thus prepared, it is called a "Mahonesa fuerte," or a "Mahonesa arrogante," and is infinitely relished by those to the manner born.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM PRACTICE IN THE COURT—DELIVERY OF CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS FOR RAILROADS GIVEN TO COUNTIES TO THE TAX-PAYERS INDIVIDUALLY—A DISTILLERY CASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

In the Matter of the Application of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for Admission to Practice as an Attorney and Counselor of this Court.—Upon the presentation of this application, the Chief Justice said that notice of this motion having been previously brought to his attention, he had been instructed by the court to announce the following decision upon it: By the uniform practice of the court from its organization to the present time, and by the fair constructions of its rules, none but men are admitted to practice before it as attorneys and counselors. This is in accordance with immemorial usage in England, and the law and practice in all the States until within a recent period, and the court does not feel called upon to make a change until such change is required by statute or a more extended practice in the highest courts of the States. After this announcement, Mrs. Lockwood and friends withdrew. Mr. A. G. Riddle who made the motion, stated that Mrs. Lockwood had been a practitioner at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the District for more than three years, and was, therefore, brought within the rule of the court in that respect.

No. 39.—*Board of Commissioners of Tippecanoe County, Ind., vs. The Treasurer of said County.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State.—In this case it is held that the States have power to direct the delivery of certificates of stocks given to counties in return for subscriptions in aid of local railroads to the tax-payers personally for their private benefit, and thus to divest the various counties of title to the stock originally issued to them. The Commissioners in this case resisted the law, which directed the County Treasurer to issue such certificates to those who had, as appeared by the record of his office, paid the taxes which aided the roads, and the State court affirmed the right of the Legislature to transfer the public title to private persons as provided in the act. This court affirms the judgment, saying that there can be no doubt of the power of the State to direct a restitution to the tax-payers of a county or other municipal corporation of property exacted from them by taxation into whatever form the property may be changed, so long as it remains in the possession of the municipality. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 34.—*United States vs. Ferrary et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee.—In this case a distiller, the defendant in error, refused to pay certain taxes on the products of his distillery, on the ground that a copy of a second survey had not been served upon him, and the court below sustained his position. It is here held that there was no second survey, all that was done being the re-formation of the estimate resting on the first measurements, and that the court below erred in confounding the survey required by the tenth section of the act with the estimate and determination of producing capacity calculated from the survey. Reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 72.—*Dresser vs. Missouri and Iowa Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Iowa.—This was an action on a promissory note, to which the defense was that it was obtained by fraud. The plaintiff in error had made a payment upon the note before he had notice of the fraud; but, becoming aware of the fraud subsequently, as alleged, he made full payment thereon. The court gave him judgment only for the portion paid before notice of the fraud, and that judgment is here affirmed, the decision being that the portion of an unperformed contract which is completed after notice of a fraud is not within the principle which protects a bona fide purchaser. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 37.—*Home Insurance Company, of New-York, vs. The City Council of Augusta.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Georgia.—In this case the court sustains a tax of $250 which was imposed upon the plaintiff in error under an ordinance imposing the same tax on all fire, marine, and accidental insurance companies located or doing business within the limits of the city, there being no discrimination in the matter against non-resident companies, the authority therefore being found in the Police power of the State. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 71.—*The County of Calhoun and its Treasurer vs. The American Emigrant Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—In this case the court sustains a decree below enjoining the county from taxing lands sold by the county to the company, on the ground that the property was exempt by a special contract between the Municipality and the company. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 62.—*Stephen and Thompson Bird, Executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Louisiana State Bank.*—In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a venire facias de novo.

No. 26.—*Thomas Sherlock et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Alling, Administrator, &c.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana.—Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 55.—*Robert H. Ober, appellant, vs. Charles Gallagher.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest.

No. 913.—*The City of Memphis, appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. T. E. Brown.*—Appeal from and writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee.—On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, the appeal and writ of error in this cause were docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 90.—*The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois,* and No. 108.—*The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois ex rel. the City of Bloomington.*—On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, the cases were dismissed, with costs.

No. 744.—*William F Cochrane et al., appellants, vs. J. W. Deene et al.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Messrs. W. S. Cox, C. F. Blake, and R. Mason, of counsel for appellants, and by Messrs. A. L. Merriman and Howard C. Cady for the appellees, under the twentieth rule.

No. 122.—*Henry W. Shacker, plaintiff in error, vs. The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by W. T. Burgess, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. George O. Ide for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

On motion of B. E. Paine, Thomas Lathrop Kennar, of Portage, Wis., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of P. Phillips, Albert E. Redstone, of Indianopolis, Ind., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. N. A. Cowdrey, Herbert B. Turner, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Mr. A. G. Riddle moved for the admission of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood as an attorney and counselor of this court. Motion denied.

Adjournment until Monday, Nov. 13.

SUIT AGAINST A BANK DEPOSITOR.

In the suit brought by Isaac V. French, as Receiver of the People's Savings Bank, against Lawrence O'Brien, who was formerly one of the depositors in the bank, to compel the reassignment by him of a mortgage to the bank, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered an elaborate opinion. It appeared that on Nov. 3, 1875, the bank held a mortgage dated September, 1871, made by John Garvey, on a lot on the south side of Fiftieth street, near Fifth avenue, for $25,000. On that date Charles T. Rogers, the President of the institution, assigned the bond and mortgage to the defendant. The complaint of the Receiver alleged that this action on the part of the President was without authority, and that the defendant paid only $14,389 78, the balance of $10,821 18 being debited to his balance in the bank, all of which was unauthorized by the Board of Trustees; that for more than a year previous to this transaction the bank had been insolvent, which was known to the defendant; that the Trustees at that time apprehended its insolvency and suspension, and that the transfer was made with the intent to give the defendant a preference of payment of his deposits over other depositors. The defendant denied any knowledge of the insolvency of the bank. In his decision, Judge Lawrence says the first question is, whether the resolution of the Board of Directors of Sept. 29, 1873, authorizing the President to transfer the securities of the bank, was valid. He holds that it was not, and that such action amounted to an amendment of the by-laws, which put that discretion in the Trustees, and that there was no proper meeting and notice for an amendment of the by-laws. Therefore the President acted without power, and the Trustees did not subsequently ratify his action, but the defendant acted in good faith without knowledge of the condition of the bank, relying on the assurances of Rogers that he had power in the matter. He decides further that the defendant is a bona fide holder of the mortgage to the extent of $14,389 78, the amount paid by him in checks on other savings banks, and he is entitled to a lien thereon for the payment of the said sum with interest before he could be compelled to reassign. In conclusion, Judge Lawrence holds that the defendant must assign the bond and mortgage to the plaintiff on the latter's returning the $14,389 78 cash, with interest, and also returning the pass-books surrendered to Rogers, reinstating him as a creditor of the bank for $10,821 18.

ANOTHER RING SUIT.

John G. O'Donnell, during the days of the Tweed Ring, was paid about $75,000 for lamps, brackets, uprights, &c., furnished to the Lamp and Gas Bureau. It is claimed that his bills were audited and paid fraudulently, and that all such bills were fictitious. The City brought suit for the recovery of the money, and the defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not allege the payment of the bills by any City official, or from moneys appropriated for Governmental purposes. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Brady yesterday adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer until Monday next.

Chambers, of the Court of Common Pleas, will remain open to-day for the hearing of habeas corpus cases.

In the suit brought by Augustin Daly against Henry J. Paulding, a bill poster, to restrain the defendant from destroying and defacing the plaintiff's bills, Judge Curtis yesterday granted the motion to confirm the Referee's report, which was in favor of Mr. Daly.

John Smallback, of No. 336 East Thirtieth street, was showing a pistol to some boy companions, on Sunday evening, when it accidently went off, seriously injuring Patrick Burns, of No. 502 First avenue. Smallback was arraigned in the Fifty-seventh street Police Court yesterday, but was discharged by Justice Wandell.

Part I. of the Court of General Sessions (November Term,) was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett. Oliver R. King, of No. 180 Fifth avenue, was selected as Foreman of the Grand Jury, and after that body had been sworn in an adjournment was had until Thursday morning, in consequence of the election. Part II., which was opened by Judge Sutherland, also adjourned until Thursday.

On Sunday evening Christopher Moore, of No. 318 East Thirty-eighth street, and James Kelly, of No. 316 East Thirty-fifth street, became involved in a political discussion, in the course of which Kelly drew a pistol, and fired five shots at Moore, none of them taking effect. Officer Meagher, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Kelly, who, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday was committed for trial.

In the suit of Albert V. Richards against Jay Gould and others, which has heretofore been reported in THE TIMES, a motion was made for an order to Washington E. Conner, formerly of counsel for the plaintiff, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in removing the papers in the suit from the office of the other counsel after a substitution had been ordered. Chief Justice Curtis, in the Superior Court, yesterday, referred the matter to Hon. S. Joseph Bosworth to take proof.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of Madison Avenue.—There must be a fresh application upon notice to all the parties. This order cannot be granted without a particle of proof.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Beniger vs. Shaefer.—Findings and conclusions of law settled.

French, &c., vs. O'Brien.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Barker, &c., vs. Hoff, &c.—Judgment signed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Schanck, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., and *The New-York Dispensary vs. The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Richards vs. Gould et al.—Let it be referred to Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth, to take proof of the parts alleged in the affidavits and to report the proof taken by him to the court, with his opinion thereon, and let the motion in the order to show cause stand over until the coming in of such report.

Daly vs. Paulding.—Plaintiff's motion to confirm Referee's report, and to punish the defendant for contempt for violating the injunction restraining him from destroying and defacing plaintiff's bills, granted with costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Wing vs. Goodridge.—The defendant, when demand was made therefor, should have re-delivered the goods to the plaintiff's agent. Motion denied.

Notice to the Bar.—The calendar of the Special Term of this court will hereafter be called at 12 M., instead of 11 A. M., as heretofore. By order of the court. THOMAS BOESE, Clerk.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Van Kirk vs. Allen.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Herbet vs. Vichiot.—Defendant's motion for a stay denied, and plaintiff's motion for attachment denied. The order may be entered as a judgment under section 244 of the Code.

Fox vs. Beck.—The trial fee is not taxable.

Allen vs. Anthony.—Default opened on payment of $10 term fee and $10 costs of motion, to be paid within three days, and cause to be tried in Part II. on the 18th of November, 1876.

Bennett vs. Garden.—Complaint dismissed.

Motions Granted.—Rud vs. Coles; Aden vs. Cady; Hecker vs. Connor; Hume vs. Frank; Wilkinson vs. Croghan; McCabe vs. Dougherty; Rosenburg vs. Campbell; Gilley vs. Hubb; Schmidt vs. Cary; Schmidt vs. O'Donnell; Fleishauer vs. Haggerty; Bolender vs. Huebner; Wheeler vs. Hendrickson Safe Company.

Bauer vs. Dibble.—Motion denied. J. B. Stewart and J. Zatt defaulted.

Tappen vs. Corbit.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Pulston vs. Oddie.—Commission ordered.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
26—Stuart vs. Mirick.
34—Froude vs. Sutherland.
50—Baldwin vs. Jewett.
54—Griffin vs. Raynor.
66—Taber vs. Perkins, Jr.
72—Van Hoesen vs. Howard.
73—The Manhat. Life Ins. Co. vs. Glover.
77—Hill vs. Agnew.
90—Stanley vs. Wood.
92—Le Sneur vs. Le Sneur.
93—Riker vs. Truax.
94—Same vs. Same.
95—Sternfeld vs. Salomon.
96—Andrews vs. Dazean.
110—Jordan vs. Crosby.
112—Dummer vs. Frost.
136—Barnett vs. Braun.
141—Noonan vs. Campbell.
142—Jameson, &c., vs. Pickert.
149—Stanley vs. Wood.
171—Sperber vs. Sperber.
178—Billier vs. Linguest.
182—McKee vs. McKee.
184—The Rosee. Hosp. vs. The Mayor, &c.
186—Morris, &c., vs. Porter.
188—Matter of McGrath.
199—Matter of Fanning.
210—Roome vs. The Mayor, &c.
225—Fowler vs. Trenor.
248—McKinley vs. Koler.
267—Thoule vs. Frost.
289—Atwater vs. Mann.
291—Van Schoonhaven vs. O'Donnell.
307—Slandacher vs. Pregenzer.
311—Mare vs. Frohman.
314—Bard vs. Delafield.
315—Smith vs. McNeil.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
146—Curry vs. Witters.
433—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.
672—Power vs. Cassidy.
58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.
475—Uhl, &c., vs. Larkin et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.
506—Uhl et al. vs. Scharnberg et al.
520—O'Connor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.
578—Rugen vs. Collins.
711—Phelps vs. Platt et al.
610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.
621½—Josephthal vs. Hyman et al.
629—Uhl vs. Huszner.
632—Knowlson et al. vs. Bette et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
235—Allen vs. Diossy.
563—The Mayor, &c., vs. The U. F. Co. of B'n.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.
575—The Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Barrett et al.
313½—Delafield et al. vs. Hall et al.
754—The Hebrew Benevolent Society vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Nov. 15, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle.
1228—Blandy vs. Gould et al.
1717—Plummer et al. vs. Beldon et al.
1535—Sloane et al. vs. Gould et al.
1563—Ball et al. vs. Belden et al.
1519½—Kobbie vs. Price.
1703—Blascheck vs. Phillips.
1489—Gibbs vs. Hichborn.
1059—Echert et al. vs. Story et al.
2225—Kirby vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.
1148—Loughran vs. Matthews et al.
2065—Laserowitch vs. Mouquin.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.
1985—Jemison vs. Conner, &c.
2107—Toffey et al. vs. Williams.
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
1967—The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works vs. The St. Louis, I. M. & S. R. R. Co.
3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1867—McCarthy vs. D., C. & D. Sugar Refining Co.
1699—Cullender vs. Cullender.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
1989—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
2165—Hommedieu versus Wing et al.
3681—Irving vs. The Mayor, &c.
2249—The N. Y. State Loan and Trust Company vs. Kneeland.
3218—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2303—Post vs. The St. Louis, K. C. & N. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Nov. 20, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrer.
3—Rooney, &c., vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7—Gimbernat vs. Gould et al.
11—Mills vs. Gould.
Law and Fact.
15—Roderigas vs. East River Sav. Ins.
16—Same vs. Same.
18—Ingersoll vs. The Tenth National Bank.
27—Nicholson vs. Elliott.
34—Fleischel vs. Seller et al.
53—Polhamus vs. Melgs et al.
70—Winn et al vs. Crosby, Assignee, &c.
74—Heyenlein vs. Holbe et al.
75—Zimmer vs. Muller et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No Day Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PART I, II, AND III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Adjourned until Thursday, Nov. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
174—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
882—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
864—Stafford vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1053—Caffe vs. Lord., Jr., et al.
816—Rowland vs. The Mayor.
306—Eagan vs. Murphy.
845—Bonner et al. vs. Duclos et al.
271—Bronson vs. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
304—Field et al. vs. Menseheimer.
221—Beach vs. Walker.
150—Parshall vs. Clarke.
129—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
288—Schaefer vs. Beringer.
217—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
218—Same vs. Same.
303—Dodd vs. Dean.
219—Highland C. M. Co. vs. Matthews.
305—Crawford et al. vs. Pappenheimer.
308—Mentz vs. Eckert et al.
309—Higgins vs. Young.
310—The Union Sav. Ass. vs. Ellis et al.
311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
315—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank of N. Y.
127—Bradley vs. The Narragansett S. S. Co.
159—Nuhu et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
111—The Howe Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Lewis.
124—Gumivan vs. Aymerich.
129—Leonhardt vs. Beck.
130—Wattenbey vs. Herrmerman.
131—West et al. vs. Olmsted.
136—Taylor, &c., vs. Pillsbury.
137—Resenbury vs. Maker.
138—Hamburger et al. vs. Buddendorff.
142—Stahl vs. Hawkins.
146—Brink vs. Fay.
148—Campion vs. Blake et al.
149—Raymond vs. Schuck.
150—Gregory vs. Keejaw.
154—Salomon vs. Keller, &c.
154A—Salomon vs. Keller, &c.
155—Weirsch vs. Brill.
168—Schopp vs. Buess.
172—Stackpole vs. Robinson.
151—The N. Y. Produce Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Weishofer.
3—Mandelbaum vs. The Metropolitan Ins. Co.
14—Beaumont vs. Kimpton.
59—The Third av. R. R. Co. vs. Davis, Jr.
97—Keelan vs. McNeill.
100—Bernheimer et al. vs. Frede.
101—Curley vs. Tomlinson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART IV.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
5094—Man. & Builders B'k vs. Spiro.
5096—Schutt vs. Muller.
5097—Bernhard vs. Wronkow et al.
5099—Colfax et al. vs. Godfrey.
5102—Bixby et al. vs. Curtis.
5103—Altman et al. vs. Howe.
5104—Herman vs. Cheppu et al.
5105—Crow et al. vs. Clementi.
5111—Farley vs. The 2d Av. R. R. Co.
5112—Arns vs. Wilson et al.
5114—Phelps vs. Bode.
5115—Friedberg vs. Rosenthal.
5116—Same vs. Same.
5118—Lippe vs. McCollum.
5121—Thurber et al. vs. Herman.
5128—Argall vs. Sullivan.
5129—Wetmore vs. Gosche.
5132—Mathes vs. Gridley.
5133—Searle et al. vs. Werner.
5134—Stuart vs. Johnston et al.
5135—Brinckerhoff et al. vs. Requa, impl'd, &c.
5139—Macy vs. Clarke.
5142—Ostrander vs. Goldmark.
5143—Ostrander vs. Reno et al.
5147—Ryan vs. Safeguard Fire Ins. Co.
5148—Laserowitsch et al. vs. N. Y., W. S. & C. R. R. Co.
5149—Worth vs. Reynolds.
5150—Schench vs. C'h of the Incarnation.
5151—Ballard vs. Reade.
5152—Bird vs. Drennan.
5153—Meehan vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
5154½—Abbett vs. Pirsson.
5156—Donnelly vs. Glover.
5157—Gilroy et al. vs. Karl.
5158—Hagen vs. Stevens et al.
5162—Luiz vs. Siebert.
5163—Holmes et al. vs. West et al.
5164—Ullman et al. vs. Hernstein.
5168—Fisher vs. Graham.
5169—Fisher vs. Sherwood.
5171—Spiegel vs. Hacker et al.
5172—Peter vs. Staiger.
5173—Strauss vs. Healy.
5174—Chase et al. vs. Copp.
5177—Hayward vs. McCunn et al.
5178—Quinn vs. Hart et al.
5179—Towner vs. Stoddard.
5181—Curren vs. Doran.
5182—Lambrecht versus Moore.
5184—Mora et al. vs. Robbins et al.
5185—Agate vs. Carpenter.
5187—Quirk vs. White.
5193—Thompson vs. Miller
5194—Betts vs. Keyser Stove Works.
5196—James vs. Bernheimer et al.
5197—Shapter vs. Wambold et al.
5198—Byrne vs. Robinson.
5199—Garnett vs. Benton.
5200—Rinick et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
5202—Mechanics' Nat. B'k of Newark vs. Johns

THE SUGAR CROP.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM ALL PARTS OF LOUISIANA.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 1.

Sugar-making has fairly begun in all the sugar belt of this State, and reports from various sugar districts begin to indicate pretty clearly the crop prospect for this year. There was a decided increase in the area in cane, and but for the March freeze, the whole crop, plant and stubble, would have begun the season with the best stand for years. The mild Winter had greatly favored the stubble and gave it a start in the Spring, which the freeze did not seriously check, sustained as it was by strong and well-preserved roots. Fields of the second and even third year stubble, which would ordinarily have been plowed up, presented so fine a stand that most of them were preserved. The plant cane, which is chiefly relied on, was markedly injured, and barely kept pace with the stubble in most sections. However, the season, upon the whole, was remarkably fine, and, until the recent drouth of many weeks set in, the cane never looked better. This season is in marked contrast to that of last year, when the yield was good, and planters were all satisfied, and yet the contrast should be in favor of this year. There were last year, long, cold, and wet spells in July and August, and a severe gale which blew down much cane. The cane was not so large then as now, and the wet spell not only injured it, but prevented the gathering of hay, corn, and potatoes, and owing to bad, boggy roads, many could not haul up a sufficient supply of wood, or even put up seed cane. The long drouth of the present Fall has enabled the planter to get all other work on the plantation easily off his hands, so that there has been no delay in beginning to grind whenever it was thought advisable to do so. The cane was slightly touched by the frost some three weeks ago, which checked its growth, and the warm days and cool nights have ripened it rapidly. Prudent planters always begin with the oldest stubble, because it is the first to ripen, and having a thicker rind than the more tender plant cane, it is first put through the mill, so that if any breakage in the machinery should occur, it may happen at the beginning of the rolling and be repaired in time. This year the stubble is very dry and hard, and accidents are likely to happen on many places, but the juice is very rich and easily boiled.

Last year the cane was green until late in November, and the early grinding in October gave only three-fourths of a hogshead to the arpent, so that many stopped grinding for a week or two.

There have been rains recently on the Teche and up Red River, but there is universal complaint of the drouth. The yield would be much improved by a rain if not followed by warm, sultry weather, which would give the cane a fresh growth. Were it not for the scarcity of water for the engine and cleaning up purposes about the sugar-house, planters would rather do without the rain than to take it with the risks of lowering the standard of the juice by subsequent warm weather.

The seed cane has been put up in good condition, and although a little rain is considered essential, yet along the river fogs and heavy dews have ameliorated the condition of the ricks and matlas, and in a measure answered the purposes of rain.

The first receipt of sugar last year was four hogsheads of yellow centrifugal, on the 9th of October, and sold for nine and three-eighths cents per pound. The first this year was a hogshead from L. Duchamp, of St. Martin, on the 5th of October, and sold for ten and five-eighth cents, and classed strictly fair.

The yield, as far as learned, is satisfactory in every section. Old stubble giving a hogshead and a half to the arpent on the coast, which is an unusually good turn out at the beginning.

The prospect is, from present indications, remarkably fine, not only for a good yield, but for good quality, good price and economy in taking off the crop. The increase of at least a cent a pound in the price is very encouraging to the planter. The yield of molasses will not be so great, but the quality will be better than usual.

GOLD FOR GERMANY.

From the Economist.

According to the Berlin *Börsen Zeitung*, the German Government is now considering an obstacle in the completion of its coinage reform, which only its happy position as the receiver of the French indemnity can have prevented its feeling sooner. This is the ways and means of providing a floating capital to carry out the operation. It is withdrawing silver and supplying the place of it with gold, but if the operation is to take place conveniently, considerable sums of gold ought to be coined in advance, and held in readiness for exchange for equivalent sums of silver. It should also be assumed that the silver will not be saleable as quickly as it may be advisable to withdraw it, but may have to be kept in hand for a larger or shorter period in order to a gradual sale. But to hold these stocks of gold and silver requires capital, and this the German Government, it seems, is beginning to feel, now that the indemnity has all been spent or distributed, and it is face to face with the toughest part of its work—the withdrawal of the one-thaler coinage. To raise the funds an issue of four and one-half per cent. Treasury bills is recommended by our Berlin contemporary, and it is not improbable that some such measure may be adopted. We do not see how it can be avoided if the statement is true that the Government has no available floating balance, and if it means to demonetise and withdraw the one-thaler coinage, thereby completing its great operation in a business way.

THE STATE-DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The State-day celebrations are conspicuous in the records of the Exhibition as the best paying days of the Centennial period, the attendance of visitors on each occasion exceeding that of any other day of the week in which the celebration occurred. The following is a complete list of the State-days, with the full report of admissions for each:

	Free admissions.	Cash admissions.	Total admissions.	Receipts.
New-Jersey, Aug. 24	10,727	56,325	67,052	$28,063 75
Connecticut, Sep. 7.	10,985	64,059	75,044	30,853 75
Massachusetts, Sept. 14	12,073	85,795	97,868	41,193 00
New-York, Sep. 21.	12,585	122,003	134,588	59,986 00
Pennsylvania, Sep. 28	17,750	257,169	274,919	118,673 75
Rhode Island, Oct. 5	11,886	89,060	100,946	44,496 00
New-Hampshire, Oct. 12	13,881	101,541	115,422	50,536 00
Delaware and Maryland, Oct. 19.	15,052	161,355	176,407	80,367 50
Ohio, Oct. 26	13,361	122,300	135,661	61,029 50

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 69⅜	100 St. Paul.....24¾
800 West. Union.....73⅛	100 do.....24½
1200 do.....73¼	200 do.....24¼
100 do.....s3. 73¼	300 do.....24⅜
1700 do.....73⅛	100 do.....24¼
800 do.....b3. 73⅜	100 St. Paul Pf.....55⅜
400 do.....73¼	300 do.....55¼
100 Lake Shore.....57⅛	100 do.....c. 55¼
100 do.....57	900 do.....55⅛
100 do.....c. 57⅛	100 do.....55
500 do.....57	200 Ohio & Miss.....9¾
200 do.....c. 57	200 do.....9⅝
47 do.....c. 56¾	200 do.....s3. 9½
100 do.....57	100 do.....9½
200 do.....c. 57	200 do.....9⅜
100 do.....s3. 56⅞	200 do.....9½
100 do.....c. 56⅞	50 do.....9¼
5 N. Y. C. & H.....102⅞	100 do.....9½
600 Erie Railway.....10¾	100 do.....9⅜
100 Mich. Central..s3. 46¼	300 do.....9¼
100 Union Pacific.....61	200 do.....9⅛
100 Cen. of N. J.....36¾	700 do.....s3. 9
6 do.....37	400 do.....9
31 do.....37⅛	100 do.....s4. 8⅞
100 Rock Island..s3. 101⅝	300 do.....s3. 8⅞
800 Tol. & Wabash.....7⅛	600 do.....9
100 Pacific of Mo.....4½	15 do.....9½
100 do.....s3. 4½	100 Han. & St. Jo.....14¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.....12. 118⅛	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b.c. 115⅞
102,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.....113	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Dis. of C. 3-65s. 69½	100 N.Y.C.&H. b.c.s3. 102¾
2,000 C., B.&Q. C. 7s. 111⅞	150 Ill. Central...b.c. 82
5,000 C. & N.W. con. 103½	20 Mich. Cen....b.c. 46⅛
3,000 N.W.C.C.G.....95⅝	100 do.....46⅜
1,000 H.&St.Jo. 8s. C. 81¾	100 L. S. &M. So..b.c. 56⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 102½	100 do.....s3. 56⅞
4,000 Ohio & M.c.s.f. 93	100 do.....s3. 56¾
2,000 Ohio & M. con. 92	100 do.....b3. 56⅞
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 53	1700 do.....56⅞
5,000 West. Pac.....102¾	172 Cent. of N. J. b.c. 36½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 106¾	100 do.....s3. 36½
6,000 do.....106⅝	100 do.....36⅝
2,000 A.&T.H. 2d Pf. 90½	43 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 94⅜
8,000 D.& H.C. 7s, '94 99½	400 C., M.&S.P....b.c. 24⅛
2,000 D. & H. R. '94. 99	100 do.....24¼
2,000 Ca. S. 1st, con. 57	200 C., M.&St.P.Pf. b.c. 55
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 115½	100 do.....b3. 55⅛
34 Del.& H. Can. b.c. 72¾	300 T., W.&W...b.c. b3. 7⅛
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 24¾	100 do.....7¼
200 do.....s3. 24⅝	100 do.....b3. 7½
100 Erie Railway. b3. 10⅞	400 do.....b3. 7⅝
200 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 73¼	200 D., L. & W....b.c. 74⅛
400 do.....b3. 73¼	100 do.....74⅛
500 do.....73⅛	25 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 8¾
1500 do.....s3. 73	200 do.....9
800 do.....73	200 do.....9⅛
100 do.....73⅛	200 do.....b3. 9⅛
200 do.....s3. 73⅛	200 do.....9¼
100 do.....c. 73⅛	300 do.....9⅜
300 do.....73⅛	400 do.....s3. 9⅜
200 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 61	300 do.....s3. 9¼
200 do.....61	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 3⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 102¼	50 Rock Island.....101¾
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 49	200 Tol. & Wab.....7½
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 106⅜	100 do.....7⅜
200 Western Union.....73¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3. 27
109 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 102¾	100 Ohio & Miss.....9⅛
100 do.....102⅞	100 do.....b3. 9
500 Mich. Cen.....46¼	200 do.....9
100 Lake Shore.....56⅞	100 do.....s3. 8⅞
100 do.....c. 56⅞	300 do.....8⅞
66 Cen. of N. J.....36¼	100 do.....s3. 9
100 St. Paul.....24¼	100 do.....9
15 do.....24½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....b.c. 110	$20,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.....116
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 113¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s Old.. 47	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 46
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69⅝	400 do.....b3. 46
1,000 Mo. 6s, Lbs. b.c. 106½	300 do.....45⅝
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 106	100 do.....45⅞
15,000 Del. & Hud. R., '91.....b.c. 107½	600 do.....46
2,000 Buf. & E..new 105	10 Cen. of N. J.....36¾
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92	200 L. S.&M. So. b.c. b3. 56⅞
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 53	100 do.....56⅞
1,000 do.....b.c. 52½	400 do.....s3. 56¾
1,000 do.....52	200 do.....b3. 56⅞
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106⅝	12 Chicago & R. I. b.c. 101½
3,000 U. P. 7s, l.g. b.c. 101⅛	10 do.....102
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 91	14 do.....101¾
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.....72	500 do.....101½
	100 C., M. & St. P.....24¼
	100 do.....b.c. 24¼
10 Del. & Hudson.....73¼	100 do.....24⅜
300 West. Un..b.c. b3. 73¼	300 C., M.&St.P.Pf. b.c. 55¼
500 do.....73	200 T., W. & W....b.c. 7⅜
100 do.....s3. 73	100 do.....s3. 7⅜
13 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 60¼	100 do.....7¼
100 Wells Fargo..b.c. 85	100 do.....c. 7¼
400 Erie.....b.c. 10¾	300 Del. Lac. & W. b.c. 74⅜
100 Ohio & M..b.c. b3. 9⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.....26½
300 do.....9	100 C. & I. C...b.c. 3¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 92	200 Rock Island.....s3. 101⅝
100 West. Union...b3. 73⅛	100 St. Paul.....24⅛
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 24¾	300 do.....s3. 24
100 Mich. Central.....46	100 do.....s5. 24
100 do.....s3. 46	300 do.....24
200 do.....45¾	100 St. Paul. Pf.....s3. 55⅛
100 do.....46	200 do.....55⅛
100 do.....45⅞	100 do.....b3. 55⅛
1000 Lake Shore.....56⅞	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 9¼
200 Un. Pac.....s3. 60	200 do.....9¼
100 North-western.....38	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 74¼
100 North-west. Pref. 60⅞	200 do.....74
200 do.....61	100 do.....b3. 74
200 Tol. & Wab.....7¼	400 do.....73⅞
100 do.....c. 7¼	400 do.....74

MONDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange as usual, on the eve of an important election, was exceedingly dull to-day. The fluctuations were slight and generally in the direction of lower prices, the tone of the market being rather weak. The sales amounted to only 41,458 shares, of which 9,500 were in Western Union, 7,900 in Ohio and Mississippi, 6,700 in Lake Shore, and 5,000 in St. Paul. Western Union opened and closed at 73⅛, the extremes having been 73⅜ and 73. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 9¾ to 8⅞ and closed at 9¼. Lake Shore declined from 57⅛ to 56¾, St. Paul common from 24¾ to 24, preferred from 55⅜ to 55, Union Pacific from 61 to 60, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 27 to 26½, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 74¼ to 73⅞, and Michigan Central from 46¼ to 45⅝. The weakness of the last named was due to the decreased earnings of the company for the month of October. Wabash rose from 7⅛ to 7⅝, but lost most of the improvement at the close. The remainder of the list was practically neglected.

To-morrow (election day) being a legal holiday all the Exchanges will remain closed until Wednesday morning, and business in financial and commercial circles will be suspended.

The money market was easy, and borrowers on call were well supplied at 2½@3 ₩ cent. throughout the day. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½ to 6 ₩ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $700,000. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York to-day were: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par to ¼ off; Charleston easy, 5-16 to par; Cincinnati quiet, 100 discount; St. Louis, 150 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜; bank ⅛; and Chicago, 25 discount.

The foreign advices report the London market higher for consols, which sold up to 96¼@96⅜ at the close. American securities closed at 103⅜@103½ for 1865s (old,) 109@109⅛ for 1867s, 108⅛ for 10-40s, and 106¾ for New 5s. Erie common fell off to 10⅜, and preferred to 17. The Bank of England lost £348,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris rentes rose to 105 25, and at Frankfort United States New 5s sold at 102⅝.

The sterling exchange market was weak and the leading drawers reduced their asking rates to $4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills and to $4 84 for demand, while actual business was done at $4 81½ and $4 83½.

The gold speculation was firm with sales alternately at 109¾ and 109⅞, the latter the closing quotation. Cash gold was easy and loaned at 1@2 ₩ cent. interest for carrying.

There was a very small business in Government bonds, and prices were about the same as on Saturday. New 1865s and 1867s, coupon, sold at 113 and 116 respectively. In railroad mortgages there was a sharp decline in Ohio and Mississipi seconds, sales of which were made at 53@49@53@52 at the close, against 57 bid on Saturday. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds declined from 93 to 92, and do. consols were also a fraction lower, selling at 92. The general list was firm, and in some instances a fraction higher. Union Pacific land grants advanced to 101⅛. State bonds were steady on small dealings. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced from 69⅜ to 69⅝. Tennessee, old, sold at 47.

The export of domestic produce from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending this date, were $4,583,349, against $5,815,233 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,161,241 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $230,219,313, against $217,311,227 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $250,751,839 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1876.

Gold receipts	$635,986 56
Gold payments	329,644 67
Gold balance	49,886,458 72
Currency receipts	1,474,924 58
Currency payments	1,720,623 98
Currency balance	42,573,410 55
Customs	349,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American gold	109⅞	109⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111⅛	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113⅛	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81¼
New-York Central	102¾	102⅞
Rock Island	101¾	101½
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24¾	24
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55¼	55⅛
Lake Shore	57	56⅞
Chicago and North-western	38	38
Chicago and North-western Pref	60¾	60
Western Union	73½	73⅛
Union Pacific	61	61
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74⅛	74
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	36⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	73	73½
Morris and Essex	94⅛	94¼
Panama	125	125
Erie	11	10¾
Ohio and Mississippi	9¾	9½
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14⅜	14½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26½	26½
Michigan Central	46⅜	46
Illinois Central	82½	82

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102⅞	102¾	700
Erie	10¾	10¾	700
Lake Shore	57⅛	56¾	6,700
Wabash	7⅝	7⅛	2,400
North-western	38	38	100
North-western Preferred	61	60⅞	300
Rock Island	101⅝	101½	850
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24¾	24	2,500
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55⅜	55	2,500
Delaware, Lack. and West	74¼	73⅞	1,800
New-Jersey Central	36¾	35½	472
Michigan Central	46¼	45⅝	2,786
Illinois Central	82	82	150
Union Pacific	61	60	700
Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	200
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3¾	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14¾	14½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	27	26½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	9¾	8⅞	7,900
Western Union	73⅜	73	9,500
Pacific Mail	24¾	24⅝	700
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	85	100
Total sales			41,458

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124¼	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117½	117⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110½	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115⅞	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115⅞	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113¾	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113⅛	113¼
United States 4½s	110¾	111⅛

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $188,000 in interest, $2,300 for called bonds, and $12,400 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,958,000
Gold balances	1,380,000
Currency balances	1,517,182

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$74,629,670
Currency balances	4,285,289
Gold exchanges	8,944,140
Gold balances	1,239,755

The following were the bids for the various State securities to-day:

Alabama 5s, '83.....34½	N. Y. C. B. Loan...102½
Alabama 5s, '86.....34	N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87..115
Alabama 8s, '88.....34	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91..120
Alabama 8s, '92.....15	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '92..120
Alabama 8s, '93.....15	N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '93..120
Ark. 6s, Funded.....31½	N. C. 6s, A. & O.....18¾
A. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S. iss.. 7	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 60
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R... 7	N.C.N.C.R. 6s, A.&O. 60
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 7	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 41
A. 7s, M., O. & R. R. 7	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O. 41
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.....7½	N. C. F. Act. '68..... 9
Georgia 6s.....93	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 7
Georgia 7s, new bs..105¼	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 6½
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 103½	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 1. 1¾
Georgia 7s, Gold bs. 106	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 2. 1½
Ill. War Loan.....103	N.C.Sp. Tax, class 3. 1½
Kentucky 6s.....103	Ohio 6s, '81.....106½
Louisiana 6s.....41	Ohio 6s, '86.....113
La. 6s, new bonds... 41	Rhode Island 6s.....110
La. 6s, new, F. Debt. 41	South Carolina 6s... 34
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	South Car. 6s, J.&J. 33½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	South Car. 6s, A.&O. 33½
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. Fund. Act. '66. 33½
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75. 41	S. C. L. C. '89 J.&J. 45
La. 7s, Consolidated. 58	S. C. L. C. '89, A.&O. 45
Mich. 6s, 1883.....106	S. C. 7s, '68.....33½
Mich. 7s, 1890.....111	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 2⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '77...102	Tennessee 6s, old... 46½
Mo. 6s, due in '78...102¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b.....45
L. bs. due '82 to '92 in. 106⅛	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 45
Fund'g bs. due 1894.5.105	Virginia 6s, old.....30½
A'm or U'y due 1892..105	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 30½
Han.&St.Jo. due 1886.107	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.. 30½
Han.&St.Jo. due 1887.107	Va. 6s, Con. bds.....73
N. Y. R. B. Loan.....102½	Va. 6s, Con., 2d s.....35½
Va. 6s, ex m. coup... 68	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs....109½	Buf. & Erie, new bds. 105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.....102	Buf. & S. L. 7s.....105
Boston, H. & E. 1st. 17	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 80
Boston, H. & E. G'd.. 17	Lake Shore Div. bds. 104
Bur., C.R.&M. 1st 7s g. 37½	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st. 107
Ches.&Ohio 6s, 1st... 31½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st. 105¾
Chicago & Alton 1st. 117	L. S. Con. Coup. 2d. 95½
Chicago & Alton In. 104	L. S. Con. Reg. 2d... 95
Joliet & Chicago 1st. 110	Mar. & Cin. 1st.....107
Lou. & Mo. 1st g..... 87	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..102⅜
St. L., J. & Chio. 1st. 102¼	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S.F. 112
C., B. & Q 8 p. c. 1st.. 116	N. J. So. 1st 7s..... 20
C., B. & Q. consol. 7s. 111¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...106
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new. 110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.....100¼
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 87	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100¼
L. & W.B. Con. Guar. 68	N. Y.C.&H. 1st, coup. 119
M.&St.P. 1st, 8's PD 116	N. Y.C.&H. 1st, reg. 118¾
M.&S P. 2d, 7 3-10 PD. 98½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85. 112
M.&St.P. 1st. LaC.D. 103	Har. 1st 7s. Coup.....116¾
M.&St.P. 1st I.&M.D. 92	Har. 1st 7s. Reg.....116½
C. & N. W. S. F.....109	North Mo. 1st.....97
C. & N. W. Int. bds. 102	O. & M. Consol, S.F. 92¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	O. & M. Consol.....92
C. & N. W. 1st.....106	O. & M. 2d Consol... 45
Galena & Chic. Ext'd 106	Cen. Pac. G. B.....110½
Pen. 1st Con.....100	C. P., San Joaq. B'h.. 92
Chicago & Mil. 1st..106	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. 93
C.C.C.& I. 1st 7s. S.F. 107¾	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....106½
Del. L. & W. 2d.....108½	Un. Pac. S. F.....91½
Mor. & Es. 1st.....115⅜	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.. 70¼
Mor. & Es. 2d.....106½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.. 94¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 101½	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d.... 84
Mor.&Es. 1st ConG'd 101	P., Ft. W.& Chic. 1st. 120
Erie 3d 7s, 83.....100½	P., Ft. W.&Chic. 2d...115
Erie 4th 7s, 80..... 98	C. & P. Con. S. F....109
Long Dock Bonds...104	C. & P. 4th S. F.....105
Buf., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77. 91½	A. & T. H. 2d, Pref. 90⅝
Han.&St.J. 8s, Conv. 81⅜	T., P. & W., 1st, E.D. 89
Dub.&SiouxCity 1st 106	T., P. & W. Cons. 7s. 25
D. & S. City 2d div'n 106	T. & W. 1st. Ex.....98
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st... 24	T. & W. 1st. St. L. div. 70
Ind., Bl. & W. 2d..... 5	T. & W. Equip. bds. 20
M. S. 7 p. c. 2d.....101½	T. & W. Con. Conv. 40
M. S.&N.I.S.F. 7 p.c. 107	H. & N. 1st.....36
Clev. & Tol. S. F....109	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68
Clev. & Tol. N. bds. 105	West. Un., 1900. C..100⅜
C., P. & A., old bds. 105	West. Un., 1900, R...100
C., P. & A., new bds. 105	

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....136	Hanover.....86
Commerce.....108	Importers' & Trad's. 185
Corn Exchange.....120	Manhattan.....125
East River.....90	Merchants'.....116
First National.....200	Metropolitan.....124
Fourth National.....90	New-York.....117½
Fifth Avenue.....212	Phenix.....85
Gallatin National...110	St. Nicholas.....100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 6.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136¾	137½
Pennsylvania Railroad	46⅜	46½
Reading Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49¾	49⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	39	40
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	14¼	14½
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28	29
Lehigh Navigation	31	31½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8½	8¾
Hestonville Railway	24	24½
Central Transportation	39	49

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of October were as follows:

1876	$647,210 43
1875	669,784 94
Decrease 1876	$22,574 51

The Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, free of tax, payable Nov. 10.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia.50	Sierra Nevada.....11½
California.....54¾	Exchequer.....14¼
Ophir.....47¾	Overman.....79
Chollar.....74	Justice.....22¾
Savage.....12¼	Caledonia.....9¼
Consolidated Imperial 3½	Bullion.....83
Mexican.....25½	Julia Consolidated.....6¾
Gould and Curry.....13½	Kentuck.....11½
Best and Belcher.....43¾	Kossuth.....1¾
Hale and Norcross.....7½	Leopard.....7
Crown Point.....10	Northern Belle.....26¾
Yellow Jacket.....19½	Raymond and Ely.....6½
Alpha.....41¾	Silver Hill.....8½
Belcher.....16½	Union Consolidated.....12¼
Confidence.....14	

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm at $1 55 for strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 7, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:

Abraham X. Parker, William H. Seward.

District:

1. Henry J. Scudder,	18. Russell M. Little,
2. John F. Henry,	19. Leslie W. Russell,
3. Timothy C. Cronin,	20. Edward Ellis,
4. Jacob Worth,	21. Norwood Bowne,
5. Pierre C. Van Wyck,	22. Willard Ives,
6. Edwin W. Stoughton,	23. Daniel B. Goodwin,
7. Ruth'f'd Stuyvesant,	24. D. Gerry Wellington,
8. H. Highland Garnett,	25. James C. Carmichael,
9. John J. Townsend,	26. George W. Jones,
10. Morris K. Jesup,	27. Eben S. Smith,
11. Frederick Kuhne,	28. William L. Bostwick,
12. D. Ogden Bradley,	29. Martin Adsit,
13. Abiah W. Palmer,	30. Freeman Clarke,
14. Halstead Sweet,	31. Elbert Townsend,
15. John W. Larkin,	32. Francis H. Root,
16. Nathan D. Weodell,	33. Norman M. Allen.
17. Benjamin F. Bancroft,	

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minzelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—Mr. W. F. Cody.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB and ADAM AND EVE, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—WALKING MATCH between Miss Mary Marshall and Miss Bertha Von Hillern.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Be at the polls early, lest some Tammany Hall repeater should cheat you of your vote. Devote some little time to watching whether illegal votes are cast from your house, or are offered in your own name or those of your friends. It will be the best morning's work you will have a chance of doing this year, to be able to contribute to the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box.

The Democratic scheme for circulating counterfeits of Republican tickets containing the names of the Democratic electors, should serve as a warning to every voter to compare his electoral ticket with the one printed elsewhere. Every trick which long experience of fraud and deception can suggest will be resorted to by the Democratic managers to cheat Republican voters. Let every voter see that he gets his ballots from the proper hands, if he has not already received them from the Central Committee.

Supporters of the Republican county ticket should be on their guard against the "pasters" sent out with the name of SMITH ELY, JR., appended to or included among the Republican nominees. Respectable Democrats who desire to break the tyranny of Tammany Hall should see to it that the names of DIX and PEABODY, at least, are inserted on their county ticket, in place of ELY and CALVIN. Better still, let them vote the entire Republican county ticket, and thus resent the insult of being asked to vote for a set of party hacks, some of whom are notorious rowdies and jobbers.

Mr. MORRISSEY rose up this morning with the remark, "Thank heaven that this betting business is over." When we remember that he is an earnest and conscientious gambler, we can understand how he must have outraged all the finer feelings of his nature by selling himself pools on Mr. TILDEN'S election, and thus making his beloved business a mere hollow mockery. During the last three weeks it is believed that he has thus bet with himself some $3,500,000, at frightful odds, on Mr. TILDEN'S election, and merely in order to create fuller confidence in that hypothetical event, and with the humiliating certainty that no matter whether he should win or lose, no money thereby would change hands. In the days when, like the sword of Sir Galahad, Mr. MORRISSEY'S

"Good fist clove the mugs of men."

he would have scorned to back himself to spar with his reflection in a mirror, and he cannot but feel that betting with himself is equally unworthy of a gambler who reverences his profession.

The death of Cardinal ANTONELLI closes the career of the greatest Roman politician of modern times. Born in 1806, conspicuous in politics during the pontificate of GREGORY XVI., and Prime Minister under PIUS IX., the life of this ambitious and indomitable statesman has embraced some of the most stirring periods in the history of the Church of Rome. Into his hands was committed the secular power of the Papacy. How unrelentingly and astutely he wielded it, the world has long since known. The Pontiff, gracious in demeanor and endeared to multitudes of people by his misfortunes and the vicissitudes which he has endured, has not been associated in the minds of most men with the wily, scheming, and haughty Cardinal who served his falling state so well. ANTONELLI has bravely fought against the resistless march of events. But he must have tasted the bitterness of death when the last vestige of the temporal power of the Holy See disappeared, and Rome became the capital of united Italy. There was, in these later days, less opportunity for the exercise of his commanding abilities; and, though he has in his time played many parts which caught the attention of the civilized world, it is not likely that his removal by death will have the slightest effect in any court of Europe outside of the Vatican.

THE WORK TO-DAY.

Orators and newspapers and managers have done their duty. The work to-day belongs to the individual citizen. He is not required to conduct an argument; the time for that is past. His task now is to vote, and to vote early, in order that he may be free to look after sluggish neighbors, to rally the hesitating and doubtful, to help the ill-informed, to watch for Democratic tricks and frauds, and to help the party of the Union as his judgment may dictate and as opportunity may require.

A concentration of effort is best for efficient attention to the various functions which to-day compose the citizen's duty. No man can afford to divide his interest or to attempt to supervise arrangements extending over a large field. He must choose the neighborhood with which he is most familiar, and stick there, or select a particular class within the range of his acquaintance, and make them the objects of his inquiry. His immediate neighbors should be visited. Next to voting himself, he must take care that the voters resident in his block have also been to the polls. They may propose to put off voting until later in the day. A little friendly solicitation may induce them to vote at once.

If the weather is unfavorable, there will be all the more need for this kind of effort. The Tammany crowd will be at the polls, regardless of rain. They will not keep aloof because the sun does not shine. Republicans are apt to be fastidious in this respect. Very little discomfort often serves as an excuse for not going to the polls. The energetic Republican will give special heed to this contingency. He will provide for it in his plans. He will remind the dilatory and indolent that the result in this State may turn upon a single vote, and that the least a man can do for his party or his country is to report at the voting-place, where alone his voice will count.

Does this suggestion tax your time too much? You have not leisure to conduct a canvass even in your own neighborhood, or influence to make general effort effectual? It is still possible for you to do something. The Charleston Democrats have hit upon a system which seems worth trying. It is called the "man-a-piece" system, and amounts to this: Each Democrat undertakes to "secure one voter, and see that the voter puts the right ticket in the box." Why should not New-York Republicans adopt this "man-a-piece" idea? It may not be practicable in the exact sense in which it is to be applied in Charleston, where the aim is to capture colored voters. But it is applicable here, so far as it charges each Republican with hunting up one vote in addition to his own.

The promise of a vote is not enough. In the poorer districts especially the Democrats will attempt in all possible ways to carry their point. The ignorant voter may be easily deceived. A spurious ticket may be foisted upon him. Names may be suppressed; wrong names may be substituted. The wide-awake Republican will look out for tickets of this sort. He may see not only that the promise of a vote is fulfilled, but that the ballot is what the voter intends it to be.

Illegal votes are another part of the Democratic game which the vigilant Republican will do his utmost to thwart. Getting good votes goes for little, if bad votes are allowed to slip in and counteract them. Every man may do something to prevent this form of fraud.

On this individual determination to do something almost everything depends. It is not possible to lay down a programme which shall cover all cases. The main thing is to make every intelligent Republican feel that in one way or another he can help the good cause. The details must be left to his sagacity. Only let him feel that he owes some time and exertion to the work of preserving the Union from the hands of its enemies. This debt he must pay to-day. For the time, his ordinary business pursuits are suspended. To-day he is required to give a good portion of thought to the business of the country, with which his private interests are very closely connected.

So far as it is possible to judge of the chances of the contest, they are greatly in favor of the Republicans. If the full Republican vote be cast, the confidence as to the result which the National and State Committees have expressed will, in all probability, be vindicated. The enemy, however, professes to be equally confident; and prudence dictates that every good citizen shall act on the supposition that there is no strength to spare. A grand Republican victory is undoubtedly within reach. But the price to be paid for it is downright hard work—the work not merely of the party organization, but of the private citizen, animated by strong convictions and working with the spirit which only a sense of duty can inspire.

TRADE ABROAD.

There are several indications that the improvement in trade, which has been remarked in the United States, has extended to foreign countries. This improvement has taken place in our country toward the close of an excited Presidential canvass, and in face of the uncertainties and doubts which necessarily attend that process. Abroad, the signs of revival, which were first noticed some time since, were interrupted by the apparent approach of war, which, during the second and part of the third week in October, produced something like a panic on the London Stock Exchange, and caused great perturbation in all the commercial and financial centres. This source of disturbance has, however, been pretty well removed, and the course of the foreign markets indicates that while tranquillity in the East is by no means surely counted on, and there is still some feverishness in the Austrian and German cities, the markets have, on the whole, got near their normal condition, and this is encouraging.

The last published returns of the British Board of Trade were for September, and showed some significant features. There was a slight decline in imports, as compared with September, 1875, but that month was one of unusually-extended food imports, and the comparison as to raw material and articles of general consumption showed a moderate increase. The comparison between the nine months of 1875 and the nine months of this year showed a slight increase in values. Prices being very low, however, there was a considerable increase in quantities. Of course, imports of raw materials and for general consumption are direct and valuable tests of general activity and prosperity. They grow only when the people of a country are doing well and expect to do better. This improvement in England is quite recent, but it is sufficiently decided, and has gone on long enough now, to make it reliable. Against this advance in imports, however, must be set off an undoubted decrease in exports, which amounts to about 10½ per cent. on September, 1875. This decline is partly apparent only, and is due for the most part to a fall in prices; but it shows that the improvement in trade indicated by a comparison of imports, though well-defined and likely to be permanent, is not yet very extensive. It is to be remarked, also, that the excess of imports over exports, regarded in England as a sure measurement of the depression of trade, has reached extraordinary limits. In 1868, it was considered remarkable that the surplus imports amounted to nearly £70,000,000; but in the first nine months of the current year the surplus imports had reached already £131,000,000, and at the same rate would attain £174,000,000 before the close of the year. It should be added, however, that this decline in the relative value of the exports of England is largely to be accounted for, not by a failure of that country to maintain itself in competition—though foreign competition has pressed hard in some directions—but principally by the absolute decline in consumption throughout the world.

Turning now to France, which, for many reasons, is more important as a commercial nation than it was before the German war and under the Bonapartist régime, we find singular evidences of solid and remarkably rapid progress. The most significant of these is the rate at which the revenues of the Government are enabling it to discharge the debt to the Bank of France. The arrangement had been made that the Government should reduce this indebtedness by 150,000,000 francs during the year 1877, by which the debt would be left on the 1st of January, 1878, at 300,000,000 francs, and then the bank was to resume specie payments. But on the 19th of October the Government had already advanced 112,000,000 francs, and it is by no means impossible—indeed, it is quite probable—that the entire 150,000,000 francs will be paid during the current year, leaving the bank free to resume the payment of specie at any time after the 1st of January next.

The returns of foreign trade are also extremely favorable. During the month of August the imports and exports combined showed five hundred and ninety-four millions. In September they were seven hundred and two millions. Contrary to the course of the preceding nine months, while the imports increased thirty-eight millions, the exports, which had been falling off, advanced sixty-six millions. This is the more important since the exports were less than the imports for nine months by about one hundred and twenty-six millions.

From these facts, and from those which we have from time to time noted in the trade of our own country, it is reasonably certain that the prospects of a revival of trade throughout the world are better than they have been for some while past. It is to be hoped that when the turning point is finally reached our own country will have the courage and the good sense to establish its currency on a sound basis, to revise its revenue laws so as to lighten unnecessary burdens, and to enter on the general competition of commerce with its energies and resources as nearly as possible unhampered.

THE HOODLUM.

San Francisco has the credit of originating the term "hoodlum," as applied to a class of idle, dissolute, and rowdy youth. A gang of bad boys, associated together in that city for purposes of plunder, finally organized a sort of secret society, with uncouth signals and a rude jargon of their own. They contrived a den, or series of dens, by burrowing under wharves and sidewalks, in which they hid their booty, held their orgies, and usually lodged. In their thieves' argot, their band was known as "hoodlum." A member in good standing was "hoodlum," the word being used as an adjective, rather than a substantive. But from this nonsensical phrase, which was purely an invention, and destitute of any real meaning, it has come to pass that a young ruffian is called a hoodlum; and we have actually heard an American Consul in distant foreign parts, of an irregular mode of life, called "a hoodlum." The grotesque word has, to a certain extent, taken root in our badly-used language. Unless the vicious class to which we are indebted for its invention, and which it describes, becomes reformed out of existence, there is danger that generations to come may waste learning and ingenuity in vain attempts to discover the root from which is derived a word which represents nothing but a boy's freak of fancy.

In the city where the hoodlum had birth the class is a cause of much anxiety. Californians appear to be unhappy unless they have a large social, political, or economical grievance. Sometimes it is a pending scheme of law, or a statute already on the books, or the Chinaman, or convict labor, or a question of water-works, or the hoodlum, which convulses society and keeps the newspapers busy. At the present moment the hoodlum and John Chinaman about equally divide public attention. Indeed, by a judicious turn of local argument, these two unsavory characters are made, as one may say, to interdepend. Rather, the hoodlum is thought to be an outgrowth of Mongolian immigration. The superficial observer, who knows that the San Francisco hoodlum finds his chief joy in stoning the Chinamen, or (guided by a consenting public sentiment) in bombarding the humble dwellings of the Chinese, may conclude that the hoodlum is called into existence because the Chinaman must have persecution. It is very likely that the more rabid anti-coolie people consider that the hoodlum is a survival of the fittest; but some of the witnesses before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Chinese, lately in session in San Francisco, go deeper beneath the surface of things. They say that the idle and vicious boys called hoodlums become idle, and, therefore, vicious, because the Chinese usurp the employment which youths would gladly engage in if they were permitted.

It is possible that this explanation of "the hoodlum problem," as our Pacific friends somewhat grandiloquently call that nuisance, is correct. But unfortunately, though the California Chinese evil is local, the hoodlum is not. The Chinaman is confined to a few distant States; the hoodlum pervades the continent. New-York has but one QUIMBO APPO; it has a swarm of bad boys, who commit robbery, arson, and murder. Very likely, the presence of the Chinaman in San Francisco, so offensively inoffensive is he, provokes the hoodlum to unusual and peculiar brutality. Otherwise, the American young ruffian, however called, does not appreciably vary in badness with the different degrees of latitude over which he is scattered. It is true, however, that these youths, wherever we find them, are vicious because they are idle. We prefer not to believe that they are idle because they are vicious. Wickedness may be, as some theologians aver, the state into which the natural man (or boy) most readily drifts. With a strange perversity, the men who are fiercest in their denunciations of the intruding Chinamen are most rigorous in their exclusion of boys from trades. In no State in the Union, probably, have there been more severe trade rules against the employment of apprentices than in California. With an unaccountable selfishness, men who are fathers of boys have legislated in such a way as to confine the trades to the hands of the smallest possible number of grown men, and to reduce the number of young learners to the lowest minimum. How true this is of New-York and other States may be learned from the condition of the youth.

Because boys cannot learn trades, they crowd law-offices, telegraph stations, dry-goods stores, and all other places where they may make themselves, to use that miserably suggestive phrase, "generally useful." Out of this class may sometimes come a few useful members of society. The mass of them grow up without acquiring any trade or profession which is of the least value to themselves or society. Though these may not be vicious, the chances are that they will reach maturity without securing any visible means of support. But what can they do? They must, as boys, find employment of some sort. The vague pursuit of being "generally useful" is almost all that is open to them. And when we consider how many boys have not the influence which is needed to push them into even this poor apology for an occupation, we must see how readily the ranks of the hoodlum are recruited. We may even leave out of account the class of boys who would sooner be idle than employed—sooner be vagrants than workers. It is still true that thousands of friendless little fellows are shut out of trades by trades unions, and that vagabondage is constantly reinforced by the selfish policy of grown men.

DYE AND DIET.

It is all very well for certain theologians to argue that man is a free agent, but they can hardly reconcile this dogma with the fact that he cannot select his own hair. Nature deals out the regulation supply of hair to each new infant without consulting in the slightest degree the taste of the infant or that of its parents. It thus happens that there is a vast amount of dissatisfaction among mankind in respect to hair. The light-haired sigh vainly for dark hair, and the dark-haired yearn for unattainable golden locks. Men whose moral nature imperatively demand curly hair are mocked with hair that is as hopelessly straight as the spine of a ritualistic clergyman; while the African, whose hair curls naturally and closely, longs for heaven as a place where crooked hair is made forever straight.

Of course, there are expedients by which sanguine natures try to modify and improve their hair, but they are, after all, vain and unsatisfactory. Those who hanker after golden hair, which just at present is the variety most ardently desired, can have their original hair bleached and painted, but the result is not worth the trouble and expense. The intelligent public is never deceived into confounding counterfeit hair with genuine golden hair, or into mistaking the blue-black dye that conceals the grizzled locks of an ancient beau for the work of nature. Moreover, the process of dyeing the hair is at best a risky one. A black ear, or a golden nose are not to be desired, and yet a slight accident with the dye-bottle may suddenly produce those startling phenomena. Occasionally, too, the dye penetrates to the brain of the user, and the result is a yellow-brained, or black-minded lunatic. Still more unsatisfactory is that hollow mockery, the wig. No matter how skillfully it may be made, its insincerity forces itself upon the notice of every observer. It is the invariable decision of those who have yielded to temptation in the shape of hair-dye that it is better to wear the hair we have than to dye with drugs that cannot satisfy the soul; and there is not a wig-wearer in existence who does not know in his secret heart that even the wild Indian of the Plains would view that wig with scorn and hatred, were it brought to the notice of his discriminating tomahawk.

Painful and hopeless as have hitherto been man's relations with his hair, a great discovery has just been made, which will not only enable us all to undergo a permanent change of hair, but which even places within reach of the intelligent leopard a sure and easy method of changing his spots. Like many other great discoveries, this was made by accident, and though it incidentally cost a number of lives, it will be held, in the estimation of most ladies, an extremely cheap discovery at the price.

A year ago the British ship *Strathmore* was wrecked on one of the Crozet Islands, a group of rocks that are situated below the bottom of the page in most geographies, and are, indeed, among the most southern bits of land on the globe. The survivors, who at first found themselves extremely unfortunate in being cast away upon a desolate island, were obliged to subsist exclusively upon penguin's eggs. The penguin, as all students of natural history know, is a large, fat bird, which sits on the extremity of its tail feathers, and divides its time between laying eggs and laying plans for the capture of fish. The eggs are not savory, for, though they are well planned in point of size, they are injudiciously mixed with more sulphuretted hydrogen than an epicure really needs. We can imagine with what wry faces the people of the *Strathmore* began to devour these eggs; but we cannot imagine the delight with which they recognized the remarkable effect wrought upon them by their unaccustomed diet. First, their complexions grew clear and fair, and then their brown, black, or gray hair slowly assumed a gorgeous golden tint. When, after six months of egg diet, they were rescued by a passing vessel, they resembled a theatrical company of blonde burlesquers, especially as their supply of clothing was remarkably scant. What is still more strange, their return to the English climate, and to English beef and beer, has made no alteration in the brilliancy of their locks, and there is no reason to doubt that they will remain blonde and golden for the rest of their happy lives.

With what joy will those who vainly sigh for golden hair learn that there is balm in the Crozet Islands in the shape of penguin's eggs. They can sail for that marvelous region, shipwreck themselves upon the magic rocks, and eat themselves into a state of bewildering beauty. That thousands of our countrywomen will demand to be sent to the Crozet Islands without delay is, of course, self-evident, but a little reflection will show that the desired end can be attained without the discomforts of a long voyage and a hazardous shipwreck.

What is the ingredient in penguin's eggs which colors the hair of those who eat them? No chemist will have the slightest hesitation in replying that it is the excessive amount of sulphur which they contain. Every one knows that sulphur possesses the property of bleaching vegetable fibres which are submitted to the action of its fumes, and it can easily be comprehended that the survivors of the *Strathmore* were thus transformed by the bleaching powers of the sulphur which, in the condition of sulphuretted hydrogen, was so conspicuously present in the penguin's eggs. Hence, those who wish to change themselves into yellow-haired blondes need not go to the Crozet Islands, neither need they live upon penguin eggs. All they have to do is to remain quietly at home and confine themselves to a diet consisting chiefly of sulphur. The use of sulphur baths, sulphur ointments, and smelling bottles containing sulphuretted hydrogen would doubtless hasten the desired effect, and it is possible that in the course of two or three months of persistent sulphurization even Gen. LOGAN could transform himself into a sunny-haired blonde whose beauty would inspire unusual confidence and esteem. Hereafter we shall hear no more of hair dye or hair-dyers, and the demand for sulphur will be so enormous as to task the resources of our best volcanoes to their utmost limits.

A CONVERTED PHILOSOPHER.

So many spiritual mediums have recently been detected in cheating and publicly exposed that the ghostly cause has seriously suffered. Of course, those who originally believed in FLINT'S teapot and SLADE'S slate will probably hold fast to their fantastic faith, but unless the spirits liberate SLADE from the House of Correction, or by some other equally skillful feat repair their damaged reputations, the number of future proselytes to Spiritualism will be extremely small.

In spite, however, of the bad repute into which spirits have fallen, a courageous German philosopher has just come to their aid. Herr HELLENBACH, a citizen of Vienna, who has for years enjoyed the local reputation of holding vaguer views as to the unconditioned and the unknowable than any other philosopher has ventured to hold, has written a book in which he sets forth the evidence which has convinced him of the truth of Spiritualism, and made him conscious that he has an immortal soul. This evidence is of the most conclusive and delightful character, and Herr HELLENBACH is so perfectly satisfied with it that he prefers it to the vaguest theories and the best tobacco with which German philosophy is acquainted.

Of course, there was a "medium" concerned in the conversion of Herr HELLENBACH. Fortunately for him, the medium was not a tiresome slate-writer, or an elderly priest of the sacred teapot, but a young and personally handsome American woman. This medium, whose name was LOTTIE FOWLER, went from London to Vienna expressly to convert the Viennese philosopher, and the evidence which she produced was so remarkable that it deserves to be set before our readers.

Having invited two or three philosophical friends to be present and to see fair play, Herr HELLENBACH tied the medium in a chair in the middle of a room, and placed over her head what he calls a garment, but what was, evidently, a meal-bag, which reached nearly to her feet. The devoted investigator then sat down at her feet, with his "back turned in such a way" that the back of his head rested on her knees. It is needless to say that Mrs. HELLENBACH was not present, and it is to be presumed that the investigator felt that he would trust to the discretion of those of his friends who were present. Still, there is no doubt that Herr HELLENBACH has acted rashly in publishing so minute a description of his method of investigation. He may rest assured that sooner or later it will come to the knowledge of his wife, who will thereupon convince him that, though his soul may be immortal, his hair is certainly mortal, besides being inserted much too loosely to bear any severe and prolonged strain.

Having placed himself in the pleasant, but indiscreet, position above described, Herr HELLENBACH immediately, and to his great surprise, began to experience novel sensations. Among them was, as he asserts, a "sensation as if somebody was running his finger nails from the nape of my neck up to the part in my hair." This immediately convinced him that there is another world, inhabited, to some extent, by the spirits of just barbers; and it may be presumed that, to those who find the testimony of St. PAUL unworthy of attention, this overwhelming evidence will be entirely conclusive. Another sensation was that of "two strong, and, once, of four delicate fingers," which touched Herr HELLENBACH'S temples. After this he could no longer doubt that he had an immortal soul, and so delighted was he with the clearness and force of the evidence that he "spoke out loudly, and in vain desired its repetition." He does not say whether the touch of the two strong or the four delicate fingers was most agreeable to him, but it is probable that he would have been contented with either. The spirits, however, not only declined to gratify him, but openly resented his attempt to dictate to them. "The third feeling," says Herr HELLENBACH, with mingled sadness and joy, "was a quite common and unpleasant one on the top of my head." He does not tell us whether it reminded him more of a poker than of a broom-handle, but there is no doubt that for a moment the terrible idea flashed upon him that Mrs. HELLENBACH had softly entered the room, and was expressing in "a common and unpleasant" way her opinion of her husband's method of investigating spiritual phenomena. Nevertheless, his fears were unfounded. The invisible poker or broom-handle was wielded solely by spiritual hands, and with the double object of warning him that he had been wanting in courtesy in sitting up and hailing for more "delicate fingers," and that there is a Great First Cause. Naturally, he was strangely convinced of both of these great truths. An elderly and inactive philosopher can be convinced of almost anything by banging him over the head in a dark room, where there are no policemen within call. Herr HELLENBACH promptly yielded to the unanswerable argument of the spirits, and he went forth from that séance a confirmed Spiritualist, buoyed up by the hope of meeting accomplished barbers in the future world, though, perhaps, a little saddened at the thought that, even after this life, the poker and the broom-stick do not wholly cease from troubling.

The results of HELLENBACH'S investigations are so completely satisfactory, that persons who are uncertain whether they have or have not immortal souls have only to read the record of his experience to have their doubts dispelled. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon them, however, that it is unnecessary for them to repeat the philosopher's experiments by personally leaning their heads on some attractive medium's lap, and waiting for novel sensations in their hair. Let them be contented with what Herr HELLENBACH has done in their behalf, and not rashly seek superfluous evidence at the risk of incurring the domestic difficulties which will sooner or later overtake that devoted investigator.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL GIACOMO ANTONELLI.

A dispatch from Rome, received in London yesterday by Reuter's Telegram Company, announces the death of Cardinal Antonelli. Giacomo Antonelli was born at Sonnino, near Terracina, on April 2, 1806—a year famous in the annals of European history for Napoleon's king-making operations in Naples, Holland, and Westphalia, and the organization of the Confederation of the Rhine—during the famous pontificate of Pius VII. Antonelli's life embraced a period of no ordinary interest and difficulty in the history of the Church and in the relations of the Vatican with the temporal powers of Christendom, and he may fairly be said to have been trained from his boyhood to play the prominent part in Papal politics for which he was cast during the latter half of his life. Battling with the Revolution, sharing the exile of the Supreme Pontiff, manœuvring with Napoleon, defying the astute Cavour, snapping his fingers at Great Britain, now bullying and then lavishing his blandishments on Austria, and ruling the Pontifical States with a rod of iron, Antonelli was the man of all others of his day to stand in the breach in defense of the traditions of Rome. Educated at the famous Roman Seminary, he early distinguished himself by his attainments and the tenacity with which he clung to everything which the iconoclastic Liberals were bent upon destroying. Made a prelate at an unusually early age, Antonelli soon abandoned his purely religious avocations, and threw himself heart and soul into politics. During the Pontificate of Gregory XVI., he held various civil offices, and in 1845, the last year of Gregory's reign, he was appointed Minister of Finance. But, with the accession of Pio Nono to the Papal chair, Antonelli's ambition soon mastered for itself a far wider field of operations. On the 12th of June, 1847, Pius IX. presented him with his Cardinal's hat, and in the following year—a year of extraordinary responsibilities and difficulties—he made him his Prime Minister. Here was an opportunity for the exercise of Antonelli's Macchiavelian talent in supporting the tottering Papal throne in those days of revolution. Jesuit by nature and education, Ultramontanist at heart, if not by profession, he threw himself into the general ferment under the assumed guise of a Liberal, and for a while succeeded in blinding the eyes of the popular party to his real sentiments. So well did he play his part that he actually alarmed the Conservatives and reactionists, who compelled him to resign in favor of Mamiani. Mamiani soon gave place to Rossi, who was assassinated in the same year; and Antonelli, who had all along continued to be the chief adviser of his Pontifical master, openly resumed his office. In November came the flight of the Pope to Gaeta—planned, urged, and almost forcibly carried out by Antonelli; the Roman Republic, the days of Mazzini and Garibaldi, the siege and occupation of Rome by the French army, and the return of the Pope to his Capital on the 12th of April, 1850, under the protection of French bayonets. Antonelli assumed the office of Papal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with *non possumus* his only political dictum, and at once set about counteracting Cavour's designs for a united Italy, while endeavoring, without absolutely seeming to do so, to curtail the really dictatorial power of Napoleon in Rome. But Orsini and the Carbonari frightened Napoleon into acquiescing in the designs of Cavour, and the dramatic scene in the condemned cell the night before Orsini suffered on the guillotine was but the text to the sermon of Solferino and Magenta. Antonelli's hopes were dashed, but not destroyed. The quadrilateral saved him for the time being, and he shook hands with Austria in spite of the loss of Umbria and the Marches through her desertion. But Cavour gave Antonelli no peace. He secretly encouraged Garibaldi's raid into Sicily, trusting that Napoleon would permit the guerrilla chieftain to accomplish what he forbade the statesman to attempt. Antonelli remonstrated, fumed, flustered, and threatened, and finally exerted the Papal influence to the utmost to enlist the priesthood of France in rebellious disobedience to the Empire. But Napoleon was too strong at home. The laurels of Solferino and Magenta were still green, and a zouave uniform was still the admiration of the Paris mob. Then came the unlooked-for death of Italy's master mind, the only man whom Antonelli really feared. Cavour dead, Italy was in tears, and the virtual wielder of the secular power of Rome again took heart—nay, was exultant. But Antonelli had reckoned without his host. He had not thought that little Piedmont would dare to send Cialdini to Gaeta in the Spring of 1861; and even after the fall of Gaeta he looked surely for something more than a mere early interruption of diplomatic relations between France and Italy, and to all appeals for unity reiterated, "*Non possumus.*" Unable to control the march of events, Antonelli revenged himself on Europe by the constant issue of impotent Papal bulls and petulant remonstrances, and on the inhabitants of the Papal territory by introducing the most reactionary measures and organizing a thorough system of repression of all liberal ideas. He, however, had all the sympathy he could ask for from Spain, and succeeded in drawing the Concordat from Austria. Again his heart was wrung to the core by Austria's terrible disaster at Sadowa, and the consequent addition of Venice to the new kingdom of Italy. Then came the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870, and the Pope's appeal to one and another of the great powers for protection; and, finally, the last drop in Antonelli's cup of bitterness—the formal entry into Rome, on Nov. 21, 1871, of the arch-heretic Italian King, Victor Emmanuel. Antonelli's life was attempted by an assassin in the year 1855, and he is said to have once exclaimed, in the bitterness of his heart, that he would rather have perished on that day than live to see Victor Emmanuel in Rome. Antonelli's precise position with regard to the calling of the famous Œcumenical Council, and the promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility, will probably never be known, unless Pius IX should think proper to divulge it.

Antonelli's personal appearance was in strange keeping with his character. Of attenuated frame and features, with a restless, searching gaze from under a frowning brow, with a peculiar expression playing around the mouth, which was once aptly described as being "satanic and yet winning;" cold, saturnine, and haughty in manner, harsh and unrelenting in disposition, he was hated by the populace and feared, while he was courted, by the aristocracy. Of his relations with his brother Cardinals, both lay and religious, it is sufficient to say that it would be difficult to mark any one of them as having been his friend. Nor was the friendship so long existing between him and the Pope thought to have been altogether one of love and regard. Among his associates there were many who admired the Cardinal, the stanch Catholic, and who highly appreciated his talents, but the man himself repelled any warmer feeling. Antonelli was enormously wealthy. His landed estates were of immense value, and included many of the theatres, hotels, and other public buildings in Rome. He also possessed a vast collection of treasures, such as minerals and gems of great value. None of the Papal advisers dressed so richly, none wore such fine laces or costly jewels. It has always been supposed that Antonelli had an eye to the Papal chair in the event of the frequently anticipated death of Pio Nono; but the old man, Mastei Ferreti, sick, aged, and infirm, has survived him.

The dispatch from Rome to the London *Times* of this morning says Cardinal Antonelli was transacting business with the Pope on Sunday when he was seized with a severe attack of gout in the chest. He was immediately carried to his apartments. He refused to believe that death was approaching. At last he consented to receive the sacrament, but was unable to swallow. He expired at 7:15 Monday morning, shortly after sending a message to the Pope, asking for his blessing, and imploring pardon for all the faults he might have committed during his administration.

The fortune left by the Cardinal will be divided among the members of his family. His fine collections of gems, antiquities, works of art, &c., are bequeathed to the Vatican Museum.

Mgr. V. Vannutelli, Under Secretary of State, has been appointed successor, ad interim, of the late Cardinal.

THEODOR VON HEUGLIN.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Theodor Von Heuglin, the German traveler and zoologist. Baron Von Heuglin, commonly known as the "African traveler," though his wanderings were not confined to Africa, was born in Wurtemberg in 1824. He studied natural history and pharmacy and traveled extensively in Europe. In 1850 he explored Arabia Petræa, and two years afterward, having been appointed Secretary to the Austrian Consul at Khartoom, he accompanied him to Abyssinia. Afterward, while Consul, he explored the White Nile. In 1856 he went to Greece and the shores of Asia Minor, and in 1860 was at the head of the expedition in search of Edward Vogel, the traveler. In 1870 and 1871 he explored Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. He was the author of several works on the East.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are supposed to be 5,000 Greenbackers in Michigan.

Chairman Brigham, of the Michigan Republican State Committee, telegraphs that the canvass shows Michigan good for not less than 20,000 for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has adopted resolutions recommending the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendments. Of course the members thus voted without regard to party.

Colorado papers print a letter from Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa, in which he demonstrates the validity of the election of the member of the next Congress in that State at the October election.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that in Connecticut the Democrats, since they have come into power, have shown their "economy" by increasing expenditures and stopping the payment of the State debt, and illustrated their devotion to "reform" by repealing the registry law and reviving certificate voting.

Democratic papers have been reporting that Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, was supporting Tilden. They didn't like Bruce, but they made a great parade of his change of heart. But Senator Bruce heard of the statement, and telegraphed his brother at Atchison, Kan., that he had never thought of supporting Tilden, but, on the contrary, was now canvassing Louisiana for Hayes and Wheeler.

The canvassers in Colorado have decided to throw out the votes cast "for Representative in Congress," they not indicating for which Congress they were intended. The vote therefore stands as follows: For the present Congress—Belford, Republican, 13,309; Patterson, Democrat, 12,308; Belford's majority, 1,001. For the Forty-fifth Congress—Belford, 13,328; Patterson, 12,444; Belford's majority, 884. The average Republican majority for Supreme Judges was 1,329.

THE ROTHSCHILDS AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of Mr. Belmont published in the *World* of this morning, he inserts what purports to be an extract from a letter of the Messrs. Rothschilds, in which they state:

"We do not think the small decline that has occurred here in American stocks is attributable to any fears about your financial credit in case Tilden should be elected," &c.

Why did it occur to those gentlemen to make such a statement unless such fears had been whispered in the money markets of Europe? They do not appear to have made it in reply to the telegram published in the *Post*, to which Mr. Belmont refers, nor, indeed, to any publication emanating from this side of the Atlantic. It certainly did not occur to them that the probability of Republican success had reduced, or was likely to reduce, the value of American securities; and yet it was in some way suggested to their minds, as appears from this extract, that Democratic success might possibly so operate. Credit is sensitive, and when it becomes necessary to defend it against the effect of either real or imaginary causes, is it not the better course to steer quite clear of both?

S.

A SCHEME FULL OF TROUBLE

THE GERMAN PRESS OUTRAGE.

MESSRS. WINGATE & CULLEN ON THE DEFENSIVE—A COMPARISON OF THEIR STATEMENTS WITH PREVIOUS LETTERS—ASSUMPTIONS TESTED BY FACTS.

The exposure in THE TIMES of Sunday of the conduct of certain Tammany Hall magnates in connection with the swindle of the German Press Society has caused some consternation among the followers of John Kelly, and even Tilden and his bureau of "nincompoops" are not entirely free from apprehension in the matter. Mr. Tilden and his followers appear, according to the showing of the books of the society, as having given some money, and promised more, for the purpose of instilling religious animosities among the German Roman Catholics, in order that the Democracy might triumph by reason of the sectarian prejudices and bigotry thus excited. Nearly every day the papers published by the society teemed with expressions of religious hatred, and contained articles appealing to the bigotry and intolerance of the lowest classes. Yet Mr. Tilden suffered his name to appear as one of the stockholders, and paid out his money—it is to be presumed unwillingly—for the purpose of helping along the unholy cause of awakening religious intolerance, just as he had before given his counsel and support in aid of those who were seeking to dismember the Union in a less despicable and more open manner. Even after the beginning of the present campaign, Mr. Tilden's committee furnished funds for the support of the papers and their advocacy of Mr. Tilden's claims, by the disreputable means already alluded to.

Among those who find fault with the article in THE TIMES, are Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, the private attorneys for John Kelly, and in whose office Kelly has a private office. The following is the text of a letter sent from Messrs. Wingate & Cullen:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements contained in the article, in this morning's TIMES, in relation to the German Press Society are so erroneous and unfair, that we feel constrained to request that you will permit us the use of your columns to reply to so much of it as affects us professionally by stating:

First—It appears by the *Daily Register* (and we presume by THE TIMES) of March 8 and 14 that the motion for the appointment of a Receiver in the case of Zeis vs. The German Press Society was on the calendar for argument on those days as No. 322. We presume, though we do not know, that it was argued on March 14. At all events, the *Daily Register* of Monday, March 20, (and we presume THE TIMES of March 19,) published the application as having been granted and the papers filed with the Clerk on Saturday, March 18. We were formally retained by the Receiver as his counsel on March 23, the formal order appointing him being entered the next day, but had been informally retained by him on either March 18 or 20. These dates dispose of the assertion that there was any conversation with the Judge or Mr. Kelly on March 21, "three days before the matter came up for argument before Judge Donohue," and show the erroneous character of the whole article.

Third—Our only connection with the matter was as counsel, and until we were requested by the Receiver to act for him in that capacity we never knew there was any litigation pending about the society. Mr. Kelly did not suggest that we should be selected as counsel, or communicate with us on the subject in any way, nor did he know we had been retained until some time afterward.

Fourth—The reasons why Dr. Rosenthal was appointed Receiver by Judge Donohue, to the best of our belief, were that he was a literary man, was familiar with the German language, and therefore peculiarly fitted to carry on the publications of which he was appointed Receiver during the period which would necessarily elapse before they could be sold. So far from Mr. Kelly having suggested the appointment, we are positive he did not, and that he did not know of it until after it was made, or even that such an application was pending.

Fifth—The advice we gave our client is necessarily confidential, and we must for that reason decline to discuss or disclose it even to defend ourselves. We can only say that it was given in accordance with our best judgment, in the hope of effecting a settlement which would, by preserving the property of the Society, avoiding an assessment upon the stockholders, and a ruinous litigation, and paying its creditors in full, protect all parties concerned, and particularly the smaller stockholders. We desire to state emphatically that it was not influenced in any way by either religion or politics. We further desire to state explicitly that we never received any suggestion in any shape or form from Mr. Kelly, or from any one on his behalf upon the subject, and that he had no more to do with the advice we gave, with our action in eventually withdrawing from the case, (which we did for reasons personal to ourselves,) than any other client for whom we then did business.

Sixth—The Receiver having desired to employ an expert to examine the books of the society, we recommended Mr. Carret, (whom we knew to be honest and thoroughly competent,) and he was employed by the Receiver at precisely the same salary as he had for a long time been paid by his previous employers. There was no intimation to him from any source that in his examination of the books and accounts he was to protect anybody, nor did he seek to do so.

Seventh—In conclusion, we would state that it was not until some time after we had entered upon the discharge of our duties that we learned that there had been anything wrong in the financial administration of the society, except that it was insolvent.

In fact, to the best of our belief, we did not discover until after we had declined to act further as counsel for the Receiver that there was any question as to the title of No. 7 Frankfort street. Certainly at the time of the sale we thought, and think that the Receiver did also, that they owned it in fee.

There are many other particulars in which the article in question misstates the facts, but which time and space will not allow us to answer. The above, however, are sufficient to show its entire unreliability.

WINGATE & CULLEN.

This letter in many respects evinces an eagerness to avoid the charges made worthy of Mr. Tilden himself or of his apologist Judge Sinnott. It is perhaps unfortunate for them that Messrs Wingate and Cullen should have chosen to take cudgels in that portion of the fight which can under no circumstances be considered theirs. But to take up the points in the above letter, *seriatim*, it may be observed:

First.—It is stated that certain dates dispose of "the assertion that there was any conversation with the Judge or Mr. Kelly on March 21." It is sufficient answer to this that no such assertion was made in the article complained of, nor was any such thing hinted at. Under these circumstances, Messrs. Wingate and Cullen are somewhat rash and premature in speaking about "the erroneous character of the whole article." Even, according to their own statement, they appear to have been retained by the Receiver before his appointment, or at least before the entry of the order of appointment—not a very usual proceeding, they will admit, in cases where the client is not absolutely certain of his appointment as Receiver.

Second.—As section 2 is omitted from the letter, it needs no reply.

Third.—In this section Messrs. Wingate & Cullen also deny, as far as they are concerned, what has not been charged. In regard to the latter portion of this section, that Mr. Kelly did not suggest them nor know that they had been retained "until some time afterward," the following letters may be interesting:

NO. 117 NASSAU STREET, }
March 15, 1876. }

DEAR SIR: Please call at my office on Monday morning next at 11 o'clock. I wish to see you on business of importance concerning yourself. Yours, &c.

JOHN KELLY,

To Dr. ROSENTHAL.

According to THE TIMES article, "on March 15, nine days before the Receiver's appointment, Kelly sent a letter to Rosenthal, informing the latter that he wished to see him on business of great importance to him. Rosenthal called on Kelly on March 19, and at the interview the latter told him that the *Presse* was insolvent, and would be put by 'Charley'—meaning Judge Donohue—into his hands as Receiver. He said the paper was to be edited in the interest of Tammany Hall and the Catholic Church, and that no exposure whatever of any frauds was to be made under any circumstances."

On March 20, Mr. Kelly's private secretary sent the Receiver the following note, which puts a different face on matters from what Messrs. Wingate & Cullen would desire:

MARCH, 20, 1876.

DEAR DOCTOR: Mr. Kelly has seen Judge Donohue, and wants you to call on him at once. He'll appoint you Receiver of the *Presse*. You are to engage Wingate as your counsel. All your instructions you'll receive from him, and must avoid seeing Mr. Kelly personally. Yours, truly,

No. 315 Lexington avenue. FRANK.

There is further evidence on this point, but no more is needed to show the mistake made by Messrs. Wingate & Cullen.

Fourth—The same remarks apply to section fourth of Messrs. Wingate & Cullen's letter. In regard to the reason for Rosenthal's appointment, the one suggested was given in THE TIMES article in addition to some others which, however, Messrs. Wingate & Cullen do not apparently desire to discuss.

Fifth—This section of the letter is very plausible, but happens to differ in every material respect from the Receiver's own statement. Mr. Kelly threatened to remove the Receiver from his position because the latter would expose the frauds in his endeavor to pay the honest claims of the society. Mr. Kelly, under this threat, asked the Receiver to resign from the control of the society's affairs, and, after the Receiver declined to do so, Messrs. Wingate & Cullen withdrew as counsel, just as was stated in the article. This is not denied by Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, who do not deny being on as intimate terms with John Kelly as was stated.

Sixth—In regard to the employment of Carret as an expert at the salary of $50 per week to examine the society's books, it is not denied that he is a brother-in-law of Mr. Wingate, the senior member of the firm of Wingate & Cullen, nor is it denied that he made a report such as the one given in THE TIMES, wherein he confessed his inability to make any statement of the society's affairs. These are the only material points. Mr. Wingate says Carret is an expert. His work, however, in this particular instance gave no indications of expertness, and the Receiver speaks of him as decidedly ignorant and incompetent. Mr. Wingate's letter recommending the employment of his brother-in-law is appended:

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1876.

Dr. R. S. Rosenthal:

DEAR SIR: This will introduce to you Mr. Charles T. Carret, the gentleman I spoke to you about. I have explained to him what ought to be done. Truly yours, GEORGE W. WINGATE.

Seventh—This statement as to what Messrs. Wingate & Cullen learned is as immaterial as it is nonsensical, since they could not be expected to know anything about the matter until after they "had entered upon the discharge of" their duties, and no charge was made in THE TIMES that they had learned anything such as they state.

In conclusion, it may be said that it might possibly have been better for Messrs. Wingate & Cullen to have read THE TIMES' article before attempting to answer it; and, secondly, that when replying they should have endeavored to do so merely as to facts stated, and, furthermore, only as to facts within their knowledge. Additional proofs of the allegations in THE TIMES will be furnished at the proper time.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 5, 1876.

GO EARLY TO THE POLLS.

The polls open at 6 in the morning and close at 4 in the afternoon. Don't wait till the afternoon, but go in the morning, early, and vote.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Minnie Hauck has made a brilliant *rentrée* as *Marguerite* and *Aïda*, at Berlin.

Campanini, with Moriami and Castelmary, has been singing in "Lohengrin," at Trieste.

The house which Bellini inhabited at Milan, between 1827 and 1831, is to have a marble tablet.

Signor Gardini, formerly of the Venice Fenice, is the new director of the Berlin Kroll theater.

The Porte-Saint-Martin, in Paris, is about to put in rehearsal "Titana," a new piece by MM. Sardon and Nus, the scene of which is laid in Russia.

Mr. Wills' play of "Nell Gwyn" will shortly be produced by Miss Fowler at the Royalty Theatre, in London.

The Paris Châtelet has revived the old fairy spectacle of the "Sept Châteaux du Diable," by MM. D'Ennery and Clairville.

The first programme of Hellmesberger's Vienna quartet, included a new string quartet of Brahms and Verdi's new quartet.

M. Lecocq's new opera bouffe, erst called "Le Mikado," but now rechristened "Kosiki," has been brought out with decided success at the Paris Renaissance.

The revival of *Chilpéric* at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Bouffe, in Paris, has proved attractive. Hervé personates the hero with all his olden exuberance of gayety.

At the next Brighton Musical Festival, Mr. Kuhe will produce the sacred cantata by Mme. Sainton-Dolby, "The Legend of St. Dorothy," and Signor Verdi's "Requiem Mass."

Herr Hellmesberger, director of the Vienna Conservatoire, has just completed his fiftieth, and Herr Karl Eckert, *chef d'orchestre* of the Berlin Opera-house, his twenty-fifth, year of service.

Herr Wagner has visited Venice on his way to Bologna, where his opera, "Rienzi," will be produced in Italy for the first time; he will afterward go to Naples and Rome, and will pass the Winter at Sorrento.

The chief items of the first Leipzig Gewandhaus concert were the "Ruy Blas" overture, a violin concerto of Bruck, and the "Pastoral" Symphony. Mme. Peschka-Leutner sang songs by Reinecke and Spohr.

It is said that Mr. Edgar Bruce contemplates producing at Christmas, at the Globe Theatre in London, a new adaptation of Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," in which Miss Jennie Lee will appear as the *Marchioness*.

Mr. Gye's Concert Company in the English provinces, under the direction of Signor Vianesi, comprises Mlle. Albani, Mlle. Thalberg, Mlle. Gniotti, Signori Piazza, Scolara, Ghilberti, with Mlle. Gaul, pianist, and Mr. Radcliffe, flute.

The Brixton Choral Society, during the season will perform Dr. Bridge's "Mount Moriah," Mr. J. F. Barnett's "Good Shepherd," Mr. A. Sullivan's "Light of the World," Niels Gade's "Crusaders," Mr. Cowen's "Corsair," and Handel's "Esther."

September 20, was the one hundredth anniversary of the first performance of "Hamlet," in German, on the stage of a German theatre. It was then played at Hamburg for the first time. To celebrate the event, the play was given at Hamburg on the 20th of last month.

While awaiting the production of the "Boite au Lait," the Bouffes-Parisiens has given a little one-act operetta, entitled "Pierrette et Jacquot," with music by Offenbach, which served to introduce to the public two new recruits to this house, the Gregoire Sisters.

The Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris, has revived "Giralda" for Mlle. Singelee, who takes the title rôle. The charming music of Adolphe Adam, says a critic, has lost none of its freshness and brightness by the passage of years, and the opera was listened to with evident pleasure by an attentive audience.

A fortnight ago the letters were opened from candidates for the vacant seat of Félicien David at the French Academy of Fine Arts. It then appeared that Adolphe Blanc, Adrien Boieldieu, Boulanger, Membrée, Rever, Sémet, and Vogel were candidates, and that Gautier, Saint-Saëns, and Massenet were not.

Mme. Nillson has returned to Paris from her successful tour in Sweden, and will next visit Holland, under the direction of Herr Ullman. Her operatic performances in Vienna will occur in January next, and she will sing in German at the Imperial Opera-house in the "Hugenots," "Lohengrin," "Faust," "Mignon," and "Hamlet."

M. Duquesnel, of the Paris Odéon, has just engaged to take the difficult part of *Albert* in the "Abbé de l'Epée" of Bouilly, Mlle. Duguéret, whose forcible creation of the character in the Ballandé matinées, may be remembered. *Albert* is the deaf and dumb boy who gives to the *Abbé* the idea of his philanthropic and generous institution. The part was created at the Théâtre Français by Mme. Talma.

M. Carvalho, of the Paris Opera Comique, has engaged the sisters Lory, who formerly belonged to the Grand Opera, but more as a fiction than in reality. The elder, Henriette, made her début in November, 1874, as *Zerline* in "Don Juan," when the performances were being given at the Ventadour Theatre, but she has not played since then. She will now appear in the "Postillon de Lonjumeau." The younger sister married M. Paul Puget, who obtained the prize of Rome in 1873 with his cantata of "Mazeppa." She was also engaged by M. Halanzier, but never set her foot on the stage.

From all quarters of Germany comes news of the forthcoming commencement of the Winter classical concerts. At Berlin there will be the Royal Orchestra, the Bilse concerts, the Berlin Symphony Chapel, and the Singing School. The Gewandhaus concerts at Leipzig began last Sunday week, Johann Becker's Florentine prize quartet being the novelty. A prize of £50 is offered for the best quartet by Herr Becker, of Mannheim, and Brahms and Volkmann are the judges. The Cologne Gürzenich concerts begin at once, and the concerts of the Vienna Philharmonic Society were to commence in the course of this month.

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE EARLY.

When you have looked over your tickets, go at once to the poll. Polls open at 6 in the morning. Don't postpone voting. Recollect that you cast your votes to-day for President of the United States.

THE ISSUE IN BROOKLYN.

TACTICS OF THE RING DEMOCRACY.

M'LAUGHLIN'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY AIDING HIS MASTER—A SHARP REBUKE FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY TENNEY—AN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE MEMBERS OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH IN FAVOR OF THE RING CANDIDATE FOR SURROGATE.

Every voter in Brooklyn, without distinction of party, who wishes for the overthrow of the corrupt Democratic Ring and the lightening of the terrible load of taxation which now weighs on the people, crushing even heavy capitalists and destroying all busines activity, should go to the polls early this morning, and wait until he has had an opportunity to deposit his ballot. The Ring men, energetic all through the campaign, have been doubly active during the past few days. Their efforts have been specially directed toward securing the Board of Aldermen, and to attain this end they have not hesitated to use the most disreputable means. In accordance with a programme already mapped out, Winchester Britton, the Ring District Attorney, made an attempt to intimidate voters on Saturday, in a letter addressed to the Superintendent of Police. Another effort in the same direction was made by the same superserviceable official yesterday. Assistant United States District Attorney Hull had occasion to say to a man who was arrested for illegal registration, that if he attempted to vote he would be arrested. The person arrested—a man named Conners—was allowed out on bail, and it was while attending to the bail bond that Mr. Hull warned the man not to vote. The warning was made the pretext of an insolent letter to United States District Attorney Tenney by Britton, in which the latter says that a man may vote whether he be an illegal voter or not if he swear in his vote. In another letter by Britton to the Police Board, ingeniously worded, policemen are constituted the judges of when a challenge is made for malicious purpose, and are, in fact, incited to prevent challenging. United States District Attorney Tenney has sent the following reply to Britton, in which he declares that persons attempting to vote illegally will not be permitted to cast their ballots:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 6, 1876.

Hon. Winchester Britton, District Attorney Kings County:

DEAR SIR: Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this date in the case of Edward Conners, arrested on a charge of illegal registration, would say, the facts are these: Conners had registered in the Fourth Election District in the Seventh Ward, as a person residing at No. 411 Kent avenue. Conners in fact resided, and still resides, at No. 9 Emmett street, Sixth Ward. An officer visited this last place this morning for the purpose of arresting him, but was unable to do so, as he states, by reason of the opposition of the occupants of Conners' apartments. Subsequently Conners with his counsel and bail came to this office and stated he desired to give bail. and the bail offered was accepted, I am informed that my assistant stated to the counsel for the prisoner that this seemed to be a clear case of colonization, and that if it was such it would be the duty of the Deputy Marshal to re-arrest the prisoner if he should attempt to vote on election day. So far from this having been an attempt at intimidation, it was, as a matter of course, information given to the prisoner's counsel to the end that he might properly advise his client.

The uniform interpretation of the United States statutes has been and is, that when a Deputy Marshal is satisfied that a person is attempting to vote illegally, it is his duty to arrest him before he deposits his ballot. You seem to assume the contrary in your letter to me. Your interpretation of the law will not be accepted or acted upon by the United States officials. Very respectfully,

ASA W. TENNEY,
United States District Attorney.

As an illustration of the boldness of the Ring, the following case of deliberate falsification may be taken. In the *Eagle* of last evening it was editorially stated that Mr. Charles Holt had accused Aldermen Rowley of selling his vote in the Board of Aldermen. The *Eagle's* words are as follows:

"Mr. Charles Holt is a well-known citizen. He is one of Mr. Rowley's constituents, and he is among those who do not think that Mr. Rowley is worthy of re-election. Mr. Holt has stated, at a public meeting in the ward, that Alderman Rowley received a consideration of $800 for his vote and influence in favor of what was known as the Penitentiary shoe contract. Mr. Holt challenged Rowley to deny it."

Mr. Holt sends the following letter to THE TIMES for publication:

In reference to remarks in the *Eagle* of this evening, 6th inst., concerning Alderman Rowley and myself, I beg leave to say that it is not true that I am "among those who do not think that Mr. Rowley is worthy of re-election," for I shall vote for him and do all I can to secure his election. It is not true that I have "stated in a public meeting in the ward, that Alderman Rowley received a consideration of $800 for his vote and influence in favor of what was known as the Penetentiary shoe contract." I never spoke at a public political meeting of the ward on this or any other subject. The whole statement is false from beginning to end as far as I am concerned.

CHARLES HOLT,
No. 93 Cambridge place.

The letter was read last night at a large meeting of Mr. Rowley's constituents in the Morgan Wigwam, Mr. Charles Holt being seated on the platform while it was being read. Another deliberate falsification found currency in the same paper in reference to Mr. Walter L. Livingston, the Republican nominee for Surrogate, to the effect that a circular had been issued, asking Catholics to vote for him because he was a Catholic. This Mr. Livingstone denies in a card to the *Eagle*. The gentleman in question, who flung back in Boss McLaughlin's face a nomination for Controller, accompanied with insulting conditions, belongs to one of the oldest American families in Brooklyn, and wishes it to be distinctly understood that he desires no man's vote who will vote for him merely because he is a Catholic. The desperate devices of the Ring betray their fear of an honest vote. A circular has been sent to the houses of voters who are known to attend Plymouth Church, setting forth that Mr. ——, "one of Mr. Beecher's counsel" in the great trial, thinks that Mr. Daily ought to be elected Surrogate and that Hon. —— ——, also "one of Mr. Beecher's counsel," holds the same view.

At a meeting in the Democratic Committee rooms yesterday afternoon money was distributed to the ward workers. Aside from all the money which has already been spent in the odd wards, $1,000 was sent to each of the following wards: Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first, for use to-day. In the matter of tickets every possible political trick has been resorted to by the Democrats. Republicans and Independent Democrats can only insure themselves against voting for candidates for whom they do not intend to vote by carefully examining their ballots.

The notorious demonstration last Sunday morning which the Ring men called a torch-light procession, has cost Tilden a great many votes. The following appeal, hastily gotten up by a number of citizens disgusted with Tilden's conduct, was largely circulated in Brooklyn yesterday:

CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN: Samuel J. Tilden is a candidate for the most exalted position in the gift of the American people. His chief claim upon the people, as urged by his friends, is that he is a great reformer. *Now look on this picture: On Saturday the Great Reformer came to Brooklyn, escorted by that other Great Reformer, William A. Fowler, and was received by those distinguished reformers, Kingsley, Keency and Murphy, and at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, this aspirant for the seat of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, stood in our streets, haranguing a motley crowd of half-drunken men and boys, marshalled before him by the distinguished Brooklyn men above mentioned.*

Can it be possible that a majority of the voters of this City of schools and churches, will aid in elevating to the Presidency a man who would stoop to such means!

The German Independent Citizens' Association of the Third Ward met last evening at No. 462 Fulton avenue, and considered certain charges made by the Ring organ against Capt. William F. Aitken, the Republican and Reform candidate for Alderman. A vote of confidence in Mr. Aitken was passed, and those who circulated the unfounded accusations against him were severely censured.

VOTE WITHOUT DELAY.

Vote without delay this morning. You may lose your vote by waiting till the afternoon. The polls close at 4 o'clock, and your polling-place may be crowded during the last hours. Go early, and then you can vote without inconvenience.

THE FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.

The two women, Marshall and Van Hillern, are getting along finely in their walking match at the Central Park Garden. Van Hillern accomplished fifty miles at 12:26:30 yesterday. At the end of the thirty-fourth mile she stopped for breakfast, occupying 12m. 15s. She retired at 12:26:36, and went to bed, where she remained till 2:43 P. M., when she returned and walked till 9:51:40, and then retired to bed again, having accomplished 69¼ miles. Marshall walked from the start till she had made sixty-three miles, only stopping twice, each time about ten minutes. She retired at 10:32 last night, having made seventy-five miles. She has changed her shoes twice during her walk, her feet having swelled a great deal.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1875—THE FORTHCOMING REPORT FORESHADOWED.

In the Spring of 1875 the Government sent an exploring expedition to the Black Hills for the purpose of thoroughly surveying them and reporting on their topography, geological formation, and mineral wealth. This expedition was under the charge of Prof. Walter P. Jenney, of Massachusetts, and its labors occupied the whole Summer. The results of these labors are to be embodied in a report, which will be laid before the present Congress, and much of the final work is now in progress at the School of Mines, Columbia College. There may be seen the only map of this Black Hills region ever made, and although this is as yet in an unfinished condition, the outlines are all executed, and much valuable information may be obtained from it.

The topographical portion of the expedition was under the charge of Dr. M. T. McGillycuddy and Mr. Emil Mahlo, late of the United States Northern Boundary Survey. Mr. Mahlo is now employed on the map, which is a model of beautiful execution. Up to this time the Black Hills had always been laid down on every chart as a blank space, marked "unexplored." Hereafter, thanks to the work of this party, there will be no difficulty in making a way through this wonderful country.

Capt. Tuttle, United States Navy, had charge of the astronomical branch of the survey, and by his observations the Black Hills lie between 43° 15' and 45° north latitude, and between 103° and 104° 35 longitude west from Greenwich. Their general outline is that of a human ear, and, singularly enough, this outline is distinctly traced by a most remarkable geological formation. All around the wild, mountainous upland runs a valley, which from its color, is called Red Valley. This singular depression marks the outline as unerringly as if dug out for the purpose by some vanished race. It varies in width from a quarter of a mile to two miles; the ends, which slope gently, are clothed with green, but the bottom is everywhere of red clay, and this has given the valley its name. On the north and south the Black Hills have also another natural boundary, as they lie between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne. The northernmost of these rivers is called by the old settlers "Belle Fourche," or Beautiful Fork, because of the extraordinary beauty of the pellucid stream, which winds its way through overhanging cliffs, and past soft prairies. Geographically the Black Hills lie across the boundaries between Wyoming and Dakota Territories, that is, the 104th degree of longitude, which divides them about the middle. Beyond the Red Valley the Black Hills rise in a series of abrupt acclivities, which are cut by deep gulches in many places, resembling in their formation the outspread fingers of a hand. In the streams which run through these gulches the gold is found, and here is another singular fact about this remarkable region, and that is, that is, that these wild mountain torrents, which come tearing down from the heights above, swollen at times to great streams, make their way ever downward and out across the Red Valley and then, in the prairies beyond, utterly vanish, being all drunk up by the thirsty soil, except in the Spring when, swollen by the melting snows, they flow quite across to the forks of the Cheyenne.

Journeying still inward, the land rises always higher and higher, until it towers up into mountain peaks. The highest of these is Harney's Peak, which rises to an attitute of 7,403 feet above the level of the sea. The next is Crooke's Tower, a very singular granite rock, which shoots up 7,323 feet. Another imposing mountain is Terry's Peak, 7,233 feet high, which rises in precipitous heights from the slopes below. Still another lofty eminence, Custer's Peak, has an altitude of 6,967 feet. Of course, all these names were given by the expedition, who thus honored the brave officers who have risked their lives in this wild country. On the western side of the hills is a lofty point called Ingan Kara, an old land-mark known for many years to all the settlers of this region, and which bears still the name bestowed upon it in the days of the Indians. All the sides and slopes of the hills are clothed with pine trees, and these, looking back at a distance, have given them their appellation—the Black Hills. They abound in mountain antelope and bears, which render the territory valuable to the Indians. It is a rich hunting-ground to them; hence they are reluctant to part with it.

The geological portion of the expedition was under the charge of Mr. Harvey Newton, who has prepared careful surveys for illustration. The formation was found to be everywhere granite at its highest points; underlying this was lime-stone, in some places curiously cut by the action of water; below this again sand-stone, while lowest of all was the red clay, which appears principally in the wonderful valley above mentioned.

A large number of photographs were also taken, and these will copiously illustrate the region which, up to this time, has been an absolute *terra incognita*, except to the roving bands of Indians, and of late, in some small degree, to the hardy miners, who have gone to these rocky fastnesses in search of a new El Dorado.

DON'T POSTPONE VOTING.

Don't postpone your voting till the afternoon. The polls open at 6 in the morning. Go early. Go before breakfast or immediately after it. See that you have the right tickets.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE IN OHIO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of the 1st inst. says: "We are in receipt of many letters from different States asking our 'private personal opinion' as to the prospects in Ohio and Indiana for November. We propose to give that opinion here, publicly. It is that Hayes will carry Ohio by a largely increased majority over the largest Republican majority on the State ticket in October. This opinion is shared 'privately and personally' by every well-informed Republican to whom we have access. As to Indiana, we have late and authentic 'private and personal' information of the most reliable character. It is that Hayes will carry that State by a decided majority. We may as well say in this connection that the best informed men of New-York have within a few weeks—we might say days—come to the decided conclusion that nothing save the most outrageous frauds in New-York City and Brooklyn can prevent Hayes from carrying New-York, and our friends are confident that their arrangements are so perfect as to make any considerable fraudulent vote impossible. They expect to go into New-York with sufficient majority from the rural districts to insure the State to Hayes and Wheeler. Pennsylvania is as safe as Ohio. Nearly the whole Pacific slope will go for Hayes. And we may now hope to break in upon the solid South. This is neither blowing nor crowing—but solid fact. We leave the 'confidence' business to John G. Thompson and his organs."

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—In Common Law Chambers on Saturday, in the case of Maraine Smith, a Detroit, Mich., murderer, who is held for a decision on the extradition question, Mr. Bethune, appearing for the Minister of Justice, read a telegram from Lord Carnarvon, from which it appears that there is a probability, from the present state of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, that the Extradition treaty between the two countries is about to be, at least temporarily, resumed.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

At an annual meeting of the University of the City of New-York held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected, as one class of the Council, to hold office for four years: Hon. William B. Maclay, John Taylor Johnston, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., S. O. Vanderpoel, M. D., D. Willis James, Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.

The following gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies in other classes: Austin Abbott, Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Elie Charlier, Ph. D.

The officers of the university for the ensuing year are: John Taylor Johnston, President; William R. Martin, Secretary; Morris K. Jesup, Treasurer.

THE POLICE ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS.

The Police arrangements for to-day were completed last evening by Superintendent Walling. It was decided to place two patrolmen at each polling place throughout the city, but there will be no massing of men at any point except Police Head-quarters, where the Mounted Squad and the Broadway Squad will remain on reserve during the day. Each detective on duty in the vicinity of the polls will have the services of two or three officers at his disposal, and the Inspectors were directed to make other minor arrangements which they may deem requisite for the proper preservation of the peace and the carrying out of the Election laws.

RECORD OF RECENT VOTES.

At a vote taken at the College of Physicians and Surgeons yesterday the result was: Hayes, 325; Tilden, 75.

A vote was taken on the 1 P. M. Shore Line train from Boston yesterday, which resulted as follows: Hayes, 58; Tilden 17; Cooper 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL-BOOKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your issue of the 27th ult., wherein you mention the existence of a new School History of the United States in use in the public schools of Virginia and other Southern States, allow me to invite your attention to what I have supposed to be generally known, viz., that in all the Southern States, as fast as reclaimed by Democrats, school-books introduced by Northern publishers are driven out, and school-books prepared in the South, or in the Southern interest, substituted. This work has been going on rapidly. Northern school-books have been the subject of constant discussion by the Southern Democratic press. In fact, while it has attracted little public attention, the introduction of Northern school-books to Southern schools has been the subject of perpetual criticism and complaint on the part of Southern Democrats, through their press, ever since reconstruction. Not only have they denounced the system of public schools devised by Republicans, but Northern school-books have been especially denounced, because Northern. And this without cause, for I have myself examined the books objected to and found the objections utterly groundless. The fact is, the South hates the North, Puritans and Puritanism, and all that these terms involve. They have a civilization and theories peculiarly their own. In these they are educating their youth, so that to-day the hatred of the Government, the flag, and the sentiments of freedom entertained in the North, is a thousandfold more intense than before or during the war.

And not only are Northern school books being excluded from Southern schools and Southern youth, but war is being also waged on Northern religious literature. This is to be driven out next. Evidently the plan of the Southern Democratic leaders is to isolate the Southern masses and keep them as ignorant of the Northern civilization, and views, and enterprise, as was ever the center of Africa. Indeed the Southern Democratic press teaches this exclusiveness and this hatred of everything Northern.

Perhaps you and your readers are already well aware of the active exclusion of Northern school-books from the South, and the substitution of Southern publications. Your editorial of Friday conveyed to me the impression of your surprise at the fact stated. Hence this note. If my statements are questioned, I have Democratic papers in great numbers denouncing not only Northern school-books, but teachers from the North as questionable characters and spies. It would please me only too well to have Northern Democrats call for these papers.

S. R.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday Oct. 30, 1875.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The efficient service your paper has rendered to the cause of good government leads me to address you upon a subject which has not attained general publicity, but which deeply concerns our tax-payers. The College of the City of New-York (late Free Academy) has, as an educational institution, done good work for twenty-five years. It is a heavy tax upon our citizens, but will merit continued support if it maintains its efficiency. The immediate supervision of its affairs is intrusted by the Board of Education to a sub-committee of nine, called the Executive Committee of the College. The President of the college is ex officio a member of the committee. This committee, consisting chiefly of business men, much occupied with personal engagements, feels, doubtless, that it is greatly aided in its labors by the advice and suggestions of the college President.

Under ordinary circumstances we should be expected perhaps to have entire confidence in the officers and instructors of the college. But if their present purpose is leading any of them to unite for selfish ends, it becomes our duty to inquire whether the action they propose is likely to promote the educational interests of the City. The recent course of the Executive Committee in dismissing from the college two worthy tutors, who have honorably served for over ten and seventeen years, respectively, was a great surprise, we believe, to all persons familiar with the affairs of the institution, except those directly or indirectly responsible for the dismissal. The action taken was the more noticeable because it occurred two weeks subsequently to a resolution of the board limiting the terms of tutors to Sept. 1, 1878, after which date, according to the resolution, their appointment is to be renewable year by year, but only upon the joint recommendation of the college President and Executive Committee.

The right to remove the tutors it is insisted, we believe, rested with the committee, subject to the approval of the board, under a pre-existing rule and the matter of their removal having been referred back to the committee for further report, is to come again for consideration before the board. We have reason to fear that the immediate dismissal of tutors has been found to answer a purpose which can hardly be commended. While it may not increase the efficiency of the college, new men of inferior type may be appointed at very low salaries. The number of tutors may be thus increased without additional expenditure, while the labors of certain Professors will be lightened, and their positions rendered more and more ornamental. The salaries of officers and professors retained are likely to be continued at their present liberal figures. To give an appearance of economy, resort will probably be had to a so-called consolidation of professorships, by means of which favorites will remain in office and others be removed.

At each step of a movement involving radical changes, and having for its object the establishment of an aristocratic system, reasons and excuses must be duly provided. If we are right in our conjecture, these will not be wanting, but will appear in winning and plausible form. What, however, will the end be? Will it have placed the College upon a higher plane, or a lower one? Will the students be trained by able and conscientious instructors, or will they have become merely part of an inferior educational arrangement conducted for the benefit of a few officers and Professors? We we know these are serious words, but believe they were never more needed than now. We have only pointed at what might well be discussed at much greater length. We believe that if the Legislature of the State, or other competent authority, would institute a critical, searching and faithful inquiry into the affairs of the College, the result would be of great benefit to the institution.

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

"WHAT OUR CHURCHES COST US."

The publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* announce an article in *Scribner* under the above title, which will be of interest in relation to the recent discussion as to church debts. The theory upon which large churches are built is, that the expense for each sitting in a large church, even with a considerable debt, is less per capita than in a small church without any debt at all. For instance, the expenses of a church in this City seating 500 people will be about $15,000 a year, or $30 per sitting. The cost of running a church that will seat 2,000 persons, with a funded debt of $100,000, will be about $22,000 a year, or only $10 or $12 a sitting, or about twenty-five cents for each person for each Sabbath in the year.

We are led to this discussion by a notice that the Presbyterian Memorial Church of New-York, Rev. Dr. Robinson, has just paid off $100,000 of its debt, and proposes to carry permanently the remaining $100,000, charging up the interest ($7,000 a year) to running expenses. As the building is designed to seat nearly 2,000 people, if filled to its utmost capacity, the charge for interest to each person would be less than $4 a year, or about seven cents a Sunday. It is worthy of note that all the pew-owners in this church have surrendered their title to their pews, so that there is now no privileged class, and that the latest comer enjoys all the privileges and immunities of those who have borne the heaviest burdens. The pastor himself has contributed over $25,000 to the church building from the proceeds of his hymn and tune-books, which have had so wide a popularity in churches of every name.

GET THE RIGHT TICKETS AND VOTE.

Go early to the polls. See that you have the right tickets, and then go ahead. Delays are dangerous. Don't put off voting till the afternoon.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

OF THE VARIOUS PROCESSES of manufacture and exchange which make up the life of commerce, some are of direct value and benefit to the community, some are merely the agencies of evil. We entitle the merchant or manufacturer who deals in products of essential importance a public benefactor. B. T. BABBITT is a notable example, for his goods have ruled the marts and homes of the land. His acme of achievement, however, is found in his "BABY SOAP," an article for the toilet and bath beyond comparison, and one destined to add to his reputation even more than a very successful past.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS Co. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

VOTE EARLY.—Then buy a can of LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY'S CHICAGO COOKED CORNED BEEF.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for Inflammations, Congestions, and Ulcerations: Its remedial and healing properties are wonderful. Try it!—*Advertisement.*

A Sure Fit.

It is very easy to get a "*surfeit*" of ready-made clothing at most of our City houses, but at A. RAYMOND & CO.'S, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., a "sure *fit*" is always *assured*, and satisfaction in every particular guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter at reduced rates.—*Advertisement.*

AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Western Union and Gold and Stock Telegraph reports and City Returns from Police Head-quarters will be furnished on election night.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the thefts of the last Democratic Administration; Agricultural Matter; The Pork Product; Education of Farmers; Answers to Correspondents; Household Column; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Simeon Marquart, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

Some years since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, the long continuance of which much alarmed me. From what I had heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I concluded to give that preparation a trial, which I did, and by its use obtained immediate and permanent relief. Again about five years ago I was taken with a severe hacking cough, accompanied with pain in the chest and side, tickling in the throat, &c., which so reduced my health and strength as to unfit me for attending to my ordinary business. I applied to well-known physicians, and used their prescriptions without any perceptible benefit; when, after having been confined to my room for several months, I again had recourse to WISTAR'S BALSAM, and to my great joy found, as before, immediate relief, and two bottles restored me to perfect health.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Plain Talk.—There is a preservative principle in SOZODONT that effectually preserves the teeth from decay. Chemists pronounce it wholesome. Rich and poor indorse it. No lady ever tried it without approving its cleansing and purifying properties. It outsells all other dentifrices. Ask for it, and take no substitute.

Coughs.—As a Soothing Pectoral, "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections.

How many thousands suffer the horrors of that inward agony—wind in the stomach? Will they continue to suffer on, or will they use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC and get the cure and comfort that can be found nowhere else?

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray perfectly, stops it falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.

The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

DIED.

BACKUS.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 5, SARAH D., widow of Rev. Samuel Backus, aged 85 years.

Services at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. S. C. Griggs, No. 141 Lefferts place, Tuesday evening at 7.30.

CRIPPS.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 6, GEORGE CRIPPS, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, No. 227 Division st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Trains leave the foot of Chambers st. at 12 M. Interment at Greenport, Long Island.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

DAVIS.—At Kensico, N. Y., Nov. 4, ELIJAH M. DAVIS, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday at 12 M., at First M. E. Church, White Plains. Carriages in waiting at White Plains depot on arrival of 10:30 train from New-York Central Depot.

GRINTON.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. EMILY F. GRINTON, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1:30 P. M., from No. 74 Bedford st.

HUNTER.—On Monday, Nov. 6, at Newark, N. J., in the 16th year of his age, HARRY M., son of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 41 Halsey st., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

JONES.—On Saturday, 4th inst., at No. 246 5th av., MARY S. JONES, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

LAWSON.—Lost at sea, off the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 3, HENRY F. LAWSON, aged 46 years.

OPDYKE.—At Tenafly, N. J., after a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 6, GEORGIE, elder son of William S. and Margaret E. P. Opdyke, in the 11th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, at Tenafly, at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 8.

OTTMANN.—PHILIP OTTMANN, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 300 East 15th st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

REINOLD.—On Monday, Nov. 6, BERNARD H. REINOLD.

Members of Crescent Lodge No. 402 F. & A. M. are requested to meet at Lodge room, Masonic Temple, Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 11:30 A. M. sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, BERNARD H. REINOLD. JOHN W. CASTREE, Master.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, 5th inst., GEORGE L., son of George W. and the late Susan C. Thompson.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 327 Van Buren st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

TRACY.—At West Meriden, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 5, BESSIE W., eldest daughter of Edward H. and Louisa H. Tracy, in the 13th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for burial, by the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

WHIPPLE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 6, ALICE BRIDGE WEBSTER, widow of Rev. George Whipple, D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Clinton st., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—Saturday, Nov. 4, SARAH L. TAPP, wife of Richard Williams, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law John A. Potter, No. 475 Pacific st., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday, Nov. 7. She requested no floral offerings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT LOW PRICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.

JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED!
CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES, &c.,
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Burner, Chimney, and Reflecting Shade.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON.

Best and most economical fuel in use; suitable for household and manufacturing purposes. Manhattan Gas Works, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR cognate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—First-class dentistry of every description at low popular prices. Call and examine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MAN

OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe. Sent by express. Address at once Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD.

LIBRARY OF A THEOLOGIAN JUST RECEIVED
CATALOGUE NO. 46 FREE. SEND STAMP.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman st., opposite new P. O.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE; Pay when divorced. Send for circular.
AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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MR. MENZIES' COLLECTION.
BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, ENGRAVINGS,

and library furniture belonging to Mr. WILLIAM MENZIES, of New-York, including an extraordinary and most valuable collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA an unapproachable series of bibliographical works and fine specimens of early typography, many of the earliest books printed in the NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, a remarkable and unique collection of illustrated works of very great value, autograph letters by Washington, BOOKS IN GENERAL LITERATURE, &c.

It is especially worthy of note that the entire collection is in the finest possible condition, and that in the qualities of rarity, beauty, and intrinsic value it far surpasses any collection that has ever been offered for sale in America.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
on
MONDAY, NOV. 13, AND FOLLOWING DAYS
At the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
commencing at
3:30 AND 7:30 P. M. EACH DAY.
TWO SESSIONS DAILY.
3:30 TO 6, AND 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

Books now ready for examination at Clinton Hall. Admittance by card only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD ART, ANTIQUE AND MODERN,
Now on free exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place,
comprising
SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAINS—MAJOLICA AND FAIENCE WARES—JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND BRONZES—RICH BOHEMIAN VASES—COLOGNE SETS—REAL BRONZES—SUPERB WORK IN BRASS—Venetian and French Mirrors, &c., &c.
To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 9 and 10, at 3 o'clock,
at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

NEW BOOKS. READY THIS WEEK.

LION JACK;

or, How Menageries are Made. A splendid, new, entertaining, and instructive book for Boys and Girls, by the great showman, P. T. BARNUM, who knows more about Menageries and Museums than any other man living. Full of spirited illustrations. Price $1 50.

BILLINGS' ALMINAX, 1877.

Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1877 is now ready, and selling like wildfire. It is one of this famous old Philosopher's most amusing productions—full of marvelous predictions, wise saws, astonishing family recipes, and sage advice. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR—December.

The December number of this new valuable monthly magazine, with a splendid new steel portrait of Gov. E. D. Morgan, and over two hundred entertaining and valuable articles. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

DEIRDRE.

POLITICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of voters is urgently called to the important bearing which the two pending amendments to the State Constitution have upon the commercial and general welfare of this City and State.

The continuance of commercial supremacy to the City of New-York is largely dependent upon an economical and honest management of the canals of the State, which can only be permanently insured by a change in the organic law, making extravagance and corruption impracticable.

The amendment relating to the canals provides for such a change, and that relating to the prisons is of the same general tenor. The questions involved are so well understood that we do not deem it necessary to particularize, but desire to admonish all voters, irrespective of party, to *guard against canceled ballots*, prepared with a view to defeat the amendments, and to provide themselves with ballots FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
President Chamber of Commerce.
BENJAMIN P. BAKER,
President New-York Cheap Transportation Association.
L. J. N. STARK,
President New-York Produce Exchange.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
President New-York Cotton Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1876.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON, A GENTLEMAN personally known to me as a business man, and in whose character, integrity, and judgment I have perfect confidence, has been nominated as the Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District.

As an old resident of the District and City, and as a gentleman long identified with the business interests of the City of New-York, I feel that I can commend him to the support of my friends, and am assured that his election, apart from all questions of party politics, will assist in securing in the future sound and practical legislation, valuable to the country at large, and especially to the interests represented in this District.

JACOB HESS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
HAMLIN BABCOCK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS,
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
(Tenth and Seventeenth Wards.)
WALLACE P. GROOM.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. ANSON G. McCOOK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
FOR CONGRESS,
LEVI P. MORTON.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
FOR CONGRESS,
ELIJAH WARD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FIFTH SENATE DISTRICT.
8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards.
FOR ALDERMAN,
JOHN J. MORRIS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY NINTH DISTRICT.
WILLIAM H. CORSA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
of the
EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
JACOB MESSER.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY MY FRIENDS AND the electors in general of the 15th Assembly District, that I will remain a candidate for member of Assembly until the closing of the polls on the day of election, and nothing can persuade me to the contrary.

Very Respectfully, WM. L. AHRENS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1876.

FOR REASONS SATISFACTORY TO MY friends and myself I withdraw my name from the canvass in the Third Congressional District.

CROMWELL G. MACY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
Regular Republican Nomination.
WILLIAM N. LOEW.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 6, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Leather, sides	21,665
Bees-wax pks	7	Spirits Turp., bbls	194
Broom-corn, bales	304	Resin, bbls	801
B. E. Peas, bags	43	Oil-cake, pks	607
Beans, bbls	528	Pork, pks	1,205
Cotton, bales	11,602	Beef, pks	946
Copper, bbls	14	Cut-meats, pks	8,347
Copper, cakes	125	Grease, pks	49
Dried Fruit, pks	1,528	Lard, pks	1,081
Eggs, bbls	818	Stearine, pks	50
Flour, bbls	25,476	Butter, pks	2,750
Wheat, bushels	97,147	Cheese, pks	4,450
Corn, bushels	118,400	Tallow, pks	310
Oats, bushels	54,200	Lard-oil, bbls	58
Rye, bushels	1,650	Pea-nuts, bags	490
Barley, bushels	42,200	Rice, pks	135
Peas, bushels	12,790	Syrup, bbls	984
Grass-seed, bags	613	Spelter, pcs	488
Flax-seed, bags	740	Starch, bxs	2,491
Corn-meal, bbls	960	Skins bdls	2
Corn-meal, bags	464	Tea, half chests	3,946
BuckwhtFlour, pks	719	Tobacco, hhds	201
Hops, bales	287	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,071
Hides, No.	625	Whisky, bbls	321
Hides, bales	233	Wool, bales	254

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, at about previous prices. Sales include 3,006 bags Rio, per Fairy Belle, on private terms....We quote invoices thus; Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔. 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@20¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16c @20c....Java, invoices, 20c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16½c.@18c.; Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19c., and San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery, partly for export, at firm prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c., Low Middling, 11 1-16c.@11 5-16c.; Middling, 11⅝c.@11 13-16c. ⅌ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,202 bales, (of which 1,310 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 1,151 bales to shippers, 680 bales to spinners, and 371 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been comparatively liberal, with values quoted higher....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,200 bales, of which 5,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 20,000 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 11 13-16c.; December, 11⅞c.; January, 12 1-16c.; February, 12¼@12 9-32c.; March, 12 15-32c.; April, 12 21-32c.; May, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; June, 12 31-32c.@13c.; July, 13⅛c.; August, 13 3-16c. ⅌ ℔., showing an advance of 3-32c.@3-16c. ⅌ ℔., closing strong....The receipts at this port to-day were 11,602 bales, and at the shipping ports 43,769 bales, against 44,030 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 69,645 bales, against 72,231 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,083,080 bales, against 969,192 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 6,414 bales; to the Continent, 6,799 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 122,460 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 630,136 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 13-16	10 13-16	11⅛	11⅛
Low Middling	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid.	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling	11⅝	11¾	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling Fair	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Fair	13⅛	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 7-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 1-16	Middling	10 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour sold to a very limited extent, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations. Holders of desirable lots of stock were not very urgent in their offerings, and were unwilling to make important concessions. A very slow export movement was noted, about equally divided between the English and the West India trades....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4@$4 75; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$5 25; very poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 50@$3 75; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$4 85 for fair to about choice; very poor Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do at $5 40@$5 75; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 45, mainly at $6 30@$6 35, for the West Indies, $6 45 for very choice for do., in new bbls.; and quoted $5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40, (of which 500 bbls. very good Milwaukee, a favorite brand, at $5 40;) very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; good to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat Stock, $5 75@$7 65; very poor to very choice, do., do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $5 75@$7 65; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 85@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 85@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 85@$6 85; poor to fancy Minnesota straight extras, $5 85@$7 40, chiefly at $6 25@$7 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $7 50@$8 75....Included in the sales have been 3,750 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,850 bbls. City Mills, 1,100 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 650 bbls. do. patent do., 60 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 65@$6 25;) 300 bbls. superfine. 200 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been quite dull and tending downward....Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for very poor to very choice shipping Extras; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for very poor to very choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 50 for fair to choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....Rye Flour, in fair demand but rather weak in price....We quote at from $4 35@$5 10 for poor Western to fancy State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 425 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been inactive at about former figures....We quote at $2 70@$3 10 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. chiefly Yellow Western, choice, at $3....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in slack request, with sales reported of about 1,500 bags, within the range of 90c.@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice, ⅌ 100 ℔....Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 95c.@$1 09....Oat-meal continues inactive within the range of $5 75@$6 50; very choice held much higher ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour again quoted lower, on a slack demand within the range of $3@$3 75 for fair to fancy new State, Jersey and Pennsylvania....Most of the lots marketed were of new, within the range of $3@$3 50 for fair to very good, and up to $3 75 for small lots of very choice.

FRUIT—A moderately active business has been reported in this line at former figures....Sales include 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; 200 half bxs. do. at $1 20; 1,250 bxs. loose Muscatel at $2 10@$2 20; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, 9¼c.@9½c.; 500 bbls. Currants, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 10 cases Citron, 21c.@21½c.; 150 cases Figs, 11c.@18c.; 400 frails Dates, 5¼c.; 15 cks. French Prunes, 9¼c.; 140 cks. Turkey Prunes, 5⅞c.@6c.

GRAIN—A more active movement was reported in Wheat, for export and milling, on the latter account mainly in Winter, at comparatively firm prices for strictly prime to choice samples, which were not plenty, and at easier and irregular figures for the poorer qualities, especially of ungraded, which were offered with more eagerness....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 141,000 bushels, including very choice new White Michigan, 8,000 bushels, at $1 37½; extra choice new crop Amber Michigan, to arrive, prompt shipment, 12,000 bushels, at $1 37; good new Amber Kansas, 4,800 bushels, at $1 30; new Red Western at $1 25@$1 28; good new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 27, with strictly prime quoted firm at $1 28, some holders claiming up to $1 30; new crop Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do., mixed, at $1 23@$1 25; new No. 3 do., on private terms; old No. 3 Chicago, 4,000 bushels, at $1 12, and ungraded Spring, in lots, at $1 10@$1 25....Corn has been more freely purchased, for home use and shipment, at, in instances, somewhat higher prices....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 119,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, 58¼c.@60c. for good to fancy; No. 2 Chicago at 58½c.; Kansas do., at 59½c.@60c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 57¼c.@58c.; New-York Mixed at 58¼c.@58½c., chiefly at 58½c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 58c.; New-York Low Mixed at 57¾c.@58c.; New-York No. 1, 25,000 bushels, at 59½c.@60c.; New-York unmerchantable at 55c.; Western Yellow at 59½c.@60c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, at 58c., and new crop Mixed Western, odd car lots, at 54c.@55c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 58½c.@59c. No transactions....Rye has been dull to-day, with good to very choice new Western quoted at 75c.@82c.; prime new State at 88c.; car lots at 83c.@86.; new Canada, in bond, afloat, at 88c.@90c....Barley has been inactive at about former rates; last sale of choice six-rowed State at 85c. Old crop Barley, of poor quality, from store, is being shipped from first hands, by the two Italian vessels, reported in our last as chartered for this interest. Barley-malt has been in limited request, with fair to very choice Canada West quoted nominal at $1 10@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, good to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been dull and nominal; new State quoted at 57c.@85c....Canada Peas have been neglected to-day, and quoted at 93c.@93½c., in bond....Oats have been moderately active; strictly good to choice, especially of State, quoted firm; business again mostly in State Mixed and White, afloat....Sales reported at 47,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 35c.@45c., as to quality, the latter rate for Michigan; new White State at 46½c.@49½c., chiefly at 48½c.@49½c., afloat; new Mixed Western, 28c.@42c., as to quality, mostly at 32c.@39c.; New-York No. 2 white at 40¼c.@41c.; New-York No. 3 at 34c.; New-York Rejected at 30c.@32c.; New-York unmerchantable at 28c.@30c.; new Mixed State at 45c.@48½c. for poor to very choice, mainly at 48c.@48½c., afloat; unsound Mixed Western at 25c.@28c....Old Oats without further movement....Feed in good demand at about previous quotations....A fair average movement has been reported in Bale Hay, at essentially unaltered quotations; offerings of really desirable lots comparatively moderate....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 55c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c. ⅌ 100 ℔.; Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Straw has been in moderate request, including Rye Straw, within the range of 50c.@75c.; Oat, 45c.@55c. ⅌ 100 ℔....Of new Clover-seed, sales were reported of 225 bags at 14¼c.; and of new Timothy-seed, 960 bags at $1 90....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,048,233 bushels Wheat, 3,206,603 bushels Corn, 294,381 bushels Rye, 178,441 bushels Barley, 495,640 bushels Malt, 1,002,891 bushels Oats, and 4,377 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,529,966 bushels, as against 7,217,875 bushels last Monday, and 5,758,121 bushels Nov. 8, 1875.

HIDES—Have been firm in price and in fair request, with sales of 1,200 Dry California, 320 Central American, 500 Texas Kips, 150 Wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, and 1,000 country slaughters on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper dull and weak; sales of 85,000 ℔. at 20¼c.@20½c. Pig-iron quiet and unchanged....Pig-tin stronger; Straits quoted at 17⅛c.@17¼c., gold. Tin Plates firm; sales of 250 bxs. at $6, gold.

MOLASSES—The general market has been inactive....Invoices of refining stock have been in comparatively limited supply, especially really desirable qualities, in which the extreme prices claimed by sellers check transactions....Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 35c.@36c. for 50 test....From the jobbing trade a rather slack inquiry has been noted for suitable qualities of foreign at previous rates....Porto Rico quoted at 40c.@58c.; English Islands at 40c.@50c.....The jobbing trade in foreign has been light on an unaltered basis as to prices....New-Orleans has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, with good to very choice new crop quoted at 57c.@65c....Syrup has been in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup quoted at 38c.@55c.; Molasses at 35c.@40c. ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been rather more sought after at 22c. for hhds. and 24c.@25c. for bbls.; extra lots quoted higher.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive since our last, at former rates....We quote at $2@$2 05 for strained, $2 05@$2 10 for good Strained, $2 15@$2 30 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale, and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 ℔....Sales 500 bbls. fair on private terms....Tar has been very quiet at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl....Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in more request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon....Sales 100 bbls. at 39c.@ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet to-day, closing at 11¾c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order, but inactive....Refined has been inactive, and quoted at 26c. from refiners....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. for standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been offered with reserve for early delivery, and quoted firm but inactive....Sales reported, since our last, for early delivery, 60 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17 25....Other kinds inactive; Prime Mess quoted at $18 50; Extra Prime quoted at $13 50@$14....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in rather more demand; quoted for November, $17; December, $16 15; January, $16 15; February, $16 15; sales, 750 bbls., February option, at $16 15....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, at firmer prices, with City quoted at 7c.@8c....Cut-meats have been quiet to-day at about previous figures....Sales include 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies in bulk 9 ℔. average, at 10¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders in bulk at 7c.@7¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c....Bacon has been more freely dealt in for early delivery at easier rates....Long Clear quoted here at 8½c.@8¾c.; sales 580 bxs. at these figures, and 150 bxs. for Western Long Clear, December, at 8½c....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear, for November and December, quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c. Sales 50 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for prompt delivery, at 8⅜c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, closing stronger in price....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 300 tcs. prime at $10 20@$10 25, closing at $10 25; and 200 tcs.; off grade, at $10 10....And for forward delivery Western Steam was in better request; quoted at the close, for November, at $10 05; December, $9 97½; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½; January at $10 02½; and seller February at $10 10@$10 15....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,250 tcs., December, at $9 97½; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year at $9 95; 3,750 tcs., January, at $9 87½@$10 02½ and 3,259 tcs., February, at $10....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in fair demand; quoted at $10@$10 12½: sales 210 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at $9 87½....Refined Lard continues in moderate demand; quoted for the Continent at $10 62½@$10 75; for the West Indies at $9 50@$9 87½, and for South America at $11....Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 50@$9 62½....Beef has been in quite moderate request at former figures....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $8@$10 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted thus; Prime Mess, new, at $21@$23; India Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25....Beef Hams have been selling to a limited extent, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ⅌ bbl....A very moderate call has been noted for supplies of nearly all kinds of Butter, prices of which have been quoted weak and unsettled, especially on grades under strictly choice, suited to the requirements of the best class of local buyers....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@37c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@32c.; do. Welsh tubs, 23c.@32c.; do., firkins and half-firkins, fair to strictly fancy, at 25c.@33c.; State Butter, whole dairies, good to very choice, 27c.@32c.; Western pails, fair to fancy, at 25c.@35c.; do., tubs, common to strictly choice, 17c.@26c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 15c.@22c.; Western rolls, good to very choice, 23c.@27c....Cheese has been selling quite moderately for shipment as well as home use, within the previous range....We quote State Factory at from 11c.@13¾c. for fine to strictly fancy, the latter an extreme; 9c.@11c. for fair to fine, and at 6c.@8c. for Skimmed; and Western Factory at 10c.@12¾c. for fair to strictly choice; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@11½c....Eggs have been less active, and rather less firm in price....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 25c.@30c. for ordinary to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots of good to choice at from 26c.@28c....Tallow continues in fair request at unchanged prices; sales 100,000 ℔ very good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Stearine has been fairly active, with Western in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75. Sales, 25 tcs. at $10 50....Less activity has been noted in Domestic Rice, which, however, had varied little as to prices....We quote fair to prime Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 50; Louisiana, $5@$5 75....East India Rice has been in light request, with Rangoon quoted at $2 70@$3, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 12½, currency, free, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but very quiet....We quote Fair Refining Cuba very firm at 9⅝c.; good do., 9⅞c.; prime do., 9¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9⅞c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed at 9⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 9¾c.@10⅜c.; Manila bags, 8¼c.@9c., Molasses Sugar, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Melado, 5¾c.@7¾c....Refined have been more sought after at higher and buoyant prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅞c. Powdered, 11⅝c.; Granulated at 11½c.; Cut Loaf at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Hard Loaf, 14⅛c.; Soft White, 10½c.@11c., and do. Yellow, 9½c.@10⅜c.

TEAS—Steady and in some demand; sales, 800 half-chests new Green, and 875 half-chests Formosa Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted firm, on a moderately active movement....Sales include 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@30c.; 261 cases, 1874 and 1875 crops, Ohio, 6c.@7c.; 88 cases, 1875 crop, Pennsylvania, 7½c.@16c.; 150 cases, 1874 and 1875 crops, New-England, 15c.@45c.; 231 cases, 1875 crop, Wisconsin, 4¾c.@5c., and 100 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 125 bbls. at $1 11½; market about steady.

WOOL—The business since our last has been fair, and on a firm basis as to values....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 50,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, XX Ohio, and above, at 47½c.; 8,000 ℔. unwashed Combing Indiana, 5,000 ℔. Wyoming, 48 bags and 7,000 ℔. Fall Texas, and 90,000 ℔. California Fall on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The business in the way of berth freights was quite moderate, with rates generally quoted as unchanged. The offerings were mostly of Grain. The chartering movement was fair, vessels for Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum attracting most attention, and rates ruling steady....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 2,400 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton (of through freight) on private terms—quoted nominally at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 1,750 pks. Provisions, part on the basis of 35s. for Bacon; 1,000 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; 700 pks. Hides on private terms. Also a British bark, 755 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, at 15-32d., (with option of Havre,) and the Continent at ½d.; and another, 691 tons, with do., from Savannah, reported at ½d. ⅌ ℔., (with option of the Continent.)....For London, by sail, 2,600 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, and 50 bbls. Apples (reported as of recent shipments) on private terms; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms and quoted at 7¾d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; and 2,500 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ⅌ bushel....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 357 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d., with option of Antwerp; and, reported, another, 520 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. do. same terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 534 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s.; an Italian bark, 551 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do. from Baltimore at 6s.; a British bark, 588 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do. from do. at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Oporto, a German bark, 301 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain at 19c. ⅌ bushel....For Alicante or Valencia, a Norwegian brig, 255 tons, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Konigsberg, by steam, 150 pks. Provisions at 52s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Santander and Passages, a Swedish bark, 292 tons, with equal to about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d ⅌ bbl., and proportionate rates for cases, with a gratuity....For Genoa or Naples, an Italian bark, 634 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 35s. 9d., or 25s., as to port....For the west coast of South America, (Valparaiso, &c.,) a German bark, 542 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates, including Lumber at 65s....For Port-au-Prince, a Haytian brig, 210 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Kennebunkport, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $11 50....For New-York, a brig, 230 tons, with Naval Stores, from Brunswick, at 40c. and 65c., and a schooner, with Lumber, from do., at $7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 6, 1876.

Trade opened very slow on this forenoon in horned Cattle and the market closed weak with several herds unsold at noon. The quality of the Veals on sale was not good enough to meet the demand. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 7¾c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 7¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 57 ℔. has been allowed net. Milch Cows sold at $45@$65 ⅌ head. Calves included. Veals held on sale. Calves sold at $4@$16 50 ⅌ head. Trade in Sheep and Lambs very dull. Sheep sold at 3c @6c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs at 5c.@6⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed opened ⅛c. strong ⅌ ℔. on our last quotations.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 38 cars of Horned Cattle, sales as follows: 120 common Illinois Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 62 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 81 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 182 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; 118 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt. J. S. Clarke sold for self 5 State Bulls, at 3c. ⅌ ℔., live weight, 8 cwt. per head. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman in part 75 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. Dakin Brothers sold for selves 1 State Ox at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 12 cwt.; 4 State Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 10 cwt. Gillies & Brown sold for selves 56 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@10 ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weights 9 to 9½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for L. Ashbrooke 31 mixed Kentucky Cattle, Steers, Oxen, Heifers and Dry Cows at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for J. Olney 83 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt.; for J. Foord, 61 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for Green & Ashbrooke, 50 common Kentucky Steers at 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 25 Kentucky Steers; sold for A. Van Atta 73 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; held on sale 193 Illinois Steers. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 105 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; held on sale 18 Kentucky Steers. Sold for Jacobus 71 common Kentucky Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. scant; 172 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔, weight 7¾ and 8 cwt., strong. C. Kahn sold for G. Becker 51 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for I. Brown 51 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for H. Kahn 32 Kentucky Steers and Oxen at 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. Elliott sold 156 Michigan Sheep, weight 13,130 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 27 Canada Lambs, weight 1,880 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 54 Canada Lambs, weight 3,960 ℔ at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 76 Canada Lambs, weight 6,040 ℔, at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔, sold for week ending Nov. 4, 1876; 1,780 Sheep and Lambs at $4 43 average ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 123 Ohio Sheep, weight 10,610 ℔, at 4⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,580 ℔, at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 198 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 14,600 ℔, at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 194 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 16,990 ℔, at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 256 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 24,640 ℔ at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 117 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 11,710 ℔, at 5½c. ⅌ ℔; 307 Canada Lambs, weight 26,470 ℔, at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 102 Canada Lambs, weight 7,500 ℔, at 5⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 158 Canada Lambs, weight 12,310 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 175 Canada Lambs, weight 13,400 ℔., at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 76 Canada Lambs, weight 6,440 ℔., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; sold for week ending Nov. 4, 1876, 5,667 Sheep and Lambs at $5 16 average ⅌ head; 433 Veals and Calves at $10 30 average ⅌ head; sold for to-day 1 Veal weight 100 ℔., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 2 Calves for $12; 2 Calves at $16 50 ⅌ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 128 Sheep, weight 10,950 ℔., at 4⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 317 Sheep, weight 28,420 ℔., at 4⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 109 Lambs, weight 7,810 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔. Dows & Hallenbeck sold 12 Sheep, weight 1,210 ℔., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 64 Sheep, weight 5,840 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Sheep, weight 2,600 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 167 Sheep, weight 13,810 ℔., at $5 90 ⅌ cwt.; 141 Sheep, weight 19,360 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 144 Sheep and Lambs, weight 14,740 ℔., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 113 Lambs, weight 8,390 ℔., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,370 ℔., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,720 ℔., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔. Sold for week ending Nov. 4, 1876: 5,689 Sheep and Lambs, for $26,334 88.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 156 rough State Hogs, weight 285 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for E. A. Jones 17 common Ohio Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Christie & Bros., 30 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., with $1 on ⅌ head on those sold at the lowest rate; for Andrews & Co. 17 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Hull & Co. 16 common Kentucky Steers at 7½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; for J. A. Dudisman, 16 common Kentucky Steers, at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 29 fair Kentucky Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7½ to 9 cwt.; for J. Holmes, 17 poor Missouri Steers at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Casteline, 21 Ohio Cows and Heifers at 7½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for A. Casteline, 21 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 common Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for N. Chenault, 66 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for D. McPherson 38 common Ohio Steers at 8c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for L. L. Crocker 15 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 26 fair Ohio Steers at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for Newton & Brown 45 common Ohio Steers, with fair top, at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., with a few head at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for E. Newton 67 common Missour Steers at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 common Ohio Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for S. Maignes 45 common Ohio Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Willard & Wadsworth 72 common State Steers at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ to 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Myers & Egenstein 15 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 10 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Lowenstein & Co. 45 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 8¾c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; for Rothschild & Co. 26 Cherokee Steers direct from the plains at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 1,027 ℔. gross ⅌ head; 26 common Missouri Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 10 poor Illinois Steers at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 88 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 234 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head on 38 head and $1 on ⅌ head on 42 head, and 8¾c. ⅌ ℔. with $1 off ⅌ head on 48 head; 32 head sold at 9½c. ⅌ ℔. with $1 on ⅌ head; 16 head at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔. with $1 on ⅌ head; weights 6¼ to 8 cwt.; 5 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weights 8¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for S. Morris 102 common Illinois Steers at 7½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔., with $20 off on 74 head, weights 6¼ to 6¾ cwt. S. O. Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 48 poor Illinois Steers, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 81 common Illinois Steers at 8c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for M. E. Donough 54 poor Ohio Steers at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterbagh sold for N. Morris 48 common Illinois Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 78 common Illinois Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. E. Vogel sold for Myer & Kegenstein 50 common Illinois Steers at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 5¼ to 7 cwt., scant; for N. Morris 154 common Illinois Steers at 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 6 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. A. Van Wert sold 291 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 ℔. ⅌ head, at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 238 Sheep and Lambs, weight 72 ℔. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ ℔. Sold for week ending Nov. 4, 1876, 3,547 Sheep and Lambs at $5 02 ⅌ head average for Lambs and $4 average ⅌ head for Sheep. Kase & Pidcock sold 169 Kentucky Sheep, weight 95 ℔. ⅌ head, at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 26 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 ℔. ⅌ head, at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 25 Ohio Sheep, weight 106 ℔. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ ℔; sold for week ending Nov. 4, 1876, 2,795 Sheep and Lambs at $4 90 average ⅌ head. K. Newton sold 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 96 ℔. ⅌ head, at $5 20 ⅌ cwt.; 231 Ohio Sheep, weight 73 ℔. ⅌ head, at 3c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 6, 1876: 4,307 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 1,046 Veals and Calves, 9,517 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 6, 1876: 8,643 Sheep and Lambs, 62 Cows, 330 Veals and Calves, 38 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 4, 1876: 16,915 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,568 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 4, 1876: 5,743 head of horned Cattle, 7,694 Sheep and Lambs, 12,481 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,445 head of horned Cattle, 1,861 Sheep and Lambs, 4,025 Hogs.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty since Friday were 88 cars of through and 13 cars for sale here, or in all 1,717 head, making a total for the week ending to-day 7,718 head, or 232 cars of through and 222 cars of yard stock against 6,749 head or 147 cars of through and 250 cars of yard stock for the week before; the supply for yard sales is very light; it being election week, is probably the cause; there was no business doing to-day at all. Hogs—Receipts, 3,025 head, making a total for the week of 13,585 head, against 17,545 head for last week; Yorkers, $5 65@$5 85; Philadelphias, $6@$6 25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head, making a total for the week of 11,500 head, against 11,300 head for last week; there were none selling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market fairly active; medium to choice, $3 25@$4 75; butchers' stock, $2 40@$3 85. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market opened quiet but steady; common to choice shipping, $5 40@$6; sales chiefly of good to choice at $5 65@$5 80. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; market steady; common to fair, $3@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 1,930 bbls.; Corn, 195,900 bushels; Wheat, 199,722 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Wheat, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 20,310 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 16,600 bushels; Wheat, 146,910 bushels. Rye, 24,605 bushels; Barley, 9,750 bushels. Interior Points—Corn, 7,600 bushels; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Barley, 3,818 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,620 bbls.; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Wheat, 18,800 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Flour in light demand; sales of 900 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat in light inquiry; sales of 17,000 bushels hard Duluth on private terms; quotations of Spring and Winter grades unchanged. Corn in fair request; sales of 13,000 bushels low Mixed Toledo at 52c., 2,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52c.; 10,000 bushels do. at private terms, 1,500 bushels Sample at 51c.; quoted No. 2, boat-loads, at 51½c. Oats and Rye—Nothing doing. Barley in light trade inquiry; sales of 1,000 bushels at 92c., 1,500 bushels do. at private terms. Malt in regular trade demand only; quotations nominally unchanged. Seeds—Light inquiry for Clover; Timothy neglected. Highwines dull; sales of 20 bbls. at $1 11@$1 13. Pork and Lard firm and unchanged. Canal Freights lower; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6½c.; Rye 6⅞c.; Barley 6c.; Oats 5¾c., tolls included; Pine Lumber to Albany $3 50; to New-York $4 25; Hard-wood $1 extra to Albany; $1 25 to New-York; Staves to New-York, over tolls, $1 75. Railroad Freights firm, unchanged. Grain in store in elevators—Wheat 412,051 bushels; Corn, 407,598 bushels; Oats, 22,070 bushels; Barley, 413,974 bushels; Rye, 20,285 bushels; Malt, 33,400 bushels; estimated Malt in store, in malt-house, 110,000 bushels; shipments for the week light. Grain afloat on Erie and Oswego Canals bound for tide-water—Wheat, 789,495 bushels; Corn, 584,547 bushels; Barley, 431,925 bushels; Rye, 16,305 bushels. Grain afloat on lakes bound for Buffalo—Wheat, 268,000 bushels; Corn, 678,000 bushels; Barley, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Chartered—Wheat, 225,000 bushels; Corn, 495,000 bushels; Barley, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; total, 1,940,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet, but steady; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 08¼@$1 08⅜, cash; $1 08¼, November; $1 10⅛, December; $1 11½, January; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 98c.@98½c.; rejected Chicago Spring, 88c.@88½c. Corn quiet, but firm; High Mixed, 44¼c.@44½c.; No. 2 at 42c., cash; 41¾c. bid, November; 42⅜c., bid, December; Rejected, 41c. Oats quiet, but steady; 30¾c., cash; 30½c., November; 32⅛c., December; 30½c., all the year. Rye dull; No. 1 at 58c. Barley dull, weak and lower, at 76¼c.@77c. Pork moderately active and higher; $15 75@$16 25 cash; $15 47½ November and all the year. Lard Moderately active and higher; $9 70 cash; $9 60 November; $9 50 all the year; $9 55 January. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 08. Railroad freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 87,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 184,000 bushels; Oats, 68,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 63,000 bushels. There will be no market here to-morrow. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat firm and higher at $1 10¼@$1 10⅜, December; $1 11¾, January; nominally $1 08½ November. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull; nominally 32¼c., December; 31c., cash and November. Pork, $15 75@$16, cash; $15 45, all the year; $15 55@$15 60, January. Lard, $9 70, cash; $9 60, November; $9 47½@$9 50, all the year.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Flour—The recent decline in Wheat and advance in freights East has depressed the market, and prices are lower; Superfine Fall, $3 25@$3 75; Extra do., $4@$4 25; double do. do., $4 50@$5. Wheat higher, for medium and low grades; No. 2 Red Fall; $1 19, $1 22½ bid, December; No. 3 do., $1 09½, cash, $1 13½, December. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 30½c., cash; 32¼c., bid, December. Rye dull and lower, at 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at $9 60@$9 62½. Bulk-meats higher; Loose, new, Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8 15@$8 25; Clear Sides, $8 40@$8 50. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Hogs higher for packing grades: Yorkers, $5 35@$5 50; Bacon, $5 60@$5 85; butchers and Philadelphias, $5 80@$6. Cattle strong and higher for Butchers and Stockers; pony Steers, $3 50@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; Stockers, $3 50@$3 65; good to choice through Texans, $3 25@$3 60. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,400 head; Cattle, 600 head.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Flour easier; Family, $5 50@$5 85. Wheat inactive; Red, $1 20@$1 28. Corn quiet but firm at 49c.@50c. Oats quiet at 30c.@37c. Rye steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but steady at $16 50. Lard in good demand, and a shade higher; Steam rendered, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Kettle, 10¼c.@10½c. Bulk-meats generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Whisky steady at $1 08. Butter steady; Western Reserve, 20c.; Central Ohio, 17c.@18c. Hogs active and a shade higher; common, $5@$5 35; fair to good light, $5 40@$5 60; do. heavy, $5 70; receipts, 1,511 head; shipments, 960 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 6.—Flour steady; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn quiet; No. 2 held at 58c. Barley dull; sales 10,000 bushels; No. 2 Canada at $1. Corn-meal—$26 for bolted, $25, unbolted, ⅌ ton; Mill-feed—shorts, $13@$14; Ship-stuffs, $15@$16; Middlings, $20 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York; Barley, 5c.@5¼c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson, $3 to Newburg, $3 25 to New-York. Receipts by lake—Wheat, 27,700 bushels; Corn, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 27,800 bushels; Lumber, 2,102,000 feet. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 3,400 bushels; Barley, 151,000 bushels; Lumber, 575,000 feet. By railroad—Flour, 1,800 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and a shade higher, closed quiet but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16; No. 2 do., $1 10½; December, $1 12⅜; January, $1 14¼; No. 3 do., $1 03½. Corn steady; No. 2 at 45c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2 at 30¾c. Rye steady with a fair demand; No. 1 at 61½c. Barley lower and nominal; No. 2 Spring, 78c.; No. 3 do., 45c. Freights quiet and firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 110,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels. There will be no market here to-morrow on account of the election.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 29; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 17; Amber Michigan, November, $1 20½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16¾; No. 3 Red, $1 09; rejected Red, $1 05½; do. Dayton and Michigan, $1 02½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 49c.; No. 2 new, 46¼c.; No. 2 White, 47c.; damaged, old, 46c.; do. new, 31½c.; rejected, 47c.; new, 40c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 at 31¾c.; White, 37c.; Michigan, 32¾c.; rejected held at 25½c.; 25c. bid. Clover-seed, $8 40. Receipts—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 119,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Flour steady; choice Winter Wheat, $6@$6 50. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 27, bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Milling, $1 20; No. 2 White Michigan nominal; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 21, bid; $1 21½, asked. Corn firmer; No. 1, nominally 54c. Oats steady; White Western, 40c.; No. 1 Mixed, 36c. bid, 37c. asked. Receipts—Flour, 648 bbls.; Wheat, 10,909 bushels; Corn, 2,164 bushels; Oats, 3,288 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,781 bbls.; Wheat, 34,082 bushels; Corn, 2,107 bushels; Oats, 1,392 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6.—Printing Cloths quiet, the few sales being on a basis of 4⅛c.@4⅜c. for best 64x64s.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 4,054 bales; gross, 5,212 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,990 bales; coastwise, 1,618 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 74,819 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11½c.@11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 6,226 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,702 bales; coastwise, 3,312 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 90,320 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 11,822 bales; gross, 14,737 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,814 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 178,505 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 11c.@11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 4,789 bales; exports coastwise, 1,855 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 39,980 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 4,827 bales; gross, 4,960 bales; exports, coastwise, 66 bales; sales, 3,120 bales; stock, 71,156 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:15 P. M.—Consols, 96 3-16 for both money and the account. United States 10-40s, coupon bonds, 108½; New-York Central, 97; Erie Railway shares, 10¼; do. preferred, 17.

1 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 96⅜. Advices from Paris quote 5 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 105f. 22½c. for the account.

3:00 P. M.—Consols, 96 5-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £348,000.

5 P. M.—Advices from Paris quote Five ⅌ Cent. Rentes 105f. 25c. for the account, and exchange on London 25f. 15c. Silver to-day is quoted at 53⅜d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6—5 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 45s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 55s.; Shoulders steady at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess dull at 114s.; prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 48s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8d. for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed soft dull at 25s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 22,000 bushels; from Pacific ports, 610 bushels; from other sources, 11,000 bushels; receipts of Corn, 24,250 bushels.

12:15 P. M.—Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper and weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6¼d. Receipts to-day, 5,500 bales, including 3,100 bales American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6½d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅜d.; also same, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6¼d.

1 P. M.—Cheese 58s. Lard 48s. Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, per sail, 6⅜d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, per sail, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 7-32d. Of the sales to-day 5,200 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6¼d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 9-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, delivery March and April, 6 5-16d.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 18d. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Nov. 6:

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Frankesheimer, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 26th st., south side, 300 feet west of 6th av., for $7,030, to Maria D. Park. The same firm, under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24 by 96, on Madison st., north side, 96 feet east of Scammel st., for $10,700, Mathew Mahler, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. J. Scadder, Esq., Referee, sold the buildings, with a plot of land 237.6 by 99.11, on East 126th st., north-east corner 103d st., for $48,800, to W. H. Fry, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16 by 98.9, on East 33d st., north side, 147 feet east of 2d av., for $4,650, to John Ross. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, F. C. Bowen, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 48th st., north side, 350 feet east of 2d av., for $8,700, to S. Friedberg, plaintiff in the legal action.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 24.11 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, north-east corner 151st st., for $4,000, to Mary E. Miller, plaintiff.

The two following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly, of a plot of land on West 62d st., north-west corner Broadway, to Nov. 13, and sale by R. V. Harnett, of a house, with lot, on East 114th st., east of 4th av., to Nov. 15.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Scott & Myers.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 26th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 25x98.9 .... $7,030

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Madison st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x96 10,700

By James M. Miller.

Buildings and plot of land, East 126th st., n. e. corner 3d av., 237.6x99.11 .... $48,800

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, East 33d st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16x98.9 .... $4,650

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 48th st. n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.5 8,700

By Bernard Smyth.

1 lot, Grand Boulevard, n. e. corner 151st st., 24.11x100 .... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Lexington av., s. e. corner 47th st., 125x100.5; also 47th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Lexington av., 160x100.5; C. A. Birdsall and husband to E. Deming .... nom.

Chrystie st., w. s., lot No. 205, 25x146; G. Derr and wife to B. Rosenstock .... nom.

62d st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 9th av., 25.2x40; W. McDermott to P. Morgan $1,750

36th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; J. Farrell to M. Schlageter 4,100

Lexington av., e. s. 80.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 20x85; E. S. Innes and wife to E. Deming .... nom.

58th st., s. s. 200 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x200.10; also 6th av., s. w. cor. 37th st., 200x100; L. Suydam Jr. to J. Suydam 35,000

58th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.5; also 58th st., s. s. 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 75x114.3; also 58th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; same to same 45,000

Water st., s. s. No. 113, 22x90; C. Burgs and wife to H. C. Moring .... nom.

58th st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x100.5; A. Dold and wife to R. Putzel 1,200

19th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x92; H. Friedlander and husband to J. Gerber 14,650

5th av., s. w. corner 22d st., 29x120; J. Hoey to C. R. Hone .... nom.

Same property; C. R. Hone to J. Hoey .... nom.

58th st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of 6th av., 16.8x100.5; R. Putzel and husband to L. A. Cbe.. 40,000

Attorney st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton st., 24.9½x100; J. Stubben and husband to P. Meyer .... nom.

10th av., s. w. corner 123d st., 100x100.11; C. E. Minor, Referee, to S. W. Rosefels 7,750

Vesey st., No. 38; G. A. Halsey, Referee, to S. Lowe 15,000

Broadway, s. e. corner 104th st., 83.1x100.11; E. D. Gale, Referee, to A. C. Blohm 30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 50 WEST 40TH ST.—Brand new, large and small cabinet-finish dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low. N. B.—These houses face Reservoir Park; location unequaled in New-York City. Permits at 4 Pine st., or 33 East 17th st., from

F. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES are for sale low, with immediate possession, and can be seen at any time:

No. 20 Washington square, 50x85 feet.
No. 31 Washington square, 26x90 feet.
No. 20 West 17th st., 33x65 feet.
No. 28 East 21st st., 25x60 feet.
No. 52 West 25th st., 27x54 feet, and extension.
No. 15 East 31st st., 22x55 feet.
No. 69 West 36th st., 25x45 feet, and extension.
No. 112 East 39th st., 20x60 feet.
No. 10 West 39th st., 22x60 feet.
No. 16 West 40th st., 23x55 feet.
No. 22 West 40th st., 18x55 feet.
No. 15 East 45th st., 25x65 feet.
No. 34 West 46th st., 20.6x55 feet.
No. 15 East 49th st., 17x60 feet.
No. 20 West 52d st., 25x70 feet, and extension.
No. 55 East 55th st., 16.6x52 feet, and extension.
No. 19 West 56th st., 25x60 feet.
No. 8 East 57th st., 25x65 feet, and extension.
No. 43 East 65th st., 17x60 feet.
No. 768 Madison av., 25x50 feet, and extension.

All lots full depth.

For permit and further particulars of the above and other houses, apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AVENUE A AND 117TH STREET.

For sale—a valuable property, consisting of over three full lots and large double mansion and stable, south-west corner of Avenue A and 117th st. The location, accessible to boats, &c., is an improving one, and this property will be sold at a price which cannot fail to make the investment very remunerative.

For further particulars apply to or address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale (in fee) below 48th st., within one door of 5th av.; built by the owner for his own use, in the best and most substantial manner; arrangement attractive and novel; finished in hard woods and in fine order throughout; altogether one of the best houses ever offered for sale; the furniture can be had if desired; possession in a few weeks. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st.; size, 25x63x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SEVERAL THREE AND FOUR STORY brown-stone houses below the Park at about the mortgage. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPerty corner of 5th av. and 14th st., recently occupied by Messrs. Delmonico. The adjoining property could be had, if required, for hotel or flats, or restaurant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely-furnished house; rent, $2,400. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS, COMPLETE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., on 55th st. Inquire of A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO ASSIST IN washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 East 13th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant German girl, or fine washing and ironing in a small American family; best City references. Call at No. 332 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COLORED Southern girl in a private family; first-class reference. Call or address No. 217 West 35th st., top floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 800 6th av., first floor, over the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; or as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 629 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl; or to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

COOK, &c.—WAITER.—IN A SMALL, REFINED, private family, by a tidy, obliging, and thoroughly competent cook in all branches of French and American cooking; also an excellent and careful waiter; both speak English, and have first-class City recommendations for years; lately disengaged; wish work together. Call or address at No. 218 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; understands all kinds of game and pastry; boarding-house or hotel; best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress, and Assistant in Washing—By two sisters together in a private family; both have excellent City references. Call at No. 466 3d av., in book-store, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls, (sisters;) together preferred; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 391 7th av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

COOK, OR WOULD DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small private family—By a respectable woman; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 454 West 19th st., near 10th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 321 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; good baker; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman, in small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN; good bread and biscuit baker and laundress; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 317 West 41st st., in rear.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; latter first rate cook, the other an experienced waiter; best City references. Apply at No. 35 West 21st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman, in small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN COOK; UNDERstands German, English, and French cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., over the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook; understands her business in all the different kinds; baking and pastry; good reference. Call at No. 846 1st av., corner 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook; also good pastry cook; three years' best City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 8 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address S. O., Box No. 293 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 674 3d av., in store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a private family. Call at No. 118 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; good references. Call for two days at No. 128 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, WITH THE best recommendation from her present place. Call at No. 40 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant woman in a private family, willing to assist with children or chamber-work. Call at No. 448 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; A FEW MORE engagements by the day; all the latest Paris patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address H., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall dress-making at home, or at ladies' residences. No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer, a few more customers by the day, in private families; first-class City reference. Address Mrs. M. E. Hamilton, No. 33 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessional, artistic dress-maker who goes out by the day; wishes a few more customers; the best of references given. Call or address Miss E. Caldwell, No. 138 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family; would do chamber-work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY AS nursery governess and seamstress. Address L. Ernst, No. 39 East 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal house-worker, or cook, washer, and ironer. Call or address No. 425 West 38th st.; inquire in the fancy store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman in a small family, to do house-work; country preferred. Address L., Box No. 231 Times Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, with first-class City reference. Address E. B., box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH HAIR-dresser and dress-maker; German, speaking good English; excellent City reference. Address W. D., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, PROTestant, as lady's maid; is willing to travel with a lady; is very obliging; and has first-class reference. Address, for two days, Lady's Maid, Box No. 260, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID—HAIR-DRESSER AND SEAMstress.—By a French Swiss; speaks English; will travel with a family going to Europe; City reference. Address R. P. C., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS; SPEAKS English; is a hair-dresser and seamstress; can get up laces; City reference. Address N. C. B., Box 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH, WHO SPEAKS GERman well; good dress-maker and hair-dresser. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; in a private family; City reference. Address, M. S., Box No. 322, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS OR chamber-maid and laundress; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as laundress or chamber-maid; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 5 East 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call at No. 312 East 33d st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE (PROTESTANT) woman as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is competent to assist in housekeeping or sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 36th st. (present employer's.)

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant, or would do chamber-work; city reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st., second bell, left.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT TO take charge of a growing child; a good sewer; can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at No. 45 5th av., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY nice Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; excellent City reference from first-class family. Call for two days at No. 438 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL; is very fond of children; experienced and capable; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, AS nurse to children or an invalid lady; excellent monthly nurse; good references. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS NURSE or waitress in a private family. Apply at her last employer's No. 40 East 36th st., before 10:30 A. M.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; four years City reference. Call at No. 19 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman as infant's nurse and sew; would go South. Call at No. 53 West 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American Protestant woman; would travel with a lady; excellent references. Address, for two days, C. T., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dress-making for several years; reference if required. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring No. 1 bell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AN engagement to wash and iron by the day, or would take clothes home; seventy-five cents per dozen; best of City reference. Call or address Mary, No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; lace curtains, 75c. a pair, fluting included; clothes made up in first-class style. Call or address Laundress, No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day; house-cleaning and plain washing at 75 cents per day; by month or week for $1 per day; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 5.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, at sixty-five cents per dozen, to take home; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 20th st., first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; GENtlemen's and ladies' washing; City reference as first-class shirt-ironer. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 139 West 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing; fluting in all its branches; moderate terms. Address E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; families' and gentlemen's washing; no extra charge for fluting; good reference. Address Mrs. Lawlor, No. 428 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's or gentlemen's washing. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING BY MRS. Young, colored woman. Call at No. 137 West 33d st., room No. 1.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family's wash, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; has seventeen years' reference; leaves late employer on account of not keeping horses. Call on or address Daniel, No. 392 4th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; Protestant; first-class coachman eight years, best City reference from last employer. Address J. W., Box NO. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; an experienced groom and careful City driver; can tend steam and hot-air furnaces; good waiter; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, Protestant; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, gardening included; can milk; excellent references. Address for two days, H. A. J., Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; is a good City driver; City references. Address A. A., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; seven year's very best City reference from last employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH good reference, as coachman. Call or address P. C., No. 407 East 119th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; five years best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 39 West 44th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; EMInently skilled in green-house, rose-house, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, and pleasure grounds; best of references. Address G., Box NO. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG single man; tend furnace, clean shoes, clean windows; over four years' very best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 144 5th av., harness store.

LAW STUDENT, (THIRTY,) SEEKS HOME AND honorarium (or subsistence salary) with barrister; experience; scholarship, penmanship, aptitude; draws pleadings, cases, correct proofs. Address Clericus, Box No. 215 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or an attendant on an invalid gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS valet or to attend an invalid gentleman; the best of references. Address W. W., Box 111 Times Office.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man; best City reference. Address H. Smith, No. 131 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTEStant young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., at Rowan's ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has reference from the best families in the City. Address C. R. L., No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in boarding-house or private family; City reference for capability, &c. Call or address J. F., No. 131 West 30th st., third floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 114 East 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENglishman as waiter. Address W. G., No. 231 West 26th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

12—Henry M. Alexander, 9—Benjamin Curtis.
12—Henry Day, 9—Calvin E. Knox.
10—John Brooks, 8—James B. Adriance.
9—Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, 7—Orson D. Munn.

Several have had sons fitted for college.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.

Will reopen Oct. 5. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 5th av.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av.—Primary Department for young boys. Refers to the following present patrons: Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. Dr. E. N. White.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address, FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESter, N. Y.—Limited to 25 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; all ages for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOREIGN LADY, A FINISHING TEACHER of classic and modern music, singing, French, German, Italian, and thorough English education, desires a morning engagement. Address A. Z., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 Times Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR two small children, to go a short distance in the country; must have the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 55th st., corner 6th av., second flat, between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN NEW-YORK CITY and three for New-York and New-Jersey; business pleasant, permanent, and no peddling; $80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address, with stamp, MONITOR MFG. COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good home; moderate wages; also, a good cook needed; references required. Call at No. 139 West 12th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID IN A PRIVATE family; one who thoroughly understands her business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 2 at No. 107 East 16th st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIENCED woman as infant's nurse, with the best City references; no objections to French. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 20 East 37th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

$100 REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD is hereby offered to any person who shall cause the arrest and conviction of any other person for illegal voting, by reason of having falsely registered his vote, under false personation; or of having given a false residence; or of registering himself or causing himself to be registered in more than one district; or of having registered himself when he was not a citizen, or not entitled to vote because of non-residence or of deficient term of residence; or of having committed perjury in respect to any act of registration or for the arrest of any other person who may commit perjury in respect to the right of voting, or who shall have fraudulently tampered with any registry lists, or, generally, committed any offence against any of the Registration Statutes of this State, or who may commit any offence against any of the Election Laws of this State.

Said arrest and conviction to be had and obtained under and by virtue of the State Laws, and evidenced by the proper certificate of the District Attorney of the county. WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 11,650 G, Copyright Office, Washington.—To wit: Be it remembered, that on the 14th day of October, Anno Domini 1876, Banks & Brothers of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court and in the Court for the Correction of Errors of the State of New-York, by Hiram Denio, Counselor at Law, vol. 4. New-York, Banks & Brothers, 1876, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights. A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian to Congress.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS,

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.

Stable Blankets, $1; Dress Blankets, $3 50 to $20

Carriages, Sleighs, &c., at bottom figures.

JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Reculoux...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia..........Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia...Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria...Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | Elysia, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt...Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy..........Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN..........Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN...Sat., Nov. 25
ODER..........Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR..........Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15, connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1.
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES..........Nov. 4
ALPS..........Nov. 21
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY......Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA..........Nov. 9 | LESSING..........Nov. 23
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. ROKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 52 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
Pennsylvania......Nov. 9 | Illinois..........Nov. 30
*City of New-York.Nov. 16 | *Lord Clive..........Dec. 7
Indiana......Nov. 23 | Ohio..........Dec. 14
Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMEN PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 28th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 29th day of November next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N E. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.
The holders of the secured indebtedness of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company are requested to deposit their several securities either with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New-York, Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., in the City of London, Messrs. Lombard, Odier & Co., in the City of Geneva, The Frankfurter Bankverein, Frankfort, or the Bank of Mobile, in the City of Mobile, under, and in pursuance of, a plan for the re-adjustment of, and for the mutual protection of all parties interested in said securities.
WM. H. HAYS, Chairman,
WM. T. PIERSON,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
Committee of Re-organization.
Copies of the above agreement may be obtained at the office of the Committee, No. 11 Pine st., New-York City.
We, the undersigned, subscribers to the plan proposed for the re-adjustment of the securities of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, recommend that all holders of the above named securities unite promptly in the said scheme for the protection of the interests of all concerned.
F. D. TAPPEN,
President of the Gallatin National Bank.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., New-York.
JAMES TINKER, New-York.
H. B. PLANT,
President of the Southern Express Com'y.
DAVID UTLEY, Rome, N. Y.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any oil, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, second floor, en suite or single, with or without board; private table if desired; also, handsome rooms on the fourth floor for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Three rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor: terms moderate; references.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.
Rooms, single or en suite; rooms for gentlemen; private table or table d'hôte; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; reference.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE OF four, light and large rooms; with or without private table; house and appointments first-class; moderate terms; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM—FOR GENtleman and wife, with board, or single gentleman; in American family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—SEVERAL SINGLE rooms, nicely furnished; all conveniences; first-class table; location unexceptionable; terms reasonable.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENkins has for rent, with board, a suite of two or three rooms on second floor; also one square room on fourth floor, with closet.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE SIZE HALL-room on third floor for one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board; also table boarders; terms moderate; references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor; also rooms on fourth floor; with board.

WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D ST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; reference required.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite, connecting rooms, second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FRONT and back room of third story, nicely furnished, in a respectable private German family. 114 East 58th st.

NO. 63 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS, WITH board, for families and single gentlemen; private tables if required; first and second floors.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; two suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH st.—Parlor and bedroom connecting; also, two separate rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, southern exposure, to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR AND sleeping-rooms to rent, with breakfast, to a party of five or six gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with a private family; references. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, newly furnished, with private table if desired; also, second-story back room.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, near Elevated Railway, No. 338 West 23d st. References given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room; second floor; first-class board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON SECond floor and one other room, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent with board; references exchanged. No. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen, front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished parlor floor, with or without private table; reference.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—ROOMS ON THE second and third floors. Reference. Call at No. 10 East 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separately, with board.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, a second-story front parlor and bedroom adjoining, with board, in a family where there are no other boarders, or with private table; location between Madison and 6th avs. and 26th and 42d sts. Address M. W. M., Box No. 1,500 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, BOARD in a quiet family until May 1, if suited; terms not to exceed $25 per week; meals for one served in room; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L., Post Office Box No. 404, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small, respectable families.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKers, No. 48 Pine st., New-York, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
FRANK A. OTIS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876. WM. P. O'CONNOR.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY....as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETA AND HELENE MENZELI,
And of the Premieres,
SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The election returns will be announced from the stage every half hour this evening during the performance of
BABA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW GRAND — ITALIAN — BALLET.
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT
Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

THE GREAT SIX DAYS' TRIAL OF
speed and endurance at
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Miss BERTHA VON HILLERN and Miss MARY MARSHALL,
in their final contest. DAY AND NIGHT.
Admission to all parts of the building, 25 cents.
Full election returns from the *Evening Telegram* every ten minutes.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2...	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4...	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3...	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7...	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6...	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9...	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8...	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11...	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10...	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13...	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13...	6:15 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALMON MILLER, MARINUS G. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, and THOMAS C. GOETSCHIUS, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Almon Miller, Marinus G. Coughlan, and Edwin Church, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1876.
o24-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William S. Wright in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of November, 1876, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. one hundred and fifty-two Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1876.
o24-law3wT* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVAN P. THOMAS bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Evan P. Thomas, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENSEN SHERWOOD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 7,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8,
the new comedy, entitled
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
performed by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
On THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced,
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.
(As originally written for and played by them.)
Father Dolan..........Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux..........Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff..........Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela..........Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn..........Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant..........Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly..........Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan..........Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan..........Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle..........Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan..........Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott..........Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly..........Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget..........Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy..........Miss Blaisdell.
Arte O'Neil..........Miss Rose Wood
Moya..........Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott..........Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
Late Globe, opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway.
After an absence of twelve years.
ROBERT HELLER,
the world-famous Prestidigitateur, Pianist, and Humorist, returns to New-York, commencing
MONDAY, Nov. 13,
with a budget of
WONDERS AND MIRACLES,
unequaled and unexampled by any living artist.
Mr. Heller will be assisted in his forthcoming entertainments by his sister, Miss HELLER, whose phenomenal performances have everywhere been the cause of unbounded astonishment and enthusiasm.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, on
SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccarony Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
Hon. W. F. CODY..........BUFFALO BILL
in THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
EXTRA MATINEE ON ELECTION DAY.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against DAISY LEVERIDGE BERRIAN TUCKER, otherwise known as DAISY LEVEREDGE BERRIAN, George Tucker, Ralph E. Prime, Jane Hyland and Daniel Hyland, her husband; Annie Warren and George Warren, her husband; Mary L. Varian and William Varian, her husband; Charles S. Berrian and Maria Berrian, his wife; William H. S. Berrian and Emma Berrian, his wife; Richard S. Berrian, Charles L. Chadeayne, Hyatt L. Garrison, Cornelius B. Schuyler, Paul W. LeDoux, William B. DeWitt, Ebenezer Valentine, John H. Overbaugh, Matthias Warner, John Warner, Francis Skiddy, Daniel L. Petter, Gilbert A. Mann, The First National Bank of Northampton, The State of New-York National Bank, The Bank of New-York National Banking Association, Menks Stern, Theodore Stern, George A. Osgood, and Cyrus Curtis, as Receivers, &c., defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, number 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 2, 1876.
DEVELIN & MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 113 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1876.—Dated New-York, October 7, 1876.
DEVELIN & MILLER, Attorney's for Plaintiff.
o10-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. GUY CARLETON LEDYARD, JR., Guy C. Ledyard and Mary his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Mary Louise Coit, formerly Mary Louise Ledyard; John W. Ledyard, Sarah E. Kelly, Catharine Newcomb, Charles Scott, and Jane his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Alexander Scott, and Susan his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; John B. Scott, and Ann his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Eleanor Heard, individually and as Administratrix, &c., of Thomas Scott, deceased, and as Administratrix, with the will annexed, of Catharine L. Scott, deceased; William C. Demarest, Alexander C. Howe, William Chamberlain, Andrew J. Perry, Amasa Brainard, John M. Goddard, John W. Steele, Dyer Brainard, Jonas E. Hathurn, Newel E. Yale, as Assignee, &c.; Charles Mallory, Henry L. Wilson, as Assignee in bankruptcy, &c., defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 14, 1876.
FELLOWS, HOYT & SCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of October, 1876.
FELLOWS, HOYT & SCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o31-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against JOHN STILWELL, individually, and as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, Sarah Lipperts, George H. King, Daniel Mahegan and Mrs. Mahegan, his wife, Marietta Starkins, Justine Files, Justine Bullock, Martha Woodward, Catharine Davis, Phebe Bloomer, John Lamoreux and Mrs. Lamoreux, his wife, Peter Lamoreux and Mrs. Lamoreux, his wife, heirs at law of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, and all other persons who are, or may be, heirs at law of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, their names being unknown to plaintiffs, Defendants. To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 23, 1876.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1876.
ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o24-law6wTu* 7 Beekman st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONTARIO.—ISAAC W. HARTSHORN, Plaintiff, against GEORGE W. NICHOLAS and Olivia M. Nicholas, his wife, James O. Sheldon, Alonzo J. Karr and Ann C. Farr, his wife, Frederick W. Prince, Erastus J. Rogers, Timothy J. E. McCarthy, David Barrow, The Geneva National Bank, William G. McKelvie, Executor, &c., of Vincent Price, deceased, Eliza M. Nicholas, Lyman Root, Timothy J. Skilton and Raphael M. Skilton, The First National Bank of Geneva, Phineas Prouty, Mathew Wilson, George A. Fordon, James Alexander, James Welsh, William Martin Welsh, and James Alexander, Jr., Alexis Charoze, Edmund Charoze and Melancthon Kinney, defendants. To the above named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk in the County of Ontario, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Penn Yan, Yates County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. B. W. FRANKLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 13th day of June, 1876. B. W. FRANKLIN,
s26-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York. ADELHEIDE MURKEN, plaintiff, against JOHN MURKEN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, John Murken, Esq.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 16, 1876.
JOHN B. PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint on this action was this day filed in the New-York County Clerk's office.—Dated Sept. 22, 1876. JOHN B. PERRY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o3-law6wTu* No. 234 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LIONEL J. NOAH, plaintiff against LIZZIE B. NOAH, defendant.—Summons for relief (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 198 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 29th, 1876. GRAY & STANTON,
n7-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW ADDITIONS.
SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY WITH THE RAREST ATTRACTIONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
SIX RARE SEA-HORSES!
BEAUTIFUL STAR FISH!
RIVER, LAKE, AND POND FISH!
SEA GRASSES AND CORAL.
RARE AND BEAUTIFULLY-COLORED
DEEP SEA ANEMONES!
WONDERFUL MOLLUSKS!
THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!
MARVELOUS ARTIFICIAL FISH-HATCHING!
50,000 DIMINUTIVE SALMON!
FEEDING THE FISH AND MAMMALIA AT 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M. DAILY, IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S SUPERB CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Tuesday evening the large square in front of the Aquarium will be brilliantly illuminated. The election returns as they are received will be displayed on the transparency on the roof of the building, and a special wire will be constructed to the interior of the Aquarium to afford our patrons the most authentic intelligence concerning the results of the great election.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE
and
LAST NIGHTS
of the REALISTIC BALLET in the SNOW. Last nights of Mr. COGHLAN and the Comedy Company in their Types of City Life. Last nights of MARIE BONFANTI and Mlle. SOHLKE.
*** Last Matinée of "LIFE" SATURDAY at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18, first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, and elaborate production of Shakespeare's marvelous comedy of "AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, Mendelssohn's
ORATORIO, ELIJAH,
with the assistance of the
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
and
the following soloists:
Miss HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. E. A. STODDARD, Baritone.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seat, 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 111 Broadway; Schuberth & Co's, Union square, and Steinway Hall.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

P. T. BARNUM'S. P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
SIX NEW STARS.
SIX NEW STARS.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; orchestra chairs, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M.; performances at 2 and 8.

P. T. BARNUM
Has effected arrangements to give his patrons the result of election on TUESDAY EVENING, at GILMORE'S GARDEN.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF
ADAM AND EVE
AND
TOM COBB.
WEDNESDAY—First time on any stage the drama, "CRABBED AGE,"
In which Miss LOTTY ALLEN will make her début, supported by a strong distribution.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 30TH ST., NEW-YORK,
which is to be one of the most splendidly appointed theatres in America, will open the approaching Christmas holidays. Business letters may be addressed to the proprietor. JOHN BANVARD.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matinee, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Every evening
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL
REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—The most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements ever offered. Open every day. Six private lessons, $10.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY
SALE OF
ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9.
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ABOUT 2,200 DOZEN canned Tomatoes will be sold by Burdett, Dennis & Co., auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon.—Dated, Oct. 31, 1876. JOHN S. DICKERSON, Assignee in Bankruptcy of W. W. Gilbert, sole survivor of Myers & Gilbert. o30-law3wTu*

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. Prof. ASA BIRD GARDNER, LL. D., of the United States Military Academy, West Point, will read a paper on "The Uniforms of the American Army."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND Division of Eastern New-York, Sons of Temperance, will be held in Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. H. HOPKINS, Grand Scribe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tu's-day,) at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Admission free. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

PEW TO LET.—DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st.; No. 54 middle aisle, sixth from pulpit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,434.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped; trucks always on hand to remove furniture. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38 to 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

THE REPUBLICAN BALLOTS.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE USED—EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS—ENCOURAGING ACTION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

All the demonstrations which have been made preparatory to the exercise of the elective franchise to-day, would have been fruitless, unless sufficient Republican tickets had been issued, and every exertion made to place a complete set in the hands of every voter, and all honorable inducements used to have him vote them. Each Republican voter should not only be satisfied that he has a full set of tickets, but he should use the greatest care in comparing them with the ballots as printed below.

The four tickets indorsed: "President—Number One," "General—Number Two," "Aldermen at Large," "Constitutional Amendments," have been issued by the State Central Committee to the Central Committee of this City, for distribution in the several Assembly Districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. They are to be voted all over the county and read as follows:

PRESIDENT—NUMBER ONE.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Abraham X. Parker,	William H. Seward,
Henry J. Scudder,	Russell M. Little,
John F. Henry,	Leslie W. Russell,
Timothy G. Cronin,	Edward Ellis,
Jacob Worth,	Norwood Bowne,
Pierre C. Van Wyck,	Willard Ives,
Edwin W. Stoughton,	Daniel B. Goodwin,
Rutherford Stuyvesant,	D. Gerry Wellington,
Henry Highland Garnet,	James C. Carmichael,
John J. Townsend,	George W. Jones,
Morris K. Jesup,	Eben S. Smith,
Frederick Kuhne,	William L. Bostwick,
D. Ogden Bradley,	Martin Adsit,
Abiah W. Palmer,	Freeman Clarke,
Halstead Sweet,	Elbert Townsend,
John W. Larkin,	Francis H. Root,
Nathan D. Wendell,	Norman M. Allen.
Benjamin F. Bancroft.	

GENERAL—NUMBER TWO.

For Governor,
EDWIN D. MORGAN.
For Lieutenant Governor,
SHERMAN S. ROGERS.
For Canal Commissioner,
DANIEL D. SPENCER.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
CHARLES T. TROWBRIDGE.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Robert Earl, appointed in the place of Martin Grover, deceased,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.
For Mayor,
JOHN A. DIX.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
For County Clerk,
THOMAS MURPHY.
For Coroners,
ROBERT A. BARRY.
LOUIS NAUMANN.
WILLIAM H. STINER.
For Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Claudius L. Monell, deceased,
HENRY J. SCUDDER.
For Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of James P. Sinnott, appointed in the place of Alexander Spaulding, deceased,
LOUIS S. GOEBEL.
For Surrogate, in the place of Delano C. Calvin, appointed in the place of Stephen D. Van Schaick, deceased,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

For Aldermen at Large,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.
RUFUS B. COWING.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

"For the propositions in this ballot, which are not canceled with ink or pencil; and against those which are so canceled."

"For the proposed amendments to section 3, article 5 of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works and the abolition of the office of Canal Commissioner."

"For the proposed amendments to section 4, article 5 of the Constitution, relative to the appointment of a Superintendent of State Prisons and the abolition of the office of Inspector of State Prisons."

In addition to the above are the four tickets indorsed, "Congress, Number Three;" "Senator, Number Four;" "Assembly, Number Five;" "City, Number Six."

These are all distinct tickets, and are issued by the district associations and district candidates. The Congressional Districts are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh. In the Fifth Congressional District the Republicans have indorsed Col. James E. Kerrigan, and in the other districts have made the following nominations:

Sixth—A. J. H. Duganne.
Seventh—Wallace P. Groom.
Eighth—Anson G. McCook.
Ninth—George W. Da Cunha.
Tenth—Hamlin Babcock.
Eleventh—Levi P. Morton.

The ticket indorsed "Senator, Number Four," is run in only one district, (the Fifth Senatorial,) where a vacancy exists on account of the death of the late Hon. James W. Booth. The others are run in the several Congressional, Assembly, and Aldermanic Districts, respectively. There will be eight ballot-boxes in each election district of the Fifth Senatorial District, and seven in each of the other election districts of the City. In the Assembly Districts—

The following are the Republican nominees:

Dist.
I.—
II.—
III.—John C. Brogan.
IV.—August Schaffel.
V.—George W. Betts.
VI.—James J. Scully.
VII.—Isaac J. Hayes.
VIII.—Samuel Engle.
IX.—William H. Corson.
X.—Joseph Hoffman, Jr.
XI.—Elliot C. Cowdin.
XII.—Herman Woolf.
XIII.—Robert H. Strahan.
XIV.—George McKee.
XV.—William N. Loew.
XVI.—Frank Kearney.
XVII.—William T. Graff.
XVIII.—Christopher Pullman.
XIX.—Simeon E. Church.
XX.—I. Albert Englehart.
XXI.—J. C. J. Langbein.

The indorsement "City, Number Six," is on the District Aldermanic tickets, and following are the Republican nominees:

Fourth District—Morris Friedsen.
Fifth District—John De Vries and John J. Morris.
Sixth District—Ferdinand Ehrhart and Friedrich Finck.
Seventh District—Henry E. Howland.
Eighth District—Henry C. Perley, Louis J. Phillips, and Stephen N. Simonson.

Every effort is being made by the Democracy to place in the hands of Republican voters tickets which are apparently Republican, but which, in reality, are partially or wholly Democratic. The only safe plan for Republican voters is to compare the tickets which are to be voted all over the county with those published in these columns, and the names of nominees on District tickets offered to them with the names of the Republican District nominees published in yesterday's edition of THE TIMES. If they do this they cannot be deceived by counterfeit indorsements, names of Democratic nominees surreptitiously interpolated, or any other device of the cunning managers of the Democratic political machinery.

That every effort has been made to distribute ballots in sufficient numbers, and where they are most needed, is abundantly shown by the energetic action of the Republican State and City Central Committees. The State Central Committee promptly delivered to the City Central Committee about ten times the number of tickets necessary to be used at the polls, and has kept a good supply in reserve, and the City Committee has furnished an abundance to all the Assembly District associations, as will be seen by the following list:

Districts.	Tickets.	Districts.	Tickets.
I	45,000	XIII	65,000
II	45,000	XIV	40,000
III	30,000	XV	65,000
IV	30,000	XVI	65,000
V	50,000	XVII	65,000
VI	25,000	XVIII	60,000
VII	65,000	XIX	40,000
VIII	60,000	XX	65,000
IX	70,000	XXI	65,000
X	60,000	Wards.	
XI	65,000	XXIII }	52,000
XII	50,000	XXIV }	
Total			1,477,000

A superabundance of tickets is necessary especially in a heated and sharply-contested contest like the present one. There are Democrats who will leave no stone unturned to defeat the Republicans in this State, and they have not hesitated in past years to obtain possession by fraud or force of the ballots of their opponents and destroy them. Some years ago the Democrats fraudulently obtained possession of all the Whig ballots in Horace Greeley's district, and the Whigs were obliged to write their local tickets on election day.

The District Associations, acting with the County and district candidates, had by noon yesterday distributed the requisite supply of ballots to the men who will attend the polling-booths to-day, and had mailed a full set, accompanied by a circular, to every voter in the several Assembly Districts. Following is the form of the circular:

SIR: Inclosed you will please find full sets of tickets for all the candidates to be voted for at the coming election that have been placed in nomination by the Republican Party in your district.

The election will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 7. The polls will open at 6 o'clock in the morning, and will close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Never, at any previous election in this City, have so many tickets been prepared, and so many distributed, as at the present one. Never have so many citizens occupying high social, business, and professional positions, gladly volunteered to attend the polls and see that every Republican ballot was not only properly deposited in the ballot-box, but honestly counted afterward. Numbers of manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and others largely engaged in business, called at the rooms of many of the associations and obtained tickets to give to those whose votes they thought they could influence. Seldom has such a warm interest been taken in an election in this City by those who rarely heretofore ever voted, or did more than deposit their individual ballots. This action on the part of these citizens is regarded as a very encouraging sign that the possible calamity of the success of the Democracy has stirred the solid men of the community, and impelled them to use the most energetic endeavors for the success of the Republican cause.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FRAUD.

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND CHIEF DEPUTIES—THEIR DUTIES CLEARLY DEFINED—LIST OF THE CHIEF DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS OF ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS AND WARDS.

The precautions against frauds on the ballot-box in this City to-day have been completely arranged, and nothing remains to secure a fair election except the faithful discharge of duty on the part of Supervisors, Marshals, and Inspectors of Election. The proper warrants have been issued to prevent fraudulent voting and repeating, and the arrangements for the detection of such conduct are very thorough. United States Marshal Fiske will remain in his office in the Post Office building during the day, and direct telegraphic communication will be had between the office and all parts of the City. About five hundred or six hundred special Deputy Marshals were sworn in yesterday, the majority of them being discharged soldiers who have served in the United States Army. A sufficient force of men will be on hand during the day to prevent fraud and rioting and to preserve order.

The following instructions have been given the Deputy Marshals:

The Deputies acting in the several Assembly districts will report to the Chief Deputies at their respective Assembly districts and be subject to their orders; and the Chief Deputies are hereby authorized to remove, at their pleasure, any of the Deputies acting within their districts.

The Chief Deputies will detail the Deputies to the several election districts, placing over them such subordinates as they may deem proper, and they will maintain to patrol the same a sufficient reserve near the centre of their districts.

Every Deputy Marshal and special Deputy will be provided with a badge and with a commission signed by the Marshal.

Such Deputy Marshals and Special Deputies have, among others, the following duties and powers:

They are to attend at the places of registration, election, and canvass, and there preserve order, and protect and support the Supervisors appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States.

They are authorized to arrest, without a warrant, in the following cases, when the act is committed in their presence or in that of the Supervisors:

1. When any person registers or attempts to register, or votes or attempts to vote, in a name that is not his own name, or registers or votes or attempts to register or vote more than once, or register or vote in an election district where he does not reside, or register or vote when he will not, on election day, be a voter in the ward in which he attempts to register or vote, or if of foreign birth, registers or votes, or attempts to register or vote, without having been duly naturalized.

It should be noted, however, that unless the Deputy or Special Deputy has a warrant, he cannot arrest, on election day, for an offense committed on registration day, even though it was then committed in his presence. If a person register illegally he may, however, be arrested on election day without a warrant if he attempts to vote.

2. It should be a flagrant case in which an election officer should be arrested without a warrant, while in the actual performance of his duties. Such an arrest should only be made as a last resort, where obvious fraud is persisted in and repeated after remonstrance. As, however, a fraud in counting the ballots, if not stopped while in process of execution, may accomplish its object beyond practical remedy, an arrest of an election officer without a warrant should be made without hesitation if he is found, during the counting of the votes, to be engaged in any illegal act which could have an effect upon the canvass. Mere trivial and formal irregularities not affecting the canvass may be left for punishment after an arrest by warrant.

3. If any person induces or compels any officer of election to receive an illegal vote, or to refuse to receive a legal vote, or to register any applicant illegally, or to refuse to register a person entitled to be registered.

4. If any person induces an officer of election to give a false certificate or statement in writing in respect to the election.

5. If any Inspector of Election shall refuse to put a challenge lawfully made, or to mark any name for challenge when requested so to do by any citizen.

6. If any person, Inspector or otherwise, places illegally a name on the registry, or a ballot in any box.

7. If any Inspector of Election refuses to receive the legal vote of a citizen, on the ground that some one has before voted in that citizen's name. The right of the citizen to vote is not taken away if some one has wrongfully voted on his name; but he should give convincing evidence of his identity.

8. If any person allows ballots to be put or remain in the box before voting commences, or puts any ballots unlawfully in the box, this is the offense commonly called "stuffing the ballot-box."

9. If any person, by force, or threats, or bribery, hinders or delays, or attempts to hinder or delay, a citizen from registering or voting.

10. If any one hinders or prevents free ingress to, and egress from, the room in which the registration, election, or canvass is going on, unless the room is already full of those authorized to be there, to wit: Inspectors, Poll Clerks, Supervisors, Marshals, Police in uniform, and, during registration or voting, electors who are in line, and duly authorized watchers and challengers.

11. If any canvassing officer makes, or attempts to make, any false certificate or return in regard to the number of ballots.

12. In connection with the canvass, the offense specially to be guarded against is the intentional miscounting of votes. When this is clearly attempted, the Deputy Marshal, or Special Deputy, should be prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duty.

13. If a person purposely interferes with a Deputy Marshal or Special Deputy when the latter is executing any writ, or is attempting to arrest any person for an offense committed in his presence or in that of any Supervisor, or if any person attempts to rescue any person arrested by any Deputy Marshal or Special Deputy.

14. If any Inspector of Election, or other officer or person, unlawfully removes or attempts to remove, or to cause to be removed, from the room where the registration, election, or canvass is going on, any Supervisor appointed by the Circuit Court, or any Deputy Marshal or Special Deputy, or if any such person prevents or attempts to prevent any such Supervisor from taking and retaining such position with reference to the books of registry, ballot-boxes, and ballots, as will in his judgment best enable him to scrutinize the manner in which the registration, voting, or canvassing is conducted.

15. If any person, officer or otherwise, shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any Supervisor from inspecting and scrutinizing any register, or from affixing his name to any register, or keeping a copy thereof, or from affixing his signature to any certificate or return of election, or making a statement thereon in writing in regard to its truth or fairness.

16. If any person shall hinder or molest, or aid or abet in hindering or molesting, any Supervisor, Deputy Marshal, or Special Deputy, in the discharge of his duties.

17. If any person prevents, or attempts to prevent, any Supervisor, who desires so to do, from personally scrutinizing, counting, and canvassing every ballot in every box.

18. If any election officer makes any distinction founded upon the color of the applicant or voter.

It is not to be understood that the above embraces all the offenses for which Deputy Marshals and Special Deputies may arrest the offenders without warrant.

The Marshal and his General Deputies and such Special Deputies as he may authorize under his hand and seal, may, when resisted in making an arrest, or in the performance of his or their duties, call on all bystanders to assist, and they must so do or are themselves liable to arrest.

All persons arrested, whether with or without a warrant, must be at once taken before a United States Judicial Officer, with the witness to the offense. Persons arrested under a warrant must be taken before the officer who issued the warrant.

Every Deputy Marshal and Special Deputy, after accepting his office, is liable to arrest for any neglect or violation of his official duty.

These powers of the Deputy Marshals and Special Deputies are to be prudently but energetically exercised. It should be remembered that the object of the law is: First, to secure to every person entitled by law to vote the free exercise of his vote; second, to prevent voting by any person not so entitled; third, to secure a fair count and return of the votes actually cast.

So long as these objects are not interfered with, or wilfully so attempted to be, no arrest without a judicial warrant should be made for any trivial infraction of the law, nor should any arrest be made unless the evidence of crime is reasonably conclusive. Care should be taken not to substitute mere opinion for facts or evidence of facts.

Deputy Marshals and Special Deputies will, in all cases, obey the orders of the Chief Deputy of the district.

Unless otherwise notified, Deputy Marshals and Special Deputies will be expected to be present at the places of registration and election in the district to which they are assigned, Oct. 27 and 28, and on election day from 6 A. M. to the final completion of the canvass. Absence of half an hour at noon and at night will be allowed for meals. No Marshal will be paid for any day or any portion of which he is absent without authority.

I respectfully invite all persons to make known, in writing, immediately to this office, any instances of official impropriety on the part of Deputy Marshals which may come to their personal knowledge.

And, in order that those intending crime may be forewarned, and offenders secured, I request all citizens, of all parties, to assist the United States officers in enforcing the proper observance of the acts of Congress, relating to elections; and I call upon all citizens, and upon all civil and Municipal authorities, to co-operate with the officers of the United States in securing an honest vote, an honest count, and a satisfactory election, regardless of party results.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

The following is a list of the Chief Deputy United States Marshals of Assembly Districts and Wards:

District.	Name.	Head-quarters.
I.	Michael W. Burns	152 Franklin st.
II.	Dennis Shea	466 Pearl street.
III.	James Dalton	205 Grand street.
IV.	George Law	184 East Broadw'y.
V.	Charles Lynch	31 Clark street.
VI.	Henry A. Smith	167 Clinton street.
VII.	James H. Stevens	12 University pl'ce
VIII.	John J. O'Brien	Corner Grand and Ludlow streets.
IX.	E. M. L. Ehlers	Bleecker Building
X.	Charles S. Strong	Concordia Hall, 28 Avenue A.
XI.	Robert Utley	Knickerbocker Cottage, 6th av., near 27 & 28 sts.
XII.	Victor Helmberger	738 Fifth street.
XIII.	Noble McDonald	250 Eighth avenue
XIV.	John H. Brady	96 Third street.
XV.	George M. Dusenberry	352 West 35th st.
XVI.	Michael Cregan	232 Third avenue.
XVII.	William H. Ross	Turner Hall, 341 West 47th st.
XVIII.	Joseph C. Biglin	453 Fourth avenue
XIX.	Richard H. Greene	Wills Hall, Lawrence st., bet. 10th av. & B'way
XX.	Albert Bogert	Corner 48th st. and Lexington av.
XXI.	Peter C. Bensel	Lincoln Hall, 166 Third avenue.
Wards.		
XXIII.	Richard H. Barry	Braun's Hall, 143d st. and 3d av.
XXIV.	James L. Wells	143d st. and Boston Road.

To these Chief Deputies the following letter has been sent by the United States Marshal:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Deputy Marshals in your respective districts are hereby directed to report to you and obey your orders, and you will be held responsible for the proper performance of the duties belonging to them. You are hereby instructed and empowered to enforce the laws of the United States concerning elections in your district, and for that purpose you have a right to call to your assistance the *posse comitatus* of your district, which consists of all persons above the age of fifteen years, including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, and police; all of whom are bound to obey and assist you in the lawful discharge of your duty.

Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company to forward all messages from you to this office without delay, and the charges therefor to be settled for by this office. You will inform yourself of the location of all the branch offices of said company in and adjacent to your district, and will advise this office by telegraph of any disturbance or breach of the peace occurring in your district, and if necessary call upon this office for assistance to quell the same. You will also, so far as is practicable, hold your reserve at your head-quarters in readiness to go to the assistance of the Chief Deputy of any other district, upon orders from this office. You will also, at least three times during the day of election, either personally or by your aids visit every polling-place in your district, and inform this office by telegraph whether or not the election is going on in an orderly manner.

You will entertain and investigate well-founded complaints made to you by citizens of the infringement of their elective franchise, and duly protect them in their rights. All persons arrested in your district by Deputies, unless you are otherwise directed by me, should be brought immediately to this office. That there may be no delay in the payment of the Deputies and Supervisors, you will, on the day following the day of election, furnish me a complete list of the names of the persons who duly served as such, showing the days on which they served and the election district for which they were commissioned.

It is not necessary, and you are not expected to make any return of the time of service of the Deputies who have been appointed to serve without compensation.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE MUNICIPAL AND UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

The following statement, in connection with the conference with the Police Commissioners on Sunday, regarding the enforcement of the Election law, was prepared by Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday:

The conference was requested by Mayor Wickham for the express purpose of securing co-operation, and avoiding a conflict of authority and instructions between the Police Department and the United States Marshals. Several important conclusions were arrived at by this conference, rendering impossible any real disagreement between the two authorities. It was conceded upon all sides that the general obligation to preserve order and keep the peace was upon the Police Department and not upon the United States Marshals. Acting within the line of official authority, the United States Marshals are entitled to the assistance of the Police Department in the same way that they are entitled to the assistance of all good citizens.

There was no difference of opinion in the conference, except as to one proposition of law, which difference was relieved by the practical suggestions of Mr. Davenport as to the instructions which he would give the Marshals as to the manner of performing their duty. In the first place, he would allow entire publicity in regard to the cases in which warrants had been issued for fraudulent registration, so that if mistakes had been made they could be discovered, and persons entitled really to vote would be in a position to prove it, and persons not entitled to vote nobody desired to protect.

In the second place, with regard to all cases for which warrants were not issued, if upon being challenged they take the oath and the vote is received by the Inspectors, they are to vote subject to arrest and punishment if they have voted illegally.

In the third place, United States Commissioners are to be placed at three or four points in the City, selected on account of accessibility to the various polling places, before whom all persons arrested are to be at once taken, and their right to vote passed upon. It was assumed, from the experience in the past of those arrested, that a number at least would be discovered to have been wrongfully suspected and some mistake to have occurred which could be explained at the time. And finally, with regard to all who are held, it was agreed that all who desired could still go before four gentlemen, two from each side—Mr. Marbury and Mr. Olney representing the Democrats, and Gen. Barlow and Alderman Billings representing the Republicans—and if they said that, in their opinion, the man should be permitted to vote, he should still be permitted to.

This arrangement seemed to furnish the necessary security against any abuse of the power to arrest upon the day of election. It was not assumed by any one that any abuse of power had been contemplated, but it was deemed desirable that there should be harmonious action between the authorities upon election day, and each be satisfied with the entire good faith of the other.

The above named gentlemen will sit all day at the hotel corner of Union Square and Fifteenth street, for the above purpose.

A TIMES' reporter had an interview last evening with Commissioner Davenport in relation to his statement respecting the action of the conference. In reply to his questions, Mr. Davenport said that he had consented to have all questions of fact as to the alleged rights of doubtful voters to have their ballots received, submitted to the parties named by the Corporation Counsel, who are to decide on the facts, but who are not to pass upon the questions of law involved. Whatever decisions might be rendered by these gentlemen, any person found violating the Election law in any way would be held in custody. Mr. Davenport further stated that this arrangement was made in order that no person who was entitled to vote should be denied the right to do so.

WHERE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS CAN BE FOUND.

As is usual upon election day, United States Commissioners will hold court in different parts of the City for the immediate disposition of all cases that may be brought before them. Commissioner Davenport will be present at his rooms in the Post Office Building during the day; Commissioner Deuel at University place and Eighth street, at the rooms of the Lincoln Club; Commissioner Shields at Republican Hall, Thirty-third street and Broadway; and Commissioner Little at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Broadway. All of the Assistants in the United States District Attorney's office will be on duty during the day to attend to such cases as may require their notice.

THE RECENT RIOT IN RAHWAY.

The statement published yesterday by a morning paper, to the effect that the Boys in Blue composing the Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield, and Westfield Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, which paraded at Rahway, N. J., on Saturday last, had robbed stores, attempted to fire a Democratic banner, assaulted a boy, broken windows, threatened to burn down a house, and finally created a political mob and stabbed harmless citizens, is emphatically denied by Mr. E. H. Ropes, the Grand Marshal of the Elizabeth delegation of Boys in Blue. This gentleman, who is acquainted with the facts in the case, states that the disturbance originated in the following manner: A member of the Fifth Ward Club left the column of his company to see some friends, and returning, was questioned by some roughs as to which division he belonged to. He had no sooner replied, than he was instantly thrown to the ground by a sudden blow on the neck. He arose, and while attempting to escape was struck with a stone, and sank senseless to the ground. While he was being removed to a drug store, an assault with stones was made upon the rear division of the Elizabeth delegation. During this attack one member had his cheek badly cut by a stone, and many others were more or less severely injured. As the Police made no attempt to restrain the violence, it became necessary for the members of the club to take the matter into their own hands and disperse the mob. Some of the rioters, while being pursued, ran into an alleyway, accompanied by a boy. This boy, who it was asserted was struck by one of the Boys in Blue, was not touched, but conducted unharmed to the street. In the meantime more of the rowdies ran into this alleyway and created such disorder that a riot became imminent. Although there were Police in the alleyway, they made no attempt to suppress the disorder. The commander of the Boys in Blue seeing this, promptly appealed to the citizens near the spot, and with their assistance order was soon restored. The colored club was a special object of assault from a gang of rowdies, who were promptly scattered by the colored men. No attempt whatever was made to fire a Democratic banner, or to molest quiet and unoffending citizens. No windows were maliciously smashed by the Boys in Blue, those that were broken—and many of them had been illuminated in honor of the procession—being accidentally shattered by the shock of the artillery salutes. No stores were robbed, nor any attempts at robbery made; no threats were made to fire any houses, and no citizen or Police officer was stabbed. On the contrary, the whole disturbance was caused by an unprovoked and dastardly assault by riotous roughs.

DISFRANCHISING REPUBLICANS.

COMMISSIONER BRENNAN'S HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING—ALLOWING DEMOCRATIC KEEPERS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND TO VOTE, BUT KEEPING REPUBLICANS ON DUTY.

The Tammany politicians of this City, balked in their schemes for repeating and for the colonization of bogus voters to-day, seem to be straining every nerve to preserve their power, and have resorted to some rather disreputable tricks. Among the latter is a proceeding put on foot by Thomas S. Brennan, the Tammany Commissioner of Charities and Correction, which deserves more than a passing notice, its practical object and result being to disfranchise the Republican keepers at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. In past years the custom has been to allow one-half of the whole number of keepers to go to their homes in this City on the evening preceding the election. This was to enable them to vote. At noon on election day they were required to report for duty on the Island, so that those who had remained could be relieved from duty and also be given the opportunity to vote. The operation of this fair and equitable plan has been frustrated at this election. Commissioner Brennan sent a telegram to Warden Fox, of the Penitentiary, yesterday afternoon, in which the names were given of the men who were to be relieved from duty to-day. This list includes the names only of Democrats residing in Brennan's District in this City, and in the district of his father-in-law Callaghan. All the Republicans are obliged to be on duty at 6:30 A. M., thus depriving them of the right of voting. Among those who are not let off are some who are entitled to be relieved from duty over twenty-five Republicans are thus disfranchised, beside a few Democrats who do not reside in the districts graced by the presence of Messrs. Brennan and Callaghan.

INTIMIDATION OF COLORED VOTERS.

AN ATTEMPT MADE IN THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT TO INTIMIDATE COLORED MEN.

An attempt is being made in the Fifth Assembly District to intimidate the colored voters in that district. Yesterday, upon application of one Martin Kehoe, of No. 26 Sixth avenue, Justice Bixby, at the Washington Place Police Court, granted warrants for the arrest of twenty-five colored men who were designated as repeaters, and the warrants were placed in the hands of the court officers for service, but up to the hour for closing the court none had been arrested. The *Express* endeavored to make capital out of the affair last evening, by swelling the number of warrants issued to one hundred, and laid great stress upon the importance of the arrests, alleging that "great excitement" prevailed around the court during the day. The truth is, there was no more than the usual amount of interest manifested in the court at any time during the day, and the probability of the arrests being made on the warrants issued was doubted even by Justice Bixby himself. The names of the persons for whom warrants were issued are as follows: Theodore Botts, Lucius Butcher, William Fox, Joseph Rodriguez, James Smith, Julius Chacon, William F. Hanna, J. M. Solon, Robert C. Benjamin, Martin Johnson, William Johnson, Hillard Burch, Joseph Martinez, N. G. McDonough, George Milner, William Reed, Archibald C. Weeks, Nathaniel P. Brown, James McDonald, William Gaffney, Charles A. Miner, Henry Cooper, Charles Patterson, Henry Rugby, Charles Miller.

PRELIMINARY VOTING.

In a canvass of Trinity Building yesterday, Hayes got 175 votes, and Tilden 91.

A vote taken in the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, stood 37 for Hayes and 20 for Tilden.

A vote in the Metropolitan National Bank yesterday, stood 34 for Hayes, and 15 for Tilden.

The 11 A. M. train yesterday, from Philadelphia, gave 104 votes for Hayes, and 32 for Tilden.

On the 6:30 P. M. train from Philadelphia on Saturday, there were 192 votes for Hayes, and 102 for Tilden.

In the drug store of J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., there are 31 votes for Hayes, 9 for Tilden, and 1 for Cooper.

A canvass of the 8:30 A. M. train from Philadelphia yesterday, gave 42 votes for Tilden, 93 for Hayes, and 2 for Cooper.

A vote was taken yesterday on the Northern Jersey express by two Democrats, with the following result: Hayes, 223; Tilden, 85, and Cooper, 5.

After the adjournment of the Mining Board yesterday, an informal vote was taken on the Presidential question, resulting as follows: Hayes, 17; Tilden, 3.

The following telegraphic dispatches were received yesterday by Mr. L. F. Booth, General Eastern Agent of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, in this City:

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 6.

We took a vote on the western bound California express train on the Chicago and North-western Railway to-day with the following result: Whole number of votes 254, of which Hayes and Wheeler received 197, Tilden 31, Cooper 16, and Green Clay Smith 10. Most of these voters live at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., and will got home to vote.

—BRUCE WILCOX, Conductor.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 6.

L. F. Booth, General Eastern Agent:

On our eastward-bound California express train to-day we took a vote of the adult Pacific passengers, with the following result: Total number of votes, 220, of which Hayes and Wheeler received 180, Tilden 27, and Cooper 13. The majority of the voters stated that they had paired off before leaving home, so as not to wholly lose their votes.

G. HEWITT, Conductor.

AN OFFICIOUS DEMOCRAT REBUKED.

It is alleged that Mr. H. C. Moore, road master of the Long Island Railroad, one day last week, in a public bar-room, made the declaration that if any man under him in the employ of the company voted for Hayes and Wheeler, or failed to vote for Tilden and Hendricks, such man would be discharged. This coming to the knowledge of one of the officers of the company, he wrote a sharp letter of rebuke and warning yesterday to Mr. Moore. It is the desire of the Board of Management that all the men in the employ of the company shall be left entirely free in the exercise of the right to vote, and for whatever candidates they may choose, and any attempt at interference or intimidation will be met in a summary manner.

THE SUIT OF THE HIGH BRIDGE SUICIDE.

The suit of William Hildebrand against William B. Ogden for the recovery of $80,000 for alleged criminal conversation with and seduction of plaintiff's wife by the defendant, was up before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday, on a motion of defendant's counsel to vacate an ex parte order of the court allowing Hildebrand to sue in *forma pauperis*, he being a man without means. During the proceedings the Court interrupted the plaintiff's counsel, the Count Johannes, with a reference to the reported suicide of his client, and remarked that if he was dead he probably did not longer care to sue in *forma pauperis*. "No," said George, the Count Johannes, in his most dignified manner and pointing dramatically at the ceiling, "the venue is changed to a place where no fees are charged." The Court took the papers and reserved his decision.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN WESTFIELD, N. J.

Mr. Charles W. F. Wittkee, Assistant Postmaster in Westfield, had his left arm so injured by the unexpected discharge of a cannon last Friday that amputation was rendered necessary. The operation was skillfully performed by Dr. F. A. Kinch, assisted by Dr. Charles A. Kinch. The accident occurred during a Republican demonstration. Mr. Wittkee was born in Poland, and is twenty-four years of age. Though only twelve years in this country, he has acquired such use of the language as to speak and write English as if native born. He has worked his way up without means, except his own energy, industry, and economy, so as to fill acceptably the position of Deputy Postmaster to the satisfaction of all. He is now doing well, and will cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Be sure to vote early, and examine your ballots.

Thomas T. Hazard was discharged from A. T. Stewart's wholesale store yesterday for participating in the Republican parade on Saturday.

Capt. Charles N. Brackett has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal in Chief by United States Marshal Fiske to assist him at the election to-day.

The order recently issued by the Police Commissioners to arrest as vagrants all habitual station-house lodgers, has had the effect of diminishing the lodgers sixty per cent.

Since the reduction in the price of admission to the American Institute to twenty-five cents great crowds attend the exhibition nightly. The managers have decided to keep the Institute open till Saturday, Nov. 18.

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning, and close at 4 in the afternoon. See that your vote is deposited before 10 o'clock, and spend the remainder of the time, if possible, in securing the votes of your neighbors.

The body of a man found in the East River, at the foot of Seventeenth street, was yesterday identified at the Morgue as that of John Meagher, aged twenty-nine, of No. 53 Third avenue, who mysteriously disappeared on Oct. 23.

The body of an unrecognized man, about thirty-five years of age, light complexion and hair, and clothed in dark pantaloons and brogans, was found in the North River yesterday near Pier No. 4, whence it was removed to the Morgue.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York College will be held Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Committee on the appeal of Charles Roberts, Jr., and James Knox, who were discharged as tutors of the college in June last.

BROOKLYN.

Watch the polls, and guard against fraudulent voting.

Compare your electoral ticket before voting with the one printed at the head of THE TIMES editorial columns.

Let every Republican in New-York make it his duty to vote and vote early, and the State is safe for Hayes and Morgan.

The laying of the foundation of the new municipal building was begun yesterday, and it is the intention of the contractors to push the work as rapidly as possible.

Adam Swartz, aged forty-two years, residing in Forsyth street, while working in Durkee's stores, in Furman street, yesterday, fell from the third story of the building, breaking his right leg and left arm, and fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Otterson. It is feared that his injuries are fatal.

Stephen C. Jackson, who claims ownership to the famous Jackson's Hollow property, by inheritance from his father, yesterday made application to Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, for the punishment of Bernard Sheridan, for contempt of Court, on the ground that his action in the purchase of the property for taxes, and the notification of the squatters that he is their landlord, had substantially displaced the Receiver appointed by the Court. The motion was that Sheridan be punished by fine and imprisonment. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Be on your guard against "decoy" ballots. See that your tickets contain the names of Republican candidates and *no others*.

NEW-JERSEY.

Before voting compare your ballots with the list printed in THE TIMES of this morning.

James McKenna, Assessor of the town of West Hoboken, died yesterday from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

George Quillhardt, a boy four years of age, fell into a cistern on Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, yesterday, and was drowned.

Let every Republican be at the polls early, otherwise he may discover that some hard-working Democrat has voted already in his name.

Senator Frelinghuysen and Prof. Atherton, the Republican nominees for Congress, addressed a large Republican meeting in New-Brunswick last evening.

The body of William Reilly, who fell overboard at the fort of Nineteenth street, Jersey City, several days ago and was drowned, was recovered yesterday.

Abraham Lutkins, a boy eighteen years of age, while running with an engine to a fire in Paterson Sunday night, tripped, and falling beneath the wheels, was fatally injured.

Jacob Mason, one of the victims of the stabbing affray in Hart's saloon, Newark, Friday night, was rapidly sinking last evening, and it was thought he could not survive till morning.

James Helein, one of the employes of Gievenaud's silk factory in Union Hill, was arrested yesterday for having stolen $200 worth of material from the factory. He confessed his guilt and was committed for trial.

Yesterday afternoon George Wilks, a boy eight years of age, was knocked down by a runaway horse on Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights. The horse trod on his head, inflicting injuries from which the boy died within an hour.

Henry Hunter, while at school in Tuckahoe, several months ago, was accidentally shot by a comrade. The ball lodged in his brain, but to the surprise of every one, he recovered. Last week he was attacked by what seemed to be epilepsy. Friday he became unconscious, and yesterday he died.

Constable Tallman, of Guttenburg, endeavored Sunday to arrest three men in Union Hill who he suspected were burglars. They resisted him desperately and one of them stabbed him on the cheek. They were captured and gave their names respectively as Thomas Clark, William Hart, and Charles McDaley.

Information was received in Newark yesterday that John H. Payne, of No. 18 Burnett street, had committed suicide in Middletown, Conn. He went to that town to take a situation with the Middletown Rubber Company, and is supposed to have been intoxicated when he committed the rash act which ended his life.

THE VOTE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been some discussion regarding the action of the Columbia College law-students in taking part in the procession of Friday night last. Some of the students have used the press as a medium for expressing their dissatisfaction at the course pursued. The transparency bore the likenesses of Hayes and Wheeler, and the inscription, "Columbia College Law-School." As it was a Republican procession, it was naturally inferred that these represented the Republican element. The students who favor the Democratic principles had the option of parading Thursday evening, were they so inclined. We read of Princeton College in demonstrations of the kind, and Cornell students parading in costume; and we have every reason to believe that our rendition of the part we assumed in the demonstration we believed in was as much in keeping with the maintenance of the dignity of the institution we represented as our reception along the route by the public was cordial. In lieu of the "Amateurs" in the press of yesterday making such wild assertions as "that four-sevenths of the students were Democratic," a vote was taken in the morning division of the Senior Class, which resulted as follows: Hayes, 100; Tilden, 30. In the afternoon division of the Senior Class the same thing was attempted. At first an informal vote was taken. Those in favor of Tilden were requested to rise. Glancing at those standing, a number of gentlemen were discerned who had voted in the morning division, thus giving "positive evidence" of that standard Democratic characteristic, "repeating." The Hayes men were then requested to rise, and it was so apparent that they were in the majority that the other side, fearing a count, attempted to give the gathering a Democratic appearance by howling in the usual convention style. Of course the Hayes men left in disgust, and thus put an end to the proceedings. I think this effectually disposes of the controversy.

WILLIAM A. CLARKE.

A WIFE DESERTING HER HUSBAND.

On Saturday last, Chief of Police Graul, of Paterson, N. J., received a telegram directing him to arrest a Mrs. Roe, who, with a nurse and two children, was traveling on an Erie Railway train to New-York City. The Chief found the lady on the train which reached Paterson at 3:37 o'clock P. M. She refused to be detained, explaining that she had left her husband, who she alleged was insane, and was then on her way to her father's house in New-York. The Chief did not feel warranted to interfere and let the party go on. A few hours later, Mr. W. J. Roe, a wealthy resident of New-Windsor, on the Hudson, arrived in Paterson with his counsel. He said that he had desired the Chief to hold the lady, who was his wife, for the abduction of the children. She had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman, of which Mr. Roe did not approve. He quarreled bitterly with her over the matter till she retaliated with charges of his mental unsoundness. Saturday morning, during his absence, she packed up her own and her children's clothing and went away. Mr. Roe was furious because the lady and children had not been detained, and took the next train for New-York City in pursuit of her. He says that his wife loves the children as only a mother can, and that she will take good care of them, but that he intends to assert his right to their custody.

THE HEINEMANN MALPRACTICE CASE.

An investigation into the circumstances attending the case of the young German woman, Mary Heinemann, who died from the effects of an abortion alleged to have been produced by Mrs. White, a midwife, at No. 209 Allen street, was made by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday. The ante-mortem statement of the girl, in which she acknowledged that Mrs. White had operated on her on three occasions—Oct 23, 26, and 27—was offered as evidence. Dr. Schapringer, house physician of the Mount Sinai Hospital, testified that Miss Heinemann at first denied that an abortion had been produced, but afterward confessed to him that she had gone to Mrs. White, who performed an operation on her. She had read Mrs. White's advertisement in the *Staats Zeitung*, and finding that she was about to become a mother, went to No. 209 Allen street for the express purpose of taking steps to hide her shame. Dr. Moses Mielziner, of No. 160 East Sixtieth street, in whose family the deceased had been employed as a servant, testified to the circumstances of the girl's illness, and added that he was ignorant of the cause of her sickness until informed by Dr. Hirsch, the attending physician, that she was suffering from inflammation of the bowels. Dr. Marsh, the Deputy Coroner, who made the post-mortem examination of the body, gave it as his opinion that death was due to metro-peritonitis following an abortion. Notwithstanding the dying statement of Miss Heinemann, two of the jurors returned a verdict that the allegation that the abortion had been produced by the prisoner had not been sustained by the testimony. Six of the jurors, on the other hand, held Mrs. White accountable for the death of the girl. The Coroner committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, refusing a request of her counsel, Henry J. Appel, to accept bail.

A SINGULAR FATAL ACCIDENT.

John Higgins, living at No. 94 River street, Newark, came to his death under peculiar circumstances early Sunday morning. He and his wife had visited a family named Joyce, living in the same house. The evening was spent in drinking and dancing. Higgins had danced with Mrs. Joyce, and when they parted she swung him playfully in such a way that he fell on his stomach on the back of a chair. He complained of pain and repaired to his apartments to lie down. While engaged in disrobing he sat down on a chair and a few seconds later he expired. The County Physician was summoned. He was convinced that death was the result of an accident, and granted a permit for the burial of the remains.

TRADE MARKS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A law has been made in the Argentine Republic for the protection of the right of property in the trade marks which may be registered in its Patent Office, and imposing penalties on all who infringe the patented marks or brands. Parties having already existing marks should have them registered within a year from the 14th of August, 1876. Any further details of interest to our manufacturers can be ascertained from the Consul General Edward F. Davison, New-York.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. George W. Gile, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Sheriff C. A. LeBlanc, of Montreal, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

State Engineer John D. Van Buren, Jr., of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge R. P. Ranney and Gen. Wager Swayne, of Ohio, and J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of the United States Indian Commission, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. Barton S. Alexander, United States Army, and Hon. F. S. Stockdale, of Texas, are at the New-York Hotel.

SCARCELY THREE YEARS OLD

And her face covered with those fearful scars, to be worn for life. The timely use of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR would have prevented them.—*Advertisement.*

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:36 | Sun sets....4:50 | Moon rises.10:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:50 | Gov. Island.12:01 | Hell Gate...2:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Nov. 6.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Ellis, Norfolk, with cotton, &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.
Steam-ship Carondelet, Faircloth, Fernandina Nov. 1 and Port Royal 3d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
United States school-ship St. Mary's, Philadelphia.
Bark Mary D., (Aust.,) Ghiglianovich, Tralee 38 ds., in ballast to Slooovich & Co.
Bark Sarpen, (Norw.,) Bocker, West Hartlepool 54 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Louis Tetens. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.
Bark Thomas S. Falk, (Norw.,) Fuglestad, Antwerp Sept. 22, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.
Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, via Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to P. D. Moulton & Co.—vessel to P. Hanford.
Bark Alma, (Ger.,) Tobias, Fayal 34 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 13, lat. 31, lon. 73, saw the wreck of a schr. broken in two and turned bottom up, with pine boards nailed on it.
Brig Roanoke, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Muhlman, Porto Cabello and Laguayra 20 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett, Boulton & Co.
Brig John H. Crandon, Pearce, New-Haven, in ballast to James E. Ward & Co.
Schr. Fred. C. Holden, (of Tremont,) McRay, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Lucy Lee, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Frank A. Baker, Allen, Bangor, with potatoes for Newark.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Bangor, for Baltimore.
Schr. Hesperus, Wooster, Newburyport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. J. and H. Crowley, Colton, Newburyport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Mary E. Wookhull, Morton, Lynn.
Schr. Maggie Cain, Phillips, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. La Laffrienier, Coleman, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. White Foam, Dix, Boston, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Franconia, Delaney, Somerset.
Schr. Memento, White, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Flavilla, Paine, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Highlander, Wood, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Aux Cayes 9 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. Ames—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.
Schr. Olive, Reynolds, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, White, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Mary Means, Rogers, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Kate Walker, Allen, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Blackstone, Mixson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Xebec, Shropshire, Pawtucket.
Schr. Swallow, Harlow, Providence.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.
Schr. Lillie Ernestine, Wells, Providence.
Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Star, Bray, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Helen M. Baxter, Lunphear, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Allen, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. James A. Hewitt, Foster, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. John D. Buckalew, Lewis, Westerly.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Sleeper, Newport.
Schr. Condova, Ryan, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nellie Eaton, Atwood, Warren, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Flora King, Rowe, Dighton, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Clara Sawyer, Bascon, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Jones, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Pushaw, Alley, Fall River.
Schr. J. Mason, Foster, Greenport.
Schr. C. J. Errickson, Jane, Norwich.
Schr. Millie Trim, Hart, Norwich.
Schr. Lookout, Hall, Norwich, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Texas, Davis, New-London, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Chief, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Warren, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Hamilton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. H. Northam, Eve, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Lady Emma, Lynch, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, for Norfolk; Richmond, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Oct. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent, Capt. Hende, from New-York Oct. 24, by way of Plymouth, arr. here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Inman Royal Mail steamer City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. here at 6:20 o'clock this morning. Having landed passengers and dispatches she proceeded immediately for Liverpool.

LARNE, Nov. 6.—The State Line steamer State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York Oct. 26, for Glasgow, arr. to-day.

BRISTOL, Nov. 6.—The Great Western Line steamer Arragon, Capt. Symons, sld. hence for New-York Saturday.

The steamer Somerset, Capt. Western, of the same line, from New-York Oct. 24, arr. yesterday.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The steamer Columbus, Reed, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sld. Nov. 3, Marietta D., Sleipner, N. Maher; 4th, Minnie M. Watts, Bacchus, Etta and Josie; 5th, William Alfarin, Devete Dubrovacki, Abbie B., George Gilroy, David G. Flemming, La Plata, Charleston, E. Sutton, L. E. Cann, James B. Boyd, Mio; 6th, Walker, Armington, Jr., P. O. Merryman, and Truro.

Arr. Oct. 26, Skjerho't; Nov. 4, Maryland, Alliance; 5th, Consiglio, Isabella, Hindostan, India, (the last four at Hull,) Wm. Gordon, Sarah Dido, Jose E. Lopez, Amity, Hamilton Fish, Hecla, Carrie Humphrey, (at Queenstown,) Augusta, (at Deal;) 6th, Cascatella, W. N. H. Clements, Sarah Hobart, Nancy Pendleton, La Plata.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL AND DIPLOMA
AWARDED TO THE
Meriden Britannia Co.,
550 Broadway, New-York.
FOR
SILVER-PLATED HOLLOW WARE
ALSO FOR SUPERIOR
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
BEARING THE COMPANY'S TRADE MARK:
"1847. Rogers Brothers, XII."
EXTRACTS FROM CENTENNIAL JUDGES' REPORT:
"Their large variety of Silver-Plated White Metal Hollow Ware is of Excellent Quality and Finish and of Tasteful Designs."
"Their Silver-Plated Forks, Spoons, and Knives are of Superior Quality and Excellent Finish."
EXTRACT FROM AMERICAN INSTITUTE REPORT:
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far THE BEST made in this country, and we believe in the world."

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my choice for the concert-room and my own house.
LUCCA. Your uprights are extraordinary instruments and deserve their great success.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

American Clock Co.
NEW YORK.
Sole Agents for { E. N. Welch / New Haven / Seth Thomas } Clocks
FOR HOME TRADE AND EXPORT.
581 Broadway, N. Y.

Brass Fenders, Andirons, & Fire Sets,
STEEL FIRE IRONS.
ORNAMENTAL COAL VASES,
BRASS AND COPPER COAL HODS,
HEARTH BRUSHES AND BELLOWS,
FIRE SCREENS,
PLATE-WARMERS, &c., &c.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 601 SIXTH AV., and No. 1,306 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 8
THE WEEKLY TIMES
WILL BE SENT POSTAGE PAID TO INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS AT
One Dollar and Twenty Cents
PER ANNUM.
IN CLUBS OF THIRTY OR MORE AT
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED
BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS,
Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. RECOMMENDED BY FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS.
D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GORHAM & CO.,
Silversmiths, Union Square.
Solid Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Berry Bowls, Cake and Flower Baskets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, new style; Combinations, in fine cases, of our own make, of Spoons, Knives, Forks, and Ladles, manufactured by hand labor; Chests of Forks and Spoons. A finer line of GORHAM PLATED-WARE than ever before, including duplicate pieces of the Dowager Set, now on exhibition at Philadelphia. Centennial Exhibition, centre of Main Building.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
REMOVED FROM NOS. 502, 504 BROADWAY TO
No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
Invite inspection to their stock of
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FUR-LINED GARMENTS,
FUR TRIMMINGS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
No. 184 Fifth Avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI......NO. 7848. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EXTRA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RESULTS STILL UNCERTAIN.

A SOLID SOUTH EXCEPT LOUISIANA, FLORIDA AND SOUTH CAROLINA FOR THE DEMOCRACY—TILDEN CARRIES HIS OWN STATE, CONNECTICUT, AND INDIANA—THE NORTH DIVIDED.

At the hour of sending THE TIMES to press this morning, the result of the Presidential election, held yesterday, is still in doubt. Conceding to the Democrats New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and all the Southern States except Louisiana and South Carolina, Tilden will have 184 electoral votes. Necessary to elect, 185. The Republicans have carried the following States: Colorado, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These States will give Hayes 181 electoral votes.

Elections were held yesterday for full lists of State officers in Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New-York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were chosen in Florida, and a Secretary of State and other State officers in Iowa, it is safe to assume that in such case the results on the National and State Tickets are identical.

The returns for New-York from 256 towns and cities, outside of Kings and New-York Counties, give Tilden a net gain of 6,427, as compared with the vote of 1872. This indicates that the Democrats will carry the State by a small majority.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE RESULT IN DOUBT.

The number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled is equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. The Electoral College this year will therefore consist of 369 members, and 185 votes will be required to elect. The following table shows how many Electors each State has, and how the electoral votes will be cast in the college:

STATES.	Hayes.	Tilden.
Alabama	..	10
Arkansas	..	6
California	6	..
Colorado	3	..
Connecticut	..	6
Delaware	..	3
Florida	..	..
Georgia	..	11
Illinois	21	..
Indiana	..	15
Iowa	11	..
Kansas	5	..
Kentucky	..	12
Louisiana	8	..
Maine	7	..
Maryland	..	8
Massachusetts	13	..
Michigan	11	..
Minnesota	5	..
Mississippi	..	8
Missouri	..	15
Nebraska	3	..
Nevada	3	..
New-Hampshire	5	..
New-Jersey	..	9
New-York	..	35
North Carolina	..	10
Ohio	22	..
Oregon	3	..
Pennsylvania	29	..
Rhode Island	4	..
South Carolina	7	..
Tennessee	..	12
Texas	..	8
Vermont	5	..
Virginia	..	11
West Virginia	..	5
Wisconsin	10	..
Total	181	184
Whole number		369
Necessary to elect		185

Florida, casting 4 votes, to hear from.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

ITS PROBABLE COMPLEXION—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN MEMBERSHIP.

The returns of the elections for members of Congress are still incomplete. The following summary of reported and estimated results concedes to the Democrats nearly all the doubtful districts, and later advices will probably increase the Republican membership. All the members have now been elected, except in New Hampshire, which will choose its three members in March next:

States.	Next Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Present Congress. Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	..	8	2	6
Arkansas	..	4	..	4
California	2	2	1	3
Colorado	1	..	1	..
Connecticut	1	3	1	3
Delaware	..	1	..	1
Florida	1	1	1	1
Georgia	..	9	..	9
Illinois	8	11	6	13
Indiana	9	4	5	8
Iowa	9	..	8	1
Kansas	3	..	2	1
Kentucky	..	10	1	9
Louisiana	3	3	3	3
Maine	5	..	5	..
Maryland	..	6	..	6
Massachusetts	9	2	6	5
Michigan	7	2	6	3
Minnesota	3	..	3	..
Missouri	2	11	..	13
Mississippi	..	6	2	4
Nebraska	1	..	1	..
Nevada	1	..	1	..
New-Hampshire	..	..	1	2
New-Jersey	3	4	2	5
New-York	18	15	17	16
North Carolina	1	7	1	7
Ohio	12	8	7	13
Oregon	1	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	1[illegible]	12	10	17
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	3	2	5	..
Tennessee	2	8	1	9
Texas	..	6	..	6
Vermont	3	..	3	..
Virginia	..	9	1	8
West Virginia	..	3	..	3
Wisconsin	4	4	5	3
Total	129	161	110	183

MISCELLANEOUS STATE RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT HENRY, Nov. 7.—We have carried Essex County by at least 1,500—a gain of 1,200 over the vote of 1874. In my own town, Moriah, we gain nearly 500 on a total vote of 1,400. We claim the banner. F. W. TOBEY.

UTICA, Nov. 7.—We have done nobly in Oneida. Hayes carries Utica by 50 majority. Rome gives Tilden 440 majority. We gain 100 in Whitestown and 100 in Kirkland. The County will give Hayes 2,000. Bacon is elected to Congress by about 1,500.

JAMAICA, Nov. 7.—The election throughout Queens County, so far as learned, has passed off with no disturbance of consequence, although the vote has been unusually large and work at the polls has been earnest and unremitting. The aggregate vote in Jamaica is 1,841, nearly five hundred more than ever cast in the town before, and reports from the other towns and Long Island City show a considerable increase all over the county.

COMSTOCK, Nov. 7.—Ex-Senator Baker is elected to the Assembly by one of the largest majorities ever given in this District, running ahead of the State and Electoral tickets. Hayes, Wheeler and Morgan have fully one thousand majority in the Assembly District—a large gain.

MALONE, Nov. 7.—Ten towns in this (Franklin) county give 854 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Six towns more will increase it to twelve hundred certain.

TROY, Nov. 7.—Troy gives Tilden 1,267 majority. Rensselaer County is close, and probably Democratic. Burns (Dem.) is elected to the Assembly in the First District, and Filkins (Rep.) in the Second District. Townsend (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the Seventeenth District by about two thousand five hundred.

UTICA, Nov. 7.—We think our majority on Hayes will reach two thousand five hundred in Oneida County. The State Ticket runs from three to five hundred behind. Corbett in the First District, Case in the Second, and Moore in the Fourth, are elected to the Assembly—a Republican gain of one.

The returns show the election of W. J. Bacon in the Oneida district by a majority of from fifteen to eighteen hundred.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—Oswego City and nine towns indicate that the Republican State and Electoral ticket will have 3,000 majority in the county. Three Republican members of the Assembly are elected.

GENESEE Nov. 7.—Livingston County returns thus far received, eleven towns complete, with the First District of York and, the Second District of Livonia, foot up a total majority for Hayes of 918.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 7.—Jefferson County will give Hayes and Wheeler 2,200 majority certain. Returns are in from all but twelve election districts. Bagley is certainly re-elected to Congress, running ahead of his ticket. Skinner and Spicer are certainly elected to the Assembly.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—Tioga County gives fully 750 majority for Hayes. E. B. Gere is elected member of Assembly, and all the Republican county ticket is elected. J. W. Dwight is surely elected from this Congressional District.

NYACK, Nov. 7.—Rockland County gives a majority of about one thousand for the entire Democratic ticket.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 7.—Fulton County gives about 550 Republican majority for the Electoral ticket and Governor. Foy (Republican) is elected member of Assembly.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—From returns so far received, the Republican majority on the electoral ticket in Schuyler County will be more than five hundred and fifty.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 7.—Dutchess County will give a Republican majority of about 500 for Hayes, and Morgan a trifle more. Ketcham is elected to Congress by a large majority. Webb and Hammond are both re-elected to the Assembly.

Several towns in this Congressional District have not been heard from, but the indications are that John H. Ketcham, Rep., will have about 3,000 majority.

ITHACA, Nov. 7.—At this hour, from official returns, there is little doubt that Hayes has from 900 to 1,000 majority in the county. Morgan probably has 100 less. Dwight, Rep., for Congress, nearly or quite up. Wickes, Rep., for Assembly, is elected by a small majority. The whole Republican county ticket is elected.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Hayes' majority in this city is 212; Morgan about the same. Spaulding, for Congress, a tie; the county may possibly elect him. Sprague is elected to the Senate. Crowley and Langner (Dem.) are certainly elected to the Assembly, and Taber is probably. Gallagher and Orr (Rep.) are also elected.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Williams' majority for Congress is about twenty-five hundred.

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—The result in this county shows a Democratic gain. Terence J. Quinn is elected to Congress over Harris by 1,200. The county ticket is defeated by the same majority. The Democrats elected their four members of Assembly, a Democratic gain of 2. Those elected are John Sage in the First, Jonathan R. Herrick in the Second, W. J. Maher in the Third, (re-elected,) Edward Curran in the Fourth. Tilden was voted for by Republicans all over the city, and was ahead of his ticket in Republican Wards.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 7.—St. Lawrence will give Hayes and Wheeler 7,400 majority. Amaziah B. James, Rep., is elected by 8,500 majority. D. McFalls, in First District; A. B. Hepburn, in Second District, and L. C. Lang, in the Third District, all Republicans, are elected to the Assembly. The vote on Governor is nearly up to that on Electors.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—My majority in the district will probably be five hundred. E. G. SPAULDING.

KATONAH, Nov. 7.—Thirteen towns in Westchester County give Tilden 1,258 majority. His probable majority in the county is eighteen hundred. Husted is re-elected to the Assembly.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The returns received indicate that the following candidates have been elected to the Assembly, the names of Republicans being printed in roman and of Democrats in italic:

ALBANY.
Dist.
1. *John Sanger.*
2. *Jonathan R. Herrick.*
3. *William J. Maher.*
4. *Edward Curran.*

ALLEGANY.
Sumner Baldwin.

BROOME.
Edwin C. Moody.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Thomas J. King.
2. Edgar Shannon.

CAYUGA.
1. George I. Post.
2. John S. Brown.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Sherman Williams.
2. Theodore A. Case.

CHEMUNG.
Hosea H. Rockwell.

CHENANGO.
J. Hudson Skillman.

CLINTON.
Shepard P. Bowen.

COLUMBIA.
1. *Jacob H. Proper.*
2. John T. Hogeboom.

CORTLAND.
Delos McGraw.

DELAWARE.
1. William J. Welch.
2. *Isaac H. Maynard.*

DUTCHESS.
1. Thomas Hammond.
2. DeWitt Webb.

ERIE.
1. *John R. Crowley.*
2. *John C Langner.*
3. Edward Gallagher.
4. *Charles F. Tabor. (?)*
5. *Bertrand Chaffee.*

ESSEX.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

FRANKLIN.
John I. Gilbert.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
George W. Fay.

GENESEE.
Eli Taylor.

GREENE.
Oliver Bourke.

HERKIMER.
Myron A. McKee.

JEFFERSON.
1. Charles R. Skinner.
2. Henry Spicer.

KINGS.
1. Daniel Bradley, Ind.
2. *John D. Pray.*
3. *John J. Shundley.*
4. *James G. Tighe.*
5. *W. C. B. Thornton.*
6. Jacob Worth.
7. *Charles L. Lyon.*
8. Adrian M. Suydam.
9. *John McGroarty.*

LEWIS.
William W. Rice.

LIVINGSTON.
Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1. Albert N. Sheldon.
2. Merchant Billington.

MONROE.
1. Willard Hodges.
2. James G. Graham. (?)
3. *Wash'gton L. Rockwell.*

MONTGOMERY.
Edward Wemple.

NEW-YORK.
1. *James Healey.*
2. *Thomas F. Grady.*
3. *William H. Rooney.*
4. *John Galvin.*
5. *Peter Mitchell.*
6. *Michael Healey.*
7. Isaac I. Hayes.
8. *Martin Natchman.*
9. William H. Corsa.
10. *Christopher Flecke.*
11. Elliot C. Cowdin.
12. *Maurice F. Holahan.*
13. Robert H. Strahan.
14. *Luke F. Cozzens.*
15. *John Diamond.*
16. *Francis B. Spinola.*
17. *James E. Coulter.*
18. *Stephen J. O'Hare.*
19. Thos. C. E. Ecclesine.
20. *Joseph I. Stein.*
21. J. C. J. Langbein.

NIAGARA.
1. *Amos A. Bissell.*
2. Jonas W. Brown.

ONEIDA.
1. James Corbett.
2. Everett Case.
3. *Benjamin D. Stone.*
4. J. Robert Moore.

ONONDAGA.
1. Thomas G. Alvord.
2. Carroll E. Smith.
3. C. Frederick Herbst.

ONTARIO.
1. *H. O. Harmon.*
2. Amasa T. Winch.

ORANGE.
1. James G. Graham.
2. *Stewart D. Durland.*

ORLEANS.
Joseph D. Billings.

OSWEGO.
1. George B. Sloan.
2. George M. Case.
3. DeWitt C. Peck.

OTSEGO.
1. John K. Tyler.
2. *Joseph D. Curtis.*

PUTNAM.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

QUEENS.
1. Samuel Willetts.
2. Jno. E Van Nostrand.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John H. Burns.*
2. John J. Filkins.
3. Richard A. Herrick.

RICHMOND.
Samuel R. Brick.

ROCKLAND.
George W. Weiant.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. David McFalls.
2. A Barton Hepburn.
3. Lewis C. Lang.

SARATOGA.
1. *George W. Neilson.*
2. Isaac Noyes, Jr.

SCHENECTADY.
Walter I. L. Sanders.

SCHOHARIE.
James H. Brown.

SCHUYLER.
William Gulick.

SENECA.
Albert Childs.

STEUBEN.
1. *William B. Ruggles.*
2. Jerry E. B. Santee.

SUFFOLK.
Morris B. Smith.

SULLIVAN.
Thornton A. Niven.

TIOGA.
Eugene B. Gere.

TOMPKINS.
Silas B. Wickes.

ULSTER.
1. *Thomas Hamilton.*
2. Nathan Keator.
3. Methus'm Hoornbeck.

WARREN.
Robert Waddell.

WASHINGTON.
1. Townsend J. Potter.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE.
1. *Emory W. Gurnee.*
2. Jere. Thistlewaite.

WESTCHESTER.
1. *Ambrose H. Purdy.*
2. *William F. Moller.*
3. James W. Husted.

WYOMING.
Arthur Clark.

YATES.
Mason L. Baldwin.

Republicans, 73; Democrats, 55.

VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

Cortland County.—Cortlandville, Third District, gives Morgan 108, Rogers 106, Spencer 105, Trowbridge 135, majority.

The Second District of Orleans gives Bagley, (Rep.) for Congress, 25; Danforth, (Rep.,) for Court of Appeals, 28.

Alexandria Bay, Second District, gives Bagley, (Rep.,) for Congress, 23; Spicer, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 19; Danforth, for Court of Appeals, 30.

Sullivan County.—The First District of Delaware gives Robinson, (Dem.,) for Governor, 176; Beebe, for Congress, 172; Niven, (Dem.,) for Assembly, 169 majority.

The Town of Tusten gives Robinson, (Dem.,) for Governor, 83 majority.

Rockland gives Beebe 31 majority. Liberty gives Kilbourne, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 267 majority in Liberty and 198 majority in Rockland.

Chenango gives Morgan 183, J. W. Dwight, Rep., for Congress, 179, and E. C. Moody, Rep., for Assembly, 182 majority.

Warren County.—Queensbury, Third District, gives Robinson 54; Platt, Dem., for Congress, 66; Chittenden, Dem., for Assembly, 88 majority.

Luzerne gives Morgan 172 majority.

Queensbury, Second District, gives Morgan 97; Waddell, Rep., for Assembly, 66; Williams, Rep. for Congress, 89 majority. Fourth District, same town, gives Morgan 182; Waddell, 143, and Williams, 200 majority.

Delaware County.—Sidney, Second District, gives Welch, Rep., for Assembly, 23 majority; Bundy, Rep., for Congress, 30.

Franklin, First District, Hayes 71 majority; Dem. gain, 19.

Tompkins County.—Lansing, First District, gives Morgan 77 majority.

Richmond County.—Westfield, First District, gives Robinson 192, Morgan 203. James A. Covert, Dem., for Congress 196, John A. King, Rep., 200.

Westfield.—First District gives Brick, Democratic, for Assembly, 183; and Townsend, Republican, 201.

Stillwater.—Second District gives Robinson 22 majority.

Southfield, complete, gives Covert, Dem., for Congress, 232 majority; Townsend, Dem., for Assembly, 40 majority.

Castleton, complete, gives Covert, Dem., for Congress, 335 majority; Brick, Dem., for Assembly, 125 majority.

Middletown complete gives Covert, Dem., for Congress, 659 majority; Brick, Dem., for Assembly, 625 majority.

Southfield.—First District gives Robinson 3 majority; Ogden, Dem., Canal Commissioner, 3 majority; Anderson, Dem., State Prison Inspector, 6 majority; A. Corsen, Rep., Sheriff, 17 majority; for County Treasurer, Robinson, Dem., and Seguin, Rep., 117 majority each.

Westfield, Second District, Morgan 90 majority.

Ulster County.—Kingston, Fifth District, gives Hamilton, Dem., for Assembly 17, and Marham, Dem., for Congress, 11 majority.

Lloyd, complete, gives Robinson 30 majority; Lefever, Dem., for Assembly, 70, and Mayham, Dem., for Congress, 36 majority.

The town of Saugerties complete gives Robinson 59 majority; Mayham, (Dem.,) for Congress, 66 majority; Hamilton, (Dem.,) for Assembly, 88 majority.

Tioga County.—Candor, District One, gives Morgan 8 majority.

Clinton County.—Dannemora gives Robinson 34, Havens, Dem., for Assembly, 27, and Pratt, Dem., for Congress, 7. majority.

Oswego County.—Mexico, Second District, gives Morgan 184, Baker, Rep., for State Senator, 184, majority.

Columbia County.—Hillsdale, First District, gives Robinson and Dorsheimer 1 majority.

Chatham—First District gives Morgan 462, Robinson 334. Republican majority, 128.

Canaan—Second District, Hogeboom, Rep., for Assembly, 26 majority; Morgan, 65 majority; Ketchum, Rep., for Congress, 213 majority.

Austerlitz—Robinson, 172; Morgan, 204; Ketchum, Rep., for Congress, 220; Davis, Dem., 155.

Germantown—Morgan, 77 majority.

Stockport—Morgan, 24 majority.

Chatham—First District, Morgan, 128 majority.

Hillsdale—Third District gives the entire Democratic State ticket 36 majority; Davis, Dem., for Congress, 32; McClellan, Dem., for Assembly, 34 majority. The First District gives the entire Democratic State ticket 2 majority; Hogeboom, Rep., for Assembly, 3 majority; Ketcham, Rep., for Congress, 15 majority.

Franklin County.—Moira gives Morgan 23 majority.

Fort Covington—Hayes 73 majority; Dem. gain, 21.

Fort Covington gives Morgan 75; James, Rep., for Congress, 74; Gilbert, Rep., for Assembly, 73 majority.

Malone gives Morgan 267 majority.

Constable gives Morgan 31 majority.

Wyoming County.—Perry, First District, gives Morgan 173 majority, and Hoskins, Rep., for Congress, 155 majority.

Greene County.—Windham gives Robinson 91 majority.

New-Baltimore, First District, gives Robinson 46 majority; Mayham, Dem., for Congress, 49, and Humphrey, Dem., for Assembly, 50 majority.

Durham, First District, gives Democratic State ticket 13 majority.

Ontario County.—East Bloomfield gives Robinson 3, and Dorsheimer 5, majority.

Victor gives the Democratic State ticket 30 majority; Lapham, Rep., for Assembly, 3 majority.

Lewis County.—Denmark, Second District, gives the Republican State ticket 149 majority.

West Turin, First District—Hayes, 32 majority; Dem. gain, 37.

West Farm.—First District gives the Republican State ticket 29 majority.

Lowville gives Morgan 196 majority.

Saratoga County.—Hadley gives Morgan 110 majority.

The town of Corinth gives Morgan 106 majority.

Saratoga Springs, complete, gives Morgan 1,371; Robinson, 1,219; Rep. majority, 152.

The town of Malta gives Morgan 31; Starin, Rep., for Congress, 31; Winnie, 13; Himes, Rep., for Assembly, 11 majority.

Town of Saratoga, Fifth District, gives Morgan 96 majority.

Greenfield, First District, gives Morgan 132 majority.

Northumberland gives Morgan 33 majority.

Orange County.—Montgomery, First District, gives Morgan 12 majority.

Hamptonburg, complete, gives Robinson 75 majority.

Blooming Grove, complete, gives Morgan 61 majority.

Newburgh City complete the following majorities for the Republican State Ticket: Morgan, 231; Rogers, 242; Spencer, 239; Trowbridge, 238; Sweet, Rep., for Congress, 218 majority, and Graham, Rep., for Assembly, 206.

Albany County.—Two Democratic Assemblymen are elected, and Quinn, Dem., for Congress.

Coeymans, First District, gives Robinson, 19; Quinn, Dem., for Congress, 9; Sager, Dem., for Assembly, 21 majority.

Albany County gives 2,200 Democratic majority. The Democrats elect all four members of Assembly and their Congressman in this district.

Schoharie County.—Richmondville, Second District, gives Robinson 28 majority; Mayham, Dem., for Congress, 24, and Harroway, Rep., for Assembly, 69 majority.

Queens County.—Flushing gives Govent, Dem., for Congress, 595 majority.

Suffolk County.—East Hampton, Second District, gives Morgan 13 majority; Covert, Dem., for Congress, 1.

Southampton, First District, gives Morgan 1, Covert 4, and Brill, Dem., for Assembly, 1 majority.

Solon gives Robinson 57 majority; McGraw, Rep., for Assembly, 28, and Benedict, Rep., for District Attorney, 21 majority.

Rensselaer County.—Petersburg gives Robinson 71, Parmenter, for Congress, 20, Hotchkiss 139, Ford 140, Fitzgerald 127, majority. Berlin gives Morgan 86, Filkins, Rep., for Assembly, 89, Townsend, for Congress, 85 majority.

Hoosac, Third District, gives Morgan 35; Rogers, 31; Townsend (Rep.) for Congress, 35 majority.

Erie County.—First District gives Morgan 76, Rogers 76, Orr, Rep., for Assembly, 87, Sprague, Rep., for State Senator 87, Spaulding, Rep., for Congress, 76 majorities.

Schuyler County.—Montour gives Dwight, Rep., for Congress, 116 majority.

Cayuga County.—The town of Ira gives Morgan 46 majority.

Aurelius—Second District, gives Robinson 20, Van Anken, Dem., for Congress, 16, Shank, Dem., for Assembly, 40, Earl, Judge Court of Appeals, 18, majority.

Auburn, First District, re-elects J. Post, Rep. to the Assembly. Second District re-elects John S. Brown, Rep., to the Assembly. The Twenty-sixth District elects John H. Camp, Rep., to Congress.

Livingston County.—Caledonia gives Morgan 73 majority.

Conesus gives Morgan 24; J. B. Morey, Rep., for Assembly, 125; Lapham, Rep., for Congress, 126; Danforth, Rep., for Judge of Court of Appeals, 126; Rawson, Rep., for Judge of Supreme Court, 114 majority.

Oneida County.—Camden gives Morgan 185 majority; Bacon, Rep., for Congress, 168 majority.

New-Hartford—Third District gives Morgan 51, Corbett, Rep., for Assembly, 55, Bacon, Rep., for Congress, 58, Danforth 56 majority.

Rome—Tilden, 450 majority; Dem. gain, 363.

Sangerfield, Second District, gives Robinson 94 majority; Cushman, Dem., for Assembly, 99, and Lord, Dem., for Congress, 94 majority.

Boonville, Fourth District, gives W. Ballou, (Dem.,) for Assembly, 23 majority; Scott Lord, (Dem.,) for Representative, 10 majority; Robinson, 14 majority.

W. J. Bacon is elected to Congress from Oneida by about 2,000 majority.

Sangerfield, First District, gives Cushman, Dem., for Assembly, 3 majority, and Lord, Dem., for Congress, 2 majority.

Putnam County.—Patterson, First District, gives Morgan 136, Ketcham, Rep., for Congress, 144, Hamilton Fish, Jr., for Assembly, 133, majority.

Southeast gives Morgan 124; Ketcham (Rep.) for Congress, 137; Fish, Jr., (Rep.) for Assembly, 102; Spencer (Rep.) for Canal Commissioner, 118; Anderson (Dem.) for Prison Inspector, 16 majority.

Allegany County.—Scio gives Morgan 44 majority.

Otsego County.—Milford, Second District, gives the whole Democratic State ticket 127, Congressional ticket 125, and Assembly ticket 89, majority.

Unadilla, Second District, Tilden 105 majority; same as 1872.

Unadilla, Second District, gives Robinson 99 majority.

Otsego County gives about 400 majority for the Democratic State and Congressional tickets, and elects a Democratic Assemblyman. The other Assemblyman is in doubt.

Niagara County.—Wheatfield, Second District, gives Benedict, Dem., for Congress, 143, and Bissel, Dem., for Assembly, 141 majority.

Washington County.—Kingsbury, Second District, gives Morgan 236, and Robinson 181; Republican majority, 55.

Kingsbury, First District—Hayes, 40 majority.

Kingsbury, First District, gives Baker (Rep.) for Assembly, 166 majority; Townsend (Rep.) for Congress, 41.

Kingsbury, Second District, gives Baker, Rep., for Assembly, 29 majority.

Greenwich, complete, gives Republican State ticket 373 majority, and Townsend, Rep., for Congress, 366 majority.

Dutchess County.—Red Hook, Third District, gives Robinson 65 majority, Dorsheimer 65, Davies, for member of Congress, 77; Broas, for Assembly, 91; Underhill, for Sheriff, 104, Democratic majorities.

Amenia, First District, gives Robinson 60, Davis, Dem., for Congress, 49, Jackson, Dem., for Assembly, 49.

Amenia, complete—Tilden, 18 majority; Rep. gain, 16.

Amenia gives the Democratic State ticket 18 majority, and John H. Ketcham, Rep., for Congress, 14.

Pawling gives Ketcham 98; Hammond, Rep., for Assembly, 92 majority.

Dover, First Ward, gives Morgan 46 majority; Ketcham, (Rep.) for Congress, 175 majority; Hammond, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 130 majority.

Coeymans, Second District, gives Sager, Dem., for Assembly, 114 majority; Quinn, Dem., for Congress, 97 majority; Robinson, 114 majority; Dorsheimer, 114 majority. Third District gives Sager 109 majority; Quinn, 108 majority; Robinson, 108 majority; Dorsheimer, 108 majority; complete.

Lysander complete gives Alvord, Rep., for Assembly, 202; Morgan, Rep., for Senator, 206, and Hiscock, Rep., for Congress, 204 majority.

Chatauqua County.—Dunkirk—Tilden, 227 majority; Dem. gain, 39.

Herkimer County.—Poland gives Morgan 235, Robinson 82, Griffin 14.

German Flatts, Second District, gives Maben, Dem., for Assembly, 22 majority; Bagley, Rep., for Congress, 104, and Morgan, Rep., 92 majority.

Westchester County.—Cortlandtown, First District, gives Robinson 17 majority, and Second District gives him 57 majority.

Mamaroneck—Tilden, 79 majority; Democratic gain 92.

Yonkers City complete gives Robinson 344 majority.

New-Rochelle gives W. F. Moller, for Assembly, 296 majority.

White Plains gives Robinson 166; Potter, Dem., for Congress, 269, and Mallen, Dem., for Assembly, 127 majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED ON THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, BUT THE STATE IN DOUBT—REPUBLICAN GAINS ON THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE—A VICTORY IN PASSAIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PASSAIC, Nov. 7.—Of the Presidential vote in this city, Hayes and Wheeler received 531, a majority of 108. Alfred Mills, Rep., for Congress, has a majority of 98; G. A. Hobart, Rep., for State Senator, has a majority of 110; J. W. Griggs, Rep., for Assembly, has a majority of 84; J. H. Blauvelt, also Rep., has a majority of 151. It is a glorious victory, and Republicans are jubilant.

THE RETURNS BY TOWNSHIPS—PASSAIC COUNTY VERY CLOSE—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

The comparisons in the vote of New-Jersey are made with the electoral vote of 1872, Congressional vote of 1874, and Legislative vote of 1876.

Gloucester County.—Woodbury City gives Hayes 173 majority, and Pancoast for Assembly, 176; Dem. gain on President, 57; Republican Assemblyman, 109. Woodbury Borough gives S. W. Nickson, Rep., for Congress, 172; Rep. gain of 39.

Hunterdon County.—Lambertville gives Tilden 12 majority; Democratic gain of 140.

Camden County.—Merchantville, Hayes 50 majority, Sinnickson, Rep., for Congress, 57; Republican gain, 22. Lund, Rep., for Assembly, 67; Democratic gain 8. Delaware township gives Hayes 60 majority; Democratic gain, 15. Sinnickson, Rep., for Congress, 6 ; Republican gain, 75. Lund, Rep., for Asembly, 62; Republican gain, 64.

Morris County.—Morris Township—Tilden, 3 majority; Democratic gain, 115; Cutler, Dem., for Congress, 70; Republican gain, 51; Beeker, Dem., for Assembly, 53; Democratic gain, 261: Boonton Township—Hayes, 253 majority; Democratic gain, 122; Mills, Rep., for Congress, 288; Republican gain, 27. Chatham Township—Hayes, 76; Democratic gain, 46. Mills, Rep., for Congress, 79; Republican gain, 48. Van Duyne, Rep., for Assembly, 77; Democratic gain 146. Hanover Township gives Hayes 116 majority; Democrat gain, 55. Mills, Republican for Congress, 92; Republican gain, 66. Van Duyne, Republican for Assembly, 92; Republican gain, 84. Roxbury Township gives Tilden 139 majority; Democratic gain, 112. Cutler, Democrat for Congress, 160; Democratic gain, 71. Mt. Olive gives Tilden 134; Democratic gain, 108. Cutler, Dem., for Congress, 134; Democratic gain, 31. Mendham township gives Tilden 15 majority; Democratic gain, 20. Cutler, for Congress, 16; Republican gain, 21.

Pequannock township give Hayes 162 majority; Republican gain, fourteen. Mills (Rep.) for Congress, 161; Democratic gain, two. Cooper (Rep.) for Assembly, 157. Montville township give Hayes ninety-four; Democratic gain, fifty-five. Mills, for Congress, eighty-eight; Democratic gain, ten. Van Duyne (Rep.) for Assembly, 111; Republican gain nineteen.

Passaic County.—Pompton Township gives Tilden 31 majority; Democratic gain, 31. Cutler, for Congress, 26 majority; Democratic gain 25. Cunningham, (Rep.) for Assembly, 93; Democratic gain, 80. Passaic County is very close on the electoral vote and on the Congressman. G. A. Hobart (Rep.) is elected State Senator, with Stevenson and Sanderson, (Dems.,) and Cunningham (Rep.) to the Assembly; a Democratic gain of one Assemblyman.

Passaic City gives Hayes 103 majority, Democratic gain; Mills, for Congress, 76. Democratic gain 63; Hobart, for Senator, 105; Griggs, for Assembly, 80. The Fourth Ward of Paterson gives Hayes 279, Democratic gain 11; Mills, 241, Republican gain 93; Hobart, 290; Griggs, 25.

Middlesex County.—New Brunswick City and six towns give Tilden 145 majority, and Ross, Dem., for Congress, 15. Ludlow, Dem., is probably elected State Senator by about 200 majority, a Democratic gain of a Senator. Three Democratic Assemblymen are probably elected, a gain of one.

Monmouth County. Miles Ross, Dem., for Congress, has carried Monmouth County by about 1,000 majority; when elected two years ago he obtained in the county 1,471 majority.

Mercer County.—Mercer County gives Hayes about 700 majority; Democratic gain, 350. The Republicans gain one Assemblyman and lose one, thus electing two out of the three. The Legislature will probably be Democratic.

THE STATE FOR TILDEN, AND THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY MOST LIKELY DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Nov. 7.—Essex County gives Hayes and Wheeler 1,900 majority; Peddie, for Congress, 1,600 majority, and has elected six out of nine members of the Assembly. The returns from the State indicate the loss of both the Senate and Assembly, as well as the electoral ticket.

SUSSEX COUNTY FOR TILDEN BY 1,400 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Sussex County probably 1,400 for Tilden.

THE VOTE OF HOBOKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—Hoboken—Tilden, 1,782; Hayes, 801; Hardenbergh, Dem., for Congress, 1,058; Stiastny, 1,074.

MAINE.

HAYES' MAJORITY FROM 18,000 TO 20,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7.—A severe rain-storm prevailed here all day. The vote is heavy, and Republican gains are reported from all parts of the State. Hayes' majority will not be less than 18,000, and will probably reach 20,000.

The following is a statement of the vote cast in the principal cities of this State:

	Hayes.	Tilden.
Portland	3,405	2,749
Lewiston	1,385	1,152
Rockland	917	654
Auburn	1,086	639
Biddeford	933	950
Bath	1,136	666
Saco	831	471
Brunswick	502	385
Gardiner	659	303

Fifty towns give Hayes 17,298, Tilden 12,242, and Cooper 74. Hayes' majority, 5,056, against the same towns in September, Republican, 19,067; Democratic, 13,926; Republican majority, 5,141, showing a Republican loss of 85 votes.

11 P. M.—The result from one hundred towns only are at hand, and there is small prospect of further returns to-night. These give Hayes 32,336, Tilden 23,542, and Cooper 74. Hayes' majority is 8,794; his plurality 8,720. In September the same towns gave the Republicans 35,537, and the Democrats 27,396, a Republican majority of 8,141. The Republican vote is nine per cent. smaller; the Democratic vote fourteen per cent. smaller. The aggregate vote is 55,952 in these towns, against 62,933 in September, a decrease of eleven per cent. If the remainder of the State gives the same ratio the aggregate vote will be about 121,000, of which the Republicans will have 69,000, the Democrats 52,000, a majority for Hayes of 17,000. In 1872 Grant had 61,426, and Greeley 29,097, making Grant's majority 32,328. In September of that year the vote stood: Republican 71,903, Democratic 55,343, a Republican majority of 16,537; but the Greeley vote fell away through demoralization, and Hayes will have 15,000 less of a majority than Grant had.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY AT LEAST 2,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Republican special dispatches from New-Hampshire claim that State by 2,000.

CONCORD, Nov. 7.—Thirty-five towns and cities gives Hayes 5,944 Tilden, 5,172; scattering, 3. In 1872 the same places gave Grant 5,314; Greeley, 4,536; scattering, 17. The Republican net loss in these places is 6.

Seventy towns and cities give Hayes 12,254; Tilden, 11,371; scattering, 25. In 1872, the same places gave Grant 10,975; Greeley, 9,684; scattering, 66; a Republican net loss in these places of 368.

8 P. M.—The incoming returns continue very favorable for the Republicans. The excitement is intense. Ex-Gov. Harriman, from reports received up to 7:30, predicts that Hayes and Wheeler will carry New Hampshire by a majority of 2,500.

One hundred and five towns and cities gives Hayes, 19,625; Tilden, 17,386; scattering, 54. In 1872 the same places gave Grant, 17,366; Greeley, 14,675; scattering, 150. Republican net loss in these places, 356.

9 P. M.—One hundred and forty towns and cities give Hayes 30,368, Tilden 26,785, scattering 59. In 1872 the same places gave Grant 26,951, Greeley 21,863, scattering 222. Republican net loss in these places 1,352.

10 P. M.—There is little or no excitement over the election here to-night, except in the Republican and Democratic head-quarters and the newspaper offices, all of which are crowded with people. Returns have been received from 150 towns, which indicate that the State has gone for Hayes by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. The Republicans claim that it will reach the latter figures, while the Democrats concede a majority for the Republicans of from 2,000 to 2,500. The total vote will be about the same as last Spring, and it is probable that the majority may be about the same. The following is a summary of 150 towns: Hayes, 31,712; Tilden, 28,196; scattering, 63. The sames places last Spring gave Cheney, Rep., 31,701; Marcy, Dem., 27,617; scattering, 343, making a Republican net loss in these towns of 288.

VERMONT.

HAYES' MAJORITY PROBABLY FROM 25,000 TO 27,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 7.—The returns from the State come in slowly, but indicate a light vote, and that Hayes will have from 25,000 to 27,000 majority.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Nov. 7.—Returns from eighty-nine towns give Hayes 25,256; Tilden, 12,379; scattering, 14. Same towns gave in 1872, Grant, 23,537; Greeley, 6,810; O'Conor, 216. Hayes' majority over Tilden 12,863. Hayes' gain over Grant, 1,720. Tilden's majority over Greeley and O'Conor, 5,353. The 152 towns to be heard from gave Grant 17,945. Grant's majority over Greeley and O'Conor was about thirty thousand in 1872.

Castleton, Rutland County, Vt., gives a complete Republican majority of 121.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAYES' MAJORITY 30,000—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAIN IN CONGRESSMEN—GENS. BANKS AND BUTLER ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Massachusetts can be counted on for at least 30,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. The full State ticket is elected, with Rice's majority well sustained. The Prohibition and other factions, headed by John J. Baker, polled a large vote, as was expected, but not sufficient to affect Mr. Rice's election in the slightest. It is impossible at this hour to figure the Republican majorities, a good deal of scratching having been indulged in all over the State.

The Congressional districts show somewhat surprising results. In the First and Second Districts the Republican majorities have been well sustained, Mr. Crapo in the First, and Mr. Harris in the Second, having been re-elected by handsome figures. In the Third District, one of the Boston districts, the result is surprising and disappointing. Mr. Walbridge A. Field, the Republican candidate, has been defeated by Mr. Benjamin Dean—cause, his resolute determination not to put out money for the support and nourishment of torchlight battalions, his conviction being that it was not an honorable or dignified course. The other Boston District is also lost. The Fourth, Mr. Leopold Morse being elected over Hon. Rufus S. Frost by about 600 majority. There are charges of repeating and ballot-box stuffing in this district, and a contested election case may grow out of it. The power of money in this district was great. All the other districts are Republican. Gen. Banks is elected in the Fifth, but by what majority is not yet known. Dr. George B. Loring is elected in the Sixth by about 1,200 majority. Gen. Butler is elected in the Seventh by a handsome majority, and Lowell and Lawrence are wild with excitement. Ex Gov. Claflin is elected in the Eighth by a large majority. W. W. Rice is elected in the Ninth by 2,000 majority. Amasa Norcross is elected in the Tenth by one of the largest majorities received by a Republican Congressman, and Lucius M Robinson is elected in the Eleventh, over Chester W. Chapin, by 1,500 majority.

The State Legislature is largely Republican, with a little more Prohibition in it than is pleasant.

The cities are crowded with people to-night, and there is much excitement abroad. The Republicans held a large meeting in Faneuil Hall, and speeches were made by Gens. Banks and Butler. There was great enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Nov. 7—12 M.—In 200 towns Hayes has 25,000 majority. Rice is elected to Congress. The Republicans have carried every Congressional District except the two in Boston. Dean, Democrat, is elected to succeed Pierce, and Morse, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth District.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The *Evening Journal* says Crapo, Rep., has been re-elected to Congress in the First District by a large majority, and that Harris, Rep., is elected to Congress from the Second District.

Leopold Morse, Dem., is probably elected to Congress in the Fourth District by a small majority.

The election of Claflin (Rep.) in the Eighth Congressional District and Loring (Rep.) in the Sixth District is claimed by the *Traveller.*

In Ninety-six towns of Massachusetts Hayes has 36,230; Tilden, 21,953; Rice, 32,764; Adams, 21,153; Baker, 3,662. The returns so far received, according to a Republican estimate, indicate the election of Gov. Rice by a good majority.

Banks, Rep., is elected in the Fifth Congressional District; Butler, Rep., in the Seventh District; Claflin, Rep., in the Eighth, and Norcross, Rep., in the Tenth.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Returns indicate that a very heavy vote has been cast. One hundred and twenty-three towns give Hayes 51,494; Tilden, 31,601; Rice, 47,308; Adams, 30,379, and Baker 4,573. Butler in the Seventh District, Banks in the Fifth, Claflin in the Eighth, Crapo in the First, Robinson in the Eleventh, Rice in the Ninth, and Norcross in the Tenth are elected to Congress as Republicans. Harris in the Second District and Loring in the Sixth, both Republican, are probably elected. Dean in the Third and Morse in the Fourth District, Democrats, are probably elected.

The present Congressional delegation stands: Republicans, 5; Democrats, 6; a Republican gain or 4 Congressmen, and, if the vote continues in the same ratio, it will carry the State for Hayes by a plurality of 50,000.

Returns from 163 towns and cities give Hayes 66,893; Tilden, 43,436; Rice, 61,534; Adams, 41,961; Baker, 5,831.

The following is the vote of Boston, all but one ward: Hayes, 19,138; Tilden, 22,206; Rice, 18,073; Adams, 21,575; Baker, 1,135.

10 P. M.—One hundred and ninety-seven towns give Hayes 95,578; Tilden, 70,644; Rice, 88,804; Adams, 70,903; Baker, 8,085.

Four counties complete give sixty-one Republican and ten Democratic members of the Legislature.

All but three towns in the Fifth District give Banks 9,741; Frothingham, 9,155. Other towns will increase Banks' majority about 200. The Third District elects Dean, Dem., for Congress, by 43 plurality; Morse, Dem., is also elected in the Fourth District. Butler, in the Seventh District, has about 3,000 plurality over Tarbox and Hoar.

12 M.—The Legislative returns are 166 Republicans, 48 Democrats, and 1 Prohibitionist. Twenty-five districts, which are entitled to twenty-seven Representatives, are yet to be heard from.

The latest estimates give Hayes 35,000 plurality in the State.

The First Congressional District, 31 towns, (12 to hear from) gives Crapo, Rep., 12,226 and Day, Dem., 5,059. In the Second Congressional District, 31 towns (7 to hear from) give Harris, Rep., 11,116 and Avery, Dem., 7,436. The Third Congressional District complete gives Field, Rep., 9,266, and Dean, Dem., 9,308. The Fifth Congressional District complete gives Banks, Rep., 13,324, and Frothingham, Dem., 12,304. In the Sixth Congressional District, twenty-eight towns, (two to hear from,) give Loring, Rep., 5,752, and Thompson, Dem., 5,207. In the Seventh Congressional District, thirty-six towns (nine to hear from) give Butler 7,242, Tarbox 3,596, and Hoar 1,105. The Eighth Congressional District complete gives Claflin, Rep., 13,298, and Warren, Dem., 12,148. The Ninth Congressional District complete gives Rice, Rep., 13,891, and Verey, Dem., 10,205. The Tenth Congressional District, sixty-five towns (4 to hear from) give Norcross, Rep., 7,997 and Lamb, Dem., 6,424. In the Eleventh Congressional District, 51 towns (15 to hear from) give Robinson, Rep., 7,085 and Chapin, Dem., 5,652.

The election in this city was quiet, though the streets were filled with people.

THE VOTE IN THE CHIEF CITIES.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The following is a statement of the vote of twelve cities of the State:

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Rice.	Adams.	Baker.
Somerville	1,846	1,262	1,734	1,177	136
Chelsea	2,184	1,267	1,948	1,202	...
New-Bedford	2,649	1,488	2,013	1,445	647
Newburyport	1,269	937	1,125	897	194
Cambridge	3,6[illegible]4	3,527	3,427	3,462	...
Lynn	2,757	2,322	...	...	...
Newton	1,026	531	1,007	510	31
Quincy	867	852	811	871	31
Taunton	2,060	1,060	1,674	1,056	388
Brockton	1,373	613	1,147	606	249
Plymouth	820	363	762	368	54
Springfield	2,949	2,098	2,740	2,234	108
Lowell	4,003	3,089	3,831	2,919	223
Salem	2,485	1,572	2,288	1,486	232
Fitchburg	1,437	943	1,283	904	196
Marblehead	676	832	605	791	147

RHODE ISLAND.

HAYES' MAJORITY 5,000—EAMES AND BALLOU RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7.—Partial returns from all parts of the State show that Hayes will have from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Eames and Ballou, Republican Congressmen, are both re-elected by a large vote. There have been no disturbances. All three of the State constitutional amendments are rejected.

CONNECTICUT.

A CLOSE VOTE—THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BY A REDUCED MAJORITY—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—Meriden shows a Republican gain of 243. Hartford gives Tilden 986 majority, but Landers has only 607 over Hawley for Congress in this, the First District.

Thirty-nine towns give Hayes 693 majority, and Robinson for Governor, 570. Hayes has 14,397, and Tilden 13,335 in fifty-nine towns. Hayes' majority, 1,062.

The returns look as if the Legislature might be Republican.

Gen. Hawley's election is claimed by about 100 majority, estimating the vote in three or four towns in Tolland County.

10 P. M.—The returns continue to come in slowly, but every evidence points to a grand Republican victory. At this hour sixty-eight towns have been heard from, which give a total vote for Hayes of 19,060, and for Tilden 18,436, a gain over the October elections of 1,801.

In Meriden, a manufacturing town of this State, a fierce fight was waged, capital putting itself against labor, and nearly succeeding in winning the fight. Hayes received 1,599 votes, against 1,572 for Tilden. Lynde Harrison, for many years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committe, has been returned to the House by a handsome majority.

Fifty-nine towns, including Meriden, the only city yet reporting, gives Hayes 14,397, Tilden 13,335; Hayes' majority, 1,062. Hayes' vote over Robinson, last Spring, 3,289; Tilden over Ingersoll, 1,190. These fifty-nine towns gave a Democratic majority last Spring of 1,023. Republican gain 2,090.

The weather has been entirely against the polling of a full Republican vote. Indisputable evidence is at hand of the generous distribution of corruption funds for the Cities of Meriden, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich, and other manufacturing towns. Evidently Barnum and Tilden have drained their stables to supply "mules" for this election. Bridgeport makes a Democratic gain of 198, largely due to the corrupt use of campaign funds. The Republicans lose 650 in Middlesex County from the vote of 1872, but make a gain of 205 over the vote of April. New-Haven gains 800 on the Democratic vote. There is, to offset this, a net Republican gain of 3,137 in 112 towns on the Gubernatorial ticket.

10:30 P. M.—Reports from 119 towns give Hayes a majority of 200. Never was a closer vote polled in the State. The returns from the First District indicate that Hawley, for Congress, is defeated by about 70 majority.

11 P. M.—The Senate is Republican by a majority of one. The Republicans elected but two Senators last Spring, and now they elect eleven. No doubt is felt that the House is also Republican. Last Spring the Democrats had ninety-eight majority on joint ballot.

One hundred and twenty towns give Hayes 41,478; Tilden, 42,294; Robinson, 39,737; Hubbard, 40,911. It is evident that the Democrats have carried the State by greatly reduced majorities, though it is possible that Hubbard, for Governor, may not have a clear majority over all, and, in that case, the Legislature must decide, which will elect Robinson.

The Hartford *Times* concedes the election of Hawley, but his friends do not so figure it.

11:30 P. M.—The Senate and House, so far as heard from, are Republican.

Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, is undoubtedly defeated by Phelps.

Hubbard, Rep., in the Fourth, is defeated, beyond a doubt, by Warner.

Wart, the Republican candidate in the Third District, is returned to Congress by an increased majority.

The latest, at 11:30, from 125 towns, gives Tilden 848 over Hayes, and 1,211 for Hubbard over Robinson.

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY.

GOV. TILDEN'S MAJORITY ABOUT 53,000.

A FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE POLLED—THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED.

The polls were thrown open in the City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and at that hour a number of voters had already collected. Considerable rain had fallen during the night, and the weather on election morning was as disagreeable as the most enthusiastic Democrat could desire. It rained, with only short intermissions, during the entire day, and the appearance of the streets was anything but inviting. The too often well-deserved reproach of Republicans being kept from the polls by bad weather does not seem to be applicable to the present election, the returns showing that the Republican vote of this year is over three thousand heavier than that polled for President Grant in 1872. The Democratic vote in this County, however, was overwhelming, and Gov. Tilden's majority is probably over 53,000. The vote of Lucius Robinson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is nearly equal to that of Mr. Tilden, while Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., the Tammany candidate for Mayor, leads the ticket by about 2,000. These votes have been taken from Gen. Dix, who falls about that number behind Edwin D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Governor. The entire County ticket has probably been elected by a large majority. Full reports of the City vote will be given in later editions.

THE CITY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following table shows the Presidential vote in each Assembly District by election districts, and also the vote in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	210	76	....	13	198	109	
2	160	56	....	14	185	79	1
3	226	25	....	15	137	77	
4	274	36	....	16	144	57	
5	241	15	....	17	203	99	
6	369	41	1	18	220	96	
7	225	32	....	19	191	79	1
8	228	112	....	20	275	61	
9	79	58	....	21	255	159	
10	173	60	2	22	226	80	
11	240	70	....	23	269	70	
12	146	56	....				
Total					4884	1583	13

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	236	39	2	13	211	34	
2	193	50	....	14	285	51	
3	159	34	1	15	113	26	
4	158	20	....	16	240	67	
5	284	40	....	17	164	44	
6	158	9	....	18	211	34	
7	292	56	1	19	221	33	
8	204	111	....	20	173	50	
9	141	11	....	21	123	82	
10	204	38	1	22	140	45	
11	134	18	....	23	158	39	
12	142	36	....				
Total					4344	967	11

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	244	84	1	10	185	86	
2	228	62	1	11	376	45	
3	343	53	....	12	285	43	
4	387	51	....	13	311	52	
5	296	48	....	14	99	22	
6	310	72	2	15	195	34	
7	246	72	....	16	123	19	
8	177	70	....	17	130	6	
9	205	74	....	18	53	23	
Total					4193	917	4

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	298	57	....	14	215	103	
2	205	37	1	15	367	71	
3	261	19	1	16	109	66	
4	393	37	....	17	105	82	
5	186	15	....	18	253	68	
6	297	62	....	19	198	89	
7	307	70	....	20	275	95	
8	313	58	....	21	247	27	
9	295	64	....	22	282	42	
10	275	63	....	23	173	10	
11	256	22	....	24	122	25	
12	193	54	....	25	172	34	
13	232	53	1	26	247	51	
Total					6286	1341	

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	District.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	153	53	....	15	164	34	
2	130	45	....	16	251	155	
3	150	73	10	17	114	156	
4	136	57	....	18	258	135	
5	137	162	....	19	138	87	
6	222	142	....	20	95	69	
7	186	166	....	21	169	144	
8	174	106	1	22	73	45	
9	185	106	1	23	80	57	
10	208	64	....	24	213	80	
11	130	19	....	25	234	87	
12	174	70	....	26	116	69	
13	185	59	....	27	197	118	
14	118	83	....	28	145	263	
Total					4595	2708	17

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

District.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	District.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	132	44	....	10	296	54	
2	224	59	....	11	205	59	
3	186	57	3	12	274	110	
4	219	52	....	13	226	59	
5	179	59	1	14	298	86	
6	213	68	1	15	237	110	
7	219	79	....	16	194	54	
8	248	60	....	17	245	85	
9	286	58	....	18	21	45	
Total					3901	1228	9

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	99	95	....	12	168	131	
2	154	92	1	13	206	191	
3	140	228	2	14	141	193	
4	187	279	2	15	127	149	
5	100	113	1	16	163	255	
6	192	150	3	17	182	169	1
7	150	126	....	18	93	133	
8	185	84	....	19	99	148	
9	160	130	2	20	131	111	
10	213	121	....	21	229	194	
11	91	134	2				
Total					3210	3296	19

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	396	127	....	16	256	88	
2	252	153	1	17	304	102	2
3	221	123	3	18	221	103	
4	196	90	....	19	220	135	1
5	241	102	....	20	331	126	
6	312	146	....	21	177	167	
7	257	131	....	22	146	31	
8	221	133	....	23	245	54	
9	284	138	2	24	232	85	
10	194	62	....	25	260	72	1
11	207	119	1	26	277	102	
12	155	51	....	27	245	69	
13	155	98	2	28	255	98	2
14	190	72	1	29	138	131	2
15	187	70	....	30	291	139	
Total					7066	3132	20

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	162	155	....	15	164	176	
2	225	225	....	16	171	187	
3	167	162	....	17	116	178	
4	207	123	....	18	112	164	
5	187	156	....	19	98	90	
6	94	93	....	20	165	115	
7	165	115	....	21	147	164	
8	182	71	....	22	146	141	
9	156	175	....	23	180	216	
10	197	236	1	24	116	174	
11	161	109	1	25	144	181	
12	145	172	....	26	198	53	
13	234	116	2	27	180	205	
14	143	59	....				
Total					4,362	4,011	4

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	253	119	....	12	243	74	
2	203	90	....	13	201	53	
3	253	116	4	14	232	93	
4	139	128	....	15	242	84	
5	320	107	....	16	200	107	
6	216	102	....	17	299	164	6
7	213	121	....	18	178	117	
8	265	116	2	19	48	70	2
9	166	109	....	20	197	103	1
10	168	134	....	21	136	76	
11	391	135	2	22	179	94	3
Total					4742	2323	20

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.	Dist.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Cooper.
1	167	179	....	16	126	173	
2	101	118	....	17	81	90	
3	102	186	1	18	70	103	
4	81	165	1	19	167	175	
5	159	150	1	20	94	110	
6	74	137	....	21	164	162	
7	108	141	....	22	159	95	
8	101	110	....	23	184	130	1
9	86	161	4	24	177	164	
10	116	191	....	25	59	47	
11	65	102	....	26	83	166	
12	120	96	....	27	147	224	
13	117	82	....	28	112	267	1
14	238	164	1	29	81	196	2
15	184	104	2	30	84	169	2
Total					3612	4363	15

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	129	36	1	13	207	132	....
2	281	64	1	14	173	76	....
3	332	79	1	15	178	87	....
4	338	66	3	16	204	101	....
5	201	39	1	17	188	67	....
6	189	72	1	18	158	67	....
7	222	81	....	19	236	83	....
8	178	84	....	20	79	42	....
9	238	128	2	21	87	27	....
10	211	70	....	22	150	81	....
11	190	114	....	23	162	125	....
12	341	107	1				
Total					4,681	1,778	11

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	133	80	....	13	223	189	....
2	96	113	....	14	164	105	....
3	329	142	....	15	117	174	....
4	180	171	....	16	164	181	....
5	98	137	....	17	185	144	....
6	146	167	....	18	158	109	....
7	98	169	....	19	246	70	1
8	105	153	....	20	130	138	2
9	252	170	....	21	110	149	2
10	211	53	....	22	170	225	....
11	82	210	....	23	126	162	....
12	184	233	....	24	167	192	....
Total					3874	3586	5

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	247	173	2	10	334	82	....
2	171	116	....	11	226	56	....
3	183	100	4	12	304	139	....
4	182	131	....	13	233	296	....
5	190	99	....	14	230	50	1
6	248	109	....	15	319	57	1
7	236	107	....	16	185	50	1
8	117	69	....	17	217	69	1
9	236	51	3				
Total					3878	1754	13

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	297	54	....	15	188	47	1
2	160	56	....	16	268	170	2
3	154	31	....	17	174	106	....
4	141	68	1	18	194	116	1
5	249	73	....	19	216	143	....
6	321	50	....	20	272	187	....
7	162	55	....	21	295	148	....
8	300	163	....	22	142	82	....
9	249	198	....	23	175	167	1
10	[illegible]	105	....	24	180	173	....
11	288	128	....	25	252	66	....
12	149	143	1	26	121	99	1
13	283	199	....	27	170	105	....
14	203	75	1				
Total					5787	3099	9

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	171	59	....	17	138	111	1
2	155	35	1	18	186	66	....
3	332	96	1	19	169	70	1
4	263	83	1	20	249	118	1
5	249	66	....	21	190	217	3
6	299	63	....	22	116	106	....
7	205	89	....	23	135	181	....
8	143	28	....	24	109	137	1
9	169	70	1	25	124	152	....
10	59	25	....	26	292	45	....
11	207	62	....	27	210	60	....
12	173	63	....	28	182	66	....
13	166	45	....	29	148	36	....
14	252	112	....	30	196	63	....
15	171	102	....	31	83	89	....
16	253	115	1				
Total					5707	2630	12

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	159	175	....	18	237	142	....
2	257	104	2	19	101	124	....
3	295	169	....	20	140	127	....
4	303	73	....	21	226	141	....
5	316	112	....	22	207	97	....
6	226	89	....	23	198	151	....
7	205	89	....	24	254	164	....
8	260	175	....	25	326	165	....
9	199	162	....	26	146	171	....
10	115	206	....	27	360	108	....
11	148	163	....	28	142	133	....
12	214	156	....	29	253	182	1
13	273	144	....	30	121	87	....
14	171	138	....	31	168	131	1
15	253	172	....	32	253	140	....
16	349	162	1	33	104	87	....
17	250	190	....				
Total					7227	4629	5

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	216	121	....	14	246	54	....
2	214	100	....	15	268	118	7
3	315	96	1	16	216	102	....
4	166	67	2	17	195	62	....
5	160	71	....	18	241	99	....
6	218	81	....	19	143	133	....
7	185	103	....	20	81	168	....
8	232	58	....	21	141	140	....
9	238	68	....	22	157	117	....
10	178	117	3	23	195	222	....
11	226	49	1	24	113	102	....
12	162	53	....	25	155	214	....
13	206	144	....	26	136	105	....
Total					5003	2762	14

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	278	109	....	9	266	119	....
2	143	107	....	10	196	112	....
3	133	94	....	11	175	59	....
4	223	36	....	12	265	63	....
5	261	45	....	13	263	120	....
6	173	61	....	14	326	117	3
7	135	106	....	15	288	72	....
8	117	55	....	16	123	74	....
Total					3364	1349	3

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	165	136	1	23	180	73	....
2	139	178	....	24	121	133	....
3	257	81	....	25	182	246	....
4	202	86	....	26	194	125	....
5	289	66	....	27	192	75	....
6	257	70	....	28	181	85	....
7	106	127	....	29	198	73	....
8	301	94	....	30	201	59	....
9	239	102	....	31	221	103	....
10	159	191	1	32	199	71	....
11	148	137	....	33	190	161	....
12	153	130	1	34	221	83	....
13	234	35	....	35	299	124	....
14	344	51	....	36	223	41	....
15	339	62	....	37	297	142	....
16	185	91	....	38	199	44	....
17	189	195	....	39	103	149	....
18	234	128	....	40	183	83	....
19	228	88	....	41	196	104	....
20	254	28	....	42	240	83	....
21	211	71	....	43	274	24	....
22	201	106	....				
Total					9094	4389	3

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

1	231	165	1	23	100	103	....
2	150	54	....	24	214	91	....
3	97	50	....	25	173	91	....
4	347	56	....	26	267	143	1
5	220	79	....	27	214	89	1
6	343	115	....	28	212	189	....
7	229	194	....	29	71	47	....
8	241	107	1	30	243	195	....
9	189	103	1	31	261	282	....
10	13	76	2	32	131	125	....
11	173	131	2	33	216	206	....
12	195	115	1	34	163	108	....
13	176	146	....	35	139	68	....
14	230	73	....	36	151	225	....
15	193	126	1	37	262	241	....
16	268	79	1	38	334	11	....
17	135	19	....	39	139	110	....
18	234	128	....	40	91	53	....
19	156	31	....	41	125	105	....
20	94	110	....	42	145	175	1
21	69	55	2	43	70	59	....
22	254	124	....				
Total					7957	4853	15

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

1	215	168	....	8	266	171	....
2	165	75	....	9	146	102	....
3	205	150	....	10	172	98	....
4	225	119	....	11	82	62	....
5	262	127	....	12	88	32	....
6	233	83	....	13	184	110	....
7	236	127	....				
Total					2459	1424	....

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

1	113	117	....	5	128	72	....
2	286	96	....	6	139	87	3
3	207	159	....	7	169	68	3
4	235	163	1				
Total					1277	762	7

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND MAYOR.

The following table shows the vote for Governor and Mayor in each district:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Governor. Robinson.	Governor. Morgan.	Mayor. Ely.	Mayor. Dix.
1	205	80	204	74
2	161	56	161	56
3	223	25	223	25
4	195	36	196	37
5	238	17	239	16
6	368	41	369	41
7	279	37	283	32
8	217	121	228	110
9	80	57	80	57
10	170	64	175	59
11	237	69	238	67
12	143	57	144	57
13	157	112	201	112
14	184	69	186	67
15	137	77	137	74
16	145	55	146	55
17	205	87	206	86
18	226	88	228	84
19	192	76	194	75
20	269	62	257	65
21	249	160	253	155
22	225	80	225	80
23	271	69	270	60
Total	4816	1595	4841	1483

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	161	56	161	56
2	182	59	187	51
3	158	35	160	33
4	135	18	156	17
5	282	39	284	36
6	157	8	157	8
7	291	59	292	58
8	292	12	292	13
9	141	11	141	11
10	200	44	196	39
11	135	17	135	16
12	130	40	130	40
13	212	32	211	31
14	281	54	282	53
15	107	30	111	27
16	247	69	248	69
17	163	41	163	43
18	196	41	202	39
19	224	29	223	29
20	178	54	172	54
21	124	80	124	79
22	149	48	146	44
23	158	39	158	39
Total	....	....	....	....

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Governor. Robinson.	Governor. Morgan.	Mayor. Ely.	Mayor. Dix.
1	239	85	245	80
2	232	56	231	58
3	....	....	....	....
4	384	54	384	54
5	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	....
7	....	....	....	....
8	176	69	179	65
9	198	79	198	78
10	180	88	180	87
11	376	116	378	112
12	289	39	289	39
13	309	52	310	51
14	97	24	96	24
15	192	34	194	34
16	120	20	120	20
17	130	5	130	5
18	51	24	52	20
Total	....	....	....	....

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	274	36	277	33
2	202	39	204	39
3	263	19	266	17
4	392	42	393	37
5	187	14	187	14
6	....	....	....	....
7	....	....	....	....
8	305	59	308	57
9	221	72	226	67
10	....	....	....	....
11	254	24	256	23
12	190	54	191	53
13	227	58	227	59
14	212	104	216	101
15	187	14	187	14
16	109	65	111	63
17	105	17	106	16
18	258	36	258	36
19	193	92	193	89
20	....	....	....	....
21	248	27	248	26
22	....	....	....	....
23	....	....	....	....
24	118	27	120	24
25	172	32	175	32
26	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	151	52	162	40
2	148	94	148	93
3	140	92	151	80
4	136	57	137	55
5	133	165	136	162
6	227	138	229	135
7	184	167	189	164
8	173	106	177	104
9	181	110	185	104
10	209	58	221	48
11	124	121	130	115
12	173	71	175	68
13	173	71	186	68
14	112	86	118	79
15	158	39	161	36
16	248	157	260	143
17	113	165	114	164
18	242	146	261	168
19	137	88	138	87
20	92	68	95	68
21	166	142	168	140
22	73	42	73	42
23	77	54	77	54
24	210	83	212	80
25	....	....	....	....
26	115	69	116	65
27	193	120	194	118
28	151	260	154	255
Total	....	....	....	....

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	128	42	128	41
2	236	61	238	53
3	185	60	186	62
4	210	58	215	54
5	173	62	179	57
6	212	66	215	63
7	217	64	224	61
8	241	64	239	66
9	285	59	286	57
10	288	61	289	60
11	201	58	201	58
12	298	95	298	95
13	230	82	235	78
14	297	84	297	84
15	282	79	280	80
16	190	58	191	57
17	239	87	238	87
18	195	48	195	48
Total	4,114	1,188	4,134	1,167

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	91	102	101	91
2	150	95	152	95
3	147	223	148	221
4	185	281	190	273
5	94	120	98	115
6	....	....	....	....
7	146	130	147	128
8	175	93	177	91
9	160	130	165	126
10	147	191	147	189
11	99	136	93	132
12	167	129	169	126
13	199	193	200	192
14	136	205	137	195
15	126	149	126	147
16	161	256	160	256
17	177	173	182	167
18	86	139	87	136
19	95	153	100	148
20	126	118	126	117
21	224	200	229	195
Total	....	....	....	....

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	....	....	....	....
2	242	158	243	157
3	223	118	223	126
4	188	94	188	90
5	241	97	248	92
6	309	148	316	140
7	....	....	....	....
8	226	129	223	132
9	....	....	....	....
10	197	56	203	51
11	210	114	211	113
12	154	50	154	50
13	148	101	154	96
14	....	....	....	....
15	187	64	187	69
16	....	....	....	....
17	307	100	315	90
18	158	94	163	89
19	221	136	221	136
20	326	128	332	123
21	179	162	179	162
22	140	32	141	30
23	240	58	241	57
24	233	84	232	84
25	258	71	261	67
26	281	93	281	93
27	245	71	245	72
28	248	99	252	97
29	130	140	132	138
30	287	141	286	140
Total	....	....	....	....

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	151	163	168	159
2	210	236	218	237
3	161	160	162	165
4	200	129	203	125
5	181	159	182	159
6	90	95	90	95
7	210	236	218	237
8	82	116	84	113
9	154	177	155	174
10	184	248	188	241
11	160	112	159	109
12	137	180	151	166
13	225	121	233	115
14	140	59	143	57
15	161	179	169	171
16	163	196	171	186
17	106	186	117	175
18	105	172	112	164
19	95	92	101	84
20	242	283	248	275
21	138	173	137	171
22	140	145	141	140
23	166	227	172	220
24	111	182	118	174
25	139	186	146	180
26	197	52	197	51
27	....	....	....	....
Total	4048	4264	4173	4141

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	252	120	255	116
2	199	92	203	84
3	246	127	245	117
4	141	120	142	117
5	319	103	320	103
6	212	106	215	103
7	216	120	219	215
8	260	119	264	119
9	161	110	165	107
10	186	134	190	130
11	385	141	392	136
12	242	76	244	72
13	207	56	210	53
14	232	97	232	95
15	240	85	246	79
16	199	108	200	108
17	288	172	300	159
18	170	126	171	127
19	235	84	241	74
20	197	100	199	99
21	136	78	143	70
22	178	95	184	89
Total	4877	2379	4980	2362

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	169	175	173	169
2	98	121	[illegible]	111
3	102	188	118	177
4	82	165	82	163
5	155	158	161	153
6	77	134	80	130
7	101	145	112	136
8	106	103	106	107
9	84	152	88	149
10	116	189	122	182
11	65	101	67	98
12	118	97	117	98
13	207	56	210	53
14	....	....	....	....
15	180	107	181	106
16	118	179	120	175
17	81	87	75	89
18	64	108	62	107
19	170	174	170	174
20	91	112	94	108
21	162	163	162	162
22	145	101	147	103
23	185	127	188	125
24	168	168	170	162
25	60	46	65	41
26	89	166	92	166
27	126	225	128	224
28	110	269	129	250
29	78	199	84	193
30	79	174	85	166
Total	....	....	....	....

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	....	....
6	188	72	190	70
7	229	85	223	82
8	198	71	198	70
9	241	191	246	113
10	207	74	207	74
11	....	....	....	....
12	335	108	334	104
13	199	140	205	134
14	171	75	173	73
15	176	87	176	86
16	....	....	....	....
17	....	....	....	....
18	151	69	150	68
19	....	....	....	....
20	....	....	....	....
21	....	....	....	....
22	157	83	156	79
23	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	127	83	128	81
2	90	119	92	117
3	....	....	....	....
4	172	179	179	172
5	97	137	94	137
6	138	173	145	165
7	100	168	98	164
8	109	151	114	144
9	....	....	....	....
10	178	195	180	192
11	85	207	90	205
12	174	240	175	237
13	223	201	225	195
14	159	109	160	108
15	113	175	112	176
16	....	....	....	....
17	181	143	173	141
18	154	113	155	112
19	243	74	242	76
20	122	165	131	155
21	108	152	109	152
22	167	227	169	226
23	126	101	124	102
24	158	112	156	112
Total	....	....	....	....

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	....	....	....	....
2	171	116	179	107
3	179	102	183	98
4	182	128	183	126
5	....	....	....	....
6	247	48	252	45
7	228	112	225	104
8	173	72	172	70
9	236	47	224	43
10	....	....	....	....
11	228	54	227	53
12	....	....	....	....
13	225	101	225	100
14	....	....	....	....
15	314	53	314	58
16	184	50	185	49
17	209	74	209	72
Total	....	....	....	....

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	298	53	300	51
2	350	102	353	99
3	148	31	148	29
4	132	67	132	66
5	247	75	252	70
6	221	50	221	49
7	163	53	162	54
8	298	162	300	161
9	245	199	247	197
10	232	109	233	107
11	274	140	288	125
12	142	144	144	147
13	311	134	315	130
14	194	83	199	77
15	187	44	186	45
16	258	177	268	169
17	166	234	168	200
18	193	117	196	114
19	206	148	211	143
20	268	189	293	185
21	287	154	287	154
22	164	72	164	71
23	173	166	176	161
24	241	126	239	124
25	246	66	246	66
26	116	102	119	99
27	172	101	173	101
Total	5932	3068	6020	2994

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	169	60	167	62
2	158	33	156	35
3	329	99	327	100
4	260	85	260	85
5	280	47	279	59
6	231	60	227	62
7	201	89	206	84
8	139	29	142	27
9	200	51	200	51
10	51	26	50	26
11	352	67	301	67
12	176	66	180	61
13	198	59	197	61
14	251	160	258	112
15	164	97	168	93
16	222	129	216	125
17	131	115	134	114
18	187	63	191	59
19	169	70	172	67
20	235	118	239	115
21	189	218	197	204
22	119	104	122	101
23	129	183	135	79
24	110	139	111	133
25	117	158	119	158
26	273	44	272	43
27	212	59	212	57
28	175	72	180	66
29	148	35	148	34
30	198	59	197	61
31	82	89	81	89
Total	5805	2632	5834	2581

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	238	106	229	115
2	249	114	231	109
3	295	155	297	152
4	280	80	286	81
5	307	117	313	11
6	229	84	229	84
7	203	93	203	93
8	250	183	254	179
9	198	164	203	158
10	112	207	118	201
11	141	63	145	159
12	304	161	275	161
13	269	147	270	146
14	168	129	169	127
15	248	174	252	170
16	161	256	160	256
17	242	199	236	192
18	216	141	213	140
19	89	137	93	133
20	137	131	142	25
21	210	151	213	148
22	201	102	203	110
23	186	159	189	152
24	254	160	247	166
25	322	170	306	164
26	135	174	139	170
27	356	111	357	109
28	137	137	138	134
29	246	107	247	106
30	119	88	124	83
31	157	144	156	146
32	253	140	253	139
33	100	92	102	90
Total	7012	4576	6992	4599

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	260	124	262	115
2	210	104	212	99
3	310	100	314	98
4	162	67	164	65
5	161	70	160	71
6	217	81	214	82
7	173	112	175	109
8	230	58	230	57
9	238	64	237	65
10	184	56	189	51
11	223	53	223	53
12	161	52	161	52
13	206	143	208	142
14	245	55	245	55
15	274	117	277	117
16	215	103	219	99
17	196	60	196	60
18	238	109	239	108
19	143	132	146	127
20	77	172	85	162
21	133	137	137	133
22	157	116	155	119
23	240	170	241	168
24	148	106	152	102
25	249	139	248	138
26	140	101	147	95
Total	5190	2601	5236	2542

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	....	....
6	....	....	....	....
7	....	....	....	....
8	....	....	....	....
9	....	....	....	....
10	....	....	....	....
11	....	....	....	....
12	263	63	261	64
13	266	110	276	94
14	325	111	328	116
15	....	....	....	....
16	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	....	....	....	....
2	132	176	135	173
3	....	....	....	....
4	197	87	199	87
5	290	65	287	67
6	249	75	253	73
7	99	134	111	122
8	....	....	....	....
9	237	103	240	90
10	143	199	144	196
11	137	133	140	130
12	149	134	153	129
13	227	34	227	34
14	341	52	349	53
15	232	67	233	65
16	170	92	176	91
17	173	193	174	193
18	228	128	236	121
19	229	87	228	79
20	250	94	250	94
21	208	73	211	69
22	203	103	214	100
23	170	85	174	79
24	....	....	....	....
25	....	....	....	....
26	175	139	174	129
27	162	77	165	73
28	156	104	166	91
29	169	97	175	91
30	106	60	103	57
31	214	149	218	140
32	187	79	191	75
33	281	167	290	153
34	....	....	....	....
35	296	125	297	123
36	222	42	221	41
37	286	153	287	144
38	190	45	192	43
39	100	153	107	145
40	181	81	184	78
41	183	114	186	106
42	226	92	226	92
43	271	33	271	33
Total	....	....	....	....

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Districts.	Robinson.	Morgan.	Ely.	Dix.
1	244	141	243	140
2	152	52	227	53
3	158	35	160	33
4	333	71	337	69
5	213	67	227	68
6	332	122	334	113
7	175	140	178	135
8	237	110	234	105
9	186	108	187	107
10	201	168	204	164
11	195	115	197	113
12	188	119	190	117
13	172	74	172	74
14	234	90	234	69
15	184	132	190	123
16	260	83	260	83
17	135	19	136	18
18	227	134	229	132
19	153	31	156	31
20	181	46	183	41
21	68	56	69	56
22	250	126	249	127
23	162	92	165	96
24	210	94	211	93
25	168	96	173	91
26	252	146	250	143
27	212	91	212	91
28	309	103	308	104
29	72	47	74	45
30	234	200	242	193
31	280	240	280	240
32	131	128	133	124
33	163	167	165	164
34	163	157	165	164
35	132	70	132	71
36	149	229	152	226
37	204	170	203	171
38	334	71	335	70
39	137	109	141	104
40	90	53	73	51
41	130	107	133	105
42	142	173	145	174
43	66	62	66	62
Total	....	....	....	....

CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

1. *James W. Covert.*
2. *William D. Veeder*,
3. Simeon B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Nicholas Muller.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Anthony Eickhoff.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
16. *Terence J. Quinn.*
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. Amaziah B. James.
20. John H. Starin.
21. Solomon Bundy.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. William J. Bacon.
24. William H. Baker.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. John N. Hungerford.
30. John W. Davy. (?)
31. George G. Hoskins.
32. *Daniel N. Lockwood.*
33. George W. Patterson.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

The following Assemblymen are elected:

District.
1. James Healy, Dem.
2. Thomas F. Grady, Dem.
3. William H. Rooney, Dem.
4. John Galvin, Dem.
5. Peter Mitchell, Dem.
6. Michael Healy, Dem.
7. Isaac I. Hayes, Rep.
8. Martin Nachtmann, Dem.
9. William H. Corsa, Rep.
10. Christopher Kecke, Dem.
11. Elliot J. Jourdan, Dem.
12. Maurice F. Holahan, Dem.
13. Robert H. Strahan, Rep.
14. Luke F. Cozzens, Dem.
15. John Dimond, Dem.
16. Francis B. Spinola, Dem.
17. James E. Coulter, Dem.
18. Stephen J. O'Hare, Dem.
19. Thomas F. E. Ecclesine, Dem.
20. Joseph I. Stein, Dem.
21. J. C. J. Langbein, Rep.

COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

The whole Democratic County ticket is elected with the possible exception of Croker for Coroner. The following are the successful candidates:

Mayor—Smith Ely,
Sheriff—Bernard Reilly,
Surrogate—Delano C. Calvin.
County Clerk—Henry A. Gumbleton.
Judge Superior Court—John J. Freedman.
Judge Marine Court—James P. Sinnott.
Coroners—Richard Flanagan, Henry Woltman.
Aldermen at Large—Samuel A. Lewis, Henry D. Purroy, William L. Cole, Patrick Keenan.

There is a close contest for Coroner between Richard Croker and Mr. William H. Stiner.

THE VOTE IN BROOKLYN.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY OVER SEVENTEEN THOUSAND—HON. S. B. CHITTENDEN PROBABLY ELECTED TO CONGRESS—CHANCES OF REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

The election in Brooklyn passed off quietly, but comparatively few arrests being made for illegal voting. The rain-storm had the effect of decreasing the Republican vote to some extent, but the percentage of those who registered and failed to vote was much smaller than in former years. Great crowds assembled in the vicinity of the head-quarters of both political parties, and in the rooms of both a throng of people waited anxiously to hear the returns read off. The figures came in slowly. Following is the vote for President by wards and county towns, with Flatlands, New-Utrecht, and Gravesend to be heard from:

PRESIDENT.

Wards.	Hayes.	Tilden	Wards.	Hayes.	Tilden
1	1907	1623	16	2323	3200
2	367	1379	17	1714	2711
3	1541	1654	18	1417	1890
4	1136	1438	19	2142	1978
5	763	2759	20	2568	1747
6	1575	3884	21	1925	2552
7	2650	2925	22	1698	1877
8	996	1828	23	1318	851
9	706	1965	24	492	660
10	1455	3208	25	1283	1319
11	1974	2275	Flatbush	359	716
12	485	3157	Flatlands	....	....
13	2097	1944	N. Utrecht	....	....
14	819	3535	New Lotts	752	1413
15	1955	1977	Gravesend	....	....
Total				38,417	56,389
Tilden's majority					17,972

The indications at present are that Tanner, Rep., who has run largely ahead of his ticket, will defeat Barre for Register. The remainder of the Republican County ticket is probably defeated with the possible exception of Walter L. Livingstone for Surrogate. No figures have been received on the Aldermanic Ticket, but reports brought in by men who stood near the polls all day gave a majority of the Board to the Republicans. On the City Ticket no figures have yet been received. In the Third Congressional District, Gen. Dakin polled a large vote, but although but few figures have come in, the indications are that Chittenden is elected by a good majority. In the Second Congressional District, Veeder, Democrat, is probably elected over Cavanagh, Republican. In the Fourth Congressional District, Bliss, Democrat, is elected over Spitzer, Republican. The State ticket will fall about 5,000 behind the Presidential ticket.

THE LATEST.

At two o'clock this morning no definite figures had been received at the head-quarters, except those giving the vote for the electoral tickets. The figures have not come in so slowly in years. The latest returns indicate that Berri, Dem., for Register, is elected by a small majority. The contest for Surrogate is still in doubt, as is the result on the City ticket between Mr. Ropes, Rep., and Mr. Burrell, Dem. The following Congressmen are probably elected: Second District, Veeder, Dem.; Third District, Chittenden, Rep.; Fourth District, Bliss, Dem.

The Assemblymen probably elected are as follows:

1. Bradley, Ind.
2. Marin, Rep.
3. Shandley, Dem.
4. Tighe, Dem.
5. Stevenson, Rep.
6. Worth, Rep.
7. Lyon, Dem.
8. Suydam, Rep.
9. McGroarty, Dem.

Nothing definite will be known as to the result in the odd wards until to-day, but the indications are slightly in favor of the Republicans. Following is an estimate on the State and County tickets.

THE STATE TICKET.

	Morgan.	Robins'n.			
1	1937	1586	14	1326	3566
2	351	1369	15	1934	1919
3	1601	1607	16	2384	3078
4	1193	1383	17	1824	2612
5	799	2324	18	1439	1855
6	1627	3814	19	2075	1849
7	2311	2604	20	2570	1717
8	1048	1766	21	2016	2474
9	868	1791	22	1790	1469
10	1528	3105	23	1340	856
11	2057	1978	24	499	655
12	503	3099	25	1329	1274
13	2178	1849	Kalbush	366	711
Total				38893	52980

COUNTY TICKET.

	Rep. Tanner.	Dem. Barre.	Rep. Berri.	Dem. Delmar.	Rep. Cunningham.	Dem. Midas.
1	2112	1376	2074	1348	2209	1223
2	674	1025	583	1111	683	1012
3	1987	1198	1912	1228	1936	1107
4	1349	1219	1354	1169	1285	1177
5	1192	2305	1043	2505	1274	2205
6	2083	3307	1953	3351	2234	3085
7	2523	2363	2715	2144	2618	2144
8	1453	1333	1237	1557	1569	1205
9	1206	1522	920	1748	1531	1261
10	2046	2497	1758	2740	2097	2447
11	2222	1941	2266	1882	2236	1798
12	923	2674	602	2956	1316	2263
13	2388	1655	2245	1742	2207	1694
14	1679	3190	1474	3407	1530	3284
15	2215	1834	2058	1822	2007	1780
16	2569	2945	2452	3074	2280	3184
17	2224	2112	2002	2344	1993	2282
18	1517	1736	1472	1784	1487	1742
19	2320	1570	2283	1645	2180	1570
20	2756	1467	2930	1269	2769	1272
21	2191	2256	2160	2270	2140	2124
22	....	....	....	....	1985	1557
23	1401	719	1464	735	1402	684
24	540	600	566	587	580	557
25	1399	1176	1438	1126	1341	1187
Flatbush	359	717	370	697	399	626
Total	43328	44831	40960	46248	45286	44560

WAITING FOR THE RETURNS.

SCENES AROUND THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND AT THE HOTELS—ENTHUSIASM AND GOOD NATURE IN SPITE OF THE RAIN.

The vicinity of the offices of the large daily newspapers of this City was scarcely ever before so densely crowded as last night, and it is very long since the down-town section of the City has been visited by so many people after nightfall. From Broadway and Fulton street to Tryon row the crowds passed back and forth in the glare of numerous calcium lights. They stopped in front of every bulletin, and roared in unison, no matter what was recorded on the boards. The scene was, indeed, picturesque. On every side the horizon was reddened by the reflections of bon-fires that were kept alight by enthusiasts in defiance of the determined efforts of the rain to quench them. Near the newspaper offices the faces of the excited people could be seen in the bright light thrown upon the bulletins, and it was easy to note their various emotions as the figures were placed upon the boards. The presence of the immense crowds in the background could only be learned when they cheered, so profound was the darkness by which they were invested, or when the calcium lights were temporarily shifted. From THE TIMES office the assemblage stretched as far diagonally as the City Hall Park. It was a jovial crowd, determined to have some fun no matter what party carried the election. The various elements sympathized with the enthusiasm of each other, and every cheer that came from the van was re-echoed by the rear-guard. When no new figures were upon the bulletin they chaffed one another, stirred up the wrath of the drivers of belated cars, and then laughed at their abjurgations, or terrified some thoughtless fellow who had raised an umbrella in their front. Umbrellas were only raised by the timid who composed the fringe of the assemblage. Thus the crowd played and cheered until the early hours of the morning. They applauded every time that a figure was put upon the bulletins, but as there was no division in the applause it was easy to be seen that they put but little faith in the returns. Most of the sober-minded who discussed the election agreed that, however many figures might be given last night, they must of necessity be imperfect, and that no definite statement of the result in the country at large could be had before to-day.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

The scenes at the Republican Head-quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel were such as are only witnessed at the close of a great political campaign. Despite the drizzling rain an immense throng gathered in front of the building for the purpose of hearing whatever election returns might be announced, and they waited patiently hour after hour, in order to be enabled to arrive at some definite result. Not only the square in front of the hotel, but all the streets in the vicinity were blocked up with seekers after information as to the election. Hundreds of persons remained along the sidewalks and in the middle of the thoroughfares, moving only when the Broadway cars came up or down at the points they occupied. The vast assemblage was not only quiet, but accommodating. They had evidently come to "sit out" the returns, for they held umbrellas over them for several hours. In the hotel the scenes were of an equally animated character. The vestibules, corridors, and passages leading to the National and State Committee-rooms were crowded. These rooms are situated in opposite wings of the building, and the space between them was thronged by persons who moved to and fro in search of the latest dispatches. All the rooms were filled with eager listeners who had gathered there at dusk and held their places until after midnight. The spectacles presented in the saloon of the building, and also in the reading-room, were very animated. Private dispatches were received from various States by gentlemen from their friends, and those of an encouraging character created loud applause. Among the Republicans at the hotel were Hon. Thurlow Weed, Gen. Arthur, Hon. W. M. Evarts, Major Gen. Sickles, Elliott C. Cowdin, Judge Dittenhoefer, Sheridan Shook, and District Attorney Bliss.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE DISPATCH SENT TO THE ADMIRALTY—ARRIVAL OF THE ALERT AT VALENTIA—RECEPTION OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

From the London News, Oct. 28.

The following telegram from Rear Admiral Hillyar, at Queenstown, was received at the Admiralty at 5:45 P. M. yesterday: "Just received from Capt. Nares, of Alert.—'Arrived at Valentia; all well. Pole impracticable. No land to northward; otherwise voyage successful. Highest latitude, 83.20. Alert proceeds to Queenstown. Discovery expected hourly.'"

The following telegram from Valentia has been forwarded to us by a member of the expedition: "We have not reached the pole. The passage was impracticable. We Wintered in 82° 27'. The highest latitude reached by the sledges was 83° 20'. The highest land, 83° 7': the furthest west, 85° longitude. Lady Franklin Straits is a bay. No President's Land exists. Peterman Fiord was stopped by glacier. The most northern point of Greenland seen was 82° 57'."

Our correspondent at Valentia sends us the following telegram, dated last night: "This morning the Alert, one of the two vessels which left England seventeen months ago on the Arctic Expedition, arrived in this harbor. The following are the details of her voyage: After leaving Port Foulke, on the 29th July, 1875, she entered the ice off Cape Sabine. After a severe and continuous struggle she reached the north side of Lady Franklin Bay, where the Discovery was left in Winter quarters. The Alert reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polar Sea, the ice varying up to 150 feet thick. President's Land does not exist. She Wintered in 82° 27'. The sun was absent 142 days. Spring traveling was intensely laborious; a detachment journeying northward over the Polar floes was absent seventy days, and reached 83° 20'. The party rounded Cape Columbia, the extreme northern point of American land, and traced the shore 220 miles west. Greenland was explored far to the eastward. The sledgers all suffered from scurvy. They met no game. Hans Christian Petersen died of frost-bite; George Porter, of the Alert; James Hand and Charles Paul, of the Discovery, died while sledging. There were no Esquimaux met with. All traces of them ceased north of 81° 52'. No icebergs were seen beyond Cape Union. Only one bear was seen during the absence from the ship. So rugged was the ice that sledgers could only advance one mile a day; but they reached latitude 83° 20' after a terrible struggle, being within 400 miles of the Pole. While in Winter quarters parties from the ship made rich natural history collections, and numbers of valuable scientific observations were taken. Coal, too, was found of excellent quality near the Discovery, and fossil remains of coral were found in the extreme north. The expedition experienced the coldest weather ever registered, the temperature being 59° below zero for a fortnight. The extreme lowest temperature on any day was 104° below freezing-point. The Alert put into Valentia in consequence of her rudder shifting. She sighted the Pandora all well south of Cape Farewell on Oct. 16; screw slightly damaged by the ice. The Pandora called at the stations on Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabine. The expedition not calling at Littleton Island on returning missed the letters left there by the Pandora. The Alert parted company with the Discovery on the 19th. The latter has gone on to Queenstown. The health of crew, with the exceptions referred to above, has been good. Frostbites were severe but not numerous. Scurvy attacked several of the sledge parties of the expedition. There was no sickness on the ice. Petersen, the interpreter, died forty days after the amputation of both feet for frost-bite. Among the curiosities brought home by the officers of the Alert is a specimen of wheat deposited by the Polaris, when that vessel was quartered in the Arctic regions. Both officers and crew speak in unmeasured praise of Capt. Nares. He has in anxious times been on deck with the exception of a few hours, night and day, for the thirty days, encouraging and assisting his well-tried crew. Upon arriving at Valentia, Capt. Nares with three officers left immediately by special train to meet the evening express from Killarney en route to London. He takes with him many interesting relics of the expedition—photographs, charts, &c. A touching memorial has been erected by the officers and crew of the expedition over the graves of their deceased comrades, photographs of which have been taken and preserved. The absence of fresh meat for such a lengthened period has been much felt by all, and next to home the sight of mutton has been the long-desired wish of their hearts. An old whaler of great Arctic experience, who has been no less than twenty-five times to the Arctic circle, declares that no other expedition has ever obtained such satisfactory results as the present, and its success has been much more than he anticipated. He says the Pole, of which they were within 400 miles, is surrounded by ice the thickness of which he actually gave as 200 feet. The opinion of all connected with the expedition is that to reach the Pole or to do more than has been done by the Alert and Discovery is simply impracticable."

The same correspondent sends the following additional particulars: "The Alert parted with her consort owing to severe weather in the Atlantic. In latitude 81° 30' they met with icebergs 200 feet deep. Both ships were at this time about sixty-seven miles apart, each sending out separate sleigh expeditions on the ice, which, looking northward, appeared interminable. Each took a different route. They returned to their respective ships after great exertion, one party having been away eighty-four days, and the other seventy-five, and in each case the men were in a very helpless condition, the officers being obliged to bring some of them back on the sleighs. In this high latitude they have not met many living things. They saw some traces of the Esquimaux. Scarcely any fowls were obtained. They were exclusively used for invalids suffering from scurvy. The meeting between the inhabitants and the officers and men was of the most cordial description. The Alert was not identified for some time, though flying the white ensign. The whole of her planking shows signs that she has suffered considerably from the ice, and her rudders (for she had a spare one) have both been very much damaged. One of these is at present being temporarily repaired to enable her to reach Queenstown, whither she proceeds for coal and to join her consort, the Discovery. The officers of the Alert were warmly welcomed and hospitably received by the staff of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The Alert has been visited by crowds during the day, and the courtesy of all on board is the common topic. While I write, the officers and men are being fêted by the neighboring gentry and the inhabitants, who are vieing with each other to do the utmost honor to the brave fellows just returned from the highest latitude ever yet reached in the Arctic regions."

SHORT SIGHT IN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

RESULTS OF CAREFUL EXAMINATIONS IN THE PRIMARY AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS OF PORTLAND.

In the Proceedings of the Maine Medical Association for 1876 is to be found a paper by Dr. James A. Spaulding on short sight in Portland school-children. The writer says:

"For some time past, I have been occupied in making an examination of the sight of the children in the various primary and grammar schools of this city. It had also been my intention to examine the scholars in the high schools, but owing to some mistakes and misunderstandings, nothing was done in these schools. The method of examination was as follows: Each scholar was tested singly with Sneller's Test Type, at twenty feet distance, in a bright room. Those whose sight was in any way affected were in this way sifted out from those with good sight. After this had been carefully done, in some cases by the teachers, to whose accuracy and case I owe many thanks, and in some by myself, I tested each scholar with defective sight with the series of larger test type, found the exact proportional amount of sight, and then corrected it by convex or concave glasses, as the case might demand. Where no improvement could be obtained by either concave or convex glasses, astigmatic glasses were tried. Some of the scholars with defective vision, which could not be corrected by glasses, were examined with the ophthalmoscope. In regard to the latter point, I regret that I was unable to make more extended search. In all, 2,372 children were thus tested.

The results may be thus briefly stated: In the grammar schools I found 20 per cent. of the children with defective sight, and in the primary schools 8½ per cent. Of these 20 per cent. in the grammar schools. I found 16 per cent. in all who were at all short-sighted, while 10 per cent. of the whole required glasses stronger than 36 inches focus to correct the myopia present. Of the 8½ per cent. in the primary schools, I found 7 per cent. who were short-sighted, and of the whole, 3½ per cent. who required glasses stronger than 36 inches focus. To repeat, there was 10 per cent. myopia, requiring a glass stronger than 36 inches focus for correction in the Grammar Schools, in children from ten to fifteen years of age, and three and a half in the Primary Schools, in children from five to ten years of age. Myopia was more common, in the proportion of five to four, among girls than boys, especially in the higher degrees. In quite a number of cases of high degrees of myopia it was impossible by any kind of glasses to bring about perfect sight; thus showing that short sight in high degrees is united with a defect of visual power, and is not a blessing, as some people will persist in insisting upon.

I have not thought it advisable to make a table of the other causes of defective vision, as hypermetropia, astigmatism or amblyopia, nor have I counted in as defective any children in any way temporarily afflicted with inflammatory diseases to which we are all liable. Suffice it to say that, with very few exceptions, the eyes of all the children I examined were found in a surprisingly healthy state. My idea, when I began testing the school-children, was simply to find how much short sight could be found among them, and if I found it in any amount to say a few words about it.

The first point on which I would speak is lighting the school-rooms. How then are they off for light? In reply it may be said that some of them are remarkably well lighted, and noticeably, those of the North School, where the light comes in brightest from one side and from the other side and rear in subdued amount; some are moderately well lighted, as those in the High School building with equal light from both sides; but where the windows are not cut up high enough toward the ceiling, they do not let in light enough on a gloomy day to make the middle rows of seats desirable for any scholars at all, even those with the sharpest eyesight; while some, and especially the Park Street Grammar School, are miserably lighted. In this school the light strikes directly into the faces of the scholars, and also directly upon their backs. They thus have a glare in front, and a shadow thrown from behind. In this school, and in a school similarly lighted on Brackett street, I found the greatest percentage of defective sight. It always seems to me just as absurd to read with the face directed toward the brightest source of light, thus placing the eyes in the most disadvantageous position possible, as it would be to weigh down one's self with fetters when going walking.

It is useless to suggest that the teachers of a crowded school might find time to watch the scholars with defective sight, to see that they do not hold their books too close to their eyes, or to make them hold their books up from the desk and parallel to their faces, or to prevent too long and unremitting search for unimportant places in an atlas. But what the teachers can do and ought to do is this: every scholar known to have defective sight ought to have a seat in the very best light in the room, irrespective of what class each may belong to. I would range the defective-sighted scholars along each outer row of desks, as near to the windows as possible, where the light comes from the sides; while in those schools which are so unfortunate as to have the light from the front and back both, I would put them on the rows of seats nearest the back windows.

In every school there should be a rest every half-hour, if even for a minute only, from reading, and especially from writing and drawing, the pursuit of which, for a steady hour, is wearisome enough to a practiced eye, and much more so to all young beginners, who strain, as it were, at each point in a line, so as to make it as nearly like the copy as possible. Fine hand-writing ought never to have been invented, and especially in the ruled-off way—the measured space way—in which it is taught now-a-days. Any child, taught a large, round, flowing hand, will soon learn enough to make it proportionately smaller and smaller, as space and paper demand.

In examining a few of the scholars who wore glasses, I was struck with the unusual and unnecessary strength of their glasses. Too strong glasses require too much exertion of the eye. Glasses for short-sighted persons should be the weakest possible with which they can see clearly at a distance, while for reading they should, except in some rare cases, be still weaker.

Shall we give glasses for reading, in short-sight? For children whose sight can be perfectly corrected by concave glasses, that is, if there be no amblyopia as a result of myopic distention of the eye-ball, with changes in the inner tunics of the eye, and if the eye has good power of accommodating itself for near objects, I see no objection to their wearing glasses; and with this advantage, that, if worn early in life, they will in all probability prevent a further increase of the myopia. After twenty years of age, and with advancing age, they may be diminished in strength, or even convex glasses may be worn.

But, after all, the only place to teach children how to use their eyes well—how not to abuse them—ought to be at home. They should be taught that the light should always come from the side, or even over the shoulder; that the book should be held up if possible, and never in the lap; that they should always have a shade over a lamp standing on a table at a level with their eyes, and especially if they have to face the light, as in writing; and that all bending positions, and reading in the twilight, or with the sunlight pouring over the book, are very harmful to the eyes.

In some of the school-children I found myopia hereditary, being traceable to parents and even grandparents, and the points just mentioned about the use and abuse of the eyes cannot be too strongly urged upon parents and taught by them to their children, when they know that they themselves have defective vision and that it is often hereditary, descending to their children in increased degree unless carefully watched.

It is useless to create a panic about short sight, or to say that, with advancing education, we are growing a race of short-sighted persons. It is wrong to accuse the schools as the sole cause of all cases of short sight. That would be carrying a few facts, a few statistics, to an unwarranted extreme. Hereditary influence I believe to be of great effect in causing short sight, while bad light at night at home, poor light in the school-rooms, want of care in selecting well-printed books, urging girls too much to learn fine sewing and embroidery, too long-continued and unrested work at school, too strong glasses given by opticians, and many bodily ails and weaknesses, as scarlatina and measles, are other factors always busy in producing and continuing short sight, all of which may, with care and thoughtfulness, be to some extent obviated, and naturally at no better time than during the years at school."

A CLOAK OF FEATHERS.

The Kingston *Freeman* says: "There is an industrious young lady in the country who is making a cloak almost entirely of partridge feathers. It will be a unique piece of clothing and very pretty and comfortable, though it requires an immense amount of labor and perseverance to put it together. It will be at least ten thousand feathers of different sizes, the lower portion being made of the tail feathers, and then ranging up, the breast feathers come next, while the variegated plumage around the neck of the bird will encircle the white throat of the lady. It will require about one hundred partridges to fill out the regular courses of feathers. The birds are shot by her brother Bill, who pops them over whenever she wants them, only asking that she will nicely cook what is left for himself to make a square meal of."

THE LOST CAUSE AND COMMON SENSE.

AN ALLEGED DEFAULT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

From the London Economist.

We have received a copy of a well written pamphlet, by a gentleman who has recently objected to the quotation of the 4½ per cent. Funding Loan of the United States Government on the Stock Exchange, on the ground that that Government was bound to recognize the Confederate Loan, and was in default for not having done so. The Stock Exchange Committee have decided against the writer, and now he appeals to the public. We can hardly think that the writer's objections were urged with any real hope of success, as the Confederate Loan is now a forgotten affair, but the issue of the pamphlet is perhaps of interest nevertheless, as a sign of the tenacity with which lost causes are adhered to, although the common sense of mankind is against them. It is quite obvious that the United States cannot be in default on account of a loan which it never issued, and which was issued in order to oppose it by people who, in its eyes, had no more authority to do so than a burglar has to pledge the property of a house he has broken into with a view to further operations of a similar kind. The owner of a house in such circumstances, when he regains his property, can hardly be expected to acknowledge that the burglar's mortgages of it are valid. Of course, it may be said that the Confederate authorities were not wrong doers, and exercised a legal right, but that is to beg the whole question respecting which the attitude of the United States has always been unequivocal. Even in the case of a regular war we should doubt if the conquering State is under any well-established obligation to recognize the debts of the defeated party when it takes part of the territory. At the close of the Franco-German war the Germans annexed Alsace-Lorraine, but they did not assume the burden of any proportionate part of the French debt, and if they had annexed a still larger part of French soil, we may be sure that they would have considered their own claims as preferable to those of the creditors of their enemy. The truth is, that when people lend to Governments, the risk of the Government being destroyed or impoverished by foreign war, is one of the risks they run, and they should be careful to deal with Governments which are not likely to encounter such disasters.

THE SON OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL.

The London *Telegraph* says: "Arthur Douglas Dent, about twenty, was charged before Mr. Vaughan with being drunk and incapable. A Constable proved the charge against the defendant. The Magistrate ordered the young man to pay a fine of five shillings. He then said that, on being called in the morning, he was surprised to find that he had enlisted in the Marines over night. He wished to know what he could do. He was the son of an American Admiral, was now traveling for pleasure in England, and, unless he had been drunk at the time, he would never have enlisted. The enlistment paper that he handed in to the Magistrate was signed at 5:30, and the defendant was taken into custody at 6:30. Mr. Vaughan said that as he was drunk an hour after he had enlisted, it certainly would seem as though he was the worse for drink before he did so. The Magistrate then put back the case in order that the recruiting Sergeant might be sent for. When the sergeant of Marines arrived, he handed to his worship the enlistment paper, which was in the defendant's handwriting. Mr. Vaughan remarked that the writing was not that of a drunken man. Defendant looked at the paper, and admitted that there was nothing wrong with the writing. All he could go by was the fact that on waking up in the morning he was entirely ignorant of the fact that he had enlisted, and did not know it till the Inspector at the station gave him the paper that had been found on him. Mr. Vaughan said he could only advise the defendant to be more careful for the future. It would appear that he had had too much to drink when he enlisted, though the writing did not show that he was drunk, and therefore it he did not wish to remain in the service he must follow the ordinary course and pay the 'smart' money, [£1 1s.] This, together with the fine of five shillings was at once paid, and the defendant left the court."

HENRY M. STANLEY DENOUNCED.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is satisfactory to learn that the attention of the Government has been called to Mr. Stanley's proceedings in Central Africa, and that steps will be taken to repudiate the apparent responsibility which that "pioneer of civilization" has in a wholly unauthorized manner contrived to fix upon this country. A memorial has been addressed to Lord Derby on this subject by the committees of the Aborigines Protection and Anti-Slavery Societies, and the official answer to it has just been published. It states that "His Lordship has read with great regret reports of the circumstances which seem to have taken place in connection with Mr. Stanley's explorations, and which have created such a painful impression in the country." Mr. Stanley not being a British subject, her Majesty's Government have no authority over him; but "his lordship cannot but hope, looking to the character which Mr. Stanley has won in this country by his expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, that he may eventually be able to afford some explanation or justification of his proceedings which is not apparent from the reports which have been as yet received." As regards this charitable hope of the Foreign Secretary, the only comment which suggests itself is that Mr. Stanley has up to the present been the reporter of his own proceedings; and if he is to be judged out of his own mouth, the appearance of any subsequent explanation or justification of his proceedings is in the last degree improbable, and that for the simple reason that he obviously sees nothing in them which requires to be explained or justified. Considering, however, the manner in which his doings are regarded in this country, it is as well that Mr. Stanley's audacious assumption of an English mission should be at once put a stop to, and we are glad to learn that "Lord Derby will cause her Majesty's Consuls on the East Coast of Africa to be instructed to intimate to him, if any means of communicating with him should be open to them, that he has no authority to hoist the English flag."

A BOY KILLS HIS FATHER.

The Austin (Nev.) *Reveille*, of Oct. 30, says: "A very sad incident occurred in this city Saturday night. It seems that William Argall entered his house in Upper Austin slightly intoxicated and commenced an assault on his wife in presence of his son John, who was at the time trimming his nails with a pocket-knife. The old man attempted to strike his wife with a bottle, when the boy jumped up and stepped between them. The mother immediately left the house uninjured. The father assaulted the boy with the bottle, which he threw at him, but missed his mark, and the bottle was broken into atoms on the wall. The father then grabbed the son by the throat, and in the scuffle received a cut from the pocket-knife in the son's hands. Drs. Wixom and Huntsman were called, and did everything they could to save the wounded man's life, but to no purpose. He died this morning at about ten o'clock. The general verdict seems to be undoubtedly in favor of the boy, John Argall, and we understand that even the deceased said to those around him that his son did not cut him intentionally, but that it was purely accidental. The Argall family are well known and highly respected. The three elder sons, with their father, have always enjoyed the reputation of being industrious and expert miners, and of late years have been in the constant employment of the Manhattan Company. William Argall was a man of great physical power, and enjoyed a well-earned reputation for courage and daring in underground mining operations. The deceased was a native of Cornwall, England, aged about fifty years."

A TEST OF RAPID PENMANSHIP.

The Toronto *Mail* says: "One day last week Mr. D. H. Fletcher, of the office of Blake, Kerr & Boyd, made a bet of $10 with a friend that he could write 5,000 words in eight hours. According to the terms of the wager there were not to be two words alike in the entire 5,000, and it was agreed that if Mr. Fletcher succeeded in writing 3,000 words within the time settled upon, he would win the bet in so far that he would not lose the $10 he had put up; failing to write the 3,000 words, it was to be held that he had lost. The bet was taken up, and Mr. Fletcher commenced his work at 10 o'clock one morning. He wrote on foolscap paper, 144 words to the page. Having written till a little after 5 o'clock, which included an hour's relaxation, making about seven hours' work, he found he had written 3,500 words. It was unnecessary to go any further, as it was impossible to write the remaining 1,500 in an hour. Mr. Fletcher won one part of the bet and saved his $10."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, and occasional rain, with stationary or lower temperatures.*

WOMAN'S DAY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—To-day was the Women's Day at the Exhibition. A reception was held in the Woman's Pavilion by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, the President of the Women's Centennial Executive Committee, assisted by her associates of that body. The total number of admissions was 73,695.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—John M. Wharf, engineer at the City Hall in this city, was seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured to-day by the elevator descending on him.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

GOSSIP FROM THE METROPOLIS.

THE EFFECT OF THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE GENTLEMEN OF THE LIFE GUARDS—A MILITARY LEADER WANTED FOR THE ARMY—THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

All week the weather has been cold, dark, and dismal. Fogs have prevailed, and more than once gas has had to be lighted during the day. This atmospheric murkiness is appropriate to the time. We are all in the dark as to the great crisis abroad, and everybody has a gloomy look. People in business are getting sick at heart at the utter stagnation which prevails, and the monotonous suspense in which everything hangs is in itself very depressing. After the panic of last week, there has been an interval of comparative quiet and languor. There is in some quarters a faint revival of hope that peace may somehow be established, but the impression rests rather on the absence of news than on anything definite or authentic. So far as I can judge, those who have the most thorough and intimate knowledge of the subject are disposed to think that the present lull does not mean peace, but is only a prelude to the storm. There seems to be reason to believe that Russia finds the game more in her hands than she supposed, and doubts whether she will ever again have as good a chance of playing her cards. At present she has all the advantage of working behind a disguised position, and being able to push on preparations for hostilities, while other powers are for the moment paralyzed by uncertainty. Thoughtful people here see very clearly that, whatever may be the adjustment of the armistice question, there are other matters in the background which will be the real field of battle, and that the peril is only briefly postponed. Meanwhile the English Government is not idle. The dock-yards and arsenals are very busy, and the naval force now available is undoubtedly very strong. There is already a formidable fleet in Besika Bay, and reinforcements are being got ready which will add greatly to its strength.

The public mind is so low already that there is hardly likely to be any room for a further fall of spirits on account of the disappointing announcement that the Arctic Expedition has been given up as hopeless, and that the North Pole is, as Capt. Nares says, "impracticable." Indeed, people are rather disposed to console themselves with the reflection that, even though the Pole remains a mystery, the gallant crews are safe. They appear to have gone through the most severe trials which intense cold can inflict on the human frame, the temperature being for a time down to 70° below zero, and the extreme lowest temperature touched 104° below freezing point. They also suffered from the want of fresh meat, and have, since their arrival, shown a keen appetite for mutton chops. It is, however, needless to repeat particulars, which will have been telegraphed. It seems to be assumed here that for the present at any rate this result of the expedition will put an end to any further researches. The opinion of the crew of the Alert seems to be unanimous and decided that they reached the limit of practicable navigation, and that the North Pole is unapproachable. It is, however, not likely that this conclusion will be universally accepted, and that the world will be content to leave the Pole alone in its mysterious isolation. The conclusion that beyond the point reached by the expedition there is an impregnable circle of ice fortifications is, of course, though possibly, and even probably, true, not a proved fact, but only a speculation. At the same time the expedition is entitled to the credit of having got nearer to the Pole than anybody else.

The death of the old Marquis of Tweeddale, the companion in arms of the Duke of Wellington, and the father of the present Duchess, has opened up some curious questions of military promotion. The Marquis was a Field Marshal, and also Gold Stick in Waiting at Court. The duty of the latter office is to attend the sovereign on state occasions, and he is supposed to take the parole and countersign verbally from the royal lips. Originally the Gold Stick was the chief in command of the two troops of Horse Guards who attended the sovereign, and were responsible for the safety of that personage. The privates in this regiment were all gentlemen by birth, but toward the end of the last century it was found to be rather a difficult body to manage, and was abolished, the two present regiments of Life Guards being substituted for it, and after the Peninsular wars the Blues were added to the Royal Body Guard. The officers are still of a very aristocratic stamp, but the men of the regiment are recruited on account of their appearance and stature, but not of their good birth. They are still, however, addressed on duty as "Gentlemen of the Life Guard." Down to the reign of William IV. the household troops were under the command of the Gold Stick—which office was filled by the Colonel of the corps in town—but they were then brought under the control of the Commander in Chief, instead of being exclusively in relation to the sovereign. This, of course, reduced the Gold Stick to be a mere court official, and so he has remained. It is probable that the post will now be bestowed on Lord Strathnairn, one of the veterans of the service, but there are other candidates, and it is also said that some changes may be made in the conditions of the office. The Field Marshalship left vacant by the Marquis' death is also a subject of keen contention. The number of Field Marshals is now very limited, and the office is never given except as a sort of compliment to Generals whose chief distinction is their old age. At the present moment there are only three Field Marshals, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir John F. Fitzgerald, an octogenarian, and the Prince of Wales. The Duke is Commander in Chief of the Army, and it seems to be settled that in the event of war he will adhere to his administrative duties, and not take the field. Indeed, he has neither the nerve nor the capacity to lead an army in active service, though a very good official at home. Sir J. Fitzgerald is too old for work, and the Prince of Wales is, of course, only a fancy soldier. Practically, therefore, the rank of Field Marshal has become only a nominal one, and a mark of distinction, with no duties and no salary attached to it. It has for some time been a purely honorary rank, as is the case with some other military posts. For instance, the Duke of Cambridge serves gratuitously as Field-Marshal, Colonel of the Seventeenth Lancers, the Royal Artillery and Engineers, and Sixtieth Rifles, and receives pay only as Commander in Chief and Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. The Prince of Wales is also Field Marshal and Colonel of the Tenth Hussars and Rifle Brigade, but is paid only as Colonel of Hussars. It is thought probable that the number of Field Marshals will not at present be increased. Possibly the design is to keep the rank for the Duke of Connaught; (Prince Arthur,) who seems to be already designated as successor to his cousin as Commander in Chief, though I should think, when the time comes, doubts as to the expediency of this appointment will arise. The question is also hotly argued at present, who is to be at the head of the Army if the country goes to war? Lord Napier of Magdela who is now conveniently at Gibraltar, has been named, but there seems to be a strong prejudice against him as slow and devoted to engineering tactics. Lord Strathnairn and Sir J. Codrington have seen their best days, and though there may be no lack of possible men, there are none who have actually proved their capacity for such a post.

Mr. Cotton, the Lord Mayor of London, whose term of office expires on the 9th of November, has sought distinction during his Mayoralty by giving dinners to different sets of people supposed to be the representatives of the chief public professions. He has feasted the clergy, the judges and lawyers, the doctors, the Stock Exchange and financial people, men of letters, and last not least, the actors and actresses of London. The banquet to the last named took place on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, in order to allow the guests to keep their public engagements in the evening. There was, as might be expected, a motley group, and it is understood that a good deal of jealousy and heart-burning has been caused by the distribution of invitations. There can be no doubt that, as a rule, the theatrical profession is much more respectable and respected than it used to be, and that many members of it are freely received in good society, not only on the ordinary terms, but often with especial attention. At the same time, it is notoriously a very mixed body, and it is difficult to separate the chaff from the wheat. On such an occasion there was naturally a good deal of oratorical extravagance. Actors are usually uneasy when they have to speak for themselves, and indulge in strained and artificial language. It was, in fact, quite a chorus of mutual admiration. The Lord Mayor said that the English stage, at present, was the most perfect in the world; Mr. Buckstone pointed to the long run of Byron's "Our Boys" as a proof that Shakespeare and Sheridan had worthy successors; Mr. Bancroft brought in his wife (Marie Wilton) as the ideal of modern comedy; Mr. Wills, the dramatic author, argued in favor of a national theatre, supported by the State; and Mr. Phelps, in the only sensible speech that was made, recalled the success which had attended his own efforts to popularize Shakespeare, and urged the advantage to the community of continuing the movement. There were critics, as well as actors, present, and the affectionate accord between the two classes was very touching. J. H. F.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CONFERENCE—GEN. TCHERNAYEFF.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The newspapers make official announcement that the Marquis of Salisbury will be appointed Special Ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliott as English Plenipotentiary at the contemplated conference.

A special to the *Standard* from Belgrade reports that Gen. Tchernayeff arrived there Tuesday, accompanied by 200 Russian officers.

RUSSIA RAISING NEW DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A *Times* dispatch from Vienna says Russia is raising further difficulties in regard to the line of demarkation. She now proposes an arrangement by which the Turks would be compelled to quit the valley of the Morava.

RUSSIA.

THE COURT TO RETURN TO TZARKOESELO.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The Russian Imperial Court will leave Hivadia to-day, where they have sojourned for some time, and will reach the imperial palace of Tzarskoeselo about the 15th inst.

DR. STROUSBERG.

SENTENCE OF THE EX-RAILROAD KING DEFERRED.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A Berlin dispatch says the report that Dr. Strousberg had been sentenced to banishment is untrue. His sentence has been deferred for a week.

SPAIN.

THE RESTORATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—In the Senate yesterday the Government submitted a bill restoring the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain, except in the Basque provinces.

EGYPT.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Cairo announces that President Soislojа, of the International Commission, has tendered his resignation, which the Khédive has not yet accepted. The reasons for the resignation are unknown.

ENGLAND.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—American coin to the amount of $405,000 was withdrawn from bank yesterday for New-York.

MEXICO.

LERDO DE TEJADA'S ELECTION AFFIRMED BY CONGRESS—THE SUPREME COURT MAJORITY FAVORING THE MOVE—A ROSEATE VIEW OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The steamer Cuba arrived from Vera Cruz this forenoon, and brings the following advices:

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 29.—Congress having passed the laws regarding the press and extraordinary powers of the President, the House of Deputies constituted itself an Electoral College and declared the re-election of Lerdo de Tejada by a vote of 131 against 45. On the 26th, Justice Iglesias addressed a communication to the court declaring his conviction that there was no legal election, and requesting the court to protest against the action of the Electoral College. He further proposed that the court dissolve as a constitutional body. His first proposition was voted down, 6 to 5. The second was voted down, 7 to 4. On the 28th, two new Judges of the Supreme Court were installed, who are in accord with the majority. Iglesias has obtained leave of absence for one month. He is broken down forever as a public man, and the Decimbristas are crushed out.

Lerdo de Tejada has weathered a tremendous storm, and has shown himself to be a man of great ability. He has the support of all the Governors, excepting at Oaxaca. Pronunciados are throwing down their arms in various directions. Their resources are all exhausted, and a final collapse is expected. Oaxaca still gives trouble, but Gen. Diaz and his followers are compelled to keep in the mountains, and are afraid to meet the Government troops.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A QUIET DAY—IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—NEW LIGHT AT SEA—RANCHO PATENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There is very little business transacted in the departments to-day, nearly all of the chief officials and a large proportion of the clerks being absent in their respective States for the purpose of voting. Deep interest is manifested throughout the city concerning the Presidential election. Crowds are gathered around the telegraph and newspaper offices, awaiting news indicative in any measure of the result in doubtful States. There is, however, very little betting.

Official information received at the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month of October, 1876, there arrived at the port of New-York 6,550 immigrants, of whom 3,628 were males and 2,922 females. Nationalities—From England, 1,347; Scotland, 210; Wales and the Isle of Man, 20; Ireland, 910; Germany, 2,016; Austria, 289; Sweden, 204; Norway, 120; Denmark, 43; France, 328; Switzerland, 155; Spain, 20; Italy, 223; Holland, 32; Belgium, 14; Russia, 487; Poland, 6; Hungary, 29; Turkey, Guatemala, Venezuela, Persia, Madeira, and Australia, 1 each; Greece, Nova Scotia, and Hayti, 5 each; Japan, 3; Canada, 24; Mexico, 12; Chili and Africa, 2 each; Cuba, 16; Bermuda, 8; Sicily, 10; Gibralter, 4; born at sea, 4. In addition to the above 3,200 passengers arrived during the month of October; of this number 2,866 were citizens of the United States and 344 temporary sojourners.

The Light-house Board has received notice that on and after the 1st of April next, a first-order light will be exhibited from the Castello del Morro, entrance to the harbor of San Juan, Island of Porto Rico. The light will be white, of the first order, flashing once a minute, and should be seen in ordinary weather eighteen nautical miles.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office to-day issued a patent for the Rancho Jamel, embracing two square leagues in San Diego County, California. Henry H. Burton, Maria Burton, and Nellie Burton, confirmees; and also a patent for the Rancho Piedra Blanca, comprising 48,805 acres in San Luis, Obispo County. Jose De Jesus Pico, confirmee.

The President has recognized Samuel E. Spring, Consul of the Argentine Republic, at Portland, and and appointed Thomas Richardson Postmaster at Port Gibson, Miss., and William R. Ellis, Postmaster at Goshen, Ind.

The President and Mrs. Grant, together with Secretary Fish, will leave Washington for Philadelphia to-morrow, and be the guests of G. W. Childs during their stay in that city—until the close of the Centennial Exhibition.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $224,405 40, and from Customs $379,070 06.

THE FLOODS IN CUBA.

SOURCE OF THE RISING—FORTY MILES OF LAND UNDER WATER—EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE TO THE CROPS.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The accounts which have been received from the interior show that the main source of the recent floods was the Laguna del Pesoro, which is situated on the north side of Zapata swamp. The floods ran in a straight line north, through the centre of Colon County, seeking to unite with the swamp of Bibana, on the north coast. The overflow, swelled by the rivers Palmillas, San Anton, Guayabo, and others, ran through the following counties: Roque, Sabanilla, Recero, San Anton, Camila, Guanajayabo, and Palmillas. At a plantation called Fermina, where the main trunk of the railroad has a tunnel, eight feet of water remained on the ground five days after the hurricane. The low-lying lands were overrun to the height of the house-tops, and on the plantations only the chimneys were to be seen above the water. The inundation covers an area of about forty miles. The following plantations suffered the most severely: Fermino, Ferver, Armonia, Carambola, Duenas, and Rita. From fifteen to twenty others were totally ruined. Over fifty smaller farms were also destroyed.

The exact cause of the flood is unknown, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the heavy rains; some people believe that springs came out of the earth. In some sections the damage done by the flood was much heavier than that done by the hurricane. Exact estimates cannot yet be made, but it is supposed the sugar crop has suffered by both calamities. From fifteen to twenty per cent. of the crop will nevertheless be about as last year's, because it promised to be exceptionally large.

The tobacco crop will be retarded because the seedlings were destroyed, but they can be replaced in most cases.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TROUBLES.

THE SALE OF HIS EFFECTS TO PAY ANN ELIZA'S ALIMONY.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Nov. 2.

Yesterday morning the special Commissioner, Dr. A. K. Smith, sold the property of President B. Young, recently levied upon to make Ann Eliza's alimony pendente lite. The sale took place in front of Mulloy's stable. Mr. Fred Carter acting as crier. A large crowd gathered to witness it, but there were few bidders, people evidently being afraid of buying a lawsuit. Previous to the sale, Mr. James Jack, acting as agent for President Young, warned the public against buying the property, as the defendant in the divorce case [Young] proposed to commence suit for the recovery of the articles seized and sold by the Commissioner. The property was knocked down as follows: Large close carriage, $375, to James A. Fitzgerald; Kimball carriage, $125, Patrick Lannan; victorine, $200, S. Bamberger; Studebaker carriage, $52 50, J. M. Allen; lumber wagon, $25, S. Bamberger; wagon, $27 50, J. E. Tyler; wagon, $25, S. Bamberger; span of mules, $125, R. P. Lounsbery; Concord harness, $25, R. P. Lounsbery; span of horses, $130, J. M. Miller; cow, $20, James Showell; cow, $25, George H. Cannon; cow, $20, —— McIntyre. The total sum obtained was $1,175—not over a fourth of the actual value of the property.

Under the order to the special Commissioner to sequester and sell property until the alimony award is made, we understand he proposes to make a further levy on defendant's goods, and proceed to sell as in this case.

The defendant's agents, after the sale yesterday, made a formal demand on the purchasers for the release of the property, and subsequently suits of replevin were commenced in the District Court for the recovery of the goods. Chief Justice Schaeffer instructed the Clerk of the court not to issue summonses in the suits, but it is probable that the Judge's action was the result of a misunderstanding, as he would scarcely assume to prohibit a party from bringing suit in such a case. There can be little doubt that the summonses will be issued to-day, and the subsequent disposition of the suits will be a matter for consideration when they get before his Honor in the ordinary manner.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the legality of the sale. Many excellent attorneys say that it "won't hold water;" that the Commissioner can give no good title to the property. However, as all that has been disposed of is of a perishable nature, its value to defendant will be lost unless he regains early possession of it; hence the sale may be illegal, and the result still prove disastrous to the defendant. If this generation cannot untangle and straighten out the vexed Ann Eliza question, probably the next may, so the country is not left without hope.

LUNCH ON RECEPTION DAYS.

The Countess de Bassonville has published a book entitled the *Almanach du Savoir-Vivre*. According to this work, the mysteries of dinner are simple by comparison with the rules imposed upon one who is rash enough to entertain a shooting party in the country. A cold breakfast must be provided for the guests at about 7 o clock in the morning; it will consist of ham, some *rôti* used the day before, Bordeaux wine, and tea and coffee. There will be no ceremony observed; every guest will take what he likes, and some will sit while others stand. This breakfast, it seems, supports the sportsmen till supper time, when they will be fed with good and nourishing meat, accompanied with excellent Burgundy or Bordeaux. But they must have no champagne. Nor will any coffee be allowed when supper is over; its place will be taken by a box of good cigars and a bowl of excellent punch. Further on the disciple learns that of late fashionable women in Paris have taken to lunch, not after the gormandizing fashion of English women, but after the French manner which makes of it "une élégance nouvelle." At the best houses one finds on reception days the salon garnished with such things as galantine with truffles, lobster mayonnaise, sandwiches of foie gras, and every conceivable kind of "chatterie" in the way of eating; things which, no doubt, are ethereal compared to the gross food affected by English women at lunch. It is interesting to learn that a *petite soirée*, as opposed to a ball, should be ended by the production of punch and chocolate, which are all the better if they are made in the morning and warmed up at night, and that to them one should add "quelques potages et bouillons pour les personnes qui craignent les spiritueux."

RHEUMATIC INFANTS.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Monday says: "Rheumatism is an ailment that generally confines itself to persons of mature age, but it seems that lately in this city it has taken hold of some exceedingly young children. Two of the little ones of Mr. James A. McDevitt, aged respectively four and seven years, are now suffering from an attack which the family physician pronounces to be unmistakably rheumatism. The children exhibit the same symptoms and experience, the same pains which older people show and complain of when they are suffering from the disease mentioned above. The doctor is positive that the pains are not caused by rapid growth, but, strange as it may seem, are the result of genuine rheumatism. We have heard of several similar cases in other families, but these are the best authenticated."

HAIR SACRIFICED.

The Reading (Pa.,) *Eagle* says: "Two young girls of this city lately came home from Philadelphia shorn of their wealth of raven tresses. After they had taken in all the points at the big show and had made many purchases, before they knew it they had spent all their money, and what was worse, had lost their return excursion tickets. They had no friends in Philadelphia, and no time to write to Reading. They therefore resolved to make a raise; so they skipped away into a barber shop and struck a bargain for their back hair. The shaver offered $3 75 each for what they had. In a short time they were nicely shorn, and thus they were able to get back to their native land."

RAISING TURNIPS.

The Providence *Journal* tells this story of annoyance to a Rhode Islander: "One of our citizens, living at the north end, who had a flourishing turnip-patch from which he was enjoying much gratification in anticipation, was very much surprised and decidedly vexed, a few days since, when he set out to gather his esculents, to find that, although the tops were apparently all right, many of the roots were gone; in short, that an enemy had been there and pulled up about half the turnips, carefully and artistically replanting the tops, so that the yard had presented its usual appearance."

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

ABUSE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

GUILTY JOURNALS TO BE PROSECUTED—INTEMPERATE CONDUCT ON THE PART OF THE RADICALS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Minister of Justice has just issued a circular directing the law authorities of the Republic to prosecute all journals guilty of abusing the Army. At Nancy, Perpignan, and Montpellier, officers have recently been insulted; nor is this to be wondered at, seeing the tone of the Radical press, which calls them "soldiers of the Pope," "pasteboard heroes," "executioners," "brilliant capitulationists," and so on. Ministers evidently consider it high time to put a stop to such language, which encourages insubordination. One paper addresses language like this to the commander of the Eighth Army Corps: "Gen. Ducrot, you ought to be sober of words. Experience should have taught you that one may escape Prussian bullets to fall covered with ridicule." A Marseilles journal tells Gen. Espivent, who commands the Fifteenth Army Corps, that in the military salute the thumb has a very little distance to go to come in contact with the nose. Another paper is very hard upon the commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps, writing: "Gen. Bourbaki, no one can equal you in getting out of a besieged place to go and conspire abroad, to return and lose an army in the snow, and then to shoot yourself with a pistol, so as to be quite as well to-day as 'Die-or-Conquer' Ducrot." Another paper ventures on a comparison between the new War Minister and the low comedian Gil Perez, and a fifth sings the praises of St. Just and the Convention, and demands that the Generals named above and others be brought to trial. As for the journal edited by M. Henri Rochefort from Geneva, its publisher is to appear before the Court of Correctional Police on the 27th inst. on a charge of having abused Gens. Ducrot, Douai, Bourbaki, and Fénélon in an article entitled "Gloire aux Vaincus." It may be added that a municipality in one of the suburbs of Paris has just changed the name of a street from Rue Canrobert to Rue Union. This intemperate conduct on the part of the Radicals, if carried much further, will certainly alarm the 'indifferent.' The *Temps* a couple of days ago made an eloquent appeal to its friends in favor of the new War Minister, who is being made a target of, and hopes that no attack will be made upon him in the Chambers. It would be wrong to suppose, however, that the Ultras have not some cause to complain about Gen. Berthaut reappointing all the commanders of the Army Corps, none of whom like the Republic. When Louis Philippe succeeded Charles X., the War Minister removed sixty-five out of seventy-five Generals of division; thirty-nine regiments of infantry and twenty-six of cavalry received new Colonels, and the commandants of thirty-one fortified places were changed. In addition, seventy-six out of eighty-six Prefects were dismissed, and similar changes made in every branch of the Administration; and nearly all the Ambassadors and Ministers were removed. This was the way in which the young branch dealt with the friends or servants of the elder branch.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD.

HOW THE FISH ARE CURED AND SHIPPED.

A recent letter from St. Johns, N. F., to the Montreal *Gazette* says: "We are now busy shipping our dried codfish for foreign markets. It is curious to note the history of a codfish from the moment when, on the hook of the fisherman, is is dragged from its native element till it disappears down the human throat on the banks of the Amazon, the Parana, the Tagus, or the Po. After a few expiring wriggles—and it is a comfort to be informed by naturalists that fish are almost insensible to pain—the cod is flung from the fisherman's boat upon the rough 'stage,' where it is received by the 'cut-throat,' who with a sharp knife lays open the fish across the throat and down the belly, and passes it to the 'header.' This operator proceeds to extract the liver, which is dropped into a vessel by his side, to be converted into cod liver oil. He then extracts the entrails and wrenches off the head, and throws these into another receptacle, to be preserved for the farmer, to mix with bog and earth, thus forming a most fertilizing compost for his fields. The tongues, however, are taken out, and also the 'sounds,' and these, fresh or pickled, are an excellent article of food. The fish is then passed to the 'splitter,' who by a dexterous movement cuts out the back-bone nearly to the tail, and thus lays the fish entirely open, and capable of being laid flat on its back. This is the nicest part of the operation, and the 'splitter' always commands higher wages than the other operators. The 'salter' next takes the fish and washes it well from all particle of blood, salts it, and places it in piles to drain. After lying the proper length of time it is washed and spread to dry on the 'flake,' which is formed of spruce boughs, supported by a frame-work, resting on upright poles. Here the cod are spread out individually to bleach by exposure to sun and air, and during this process require constant attention. At night, or on the approach of rain, they are made up into little round heaps, with the skin outward, in which state they look very much like small haycocks. When the 'bloom,' or whitish appearance, which for a time they assume, comes out on the dried fish, the process is finished, and they are then quite ready for storing. On being conveyed to the premises of the exporting merchant, they are first 'culled,' or assorted, into four different kinds, known as 'Merchantable,' 'Madeira,' 'West India,' and 'Dun,' or broken fish. The first is the best quality; the second a grade lower; the third is intended for the stomach of negroes, and the fourth, which is incapable of keeping, is used at home. The cod sent to hot countries is packed by screw power into small casks called 'drums;' that which goes to the Mediterranean is usually exported in bulk. We ship large quantities of dried codfish to Brazil, and there is hardly an inhabited corner of that vast empire where the Newfoundland cod is not to be found, being carried on the backs of mules from the sea-coast into the most distant provinces of the interior. The negroes of the West Indies welcome it as a grateful addition to their vegetable diet. To all parts of the Mediterranean it finds its way—Italians, Greeks, and Sicilians equally relishing the produce of our sea harvest. The Spaniards and Portuguese are our best customers, and all over the sunny Peninsula, the 'bacalo' have been a standing dish since the days of Cervantes, who makes special mention of our cod in *Don Quixote* under that name. In Great Britain and the United States we have thousands of customers. In the warmer regions of the earth, however, the people seem to have a special liking for the dried and salted cod, and to them it is an almost indispensable article of food. The more extensively Brazil, Spain, and Italy are opened up by railways and other means of transit, the greater becomes the demand for cod, as the cost is lessened. Roman Catholic countries are our best customers, and Newfoundlanders have no reason to wish for the abolition of Lent or a reduction in the number of fast days appointed by the Roman Catholic Church. The advancing price of fresh meats of all kinds in various countries is also rapidly increasing the demand for cod, and has considerably enhanced its value. Twelve or fourteen years ago the average price of fish was from twelve to fifteen shillings per quintal. It is now exactly double that price."

SEVEN ACRES OF LAND FOR EACH PERSON.

From the Athenæum.

There is commonly at every Social Science Congress one address which stands out most prominently, not always or necessarily on account of its inherent value, though sometimes also for that, but also on account of its novel, or unusually suggestive, or, as it is called, "sensational" character. Such was Dr. Richardson's address at Brighton last year, when that very desirable place of residence, the City of Hygeia, was first introduced to the notice of the British public; such was Mr. Hawksley's address this year at Liverpool. Mr. Hawksley has a gloomy tale to tell of our condition and prospects at the present day, and he tells it without reserve. First of all let us realize these facts and figures: "The population of England now amounts to 24,000,000 persons, distributed over about thirty million acres of cultivable land. There is, therefore, one person to one and a quarter acres, whereas in most of the other kingdoms of Europe there are about five acres of land to each person; and on the entire surface of the earth, exclusive of the artic zones, about ten acres of land to each person; or, after a fair deduction for uninhabitable deserts and mountains, probably seven or eight acres of cultivable land to each person."

OVER ONE MILLION MILCH COWS.

From the London Echo, Oct. 25.

In the dairy show opened yesterday at the Agricultural Hall, a novel and interesting addition is made to the agricultural exhibitions periodically claiming metropolitan attention. The dairy farmers constitute an important section of the community, the returns of last year showing that in England alone there were 1,600,000 milch cows, of which number it was calculated 1,200,000 were in the hands of 50,000 persons. The value of the milk produced by these cows, putting the price at sixpence per imperial gallon, and estimating that each cow yields four hundred gallons a year, would amount to twelve millions sterling. With the facilities afforded by the railways and the operation of the Adulteration act, the milk trade is rapidly increasing, so that there is as much excuse for an annual exhibition of dairy produce as of horses, poultry, dogs, cats, bar-maids, donkeys or babies. If the Dairy Show leads to the vending of pure milk and the total annihilation of "Simpson," "calves' brains," "the cow with the iron tail," and other adulterants, until recently said to form component elements of "London milk," the British Dairy Farmers' Association will not have lived in vain.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.

On Wednesday a little son of Mrs. James Hodge, residing in Auburn, Me., found a pretty little copper cylinder, which he concluded to use as a head to his lead pencil. He showed it to his mother and solicited her aid in the job of making it ready. Mrs. Hodge took up the little copper cylinder, and, with a pair of scissors, began to punch a hole into it with a view of digging out some substance which appeared to be within. She had not been long engaged in this work when it exploded with a tremendous concussion, and blew off Mrs. Hodge's forefinger and part of the thumb of her left hand. The lad was hit in the face and slightly wounded. It was a dynamite cartridge.

GERMANY CHALLENGED BY FRANCE.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1878—THE TIME AND PLACE UNFAVORABLE FOR GERMANY.

From the London Telegraph.

France has challenged Germany to another contest, and her old enemy hesitates to "take up the glove." This is apparently the meaning of an article by Dr. Julius Lessing, who, as Director of the Royal Industrial Museum at Berlin, and a writer on art—in fact, a kind of German Sir Henry Cole—expresses great objection to the proposed Paris Exhibition of 1878. Lately another German critic declared that the exhibition of national art and industry in Philadelphia was discreditably poor in conception, quality, and execution; and Dr. Lessing's protests are probably based on the fear of another fiasco in a more conspicuous position, and in the face of sarcastic foes. At the outset he denounces the project as a party device, saying: "In very well-informed circles the opinion prevails that the main purpose is to give MacMahon's seven years' Presidency, which will then be near its close, a new prestige, to show the still refractory Parisian that the Republic as well as the Empire is able to lure to Paris the pleasant, gold-bringing stream of visitors, and that the material splendor and prosperity of the city can be maintained under the present régime also. But what is that to us?" Dr. Lessing refuses to admit that Germany has gone back in industry and art: "It would be a sort of desertion of the flag to maintain that Germany cannot exhibit. She can; but by what means can success be secured? Only by energetic high pressure on the part of Government, and by a still more energetic expenditure of money." But his oddest argument is that the time chosen for the Exhibition is unfavorable for Germany. "While France," he says, "owing to circumstances of which I cannot judge, is enjoying material prosperity, the depression of industry here is a well-known fact. The 'speculation period' did infinite harm; the demoralization of workmen can only gradually be counteracted. The heavy decrease of income among people of the wealthier classes brings with it the want—than which none is more keenly felt—the want of orderers and buyers, so that Germany has no reason to choose this particular time to retrieve former defeats." In addition, Germany is not prepared, and the notice is too short: "It would be simply impossible to get anything ready in this time that could indicate a real returning back from the false path into which German industry has struck." Then comes an attack on Parisian art as a bad model, and a denunciation of "the terrorism exercised by France." "Why not resolve to say 'No,'" the writer asks, "at the risk of exciting the displeasure of that nation?"

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But we constantly see signs in Germany that popular rights and reasonable liberty of the press are hardly as yet secured, and the mighty Empire is one day engaged in persecuting almost to death an erring public servant, while on the next it sends to jail a remonstrant editor or recalcitrant priest. Then the Socialists, once too contemptible in politics to be reckoned with, are mustering their forces for the elections, and will, it is believed, greatly increase their strength. These defects will disappear, no doubt, in time, but they are the natural outcome of a Constitution that did not grow, but was cut out by that rather clumsy implement the sword. The drill-master is still in the ascendant; an Emperor who is nothing but a soldier, and a Premier who likes to be considered a dragoon, are still the leading men. They invented new Germany in a barrack, and will probably keep her there as long as they live. No wonder that, invited to a Parisian festival, Arminius discovers some deficiencies in his own gait, clothes, manners, furniture, art objects, gloves, neckties, and boots. He would be more at home in a new battle-field, and is strongly disposed to decline the polite invitation to a contest of peace.

A SERVIAN SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

The correspondent of the London *News*, with the head-quarters of the Servian Army, writes: "In one of my telegrams I have mentioned shortly the solemn requiem mass for the souls of the slain in the recent fighting performed here on Oct. 8, in accordance with the rites of the Greek Church. The ceremony was in itself interesting and imposing, and was followed by the presentation of medals for valor to a number of soldiers who had been more fortunate in the fighting than the poor fellows who did not live to receive the reward for valiant conduct. The new church stands on the parade ground on the opposite side of the road from the head-quarters house. Although a pretty, it is not a very solid structure, for its outer walls consist of green canvas stretched over a framework, and the interior is lined with green silk. It may, indeed, be called rather an ecclesiastical marquee than a church. A brigade of selected battalions, which had been engaged in the fighting, paraded at 8:30 o'clock, and was formed into a hollow square, having the green church in its centre. Outside these troops, each battalion of which represented a nationality, one being composed of Servians, one of Russians, one of Bulgarians, and one of Montenegrins, there crowded in irregular masses the whole of the troops quartered in the Deligrad lines. These were not on parade, and were present voluntarily to witness the spectacle. When the ceremony in the church began, the altar stood in the doorway, whence the curtains were looped back, while priests stood about it waving censers. Presently it was borne inside, and just as this was done, a clamor of cheering announced the approach of the General. There was an incongruity between the solemn dirge-like roll of the priests' chant inside the church, and the noisy burst of glad cheering outside, but when men die fast, as in a campaign, and when men get used to carrying their lives in their hands, such incongruities are inevitable, and do not shock as they would do in other circumstances. Tchernayeff, followed by his staff, entered the square, passed along its four faces, shook hands with the officers, and then entered the church. While the ceremony there went on he stood all alone, in the shadow, and a sunbeam fell upon a Red Cross girl in light blue—the only woman in the place—who stood between him and his staff. It would not interest the reader to detail the prolonged and involved ceremony inside the church; but when that was finished there was yet another to follow. Again the altar was brought to the doorway; but this time it was carried further—right out into the open air. By it stood the two officiating priests in black velvet robes slashed with silver; behind the altar waved the broad folds of the beautiful banner presented by the ladies of Russia to the Army of the Morava, its staff upborn by a stalwart Russian veteran soldier, across whose breast, right from shoulder to shoulder, stretched a row of medals; behind him again a choir of Russian soldiers, the sweetness of whose voices contrasted curiously with their grim and martial aspect, and the medals of many wars decorating their broad breasts. In front of the altar stood the General and his staff; then there was the hollow square of armed men, and outside everything many thousands of bareheaded reverent soldiers. The open-air service—it was the requiem, as I understand, the mass having been celebrated inside the church—was a full choral one; everything was chanted, and when in parts the chant was taken up by the multitude standing around, the effect was one not to be forgotten in a lifetime."

A BURGLAR SHOT DEAD.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday says: "Last Friday night, Mr. Joseph B. Pitzer, of Zionsville, Boone County, with his trusty shot-gun diminished the number of burglars infesting this city and neighborhood by one, and this a 'boss' in his peculiar line of trade. At a late hour that night Mr. Pitzer was awakened by a noise in the rear of his residence, which proved to be made by burglars climbing upon the kitchen. They removed the upper sash of the gable window opening out upon the roof of the kitchen, and through the window gained access to the main building. They passed from the room first entered down the stairway into the hall and parlor. Mr. Pitzer hurriedly dressed himself, and arming himself with his shot-gun, proceeded to reconnoiter. He took the precaution to add to the load of birdshot in the gun a few buckshot, as the game he was after was large. He then went to a side door on the east side of the house where he could command a view of the kitchen and the probable way of exit of the burglars. He passed out of this door to a small porch, and as he stepped from the porch a man advanced cautiously toward him, stooping as if to conceal himself, evidently not being aware of Mr. Pitzer's presence. He soon discovered Mr. Pitzer, however, and started up, and as Mr. Pitzer thought, attempted to draw a pistol. Mr. Pitzer immediately fired upon him with, as it afterward proved, fatal effect. The man disappeared behind the house and Mr. Pitzer returned to his room and remained on guard until daylight. After breakfast he started for the barn to feed his horse, and in the barn-yard found the dead body of the man. The shot had taken effect in the breast and neck. The news soon spread through the village, and an excited crowd gathered about the place. The acting Coroner, Mr. R. Baird, summoned a jury and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound by the hands of Joseph B. Pitzer, while the said man was in the attempt to feloniously rob the house of Pitzer. No one in Zionsville recognized the dead burglar, but he is said to be Charley Brown, a professional of this city, well known to the police. Of course, there was no arrest for the shooting. Mr. Pitzer is a well-known and well-to-do citizen of Boone County, and it is possible the burglars, knowing his circumstances, believed he had a considerable sum of money in the house. At all events, they made the visit meaning business.

IDLE TREASURE.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Monday has this statement: "When Ottman was arrested on the charge of being connected with the Treasury robbery, his capture was almost immediately followed by the recovery of the sum of $14,500, which he had deposited in Alexandria. This morning, together with other valuables, the supposed proceeds of the robbery referred to was lodged with the Property Clerk of the Chief of Police Office, in whose possession it has remained ever since. As the conviction of Ottman seems to be a very hazy affair at the present writing, or a settlement of the question in any shape doubtful, it suggests the idea that this snug little sum must lie and rust for a long while to come. When it is considered that a recent newspaper paragraph, so the real estate brokers assert, locked up over $200,000 worth of capital in this city, it is hard, indeed, that this sum should also lie idle."

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

A TRAVESTY OF THE COURT OF ST. JAMES—THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOSPITALITIES—A PASSION FOR INTRIGUE—THE "CASTLE" AND AMBITIOUS ALDERMEN—IRELAND ACKNOWLEDGED AS A DIFFERENT NATION.

From the Economist, Oct 21.

The Viceroyalty of Ireland may be said to have all the vices that are commonly attributed to monarchical institutions by Republican writers, and it fulfills none of the real political functions which a real monarchy more or less successfully fulfills. It will not be denied by any one that court life is corrupting in many ways, that it encourages idleness, profusion and intrigue, that it sets up false standards of merit, and that it often thwarts statesmanship by the force of personal caprice or private interests. * * *

But the Viceroyalty is as costly as it is useless. It involves a large annual expenditure on altogether purposeless pomp; an army of officials follows in the train of the Lord Lieutenant, and throngs all the avenues to the Castle, and this body of drones is not kept up for nothing. If, however, the cost were the only point to be considered, it might be a long time before the Viceroyalty would have rigorous justice meted out to it, for there are large classes of persons in Ireland to whom "the Castle" is a very profitable institution. The Dublin tradespeople, no doubt, would be as indignant at the cessation of the Lord Lieutenant's balls and levees as the West End shopkeepers of London were when the Queen retired into privacy some years ago. And in Dublin, "the Castle" is almost the only thing that keeps society of the expensive sort moving. The professional and mercantile classes, again, find in the Lord Lieutenant's hospitalities a substitute for social delights of a higher kind; Queen's Counsel and Fellows of Trinity College, Deputy Lieutenants and Aldermen would think themselves reduced to a dismal provincialism if they could not appear with their wives and daughters at the Castle. But this craving for a contact with sham royalty is demoralizing, and its evil influences may be traced in the amazing pretentiousness and hollowness of Dublin society. Moreover, it lends itself to a passion for intrigue that has done much to degrade and injure Ireland. Not only is the patronage of every successive Viceroy fought for by a hungry crowd of place-hunters from the unnecessary posts of the Viceregal house, hold up to the excessively numerous appointments of the Irish Bar and Bench, but there is a constant struggle to enlist, or seem to enlist, personal influences in favor of each competitor. The ambitious man must be assiduous. At court he must appear to have the favor of great people, and by this means, not by honest merit and hard work, does he hope to attain success. The mischief of the system is notorious, and though in a great number of cases the intriguers deceive themselves, though they gain nothing by their efforts to climb up the back stairs to dignities and emoluments, the effect upon the mind of the outside public is the same as if they were justified in their pretensions. The mass of the people in Ireland are firmly convinced that the Castle is a sink of corruption as scandalous as it was in the days when Castlereagh carried the Union by the almost open purchase of a thoroughly base and selfish crew of legislators. If the contempt and disgust with which the majority of Irishmen speak of the Viceroyalty and its surroundings be not justified by facts, it is excused by the unwholesome tone of Dublin society, and by the character of the relations ostensibly subsisting between the frequenters of the court and the dispensers of public patronage.

But it may be urged that the Irish Viceroyalty satisfies the national aspirations of the Irish for something like a national individuality without conceding to them any dangerous power. This is not so; the Irish people who care about nationality at all are rather angered than pleased that the object of their unreasoning devotion should be symbolized in Dublin, in the midst of intrigue and mock magnificence, by an English nobleman. But the fact that Ireland has imposed upon her a figure-head like the Viceroy, perpetuates in the popular mind the unreal notion of her national integrity. If she be a part of the "United Kingdom," why should she have a Viceroy? Why should she be governed otherwise than Wales or Yorkshire? The Irish Nationalists are not slow to draw the inference they want from the facts supplied them by a costly and cumbrous mockery of a distinct monarchy. They say: "You acknowledge that we are a different nation, for you give us a distinct ruler." This is the only substantial result of maintaining the present system, which, however, there is at present no chance whatever of displacing.

A CONVICT GUIDE IN SERVIA.

A RUSSIAN'S VISIT TO THE CITADEL, AND THE INCIDENTS WHICH MADE IT MEMORABLE.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "The oddities of Belgrade life, normal and abnormal, (certain features of the Russian occupation taking a conspicuous place in the latter category,) would fill a small and singularly diverting volume; but there are serious, even tragical times, during which one hesitates, even under the strongest temptation, to lay stress upon, or even call attention to, the comic aspects of men and things Servian. Nevertheless, one trifling incident of recent occurrence strikes me as being so intrinsically and harmlessly funny that I cannot forbear narrating it, as nearly as possible in the words of the person to whom it happened, a young Russian of my acquaintance here. This gentleman, having demanded and received permission to inspect the citadel, was conducted over the works and the Konak by the Servian commandant, a somewhat stout officer, who, however, when my friend expressed a desire to ascend to the top of the minaret hard by, from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is commanded, excused himself from accompanying M. De —— to that "bad eminence," but offered him a trusty guide, and called up a strapping young fellow in a sort of fatigue uniform of drab-colored canvas, whom he instructed to conduct the Gospodin. Arrived upon the tiny platform, M. De —— first took in the panorama at his leisure, and then bent his eyes downward toward the place fronting the Konak, where he noticed several exceptionally fine men, clad in a costume exactly similar to that worn by his companion. "Tell me," he exclaimed, turning to the latter, "who may those men be, and to what branch of the service do they belong?" "Look, Gospodin," replied his guide, "that one there is the brother of the Minister ——; he has twenty years; it is because he killed his wife. That other one, the tall youth with the sweeping mustache, he will not be here so long. He is the son of Senator ——. He only killed a man who offended him." And thus he went on with his catalogue. It should be remembered that my friend, a slight and somewhat delicate young fellow, was entirely alone with his interlocutor, a sinewy giant of truculent aspect, upon a narrow ledge of stone sixty or seventy feet above the level of the ground. His feelings may be more readily imagined than described when this gentleman in drab, who had just revealed himself, by implication, to be a *galeriano*, turned to him with hideous jocularity, and, slapping him amicably on the shoulder, observed in a tone of restrained pride, such as is assumed by modest merit, "I also am a twenty years' man, for you see I too have killed my wife." My friend replied, in as steady a voice as he could command for the moment, "That is indeed very remarkable and interesting. Perhaps I am keeping you from your regular avocations? I think, perhaps, we had better go down." When they got to the last step of the staircase, the amiable misogynist turned short around upon M. De ——, and, stretching out his "red right hand," ejaculated, "I like thee. Thou art a good man. Let us cordially shake hands." What was my unfortunate friend to do? Let us mercifully drop a veil over the inevitable accolade—the culminating horror of this tragicomical, eminently Servian episode.

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

In a letter to a lady in Massachusetts, Mr. Wendell Phillips thus writes: "I want to express my sympathy with you in all you said about ladies going to the polls. The first rough experience is truly hard. I felt for you when you spoke of it, but, my dear friends, I see no escape. The service is very great in value. You will look back on it in years to come with heartfelt satisfaction. One of my lady friends, now in Europe, was circulating anti-slavery petitions years ago in Beacon street, and the lady of the house, hardly her social equal, forbade her leaving the house by the front door, telling her to go out by the back way. Such insults we bore in old times. You won't meet anything so hard to be submitted to at the polls."

A PITIABLE CASE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* says: "We have once or twice alluded to the sad affliction in the shape of small-pox, which has befallen the family of Mr. John H. Miller, of Warwick township, in Chester county. Three of his children have died, and on Friday his wife was carried off with this loathsome disease. There is no one now left but himself and one child. He can get no one to nurse his family, and even the physicians in the neighborhood refuse to enter his dwelling. The coffins used in the burial of his wife and children were brought by his neighbors near the building, and were taken by Mr. Miller. The corpses were placed in them by himself, the lids were screwed down, and then they were dragged by him into the road, where they were taken by his neighbors and buried."

THE ITALIAN 100-TON GUN.

HYDRAULIC PRESSURE ON A SHIP OF WAR.

HOW THE LARGEST CANNON IN THE WORLD IS OPERATED—THE VELOCITY OF A 2,000-POUND SHOT—A TERRIBLE POWER TO DEAL WITH—THE IRRESISTIBLE FORCE OF WATER CALLED INTO AID.

The correspondent of the London *Times* of Oct. 24, writes from Spezia, Italy: Not one moment too soon have we made our English 81-ton guns, and even now the Italians are more than abreast of us, for they have launched one ship, the Duilio, prepared for 100-ton guns, and another, the Dandolo, is in course of construction at Spezia. One sample gun has been supplied by Sir William Armstrong & Co.; seven more are in the various stages of completion at Elswick. The Duilio and Dandolo will each carry four of these guns in turrets, and become the most powerfully-armed ships in the world for the time being.

The problem set before Sir W. Armstrong and his partners by the Italian Government was to build a gun, with all its appurtenances, capable of throwing a 2,000-pound shot with such a velocity as would enable it to strike an ironclad with a force of 490 foot tons per inch of the shot's circumference. This would need only an initial velocity of about 1,350 feet a second, and there can be no doubt that such a velocity will easily be attained, and even considerably more; for since the gun was designed, experiments have shown that the power of any existing gun can be much increased by enlarging the powder-chamber, and there is no reason why the 100-ton gun should be an exception to the rule. However, the actual bargain has first to be fulfilled, and we shall now see what means have been taken to produce a force equal to that required to lift 25,000 tons through a space of one foot. Let us take the apparatus in order. First in importance stands the gun itself. Until quite lately a great difficulty stood in the way of artillerists. In order to load a gun within the limited space of a turret, the piece must be short; but short guns do not retain the projectile long enough to receive the full effect of the powder charge. The velocity was, therefore, lower than ought to be given in proportion to the charge and consequent strain on the interior of the gun. To obviate this difficulty, one of the members of the Elswick firm—Mr. Rendel—invented a method of loading the piece outside the turret, but from below the deck, out of danger. His designs have already been carried out in the Thunderer and have answered admirably. We shall come to them presently. Meanwhile we arrive at the point that a long gun can now be worked in a turret without exposing a single man to the enemy's fire. The 100-ton gun is no less than 33 feet long—that is, only 6 feet short of half the length of a full-sized lawn tennis ground. The length of the bore is 30 feet 6 inches, and the interior steel tube is in two pieces. The diameter of the breech is 6 feet 5 inches, and the thickness of the metal round the powder charge is 30 inches. The calibre of the gun is 17 inches, and the grooves for rifling number 27. They are shaped like those of the old breech-loading Armstrong guns, and have a twist which rises from one turn in 150 feet at the breech to one turn in 50 feet near the muzzle, continuing at that inclination to the end of the bore. The gun is not yet chambered, but probably may be hereafter. The Palliser shell thrown by this monster weighs 2,000 pounds, or not far short of a ton, and stands 4 feet high. It is rather sharper pointed than the usual shape, and has no studs or projections of any sort on its body. The method of giving it the rifled spin in the bore is peculiar, and produces one of the best effects claimed as the birth-right of breech-loading guns, namely, closing up all windage. A cup of copper, with a little zinc in it, fits on to the base of the shot, which is grooved to hold it fast. When the gun is fired the first pressure of the gas produced drives the cup forward, fills up the grooves of the gun, and, gripping the shot tight, forces it to spin with the velocity impressed upon it by the maximum inclination of the grooves—namely, one turn in fifty feet of its progress. The powder is the same as that used with the 81-ton gun; each grain has a thickness of one and a half inches, and, when all details are settled, will probably weigh about 350 pounds.

Now, such a mass as 100 tons of metal leaping backwards with a recoil from the effort of throwing a shot of 2,000 pounds with a high velocity is a terrible power to deal with in any case—much more when it has to be stopped before it has moved four feet. The mere lifting such a gun is too much for any chains, so that a crane, with a solid rod to hang the gun to, had to be devised. How, then, is the monster to be controlled when in the midst of his violent recoil? And how is he to be pushed forward again? By the simplest and commonest agent—water. If water be confined in a tube without means of escape, it will stop anything so long as the tube does not burst, and if it be allowed but small means of escape, it will check the action of any force and delay it while the liquid is taking the necessary time to escape. On the other hand, if water be pressed through a small tube, say one inch square, by a force equal to the weight of one pound, so that it rushes into a large tube, say one foot square, it will act on any opposing body with a force equal to the one pound multiplied by the number of square inches which there are in a square foot—that is, 144. Thus, a pressure of one pound in the small tube may be made, speaking roughly, to move 144 pounds in the large tube. These two principles of the science of hydraulics have been brought to bear on gun carriages. The recoil is checked by water in a large tube unable to escape except through small holes, and then under the pressure of spiral springs which have a force of over fifty atmospheres, and make the exit difficult. The gun is moved forward, elevated, or depressed by forcing water through a small tube into a large one, where it acts with greatly multiplied force on the weight to be moved. Once accept this principle, and all becomes easy and simple. No more complicated apparatus of wheels, ropes, pulleys, and chains. The gun is placed with its trunnions resting in two blocks of metal, which slide on fixed beams built in the floor of the turret. Guides prevent the sliding blocks from moving right or left or jumping. Behind the blocks are cylinders which act the part of the large tubes spoken of above—pistons attached to the rear of the blocks work in these cylinders and can be driven forward by the action of water forced through small pipes into the larger cylinders by means of the steam power always available on board turret ships. The breech of the gun is supported on a beam, which again has a hydraulic ram underneath it, so that the breech can be raised or lowered as may be wished—that is, the gun can be depressed or elevated. The rear end of the beam pivots vertically on a horizontal pin, and to this spot the breech always comes when the gun is run back, either by the natural recoil or the artificial running back. Thus, whenever the gun is fully back it must be horizontal, and all danger of its striking the top of the port in the turret is avoided. However high the muzzle may be uplifted when the piece is fired, it bows again to the horizontal position as it comes back after firing.

The next point is the loading arrangements. Think of the difficulty to be overcome. Here is a turret exposed to the fire of the enemy's small arms and shrapnel, and the gun is so long that its muzzle is always outside the turret. Into that muzzle must be a sponge to clean it, a jet of water to wash it, and extinguish any remains of fire left from the discharge, a cartridge weighing at least as much as two heavy men, and a shot the weight of which falls little short of a ton; and all this must be done quickly with avoidance of all nervousness. A shot must be properly rammed home, lest the gun should be strained or even burst. Here again comes to the aid of the artillerist the silent, calm, irresistible force of water. The muzzle of the gun is depressed till it comes opposite a round iron door leading below the deck. The door, which is covered from the enemy's fire by a hood formed by sloping plates of iron, glides back, and the head of an enormous sponge appears, carried in front of a metal rod. Swiftly and silently it enters the bore of the gun, lengthening itself like a telescope till it reaches the bottom of the bore, when a spring is touched, a valve opens and a deluge of water rushes from the head of the sponge, extinguishing every possible trace of fire. Obedient to the touch of one man on a handle, the sponge will advance and retire as often as is willed, then withdrawn, leaving room for the cartridge to appear. Cartridge and shot are safe below the deck, each shot with its charge on a separate truck in the magazine always stowed in readiness for use at the moment of action. A word from the turret causes the truck with its freight of ammunition to be run out on to a small trap door on the main deck. Instantly the door rises, till the cartridge is in the turret between the sponge head and the gun, which receives it by a short, quick thrust of the sponge-head, now become a rammer. Another short lift by the same power, always water, and the shot is in front of the muzzle. The sponge-rammer then sends home the shot and charge together perfectly steadily, and always by means of the water power. Before going further, let us mark a peculiarity in the cartridge. It is not solid. A hollow cone of brass runs up from its base to its centre, and near the centre only does the ignition take place through the vent, which is in rear of the gun in the axis line.

Thus we have all the work done by water—hydraulic pressure, as it is called. If the gun has to be run forward, hydraulic pressure at any pressure up to fifty atmospheres is brought to bear behind the trunnion pistons. The same force is applied in front through another small tube, if the piece has to be run back. Only in case of the desperate force of recoil do the springs come into play, because they hold down the valves with a power sufficient to close the large cylinder during all ordinary conditions of working the gun. A pressure of fifty atmospheres is taken as sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and the springs are not moved nor the valves opened till the pressure has become considerably higher. Hydraulic pressure is used to lift the ammunition from the main deck to the level of the fire in the turret, to cleanse the gun, and to ram home the cartridge and shot together.

A PANTHER IN ULSTER COUNTY.

The Rondout *Freeman* of Monday says: "At the head of the Rondout creek, last week, Mr. Reuben Davis, sawyer for Joseph Hill, on a visit to his bear traps, saw the track of a very large panther. In the same snow these tracks were seen by two men looking for hoop-poles, and also by Mr. Lewis Dubois, who had just moved into his bark shanty and brought with him a hog he had killed, the scent of which, some think, drew the animal. Some think it followed Mr. Davis out when he came."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FORBIDDEN FRUIT—Mr. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minzelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—Mr. W. F. Cody.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB and ADAM AND EVE, &C.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—LECTURE by Mr. R. J. De Cordova.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

As we go to press we find reason to claim 181 electoral votes for the Republican candidates, and to concede 184 votes to the Democrats. The only State still in doubt is Florida. When a straw so light as that turns the scale, the equal poise of the contending forces becomes very obvious indeed.

The Congressional gains are slightly on the side of the Republicans. Iowa gives one. Massachusetts has substituted three Republicans for Democrats, with a straight Republican instead of SEELYE, and BANKS re-elected on a straight party ticket. From Pennsylvania we have positive information of two seats rescued from the Democrats, with rumors pointing to the success of half a dozen others. Missouri has given us Republican members in the First, Second, Sixth, and Tenth Districts. In Illinois also one district (the First,) has been transferred to the Republicans. Thus, our assured gains number eleven, with two doubtful districts converted into certainties, and a probability of yet larger accessions from Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Republicans have lost two districts in this State, including that contested by Mr. SPAULDING, but have gained the Eighth District, electing Mr. MCCOOK; they have lost one in South Carolina and two in Mississippi. In Massachusetts, Gen. BUTLER has been elected by a large majority. The next House will probably have a Democratic majority of twenty-five, against seventy-three in the present one.

The State of New-York has undoubtedly gone Democratic, but the fancy majority so confidently claimed by the Tilden men is not forthcoming. The majorities in New-York and Kings have swept everything before them, though Republicans in the interior have made one of the most gallant fights known in the history of the State. The Legislature remains Republican, as but few gains in Assemblymen have been made by the Democrats, and as the majority in the Senate has been saved by the election of a Republican from the Erie district, and the election of Mr. SEWARD in this City.

With the possible exception of Coroner CROKER all the nominees on the Democratic County ticket have been elected. Gov. DIX runs a few thousand behind the Republican State ticket, while Judge PEABODY has at least come near being elected Surrogate, and Mr. STINER is probably chosen one of the three Coroners. This state of things is a suggestive commentary on the wisdom of those party managers who placed a straight ticket for Municipal and Judicial officers in the field and refused all co-operation with respectable Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall. If any of the Republican candidates has escaped defeat, it is only by virtue of the aid of the very element which our party managers refused to recognize.

The county ticket presented as a result of the fusion between Anti-Ring Democrats and Republicans in Kings County, has probably been elected. The contest has, however, been too close to be decided by anything short of the complete returns, which are as yet not forthcoming. Whatever be the result, enough has been done to show how Ring influence in Brooklyn can be finally shattered, and how those who pay the taxes can bring to account those who spend them.

Details are wanting in regard to the fate of the constitutional amendments, and complaints reach us that in some districts of this City ballots were not furnished to enable voters to express their preference for or against them. The Democrats, in no case that we know of, furnished ballots for this purpose. But as there seems to have been no organized effort to distribute canceled ballots, the amendments are probably adopted.

A DOUBTFUL ELECTION.

At the time of going to press the result of the Presidential election is still in doubt. Enough has been learned to show that the vote has been unprecedentedly heavy. Both parties have exhausted their full legitimate strength, while the peculiar Democratic policy, for which such extensive preparations were made in the large registry in this city and in the enormous registry in Brooklyn, has had its effect.

In this State, two hundred and fifty-six voting districts outside the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn show a net Democratic gain over 1872 of 6,427. In that year the Republican majority, excluding the two cities named, was 79,720. This year New-York City has given 53,500 Democratic, while the returns from Brooklyn represent a majority of 17,792, the combined majority being 71,292. On the basis of the returns from the remainder of the State, there is little hope of overcoming this majority, and the Electoral vote of New-York will be cast for Mr. TILDEN. That this is largely due to fraud in New-York and Kings County, and that an honest vote in these counties might have changed the result, are conclusions which no intelligent and fair observer can refuse to consider. The exact truth in regard to them cannot now be stated, but it will be ascertained, and it must have its weight.

Conceding New-York to Mr. TILDEN, he will receive the electoral votes of the following States:

Alabama	10	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	New-Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	New-York	35
Delaware	3	North Carolina	10
Georgia	11	Tennessee	12
Indiana	15	Texas	8
Kentucky	12	Virginia	11
Maryland	8	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	8		
Total			184

Gen. HAYES will receive the votes of the following States:

California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Illinois	21	New-Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Ohio	3
Kansas	5	Oregon	22
Louisiana	8	Pennsylvania	29
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	13	South Carolina	7
Michigan	11	Vermont	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Total			181

This leaves Florida alone still in doubt. If the Republicans have carried that State, as they claim, they will have 185 votes—a majority of one.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE TRUANTS.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Education a motion was adopted as to conferring with the Managers of the Juvenile Asylum for the purpose of providing a Truant Home. It was stated that the Board of Apportionment had thrown out the appropriation of $100,000 which would have enabled the School Trustees to support their own place of detention for truants. In this matter the Board of Apportionment has unquestionably acted wisely. The law in regard to compulsory school attendance left the whole matter of the mode of detention of truants and school absentees in uncertainty. The School Trustees were empowered to arrest and detain such children as violated the law, and the Police were obliged to assist. But nothing was said as to the place of detention. This omission has caused the law in some of our smaller towns to be inoperative. The Trustees did not wish to confine truant or street-wandering children in the common jail or the House of Refuge. The asylums would not receive them without some especial arrangement, and the school authorities had no means for opening a Truant Home. The consequence has been, in the interior, that the children have been discharged, and the Compulsory law has been practically inoperative. In this City, where the difficulty has been the greatest, the Superintendent of Truancy has been compelled to send some of the children to the House of Refuge, some to the Alms-house School on Randall's Island, and others to different institutions. But the House of Refuge—a prison or reformatory for young thieves and criminals—is manifestly not the place for children who are merely truants. The Randall's Island School has been broken up, and even were it existing, is not the place for such children.

The Board of Commissioners then thought of making use of the privilege given by the law, and founding their own Truant Asylum. But, plainly, a board to whom so delicate and important an interest as popular education has been intrusted, had better not complicate it with anything so invidious and difficult as the administering punishment to vagrant and semi-criminal youth. The mere fact of the Trustees of the schools having a boys' prison under them would tend to mingle in the popular mind the two subjects of education and punishment, and would take from the feeling of the masses that sense of their freely sharing in a great blessing which they now have. The poor and working classes of this country believe that education is one of the rights and privileges of freemen. It would be a pity to leave the impression that the managers of the schools were also the managers of the places of punishment. Let the school and the prison be completely separate. For this or some other reason the Board of Apportionment threw out the estimate for the Truant Home. Now there is nothing to prevent the Board of Education from using existing institutions. There are plenty of these for every class of truant and vagrant children, and it would only add to public expenditures without corresponding gain to open another.

The Truant Superintendent can send his ragged and dirty children to the Industrial Schools; his homeless ones to the Boys' Lodging-houses; those who are persistently vagrant to the Juvenile Asylum; the semi-criminal and thievish to the Roman Catholic Protectory or the House of Refuge; and short sentences in some of these houses would, no doubt, soon transform these little vagabonds into industrious school-attendants. But beyond this, the Board ought this Winter to seek so to amend the law, as to give them a clear right to break up street vagrancy among children. The law gives them this right now, but not in sufficiently explicit terms to induce them to take vigorous action. It would be easy, however, to append a provision which would enable the truant agents to require of every child engaged in peddling or any street occupation a certificate showing that he had been under, say, half-time school instruction for six months. This would at once force the hundreds of Italian boot-blacks and news-boys and little peddlers into school during a part of the day, and prevent a great population from growing up in ignorance.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord DUFFERIN said well to the good citizens of Ottawa the other day. The people of the United States regard Canada with the greatest kindliness and good will, notwithstanding whatever demagogues may say in hopes of making political hits, and notwithstanding the belligerent stand of certain excitable natives of Ireland. The thirst for our neighbor's land which seemed to possess us in the early years of this century was never real. In the Southern States it was a morbid craving of a community sick with the plague of slavery; in the North and West it was the delusion of a few hare-brained theorists and a goodly number of politicians, who hoped to reap something from a war, if they did not at once make something substantial out of their alliance with the slave party. The real sentiment of the vast honest majority was opposed to increasing the limits of the United States in any other than an honorable way, but, as usual, that majority had hard work to get its sentiment heard and obeyed. Undoubtedly the war with Mexico was popular at the time, but it must be remembered that the Mexicans themselves played into the hands of the Americans who instigated that war, until there seemed to be very good cause for aggression. As we look back, however, we find little to be proud of in the Mexican business, except the behavior of the little invading Army in the presence of superior forces and in the heart of a hostile country.

Canada, on the other hand, has never presented the same excuses for ambitious demagogues and glory-seeking military men. Even during the angry days of the late civil war, when Canada became, as in Revolutionary times, the refuge of disunionists and copperheads, the solid common sense of North Americans in Canada and the United States never allowed the hard feeling which the situation naturally produced to throw them off their balance. Nor in the equally trying emergency of a Fenian raid was there for a moment a doubt of the true feeling on both sides. President GRANT laid a firm hand on the misguided men who hoped to strike at the British Government by attacking our northern neighbor, and the Fenian movement collapsed as suddenly as all such attacks must, when they have behind them only the ambitions of party leaders and the enthusiasm born of ignorance.

When one reflects on such a phenomenon as the Fenian movement, the word ignorance appears to be a clumsy one to express the attitude of Irishmen who lend themselves to such ideas. The more Irishmen and Ireland itself are studied, the more two things appear. In the first place, the Irishman resolves himself into an intimate mixture of Keltic, Danish, Norse, Anglo-Norman, and Anglo-Saxon stocks, and therefore into a sort of twin brother to Scotchman or Englishman, and in the second place his character develops the most amiable traits. The cultivated Irishman, who has freed himself from national and religious prejudices, is about as charming a person as the civilized world produces. He has all the vivacity and quickness of the uncultured sons of Eiriun, with little, or less, of that instability of character, of that openness to the wiles of designing leaders, which have kept Ireland from her natural position as the equal, if not in many ways the superior, of other parts of Great Britain. But Canada contains elements not so much dissimilar. The Keltic element is represented by the old French settlers, diluted, it is true, by the various waves of Teutonic population which swept over France. Scotland has also done a great deal to populate Canada, and the Scotch have a fair share of old Irish blood. Finally England has sent forth her bone and sinew of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman settlers, until all these elements have so intermingled that the question of race may be said to be at an end. If it be hard, in tracing back Irish, Scotch, and English history of former centuries, to see why any one of those nations should reasonably claim a separate stock, much more is it difficult to identify the inhabitants of Canada or the United States with any race. The term Anglo-Saxon, which Lord DUFFERIN used in his address to the Corporation of Ottawa, is as good as another. It has become the fashion; but Anglo-Norman or British might be words with even more claims to exactness. When, therefore, the prejudiced men calling themselves "Fenians" gathered together to make war on Canada, they were simply attempting to cut the throats of their own brethren, little as they realized the fact. For Irishmen can only claim a separate nationality by reason of their Keltic blood; but that blood is by no means confined to Ireland. Even through the Green Isle it is distributed in varying quantity, while, besides that, it acts as a vivifying agent, not only throughout all the English-speaking colonies and the United States, but through the very heart of England herself.

The United States may be separated from Canada by an imaginary line, but their interests are identical. The closer the ties are drawn between the two, the better for both. And in respect to Lord DUFFERIN himself, while it is true that through him the United States honor Canada, as he himself modestly put it, yet no one is likely to forget the man himself as a contributor to literature and science. His journal of a yacht voyage to Polar latitudes will always be a pleasant and instructive friend, while his liberal and sensible attitude toward the questions of moment here and in England will attract those who care less for literature than for politics.

THE PROBABLE COURSE OF AUSTRIA.

Our readers will remember that we anticipated the refusal of the Austrian Cabinet to be drawn into the Russian alliance, or to take part with the Turks, before the telegrams announcing this policy reached these shores. It appears now from the foreign journals that the difference in opinion within the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet on these lines of policy were sharp and severe. Count ANDRASSY is an enthusistic Magyar; the Magyars received their greatest national humiliation through the Russians. The surrender of Vilagos will never be forgotten in Hungary. Their exiles after this fatal defeat were hospitably received and sheltered by the Turks, and their surrender to the Austrians was refused. The southern Sclavs in Croatia and Hungary and on the frontiers have been the most determined enemies of the Magyars. They number several millions, and their representatives in the Parliament at Pesth form a compact minority, always ready to side with the Austrians or any party against the Magyars.

The Hungarian element in the Cabinet, which has been the leading influence, no doubt temporarily resisted the proposals of the Czar for a united occupation of Bosnia and Bulgaria, tempting as this proposal must have been. Still, the Sclavic party and the wishes of the Emperor himself tended toward this policy, and ultimately the interests of the Empire may lead to its adoption, for such an alliance would insure a considerable addition to the territory of the Empire, and would insure the freedom of the Danube to Austria.

Of all European powers, Austria has the deepest interest in the Eastern question. Her railroads and lines of travel and commerce all connect with European Turkey, and will in time be the communications of an important trade with Constantinople and the East. Her frontiers lie just along the disturbed districts. Millions of her people are bound in blood and sympathy with the suffering *rayahs* of Bosnia and Herzegovina. An addition to her Sclavonic provinces nearer the Black Sea would be welcome to the Croats and Sclovacks, and would not be disagreeable to the Germans. It would especially be a great safeguard to her commerce and a stimulus to her future trade. But the Magyars have not simply opposed the Russian alliance. They have shown what might almost be called a race-sympathy for the Turks. They prefer the Moslem Turks to the Christian Sclavonians. They have been almost ready to urge the Emperor to oppose the ambition of the Czar, provided he could secure an ally in England. The sufferings of their fellow-Christians in Bulgaria have been sneered at, and the barbarities of the Russians in former wars described. The ambition of Servia has been sternly rebuked, and the Magyars, forgetting their own century-long sufferings and oppression under the Turks, and the devastation and long-continued ruin of their fairest territory under these savages, have been ready to leave the unfortunate Christians of European Turkey under the worst Government of modern times. In fact, neither in Pesth nor Vienna has there been much sympathy for the victims of Mohammedan cruelty.

Under these two opposing influences, the Austrian Cabinet and the Emperor have been obliged to act. Germany, too, the leading power of Europe, has been the silent force behind them, which must determine their course. The Germans, as such, have, however, no sympathy one way or the other in this struggle between the Sclavs and the Turks. Yet any course which might offend the Germans of the Austrian Provinces, was to be carefully avoided, lest it should tend to an absorption of those in the German Empire. Prince BISMARCK's sole interest, as we have all along pointed out, was to retain the Russian alliance of friendship, or to leave Russia to its Eastern projects, so as to keep her separate from any possible alliance with France and to allow her to exhaust herself. It was not probable, then, that he would permit any movement of Austria against Russia, but an alliance with the latter, or neutrality, he would not oppose.

The result of all these varying forces, then, is that Austria cannot and will not help Turkey; that she may unite with Russia to plunder the effects of "the Sick Man," but that more probably she will either preserve neutrality or will associate herself with the European powers to enforce reforms in Turkey, and possibly to create new Sclavonic States. This last policy, however, is one entirely opposed to the strong anti-Sclavic feeling which rules her councils, and she would only consent to it from necessity. Yet it is the policy most likely to satisfy Europe, to avert danger in future, and to check Russia on one side and protect the Christians on the other.

A NEEDED REFORM.

The fight between the two rival factions into which the barbers of our country are now unhappily divided, grows fiercer every day; and the noise and dust of the conflict threaten to totally blind the eyes of the most intelligent barbers—as with misapplied bay rum—to the true interests of their profession. Those who style themselves the only legitimate and artistic practitioners of the tonsorial art denounce with vast energy the conduct of certain interlopers who have lowered the dignity of the profession by bribing the public with free cigars and gratuitous beer, to come and be shaved at half the regular rate. Barbers who have hitherto found no lack of customers who were anxious to be shaved at the rate of ten cents per beard, forsee that when a rival offers to shave for five cents, and to throw in a glass of beer or a cigar, the dignity and interests of legitimate practitioners must suffer. It is, of course, inevitable, that they should be indignant, and that they should strive by every lawful means to thwart the purpose of the cheap and sensational barbers, but it is saddening to note that as yet, they have failed to perceive the one sure and easy method of driving the cheap barber out of business, and at the same time instituting a reform that would in a brief period enormously increase the number of their clients.

There is not at present a single barber in the active practice of his profession who is not addicted to the degrading vices of conversation and "tonics." No sooner does a customer seat himself in the operating chair than the barber begins to converse with him in a confident and shameless manner that is in the highest degree exasperating. No man with a razor at his throat and his nose imprisoned in the grasp of a conversational adversary dare resent the latter's remarks; and hence, maddening as the barber's conversation invariably is, the sufferer has to bear it in silence and without any outward manifestation of pain. Were the persecutor to confine himself to extraneous topics, his conversation might be more easily endured, but the contemptuous way in which he never fails to suggest that his victim imperatively needs to be "shampooed," or, in case he has at any time shaved himself, that he has, in so doing, betrayed a painful degree of imbecility, is utterly destructive of one's self-respect, in addition to his temporary peace of mind.

The worst features of tonsorial depravity are, however, exhibited in connection with the inevitable "tonic" which every barber offers for sale. No matter what may be the condition of the customer's hair—whether it is soft or coarse, black or gray, thick or thin—the barber informs him that he must use the "tonic" or he is lost. To sell to every customer a bottle of tonic is the unswerving purpose of every barber, and it is only the exceptionally obstinate and courageous man who escapes. In every barber's shop there are rows upon rows of bottles filled with "tonic" and bearing the names of victims who have been forced to purchase them. The story of their weakness and defeat is thus constantly kept before their eyes, and so depressing is its effect that the man who has once bought a bottle of "tonic" is thenceforth the barber's slave. He may never use that bottle, but when, after an interval of two weeks, the barber tells him that the bottle is empty and that he needs a new bottle, he buys it without a word of protest. To the philosophic mind, the sight of these rows of purchased bottles is inexpressibly painful, for it is a proof of crime on the one part and of weakness on the other, which might well shake the firmest faith in human nature.

Now, what the barber ambitious of custom needs to do is not to bribe customers with vain beer and cigars that punish with the smoking, but to abandon at once and forever the vicious habits which repel every man who has the skill and courage to shave himself. Were there a barber in this City who would sign and keep a pledge of total abstinence from conversation in any form, and who would announce that in no circumstances would a drop of "tonic" be introduced into his shop, he would be overwhelmed with custom. The shop where a man can be shaved in absolute silence, and where no tribute for "tonic" is ever levied, is the ideal shop of which poets have sung and visionary reformers have dreamed. What is beer in comparison with silence, or the presence of cigars in comparison with the absence of "tonic"? Let the earnest barbers agree to abandon conversation and "tonic," and they will straightway find more customers at fifty cents each, than the sensational barbers can secure by their low prices and corrupt bribes. Of course, it would be exceedingly difficult for a veteran barber to suddenly abandon his vices by mere force of will; but he could assist himself on the path of silence by persistently wearing a large plaster over his mouth. This plaster would inspire confidence in the public breast, and would prevent the barber from yielding to his vicious inclinations, while, by erecting a shop absolutely without shelves or closets, he could also wean himself from his love of "tonic." Thus would the habit of virtue become confirmed, until at length the barber could trust himself to shave without his plaster, and the public would feel absolutely safe from "tonic." It remains to be seen whether the barbers are hopelessly wedded to their vices, or whether, in our day, the reformed barber will break his bottles of "tonic," provide himself with a plaster, and silently shave his way to fortune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE DECAY OF SEAMANSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is my wish to reply in your valuable paper to a statement made and copied in your paper from the London *News*, "English Seamanship Degenerating." The reason for the loss of so many vessels, lives, &c., for the past few years is solely for the want of knowledge (of those in command of seagoing vessels) of the mariners' compass.

The seamen of to-day are the same, if not superior to what they were some years back; they are as a rule a superior and a better educated class. We have made heavy strides in ship-building, but none has been made in the navigation of those vessels, viz., in the understanding of the workings of the "magnetic needle." We know or ought to know, that the needle very seldom points to the true North, nor have we any means of correcting the deviations, except by the use of "azimuths," which are at the best merely theoretical. The loss of vessels will still increase until some reliable mode of correcting the compasses can be established.

The marine insurance companies as a rule are perfectly indifferent to these losses; it is money with them. They have given no encouragement to parties for the purpose of arriving at a practical way to enable the masters of vessels to regulate their compasses. If such support had been given by these companies or ship-owners we should not now hear of so many losses, both in lives and property.

C.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1876.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The communication of "Septimus" in your issue of 5th inst., regarding the enormous assessment about to be levied for the Grand Boulevard, is of great importance to the owners of property affected by it, and not only demands their attention but their immediate action, to prevent, if possible, its confirmation. It is supposed that this Grand Boulevard was made for the benefit of the city at large, and the owners of property on the line, having already been heavily assessed for the expense of opening and the land taken for its construction, should be exempt from any further payment. Lot owners interested in the proposed assessment should at once meet and adopt measures to contest it.

Future generations may possibly derive a benefit from the numerous parks and boulevards recently made in the upper part of our City, but to the property owners, with the exception of those whose land has been taken by the City for the improvements, they have been ruinous.

BOULEVARD.

HOW THE WATER GOES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You were kind enough to publish a communication from the writer a few days since about hydrants, and as the water famine is increasing, and no attention paid to the open hydrants by the proper department, will you please say for Mr. Campbell's benefit, that the hydrant foot of Thirty-fifth street, North River, is still open and has been all Summer. No longer ago than Friday last I saw a boy turn on the water to get a drink, and fully a barrel of water was wasted. Besides this, the hydrant leaks, and a stream of water is constantly running from it. If Mr. Campbell tried to remedy this, he could do so, but just before election everybody is busy, and two or three open hydrants won't amount to much.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1876.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—At 1 o'clock this morning some members of a political club attempted to break down the door of the premises of Adam Horn, Jamaica Plains, in order to procure liquor. Horn fired into the crowd, killing a man named William Fleming. Another of the attacking party, Robert H. Richard by name, was shot through the lungs, and is in a critical condition. Horn was seriously injured by his assailants, and is now in the City Hospital.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CONNECTICUT.

Continued from First Page.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8—1 A. M.—Complete returns from New-Haven give Tilden a majority over Hayes of 1,874, and Hubbard 1,860 over Robinson. The Greenback candidate received but 311 votes a pitiful falling off from the expected ballot. Phelps for Congress in the Second District, leads Kellogg, Rep., by 2,130 votes. Two Democratic Representatives have been elected in New-Haven. The Democratic vote in that city has been increased by nearly 2,000 votes since the election of 1872.

1:30 A. M.—The Republicans concede Connecticut to Tilden and Hubbard by about ninetern hundred majority. Hubbard's plurality over all is 2,500.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 7—12 M.—The Town of New Haven gives the Democratic electoral ticket 1,824 majority. Shelton, Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, is elected by 446 majority; Phelps, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, is re-elected over Kellogg by a majority something less than that of two years ago. The State will be close but undoubtedly will give a small majority for Tilden.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7.—Thirty-eight towns give Hayes 8,267; Tilden, 7,601; Robinson, Rep., for Governor, 7,375; Hubbard, Dem., for Governor, 6,805. These towns last Spring gave Robinson, Rep., 6,112; Ingersoll, Dem., 6,514. The Republican majority is 505, against a Democratic majority last year of 402; Republican gain, 907. This includes no city whatever.

Hartford gives Tilden a plurality of 939. The Democratic majority last Spring was 676; this is a Democratic gain in the city of 313.

Meriden gives Hayes 27 majority; a Democratic loss of 216.

Hartford gives Hayes 4,033; Tilden, 5,019; Cooper, 79; Smith, 8; Robinson, 4,128; Hubbard, 4,940; Atwater, (Greenback,) 68; Cummings, 12. In 1872 Greeley's vote over Grant was 469; in 1876, Ingersoll, Dem., over Robinson, 676; Democratic gain over 1872 of 517, and 310 over 1876.

For Congress, Hartford gives Hawley 4,234; Landers, 4,837; Landers' plurality, 603. In 1875, Landers' plurality, 469; Democratic gain on Congress of 134.

Bridgeport gives Hayes 2,389; Tilden, 3,134; Robinson, 2,368; Hubbard, 3,124; Democratic gain, 198.

Norwalk gives Hayes 1,358; Tilden, 1,245; Robinson, 1,341; Hubbard, 1,234; Republican gain, 55.

New-Britain—Hayes, 1,183; Tilden, 1,352; Robinson, 1,176; Hubbard, 1,357; Republican gain, 120.

Norwich gives Hayes 1,995; Tilden, 1,747; Robinson, 1,972; Hubbard, 1,766; Democratic gain, 53.

Ninety-four town gives Hayes 32,302; Tilden, 33,145; Robinson, 32,266; Hubbard, 33,207. These towns lasts Spring gave Robinson 24,435; Ingersoll, 28,398. Democratic majority so far, 1,001, against 3,963 last Spring.

11 P. M.—The Senate in all probability is Republican, the Republicans carrying the following of the twenty-one district: Second, Sixth, (probably) Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, (probably) Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteen, Twentieth, and Twenty-first.

Returns from seventy-eight towns show a net Republican gain in the lower house of 30. There seems no doubt that the Legislature is Republican in both branches.

Returns from 120 towns give Hayes 39,879, and Tilden 40,722. These towns, last spring, gave Robinson 29,835, and Ingersoll 34,969, a Democratic loss of 4,291.

Gen. Hawley is defeated for Congress in the First District by about 150.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE CONTEST—WHERE THE DEMOCRATS GOT THEIR MAJORITIES—THE HAUNTS OF VICE OVERRULING THE VIRTUOUS COMMUNITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8.—The Republicans certainly made a determined fight throughout the State in the face of numerical odds and Barnum's "mules." It was a contest waged upon the legitimate merits of the campaign, and there could not be supplied even money enough to pay for the speakers needed and other proper expenses. The Democracy have been abundantly supplied with money, and with it were able, at the last moment, to repair what had seemed to be irreparable in New-Haven. In all the cities they found it necessary to pay roundly to secure their own party vote. Saloon-keepers were liberally supplied, and in the strong Democratic wards the need of temperance reform was painfully manifest. In two of the lower wards of this city more than 1,000 majority was obtained, and the Republicans about the polls were subjected to insults and downright intimidation. But in spite of all, the Republicans have succeeded in the State at large handsomely, as their vote in the country shows. The intelligence and virtuous sentiment of the State, as is the case invariably when Democratic reform succeeds, are overthrown by the ignorant and vicious population of a few localities. The result will show that in less than ten wards, aggregating not over six per cent. of the entire vote of the State, the Democratic majority has been secured. How grandly the country has done is evident in the certain majority of two obtained in the Senate, which is a gain of nine members out of a total membership of twenty-one. The members elected from the even districts serve for two years under the new Constitutional amendments, and six of these are Republicans and four Democrats. This is an important advantage, in view of the fact that the Legislature to be chosen next Fall must elect a United States Elector, to succeed W. H. Barnum. There is every indication that the House is Republican, and if it should so turn out, the Republicans will make haste to undo the Democratic partisan legislation of the past three years, by which fraudulent certificate voting and naturalizations have been encouraged, and to which has been largely due the Democratic success.

The result in the Congress districts is as follows: First District, Hawley, Rep., defeated by over 100 plurality, a Democratic falling off of about 600. Second District Phelps, Dem., re-elected by 2,800, a gain of 1,400. Third District, Wait, Rep., re-elected by 1,400, a gain of 800. Fourth District, Warner, Dem., elected by 1,000, a Democratic falling off of 400. This leaves the delegation as in the last Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KEYSTONE STATE IN LINE WITH 30,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—A PROBABLE GAIN OF SEVEN OR EIGHT CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Returns from all over the State, embracing, however, but a small portion of the whole number of election precincts, give over twenty thousand net Republican gain over the majorities of last year. A continuance of the same ratio of gains for the whole State would carry the majority to 30,000. Many of these gains are from Democratic strongholds. There is no definite news from the Congressional Districts, but the gains are probably seven or eight.

THE STATE OVERWHELMINGLY REPUBLICAN—A GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN IN THE TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICTS—REPUBLICAN GAINS EVERYWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The election of to-day was one of the most exciting ever known in this city and brought out a very full vote. The weather was good and there were no disturbances. Interest centred chiefly in the Congressional contests in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Distrits, and it was expected that there would be much scratching, owing to personal animosities. This, however, was not the case, both candidates, Errett and Bayne, running well up to the party vote, and there is no question of the election of both. This is a Republican gain, the district now being represented by Hopkins and Cochran, Dem.

Latest returns and estimates up to this hour, 11 P. M., give Errett a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000, while Bayne is said to have at least 3,000. The Republicans claim the election of three State Senators, with one in doubt, and the full Assembly delegation except three members. Two years ago, the Democrats elected eleven out of the fourteen Assemblymen.

The Republican majority in the county will probably reach 7,000, and may go to 8,000. No returns have been received from adjacent Congressional districts. Fifty-five districts, official, show Republican gains of 1,265.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 284 IN 125 TOWNS—DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The returns from 125 towns outside of this city show a net Republican gain of 284. Nine wards of this city, complete, show a Democratic gain of 1,198. Rowan, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia County, is probably defeated.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Reports up to 1 A. M. in Allegheny County indicate a Republican majority on the county ticket of about 8,000. Byne, the Republican Congressman in the Twenty-third District, is elected by nearly 3,000. Erret, Rep., for Congress in Twenty-second District, claims 2,500, but the Democrats do not concede the district yet.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY PLACED, BY CAREFUL ESTIMATE, AT FROM 18,000 TO 20,000—AN IMPORTANT GAIN IN CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—So far as the result of the Presidential election depends on the vote of Pennsylvania, there is, at 11:30, this evening, no doubt to be admitted. The Democratic committee have given up the State, and only dispute about the majority. They claim that the vote outside Philadelphia will be about even, and that the city will determine the majority, which they assert will not be above 16,000. The city count is not in, but it is claimed by the Republicans to have given 18,000 to 20,000. The Republican returns, while not exactly decisive, indicate a majority of several thousand outside Philadelphia. The gains are almost uniformly in favor of the Republicans. Senator Wallace last night claimed the State by 30,000 for Tilden, and staked his reputation on it. He was within 60,000 of the right figures. The expectations of the Republican managers of the canvass have thus far been fully met.

There have been no reports from the Congressional districts, but the Republicans doubtless gain seven or eight, as was expected, since the general returns indicate that result.

There is intense anxiety here to know how New-York has gone, as it is seen to be the decisive State in the contest. The reported majority for Tilden in the City has caused long faces among Republicans, who do not, however, give up this State, but wait for further news. The Democrats claim New-York, of course, but not yet very boldly, evidently fearing that further returns will reverse the City majority.

The election here passed off to-day very quietly. The weather was mildly rainy, which did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of voters. It is not now supposed the storm lost the Republicans more than an equal proportion of votes, though it caused much impatience among the active workers.

The Cooper and Cary vote is not reported from many places, but it appears that this vote was very small. The suspense to-night cannot easily be described. Very few Republicans will yet give up the election, though they regard such news as has come to hand as very discouraging and the case as almost hopeless. On the other hand many feel that the worst has been heard, and that the dispatches to-morrow will present a more favorable aspect.

THE MAJORITY OVER 20,000—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The returns keep coming in at 1:15 as favorably as at first, and the majority is now actually above twenty thousand. A dispatch just received from Luzerne County claims the election of Payne, Rep., Congressman to succeed Ketcham, resigned. This was the only district in which the Republicans feared the loss of a Congressman, and the triumph over the Democracy is very significant. Mahon is believed to be elected over Stengers. The Republicans undoubtedly carry both houses of the State Legislature by large majorities.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE TICKET ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—Fifteen election districts in Franklin County give 625 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 129 over 1875. In eleven districts, Mahan for Congress, has gained 617 over Stenger in 1874. Legislative ticket is elected handsomely.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—Delaware County elects the entire Republican ticket by at least twenty-two hundred majority. Chester County reports at least three thousand Republican majority, a gain in the district of 1,200 over 1875.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY FOR TILDEN AND A DEMOCRAT ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EASTON, Nov. 8.—Northampton County gives Tilden 3,600 majority; Bridges, Dem., for Congress in the Tenth District, has 7,000 majority.

HON. A. HERR SMITH ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—Hon. A. Herr Smith is re-elected to Congress from Lancaster County by a majority of over seven thousand.

LEVI MARSH RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN THE NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

YORK, Nov. 7.—Hon. Levi Marsh, Democrat is re-elected to Congress in the Nineteenth District.

OVER 15,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN PHILADELPHIA — REPUBLICAN GAIN OUTSIDE THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Returns from nearly every precinct of this city indicate a Republican majority on the Presidential ticket of 15,200. The city gave a Republican majority of 17,200 last year.

The rain of this afternoon and to-night interfered materially with the working of the telegraph wires throughout the State, and returns from the election are reaching us very slowly, only a few scattering districts having been received.

Returns from twenty-four towns and townships outside of the city, principally in Chester, Berks, and Delaware Counties, show a net Republican gain of 84 on the vote for Governor in 1875.

There were no disturbances reported worth mentioning, and of the arrests made in this city some twenty odd were of persons caught in the act of violating the election laws.

Berks County gives a Democratic majority of 7,600, a gain of 431; Cumberland County gives a Democratic majority of 1,000, a gain of 300; Monroe County gives a Democratic majority of 3,600, a gain of 720; Blair County gives a Republican majority of 500, a Democratic gain of 43; Dauphin County gives a Republican majority of 1,600, a Democratic gain of 270; York County gives a Democratic majority of 3,700, a gain of 700; Lehigh County gives a Democratic majority of 2,000, a Republican gain of 100; Lancaster County gives a Republican majority of 6,000, a gain of 900.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7.—A heavy vote was polled throughout this section, but returns come in slowly and generally show slight Republican loss. I cannot accurately estimate majority for Electors. In most election districts the county ticket is being counted first. This county gives probably 1,800 Republican majority. Kilinger, Republican, for Congress from this district, will have about two thousand majority. Beyond this nothing can be stated, save that Republicans elect their county ticket by reduced majorities. The Cooper ticket was enthusiastically supported by its few followers, and has polled about three hundred votes in the county. This is all drawn from Republicans, and will account for the loss in the county.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8—2 A. M.—In this State, Huntingdon County will probably give 500 Republican majority, a gain of 559; Schuylkill County will give a Democratic majority of 1,500, a gain of 162. In this county 900 votes were polled for the Greenback ticket. Partial returns from Bucks County indicate a Democratic majority of between 300 and 400, a slight gain; Columbia County gives a Democratic majority of 1,800, a Republican gain of 300; Bradford County gives a Republican majority of 2,000, a Democratic gain of 261; Montgomery County gives a Democratic majority of 700, a gain of 725. Twenty-five wards in this city give a net Democratic gain of 1,138. O'Neil, Rep., for Congress in the Second District, is elected by 3,690 majority.

SAM RANDALL RE-ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Eighteen wards in this city show a net Democratic gain of 925. Randall, Dem., is re-elected to Congress from the Third District by 2,700 majority.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF 600 IN OCEAN COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Ocean County, N. J., gives a Republican majority on the electoral ticket of about 250, with two towns yet to hear from; a Republican gain of 600.

DELAWARE.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY ABOUT 2,500—NEARLY A TIE VOTE IN WILMINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Newcastle County, Del., gives a Democratic majority of 700. Returns

from other portions of the State indicate a Democratic majority of 2,500. Wilmington City cast nearly a tie vote.

MARYLAND.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Official returns from all the wards in this city give a Democratic majority of 10,099. In this Congressional District, comprising the First to the Ninth Wards, inclusive, Kimmell's (Dem.) majority is 5,827; Fourth District—Swann's (Dem.) majority is over 2,500. Returns from every portion of the State show Democratic gains.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Sufficient returns have been received from several counties throughout the State to show that the Democrats have elected their Congressional delegation, and carried the State on the Presidential ticket by a large majority. The following are the majorities on the Congressional districts: First District, Henry's majority, 2,800; Second, Roberts' majority, 2,400; Third, Kimmell's majority, 5,832; Fourth, Swann's majority 2,521; Fifth, Henkle's majority, 2,200; Sixth, Walsh's majority, 200. The majorities in the Third and Fourth Districts are official. Those in the others are partly estimated. At Democratic head-quarters the majority for Tilden is estimated at 18,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC.

WHEELING, Nov. 7.—Ohio County gives about 600 majority for Tilden. The State will be Democratic by about the same majority as in October—probably 15,000 for Tilden.

THREE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Nov. 7.—The returns thus far received indicate that this district has returned Benjamin Wilson, Dem., to Congress. There is no reason to doubt the election of Martin in the Second and Kennar in the Third District, both Democrats.

VIRGINIA.

A HEAVY VOTE POLLED—THE STATE UNDOUBTEDLY DEMOCRATIC—SEVEN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—A LARGE MAJORITY FOR TILDEN.

NORFOLK, Nov. 7.—The election was quiet. This city gives Tilden a majority of 958; Goode, (Democrat,) for Congress, 965 majority, a Democratic gain of 574.

Elizabeth City and County gives a Republican majority of 830, and a Republican gain of 200.

LATER.—The indications are that Goode is re-elected to Congress from this district—the Second—by 1,000 majority.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.—Rain fell all the morning, and it was cloudy and threatening during the afternoon. The bad weather did not affect the voting, however, as the vote polled in the city is as heavy as ever known. Tilden's majority in Richmond will be 1,500. Returns from the surrounding counties show Democratic gains over the vote of 1874. The only close contests for Congress are in the Second and Fourth Districts. The remaining seven districts will elect Democratic Congressmen. The returns from the Second District show that Goode, (Democrat), is gaining over the vote of 1874.

The Democratic majority in Alexandria is 270, and about the same majority for the State constitutional amendment. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is elected to the State Senate. There is no doubt of Hunter's re-election to Congress by a majority of several thousand.

The majority for Goode, Dem., for Congress, in Portsmouth, is 1,118, a Democratic gain of 965.

The reports from all the precincts in this city give Tilden a majority of 1,507. Petersburg gives Hunton, (Dem.) for Congress in the Fourth District, 219 majority; a Democratic gain of 430. He gains at all other precincts heard from, and it is believed he is elected. In the Second District Goode's (Dem.) gains are accumulating; Norfolk and Portsmouth give him a gain of 1,500. His opponent, Segar, gains slightly in some places, but Goode's election is not undoubted. If Hunton is elected in the Fourth District, the entire Congressional delegation will be Democratic. Dispatches from almost every section of the State indicate that Tilden is gaining steadily. He will carry the State by a largely increased majority over any previous election.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF TEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND—FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 7.—Owing to the presence of United States troops, the election passed off quietly in South Carolina. One or two slight disturbances occurred, but no serious riot is reported. The Republicans have carried the State for Hayes and Wheeler by at least ten thousand majority; the State Committee claims from fifteen to twenty thousand. The majority for the State ticket will not be over twelve thousand. The Republicans have probably elected four out of the five Congressmen, a loss of one.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.—Unofficial returns from various sections of the State show large Democratic gains everywhere, as compared with the vote of two years ago. No Republican gain is reported anywhere. The Democratic Committee are jubilant. The Republicans are unwilling to grant that Chamberlain's majority of 1874 is overcome.

The Democrats claim the State by 4,000 majority. Barnwell, Aiken, Edgefield, and Abbeyville Counties, heretofore Republican, are claimed by the Democrats.

Unofficial, but trustworthy, returns from about half of the State show a Democratic gain of over 12,000 as compared with the vote of 1874, when Chamberlain had 10,000 majority over Green, (fusion.) The Republicans claim that Charleston County will give a heavy Republican gain to offset the Democratic gains. The result hangs upon coast counties not accessible by wire.

LATER.—The Democrats have certainly elected Evins in the Fourth and Aiken in the Third District to Congress. The State is probably carried for Hampton and Tilden by a small majority, but both sides still claim it. Charleston City gives Hampton a majority, and the result in the State depends upon the vote of Charleston County, which cannot be ascertained until to-morrow morning.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8.—12:20 A. M.—The Republicans claim South Carolina by 15,000 majority. The Democrats claim returns enough to insure the election of Evins and Aiken, Dems., in place of Wallace and Carpenter, Reps.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8—2:15 A. M.—Returns to this hour give Hampton 7,000 majority. This does not include Charleston County, which will probably give Chamberlain 5,000 or 6,000 majority. The election will be very close, with the chances in favor of Hayes for President and Hampton for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 7.—The State is safe for Hayes and Chamberlain by from 15,000 to 18,000 majority. Republican Congressmen are elected in the First, Second, and Third Districts. Returns from the Third and Fourth Districts come in slowly.

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT, President Republican State Executive Committee.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SMALL DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED—THE STATE CLAIMED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—The *Patriot's* returns from Wake, Craver, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rockingham, Anson, Richmond, Lenoir, Iredell, Carteret, and Cleaveland Counties show a Democratic gain of 1,000.

Wayne, Catarrns and Guilford Counties give a Democratic gain of 850. If the returns received are true the Democrats have carried the State by not less than 5,000.

Later.—The *Patriot's* returns, from Democratic sources, from Orange, Guildford, Cabarrus, Carteret, Richmond, Wayne, Wilson, Wake, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Lincoln, Rockingham, Anson, and Iredell show a Democratic gain of 4,000. This ratio, if kept up, will make the Democratic majority not less than 10,000.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 7.—The election closed without the slightest disturbance. The ticket is very long.

The Second Ward of this city gives a Democratic gain of 103, and the Fifth Ward a Republican gain of 6.

Lilesville gives a corrected Democratic gain of 15, and Lawrenburg, Richmond County, a Democratic gain of 34.

The returns thus far received show an almost universal Democratic gain. Wilson County gives a Democratic gain of 400, and the indications all favor a decided Democratic majority in the State.

LATER.—The returns continue favorable to the Democrats. The Republicans claim the State by a small majority, but admit that it will be very close. The Democrats claim the State by 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The *Star* estimates the Democratic majority at 4,500 to 6,000.

The latest returns continue to show Democratic gains. The State is certainly Democratic by a large majority.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—Raleigh city and township give a Democratic gain of 100. All points in the State heard from give Democratic gains. Mecklenburg County, the home of Vance, gives a Democratic gain of 300.

The Republicans gain 300 in New-Hanover and Pender Counties.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7.—LATER.—Heavy Democratic gains are reported from all quarters from which returns have been received. There is no longer any doubt that the Democrats have carried the State. The Republicans concede it. The Democrats probably elect seven out of eight Congressmen. In the small County of Cleaveland the Democratic gain is 648.

GEORGIA.

HEAVY DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES—ONE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN PROBABLY ELECTED.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—Muscogee County gives Tilden 1,400 majority; also a like number to Harris (Dem.) for Congress. This district goes Democratic by a heavy majority.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—The returns seem to indicate the election of an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress. There has been a large vote polled in the State. Every county in the Eighth District has gone Democratic. Richmond County gives over 3,000 Democratic majority.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Chatham County gives Hartridge, for Congress, over 600 majority; Tilden's majority, 800. Seven hundred negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket. Everything passed off quietly, although there was a crowd of negroes in the town all day.

ATLANTA, Nov. 7.—This State gives a majority of from fifty to sixty thousand for Tilden. The Congressional ticket is re-elected throughout the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Nov. 7.—Georgia gives Tilden from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. Candler, Dem., is elected in the Fifth District by 2,000 to 3,000 majority over Markham. Whitely, Rep., is probably elected in the Second. The rest of the districts have gone Democratic. Felton, Ind., is elected in the Seventh by from 1,000 to 2,000.

D. D. SNYDER, Chairman Congressional Committee.

FLORIDA.

THE STATE IN DOUBT.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, says returns from sixteen counties in Florida, Republican strongholds, show a net Democratic gain over the vote of 1874 of 544. Columbia and Monroe Counties, formerly Republican, elect Democratic tickets. Finley, Dem., for Congress, is probably re-elected. The Democrats claim the State by a small majority.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—There is nothing further from the Florida election. It will be close. Both sides claim the State.

ALABAMA.

SEVEN DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED—TILDEN'S MAJORITY IN THE STATE ABOUT 25,000.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 7.—The election was quiet throughout the State as far as heard from. Hayes' majority in this city will be 1,600. The few boxes heard from indicate a large Democratic majority in the State. It is safe to say that seven Democratic Congressmen have been elected.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—The indications are that Bromberg (Ind. Dem.) has carried the county by 3,500 majority. Tilden and Hendricks' majority will equal, if it does not exceed, Bromberg's. Everything is quiet.

Returns show Democratic majorities from all directions, indicating at least 25,000 majority in the State. Seven Democratic Congressmen are certainly elected. In the Fourth District, Haralson, the present colored member, is opposed by Rapier, (colored,) an ex-member, who is supported by Senator Spencer and all the Federal officials. Shelby, Dem., is making gains, but not enough is known to warrant an estimate.

MISSISSIPPI.

ALL THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON THE STATE TICKET.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Private news from all over Mississippi, from Superintendents to Mr. Van Horne, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, reports the election of five and perhaps more Democratic Congressmen, and says that the State is Democratic by over 30,000.

JACKSON, Nov. 7.—Returns from various points indicate that the State has gone Democratic by a large majority over the last election. Five Congressmen are certainly elected by the Democrats, with a strong probability that they elect the sixth. The election passed off very peaceably, no disturbances being reported from any section. The Democratic majority in the State will probably reach 50,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSON, Nov. 7.—The Democrats, in the sham election in this State, will count a majority of from forty to fifty thousand, with all the Congressmen.

H. R. WARE, Chairman Republican State Committee.

LOUISIANA.

SIX TO EIGHT THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The State has probably gone Republican by from six to eight thousand. Smith, Rep., in the Fourth District, is undoubtedly elected.

DUMONT, Chairman Republican State Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The Democratic State Central Committee have received dispatches claiming 1,500 majority in Claiborne Parish, and 1,000 majority in Lincoln Parish—a net gain of over 1,300 in the two parishes.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Information from Western Union Telegraph agents states that Louisiana has gone Democratic, the majority in New-Orleans being 10,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The returns are meagre—not sufficient to make accurate estimates. The Democrats claim the State by 20,000, and have dispatches from several voting precincts of the interior, showing heavy Democratic gains on the election of 1874. The Democrats claim this city by 12,000. The Republican Committee estimate their majority outside of the city at from 18,000 to 21,000, and concede the city to the Democrats by 8,000 to 10,000. The best-informed moderate Republicans claim the State by not more than 4,000.

The total vote of the City of Louisville was 17,321, of which Hayes has 5,158 and Tilden 12,163, a Democratic majority of 7,005 and a Democratic gain of 3,500. The State probably goes Democratic by over sixty thousand. The Democrats elect Congressmen in every district, they being as follows: First, Andrew Boone; Second, James McKenzie; Third, John W. Caldwell; Fourth, J. Proctor Knott; Fifth, Albert S. Willis; Sixth, John G. Carlisle; Seventh, J. C. S. Blackburn; Eighth, W. J. Durham; Ninth, Thomas Turner; Tenth, John B. Clarke.

TEXAS.

LITTLE INTEREST MANIFESTED—NO RETURNS RECEIVED.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—The election is proceeding quietly and without excitement at all the polling places heard from. Special dispatches from the interior, state that very little interest is taken in the contest and a small vote is being polled. There is no question as to the result in the State at large and in the Congressional Districts except this—the Fifth. In this district the probabilities favor Giddings, the regular Democratic candidate, against Jones, Independent Democrat.

The Democratic majority in Texas will probably exceed 75,000. Giddings, regular Dem., has 1,903 majority in this city, which probably secures his election and returns a full Democratic delegation to Congress from this State.

TENNESSEE.

A HEAVY VOTE POLLED—THE DEMOCRATS SUCCESSFUL.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—The election here to-day was unusually quiet. A very heavy vote was polled, that of the city being over ten thousand, or 1,000 over any former vote. It is believed that Thomas, the independent Democratic candidate for Governor, has carried the county by over fifteen hundred, and that the Republicans have elected their Legislative ticket. The Democrats generally concede the election of Randolph (Rep.) for Congress over Young, (Dem.,) the present incumbent. The official vote will not be known until a late hour.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—The election passed off quietly in all parts of the State. There is no doubt of the election of Porter, Dem., for Governor, and certainly eight out of ten Congressmen by the Democrats.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7, 11 P. M.—The vote of this city is not yet counted and probably will not be until a very late hour. The Democrats now claim that Young, Dem., is re-elected to Congress by a small majority. Thomas, Independent candidate for Governor, has undoubtedly carried the County by a heavy majority, and also Fayette County by 300 to 400 majority.

ARKANSAS.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS REPORTED—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED BY A REDUCED MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 7.—The election has passed off quietly. This city and county give 1,000 Republican majority, a gain of 1,200 over the September election. There are few returns from the State, but the Democrats have probably carried it by a reduced majority. McClure, Republican, claims his election in the Third District.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 7.—The returns from five wards and one township are as follows: Democratic, 992; Republican, 954. For Congress, Stuart, (Dem.,) 672; Cravens, (Dem.,) 301; McClure, (Rep.,) 905; Rice, (Greenback,) 78; Dell, (Rep.,) none; Ward, (Rep.,) yet to hear from. The election was quiet and orderly.

KENTUCKY.

A LARGE MAJORITY FOR TILDEN—ALL THE CONGRESSMEN DEMOCRATS.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 7.—The official vote of this city gives Tilden 1,579; Hayes, 2,172—a Democratic gain of 454 on the vote of 1872; Blackburn, Dem., for Congress, 1,594; Shackelford, Rep., 1,895.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Tilden's majority in Kentucky is estimated at over 66,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Returns indicate a majority of 4,500 in this State for Tilden and a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

R. M. KELLY, Chairman Republican State Committee.

ILLINOIS.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO—A SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC TRICK—ONE REPUBLICAN AND TWO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Although an undercurrent of intense excitement pervades the City, the election passed off very quietly, and up to a late hour to-night, not a single serious fracas was reported. Both parties felt that they were playing for big stakes, and neither felt certain enough of victory to do much crowing, preferring to defer that sort of thing until after the ballots were counted. There was manifestly little electioneering at the polls. The Greenbackers seemed to be entirely out of the field, the working men fared no better, and other actions that made some stir during the campaign were not even represented. During the early part of the day the voting proceeded at a snail's pace, and precincts that expected to cast from 1,000 to 1,200 votes could show only a beggarly 250 or 300 at noon. Toward night the business progressed more rapidly, and when the polls closed at 7 o'clock there were few desiring to vote who had not had an opportunity to do so. A variety of dodges were resorted to here, one of which was the substitution of Democratic for Republican electors on the regular Republican ticket, a trick which has been attributed to the Republicans who, to save Cullom for Governor, were charged with a willingness to sacrifice all else. Be this as it may, this ticket was voted to some extent in the strongest Republican precincts of the City. At 11 o'clock to-night the returns had been received from only sixteen precincts of the city, and these gave a total vote of 2,093 for Tilden, and 1,286 for Hayes. Nothing definite is known as to the Congressional vote, but the indications are, at this writing, that Aldrich, Republican, in the First District, and Harrison and Lemoyne, Democratic, in the Second and Third Districts, are elected, together with Luther Lafiin Mills, Republican, as State's Attorney, and Charles Kern, Democrat, as Sheriff. Returns from the State are slow coming in, but many small towns show Republican gains.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—1:40 A. M.—Thirty-five towns and precincts in Cook County give Tilden 4,346 majority.

GENERAL REPUBLICAN GAINS REPORTED—A DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN "EGYPT"—A LARGELY INCREASED VOTE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Returns from twenty townships in Illinois show general Republican majorities. The vote for Cooper in some of the interior counties is nearly equal to that of Tilden.

Cairo gives 56 majority for Tilden, a Democratic gain of 230.

Returns from twenty towns in Illinois give Hayes, 4,339; Tilden, 3,484; Cooper, 84: Republican gain over the vote for Governor in 1872 of 1,234; Democratic, 1,328, being net Democratic gain of 94.

Eleven precincts in Chicago, and thirty-nine towns in the interior of the State, give Hayes 13,290; Tilden, 10,397—a small Democratic gain over the vote for Governor in 1872, when the State went Republican by over 50,000. There is no doubt of a large Republican majority in the State.

Returns from eighty-two towns in Illinois give Hayes 23,081; Tilden 18,501, Cooper 321. Net Democratic gain, 397.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—11:20 P. M.—Partial returns from the wards in this city indicate that Tilden has a small majority. Brentano, the German Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is defeated by Le Moyne. The German wards go for the latter. Aldrich, in the First, is probably elected. The State is probably Republican by 20,000 majority. It now looks as if Lathrop was elected in the Fourth District in spite of the bolt of Hurlbert.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF 3,000 IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—1:25 A.M.—Partial returns from this City indicate a Democratic majority of about 3,000. Returns from 100 towns and precincts, not including the City of Chicago, give Hayes 25,075, Tilden 17,988. In 1872 the same places gave Grant 19,402; Greeley 12,176.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Returns from 39 precincts, representing 17 wards, give Hayes 8,849, Tilden 13,756. The Democrats claim Tilden will carry Cooke County by nearly 10,000 majority. It is considered certain that Aldrich, Rep., is elected over Hoxie, Dem., in the First District; that LeMoyne, Dem., is elected over Brentano, Rep., in the Third District, and that the vote in the Second District will be very close between Davis, Rep., and Harrison, Dem.

WISCONSIN.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS INDICATE THE STATE SURE FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Returns are favorable to a large Republican majority in Wisconsin. Accurate returns from fifty towns show Hayes to have a majority of 1,283—a Republican gain of 947 over the vote of 1872. This city shows large Republican gains over the vote of 1872. As far as heard from, there are Republican gains in many doubtful Congressional districts.

10:55 P. M.—Fourteen precincts of Milwaukee give Tilden 781 majority. This is a Republican gain of 1,500.

Returns from fifty towns and wards in Wisconsin give Hayes a majority of 1,300, a Republican gain of 947.

11:52 P. M.—One hundred and twenty-three towns, largely in Democratic counties, give a net Republican gain of 907, with the large Republican towns still to hear from. Milwaukee Republican gains are not included in the above.

THE STATE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

MADISON, Nov. 8.—Returns indicate that Wisconsin has voted for Hayes and Wheeler.

E. W. KEYES, Chairman Republican State Committee.

IOWA.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM SEVENTEEN COUNTIES—A NET REPUBLICAN GAIN INDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 7.—Dexter Precinct, in Dallas County, gives Hayes 174 over Tilden, a gain of 54; Mitchellville Precinct, in Polk County, gives Hayes 93 majority, a gain of 1; Columbia, in Wapello County, gives Hayes 50 majority, a gain of 2. Sampson, Rep., for Congress, has 100 majority.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Returns have been received from fifteen townships in Iowa, showing heavy Republican majorities.

Partial returns from seventeen counties in Iowa show a Republican gain of 714; a Democratic gain of 52; net Republican gain, 662.

DES MOINES, Nov. 8—12:02 A. M.—Eight precincts in central Iowa gives Hayes 1,386 majority. The same places gave Gov. Kirkwood, last year, 1768 Leffler 698—a Republican gain of 316.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—11 P. M.—Partial returns from fifty-three towns in thirty-six counties in Iowa give Republican gains of 2,119 and Democratic gains of 149, showing a net Republican gain of 1,970 over the vote of 1875 for Governor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSKALOOSA, Nov. 8.—The returns are meagre, but indicates a Republican majority of over forty thousand. All the Congressional districts have elected Republicans.

THE RETURNS FROM THE CITY OF DES MOINES—SEVERAL COUNTIES HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Nov. 7.—Seventeen precincts give Hayes 3,359 majority. In 1875 Kirkwood had 4,492, Leffler 2,067, a majority for the former of 2,275. This shows a Republican gain of 10,840. Mapella County gives Republican majority of 150, gain 120; Jasper County, 103 majority, a gain of 400; Polk County, 185 majority, a gain of 900. The Republican majority in the State is over 50,000. Sampson, Cummins and Oliver, Republicans, are elected to Congress. The indications from the Second District favor the election of Hiram Price, Rep. Nothing has been received here from the other districts.

ALL THE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED ARE REPUBLICAN.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Nov. 7.—The few returns received from Iowa all indicate increased Republican majorities, and the election of all the Republican Congressmen. The majority on the State ticket is estimated at 40,000 to 45,000. Peter Cooper's vote is heavier than had been anticipated, and will probably reach 10,000.

NEBRASKA.

A HEAVY VOTE POLLED—A QUIET ELECTION.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—The election passed off quietly. A heavy vote was polled in this city. No returns are yet in from the State. Both parties claim Douglass County. Local factions have caused much scratching. The straight tickets so far counted in this city show a Democratic plurality.

Partial returns from Colfax County show 58 Republican majority; the same from Buffalo County, 144 Republican majority; Dodge County, 110 Republican majority. Nemaha County is claimed by the Democrats. Saline County, Republican by about 400. Democrats claim Platte County by 150 majority. No official returns have been received.

MISSOURI.

NO RETURNS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—The returns so far are very scattering, and give but little information. Ten precincts give Tilden 2,118, Hayes 1,335. Six precincts give Phelps, Dem., for Governor, 1,005; Finkelnburg, Rep., 722. No returns from the interior yet.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROLLA, Nov. 7.—Phelps County gives 350 Democratic majority on the national and State ticket. Bland, Dem., is probably elected to Congress by an increased majority.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN—THE VOTE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8—1 A. M.—The returns are being counted so slowly that scarcely an approximate result of the election in this city can be given at this writing. About one-half of the precincts in this city give Thomas, Rep., for Sheriff, 11,073; Brown, Dem., 10,098. Thomas has run somewhat ahead of his ticket. His vote, therefore, does not indicate a Republican victory. The county ticket will probably be divided, but the indications are that the Democrats will get much the larger part of it. In the First Congressional District Anthony Illuer, Rep., has no doubt beaten E. C. Kerr, the present incumbent. In the Second District the indications are that Erastus Wells, Dem., the present member, has defeated A. W. Slayback and Nathan Cole. The Third District is doubtful at this writing, but the chances are in favor of R. G. Frost, Dem. Tilden's majority in the city cannot be stated now, but it will probably reach 2,000.

A GAIN OF FOUR REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The First, Second, Sixth, and Tenth Districts, have elected Republican Congressmen.

A GAIN OF TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ADMITTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7, 12 P. M.—The Democrats claim this county by 2,000 majority, but admit a gain of two Republican Congressmen. Newtown County gives probably 175 Democratic majority; Pike County gives 400 Democratic majority; and Rain County 1,200 Democratic majority. Pettis County will give 350 Democratic majority, Marion County 500 Democratic, and Lincoln County 1,500 Democratic. Bolinger County has gone Democratic, except for member of the Legislature. There is a large Republican gain in this latter county. Twenty-three townships outside these counties, and scattered over a large portion of the State, give Tilden a majority of 1,345.

INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED FROM EIGHTY TOWNS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from twenty townships give Tilden 3,044, and Hayes 2,500. The same places in October gave Williams 3,004, and Harrison 2,641. This is a net Democratic gain of 181.

At 8:10 P. M. the returns from forty townships give Tilden 5,809, and Hayes 5,801. The same places in October gave Williams 5,789, and Harrison 5,898.

In sixty-two townships in thirty-nine counties heard from the Democratic net gain is 50. The indications now are that Tilden's majority will be between 7,000 and 10,000 in the State.

Returns from eighty townships give Tilden 13,376, Hayes 13,433. The same places in October gave Williams 13,325, and Harrison 13,702.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 7.—Five wards and townships in this county show a Republican gain over October of 29.

Returns from 100 townships in 54 counties give a net Democratic gain of 245.

10:30 P. M.—Returns from 180 townships give Tilden 35,949, Hayes, 35,334. The same places in October gave Williams 35,141, Harrison, 35,193, a net Democratic gain of 667.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—Returns from 220 townships give Tilden 46,316, Hayes 45,647. The same places in October gave Williams 45,486, Harrison 45,319, a net Democratic gain of 502.

A QUIET ELECTION, AND A FULL VOTE POLLED—THE STATE CONCEDED TO THE DEMOCRATS BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The election passed off very quietly in this city to-day, and a vote only 118 less than in October was polled, which was over two thousand greater than any ever before cast. The day at first was unpleasant and it was feared that a small vote would be got out, but in the afternoon the clans rallied, and a full vote was secured. It will be impossible to-night to give the exact result, but indications are that this county will give from 2,000 to 2,100 majority for Hayes, an increase of 500 over last month. Throughout the State, so far as returns have been received, the indications show but little change from the October vote. Harrison and Williams polled the full strength of their respective parties, and the returns thus far received show that the vote for Hayes and Tilden varies but little from that. The probabilities are that the Democracy will gain from fifteen hundred to two thousand in the State. The Republicans concede the State.

KANSAS.

THE STATE CERTAIN FOR GOV. HAYES.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—Hayes' majority, in this, Shawnee County, is about 1,200. Anthony, Rep., for Governor, 1,000 majority.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 7.—No city or county returns are yet completed. There are indications, however, of sweeping Republican victories on the county, State, and National tickets. Haskell, Rep., for Congress in the Second District, has a splendid majority. A full vote was polled, and all was quiet.

A MAJORITY OF 25,000 FOR HAYES—A GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—Kansas gives Hayes a majority of 25,000. The whole State and Congressional ticket is elected, being a gain of one Republican Congressman in the place of Goodin, Dem., the present incumbent.

OHIO.

THE STATE CLAIMED BY THE REPUBLICANS BY 15,000 TO 18,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Scattering returns from a number of points in the interior of the State indicate Republican gains. The count in the city is not finished in a single precinct.

Reports from forty-three precincts in the city and county give a Republican gain of 488. This indicates that the Republicans will carry the county by over six hundred majority. From nearly all interior points, also, we have Republican gains. The State is now claimed for Hayes by 18,000 majority. It cannot fall below 15,000.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—The election passed off very quietly, no disorder of any importance occurring. The weather was cool and cloudy. The vote was somewhat lighter in most wards than was polled in October.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—At this hour there is a tremendous crowd of people in City Hall, where the Republicans are receiving returns. The first returns were received from several wards in this city, showing, with one exception, small Republican gains over the recent October elections. The first returns from different points in the State also showed Republican gains, which encouraged the Republicans to believe they had carried the State by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority; but an hour later the general run of the returns showed a considerable sprinkling of Democratic gains, so much so, in fact that 122 precincts showed a net Democratic gain of 127 over the vote for Governor last year. The committee compare the majorities with those of 1875, because the returns of last October election have not yet been printed by townships and wards.

The Democratic gains had a somewhat dampening effect on the crowd, and some parties figuring on the reports almost despaired of carrying the State by a majority equal to that secured by Hayes last year, but a private telegram from Cincinnati showing Republican gains, and announcing that Hamilton County had probably been carried for Hayes, restored the drooping spirits of everybody, especially when, a moment later, it was ascertained that 192 precincts showed a net Republican gain of 406 over Hayes' majority in 1875.

1:57 P. M.—The Ohio returns grow less cheerful. At this hour reports from 448 voting places have been received, giving a net Democratic gain of 266 over last year when the Republican majority was 5,500.

MIDNIGHT.—The State Executive Committee now estimate the Republican majority at about the same as last month, 6,600. The returns from other States indicating a strong probability of Tilden's election, has had the effect of thinning the crowd at the City Hall amazingly.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Returns from 308 wards, townships, and precincts in about sixty counties, including about half of Cleveland and one-third of Cincinnati, show Republican gains to be 4,407; Democratic, 4,566; net Democratic gain of 159, as compared with Gubernatorial election in 1875.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The election here to-day was quiet. There was no disturbance of any kind in the city. The vote is about the same in the aggregate as that of October. Seven wards and seven townships in Cuyahoga County give Hayes a majority of 2,872, a slight increase over the majority for Republican State ticket in October. Scattering returns from towns in Northern Ohio give slight but uniform Republican gains over the vote of last month.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—Returns from 448 townships and voting precincts in Ohio, covering 65 counties, show a net Democratic gain of 266, as compared with the Gubernatorial vote of 1875.

At 11:30 P. M. returns from 508 townships and wards in Ohio show a net Republican gain of 117 over 1875, when Gov. Hayes had a majority of 554.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The Democrats carry Hamilton County by about 500. This is a Republican gain of over 300.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—Three hundred and twenty townships and precincts give Hayes a net gain of 117 over last year. This includes the greater part of Cincinnati and part of Cleveland, where the Republicans did vastly better in 1875 than in 1876. Hayes has a majority of about 1,000 in Hamilton County. The State is undoubtedly Republican by 10,000 majority.

MICHIGAN.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OVER 1872 REPORTED.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Returns from thirty-two townships give Hayes a net Republican majority of 831, a Democratic gain of 1,590, as compared with the vote of 1872. The same towns give Croswell (Rep.) for Governor, a net majority of 463.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Eighteen precincts in this city show a net Democratic majority of 1,917, a Democratic gain of about 1,500 in Detroit. Returns from fifty-seven townships give Hayes a net majority of 2,154, a net Democratic gain of 2,612 as compared with 1872. The same towns give Crosswell, Rep., for Governor, a net majority of 348.

Returns from seventy-eight townships and precincts give Hayes a net Republican majority of 2,669, a Democratic gain of 3,652, as compared with the vote of 1872. The same towns gave Cresswell, (Rep.,) for Governor, a net majority of 809.

Returns from 105 townships give Hayes a net majority of 3,085; a Democratic gain of 4,702 as compared with the vote of 1872. The same towns gave Crosswell, Rep., for Governor, a net majority of 1,218.

HAYES' MAJORITY FROM 10,000 TO 15,000—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 8—3 A. M.—Up to 1 A. M. but few precincts in this city have been canvassed, and the result is still utterly uncertain. Such returns as have been received indicate Williams' re-election to Congress, but by a largely reduced majority. Returns from the State at large indicate the election of the entire Republican State and National tickets by ten to fifteen thousand majority, except in cases of candidates running against men on both the Democratic and Greenback tickets, when the majorities will be somewhat smaller.

The Legislature is undoubtedly Republican by fair majorities in both branches, and will elect a Republican United States Senator.

The Republicans have carried, from present appearances, seven Congressional districts, a gain of one. They may be classified as follows: First, Williams, Dem.; Second, Willets, Rep.; Third, McGowan, Rep.; Fourth, Chamberlain, Dem.; Fifth, Stone, Rep.; Sixth, Brewer, Rep.; Seventh, Conger, Rep.; Eighth, Ellsworth, Rep.; Ninth, Hubbell, Rep.

The result in this county on the county officers will not be known until to-morrow, but part of the ticket is certainly carried by the Republicans.

MINNESOTA.

A HEAVY REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON THE GENERAL STATE TICKET—THE CONGRESSIONAL RETURNS.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—Returns received to 9 o'clock indicate a full vote and a heavy Republican majority on the general ticket. Dunnell, (Rep.) in First Congressional District will be elected; Stewart, (Rep.) in the Third, and probably Strait (Rep.) in the Second.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8—1:17 A. M.—This State gives over 15,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Stewart, Dunnell, and probably Strait, are elected to Congress.

R. N. McLAREN, Secretary State Committee.

ALL THREE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—St. Paul, nearly complete, gives a majority of nearly 1,200 for Tilden, and about the same for McNair, Dem., for Congress. Scattering, but very incomplete, returns from all parts of the State indicate the election of all three Republican Congressmen. Strait's (Rep.) majority in the Second District will be small, but his election is conceded by the Democrats.

Eleven Precincts of Minneapolis give Hayes 3,301, Tilden 2,703; Stewart, Rep., for Congress, 2,499; McNair, Dem., 2,575.

CALIFORNIA.

INDICATIONS THAT THE STATE HAS GONE REPUBLICAN—A GAIN OF AT LEAST ONE CONGRESSMAN CONCEDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The election in the city and State passed off very quiet. A heavy vote was cast. Forty-two thousand ballots were polled in this city. The result here cannot be known before morning. Both parties claim the city, but the defeat of Piper, Dem., for Congress from this district, is conceded. Partial returns from the interior show Republican gains almost everywhere. There is no question that Page, Rep., will be elected in the Second District. In the Third and Fourth Districts the results are more doubtful, and cannot safely be predicted. From present advices at the Republican State Central Committee room, the feeling is strong that the Republicans have carried the State by a fair majority, and press dispatches seem to indicate that fact. The returns from the large towns are coming in slowly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The State will probably give a Republican majority of 5,000.

OREGON.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY OF 500 MAJORITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—A Portland dispatch says the Republicans have Oregon by 500 majority.

NEVADA.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS REPORTED FROM ONE TOWN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Nothing has been received from Oregon or Nevada, except that Democratic gains are reported in Virginia City.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTED BY 700 MAJORITY.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 8—2:48 A. M.—Returns from all but a few precincts indicate the election of W. W. Corlett, Rep., for Delegate by 700 majority.

NEW-JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

THE STATE CLAIMED FOR TILDEN BY FIFTEEN THOUSAND MAJORITY—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

New-Jersey has gone Democratic by probably 15,000 majority. The Republicans elect three out of the seven Congressmen, a gain of one. The State Senate is yet in doubt, but is probably Republican. The House of Assembly is Democratic by seven or eight majority, and will probably elect nine Democratic United States Senators.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

District.
1.—Clement H. Sinnickson, Rep.*
2.—Dr. Heward Pugh, Rep.
3.—Miles Ross, Dem.
4.—Alvah A. Clark, Dem.
5. Augustus W. Cutler Dem.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie, Rep.
7. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, Dem*

*Re-elected.

Republicans, 3; Democrats, 4. Republican gain of one Congressman.

The next Senate stands: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 10. Republican majority, 1.

The Republicans gain Passaic and lose Middlesex and Hunterdon.

Bergen County gives the very large Democratic majority of nearly 1,200, and by it A. W. Cutler is elected to Congress by a very largely increased majority.

J. H. PUGH ELECTED TO CONGRESS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 8.—New Jersey's Second Congressional District is Republican by 800 to 1,000 majority, sending John H. Pugh to Congress.

REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

A CHICAGO JUDGE CALLED UPON TO DESCEND FROM THE BENCH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A committee of twelve citizens yesterday presented a petition of 8,000 business men in Chicago, asking Judge McAllister to resign, on account of his conduct in the Sullivan-Hanford murder trial. After the Chairman had made his address presenting the petition, the Judge remarked, "Leave it with the clerk; it is a matter to go on file; I have nothing to say," and dismissed the matter. It is not expected that he will comply with the request.

RAILROAD BRIDGE DAMAGED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The foundation of one of the piers of the railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., has been damaged by the action of the current, rendering the bridge temporarily impassable. One pier and two of the shortest spans will have to be rebuilt, at a cost of from $30,000 to $40,000. The work of rebuilding will begin immediately. Arrangements have been made to avoid interruption to traffic by crossing on the bridge at Hannibal.

THE NEW DOMINION LOAN.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—A special cable dispatch to the *Globe* from London, England, says the advertisements for a new Dominion loan for £2,500,000 sterling were issued to-day by the Finance Minister. The loan will be issued at 91, practically 90¼. The loan has been very fairly received upon the Stock Exchange.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

PORT CHESTER, Nov. 7.—Hon. Thomas K. Downing, a well-known Democrat, was thrown from his carriage here to-day. He sustained a fracture of four ribs and other severe and possibly fatal injuries.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 7.—George A. Kent, of Lonsdale, President of a Hayes and Wheeler club, was injured by a runaway horse during a torchlight procession in Pawtucket last night, and now lies in a critical condition.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—During a quarrel this afternoon Walter Valentine, (colored,) aged fifteen, shot and instantly killed Samuel Weeks, (colored,) aged seventeen. Valentine has not yet been arrested.

OBTAINED ALL THE HONORS.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing-machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company. Send postal card for full particulars and list of offices to No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Hayes or Tilden.

Don't let unscrupulous men HAYES you into unsatisfactory bargains, but WHEELER round on the instant to Raymond's Clothing House, corner Nassau and Fulton streets, where you will *not* be taken in, *nor* done for. To-morrow is a good ways off; don't wait TILDEN, *now* is the appointed time.—*Advertisement.*

THAT WHICH is good for the delicate skin of the baby is no less delightful for the use of mature people. It is, therefore, that B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, a new article just put on the market, merits a word of praise. Made of the purest vegetable oils, and without artificial scent, it is simply the perfection of soaps for toilet use, whether for old or young.—*Advertisement.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter at reduced rates.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY of Breathing, is promptly remedied by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

READ THE election returns, and buy Libby, McNeill & Libby's COOKED CORNED BEEF. Grocers keep it.—*Advertisement.*

Smiths' New-York Pale Ale.

Brewery, No. 240 West 18th st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

While Parker's Ginger Tonic subdues irritation of the stomach and bowels, it is equally efficacious in its effect on the lungs. As a cure for coughs, colds, and sore throat it is without exception superior to any and all others. A teaspoonful taken hourly will cure the worst cold in two days. No one can afford to be without it. Ask your druggist to get it for you. HISCOX & CO., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 163 William st., New-York.

Tiny Martyrs to Sour Stomach

and colic can be cured with MILK OF MAGNESIA, of which they like the taste.

Use Brunnell's Celebrated Cough Drops.

The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

Smiths' New-York Pale Ale.

Brewery, No. 240 West 18th st., New-York.

"Margarita Cigarette" does not dry the throat. JOHN BLAKELY, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

DIED.

HICKS.—At Woodstock, Vt., Nov. 3, KATE, wife of Rev. Lewis W. Hicks and daughter of Dr. J. [illegible] of Hartford, Conn.

Interment at Hartford.

HUBBS.—At Rye, N. Y., Nov. 6, Miss MARIA HUBBS, aged 74.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Rye, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—On Saturday, 4th inst., at No. 246 5th av., MARY S. JONES, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

MOORE.—Tuesday, Aug. 7, JOHN A. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Masonic Temple, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 4 P. M. Relatives, friends, members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271 F. & A. M., Triune Chapter No. 271 R. A. M., Columbian Commandery No. 1 K. T., Templar bodies, and Aurora Grata Consistory are cordially invited.

MERRITT.—At Hart's Village, on the 6th inst., of pneumonia, ISAAC MERRITT, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will be held at Friends' Meeting-house on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. The train leaving the Hudson River Depot at 8 o'clock connects with the train for Millbrook at Dutchess Junction.

OPDYKE.—At Tenafly, N. J., after a short illness, on Monday, Nov. 6, GEORGIE, elder son of William S. and Margaret E. P. Opdyke, in the 11th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents, at Tenafly, at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 8.

OTTMANN.—PHILIP OTTMANN, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his residence, No. 300 East 15th st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

RABINEAU.—On the 7th inst., CATHARINE A. L., relict of Dr. Jacob Rabineau, in the 87th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

REINOLD.—On Monday, Nov. 6, BERNARD H. REINOLD.

The funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 334 East 51st st. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Members of Crescent Lodge No. 402 F. & A. M. are requested to meet at Lodge-room, Masonic Temple, Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 11:30 A. M., sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, BERNARD H. REINOLD. JOHN W. CASTREE, Master.

SPRAGUE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 6, 1876, ELIZABETH GERRY, wife of Geo. R. Sprague.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 520 Clinton av., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends invited without further notice.

TRACY.—At West Meriden, Conn., on Sunday, Nov. 5, BESSIE W., eldest daughter of Edward H. and Louisa H. Tracy, in the 13th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for burial, by the train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

VALENTINE.—At Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 6, JOHN HENRY, son of the late Abraham G. Valentine, of this City.

WHIPPLE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 6, ALICE BRIDGE WEBSTER, widow of Rev. George Whipple, D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Clinton st., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

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This Collection in its Entirety, is now on exhibition (by card only,) at Clinton Hall, and is to be sold at Auction, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 13, at half past three and half past seven P. M., each day.

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SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAINS—MAJOLICA AND FAIENCE WARES—JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND BRONZES—RICH BOHEMIAN VASES—COLOGNE SETS—REAL BRONZES—SUPERB WORK IN BRASS—Venetian and French Mirrors, &c., &c.,

To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS Nov. 9 and 10, at 3 o'clock.
AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 4 P. M.,

AMERICANA,

a collection of books and pamphlets, relating to the HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of AMERICA.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.

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CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES; &c.
WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS,
TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c.
PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Burner, Chimney, and Reflecting Shade.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and city and country collection.

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LIBRARY OF A THEOLOGIAN JUST RECEIVED
CATALOGUE NO. 46 FREE. SEND STAMP.
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KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book, free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

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Brewery, No. 240 West 18th st., New-York.

"MARGARITA CIGARETTE" does not dry the throat. JOHN BLAKELY, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

EXERCISE.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NO. 6 East 28th st.; open day and evening; boxing, fencing, private training, baths, &c. Send for circular.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE; Pay when divorced. Send for circular. AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS. READY THIS WEEK.

LION JACK;
or, How Menageries are Made. A splendid, new, entertaining, and instructive book for Boys and Girls, by the great showman, P. T. BARNUM, who knows more about Menageries and Museums than any other man living. Full of spirited illustrations. Price $1 50.

BILLINGS' ALMINAX, 1877.
Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1877 is now ready, and selling like wildfire. It is one of this famous old Philosopher's most amusing productions—full of marvelous predictions, wise saws, astonishing family recipes, and sage advice. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR—December.
The December number of this new valuable monthly magazine, with a splendid new steel portrait of Gov. E. D. Morgan, and over two hundred entertaining and valuable articles. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York.

THE VATICAN PRISONER.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE POPE IN SIX YEARS.

A MASS MEETING IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER—THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF ROME—HIS HOLINESS' RECEPTION OF SPANISH PILGRIMS—PIO NINO'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE—THE PROMOTION OF CATHOLIC INTERESTS.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1876.

The Pope has taken a step this week which will help to break the illusion of his being a prisoner, if any such illusion still exists. The Holy Father has presided at a mass meeting of his friends in the Church of St. Peter, and has given a great many of us an opportunity to have another sight of him and to hear his voice, after having been denied that pleasure for more than six years. Some have estimated the number present as high as eight thousand, but I do not think the number of tickets distributed was more than half that. For ten days past the trains have come laden with crowds from the country of Loyola and St. Dominic, each squad ranging from three to eight or nine hundred. As one of the first objects of these visitors is to see the Pope and have their beads blessed by him, it soon became a question where, except in the public square, it would be possible to give audience to so large a company. No room in the Vatican is of a capacity equal to such numbers, and by general consent St. Peter's was pitched upon. The fiction runs that Pius IX. has not been in the church since the new public has had control of Rome. It is certain that the Pontiff has never appeared before an audience there, although it is probable that he has wandered about over its marble pavement when the building has been closed. At any rate, a novelty was to be offered, both as to the numbers and the place, and many, not of the company of the "pilgrims," asked the privilege of joining the crowd. The arm of the cross on the side of the sacristy, or on the left side as one faces the high altar, was the part of the building chosen for the meeting. Monday was the day, and by 12 o'clock the throng that for two hours had been filing into the Basilica by the two entrances—that by the corridor on the side of the Vatican for the Spaniards, and the passage on the side of the Palace of the Inquisition for the others admitted—had arrived at its full measure. Full ninety of every hundred present had never yet seen the Pope, who, if he was not before, is now certainly, the greatest curiosity of Rome. There was a hush of expectation, but not of long continuance, and the curiosity of the Spaniards had it's satisfaction. The Pope descended from the Vatican by the private staircase which leads to the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. Here he mounted the *sedia gestatoria*, preceded, surrounded, and followed by a large number of the Papal Court, including most of the Cardinals having residence in Rome, by the Noble and Palatine Guards, and the Swiss in their fantastical costumes of ceremony. As the cortège moved across the church nearly the whole of the vast company fell upon their knees. Arrived at the end of the transept, his Holiness left the platform upon which he was carried, and mounted the throne which had been set up before the altar. The Archbishop of Granada read an address of some length, to which the Pope replied, also in Spanish, a language some knowledge of which he acquired when a missionary in one of the States of Spanish America. It was a convenience and a great gratification to the Spaniards to be addressed in their own tongue, as but few of them could understand Italian, French, or Latin, the other languages which the Pope speaks. After the speech was imparted the apostolic benediction. The voice of the Pontiff, at the beginning of his discourse, was clear and vigorous, but fell off to a lower tone before the end. The Pope has lost color since we last saw him, and begins to give signs that his forces are running out. Still, his aspect is such as to encourage his friends to hope that his life may for some time yet be prolonged. His health is cared for in every way; he has all the sympathy that can be reasonably asked, and the riches of this world roll into the Vatican in a golden tide. These visits of devotees from all parts of the world are a great consolation to Pio Nono, and he expresses it very cordially in all his discourses. It is said that other caravans of pilgrims are organizing in Germany and other countries, and we shall have opportunity to witness succeeding exhibitions similar to this. This horde of four or five thousand Spaniards is made up of all sorts of social elements—"black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray"—or, to use an old ditty with a little license, "Some in rags, some in tags, and some in velvet gowns;" nor do we get a very favorable idea of the beauty of the Spanish type.

This incident of the presentation passed off without any serious jar being given to the susceptibilities of the Romans. A considerable crowd had collected in the square of St. Peter's to witness the going in and coming out, and, as is almost always the case, there were some mixed up in it who would have been glad to be spectators of or actors in a row. A few hisses were heard, and attempts to raise a shout for Italy and Victor Emmanuel, as a demonstration in opposition to the Pope's party, but a stop was at once put to all such ill-bred conduct. Within the church the inspection of tickets of admission was pretty rigid, where there was the least suspicion that any with profane intentions had succeeded in obtaining ingress. A good many journalists were looking on, with no more malevolent purpose than to pick up such facts as were worth taking notice of. The chronicler of the *Opinione*, which newspaper has lately taken up the defense of the rights of the clergy, was, according to his own account, pretty severely catechised, with the threat of being put out, but saved himself by a diplomatic manœuvre. Others escaped by keeping well in the shade. The "Society for the promotion of Catholic Interests," as the organization is called, is willing to have the trumpet blown to all parts of the world, by the members of the press, if only praise of anything is indulged in; but they wish to have no lookers-on at their ceremonies who are disposed to indulge in criticisms.

I omitted to mention that in the church, after the Pope had given his blessing and was carried back toward the staircase by which he entered, followed by the whole mass of his adherents, the enthusiasm of the less educated part of the crowd broke out into vivas of applause, without regard to the injunction put upon them by their priests, that the sanctity of the place must not be violated by such manifestations. They ceased when the Pope made a sign of disapprobation. As for the Pontiff's speech, there is nothing in it worthy of particular notice. It was nearly as long as a sermon, and had some of the characteristics of such a discourse. "Who knows," Pius IX. exclaimed, "that these afflictions of the Church are not caused by sins of mine, or by your failure to do your duty?" He condemned, as usual, matters as they are going on here, and gave it to be distinctly understood that all Italians and others, born Catholics, who are not with him, will finally be gathered into a bundle and thrown into the fire. It is only what he has said many times before. A great many of the Spaniards still linger here; indeed, there does not seem to be any diminution, judging by the immense numbers of Don Basilio hats still seen in the streets. The Spanish priest's hat, being much more extravagant in form than the Italian, is the the object both of curiosity and ridicule to those who have lost all reverence for that half-sacred symbol of the faithful, but to the Italian the type of antipatriotism and reaction.

COMMUNICATION WITH BERMUDA.

From the Hamilton Bermudian.

As for the £5,000 subsidy, let us first say that we think the amount is too large, while at the same time we believe if a steamer cannot be got to run regularly through the whole year without such subsidy, that it pays this country to secure these two great facts of certainty and speed even at such a price. But further, curious ones will find upon examination that it costs the steamer close on the amount of the subsidy to pay the actual expenses in this port alone. Let our readers now turn to another side of the question. Men may talk as they choose, but without a steamer we will be destitute of visitors, and on this subject also there are entirely false impressions abroad. Regular steam communication has made Bermuda a Winter resort, and that alone will keep it such. The steamer, it is true, makes the passage money, but the country makes the best bargain in the matter. Take an example: we know we are within the mark when we say that there are, scattered over Bermuda during at the least four months in the year, 250 visitors, who spend in board, carriage hire, &c., at an average rate of $4 a day. In other words, we have spent here $1,000 a day for at least four months, a sum of $120,000. A subsidized steamer, and only such one, is under our control. Our only objection at present is that she is not sufficiently controlled, especially in crop season. The visitors' list, by judicious management, may be run up to at least five hundred during five or even six months of the year. This would scatter through the country between a quarter and half a million of dollars. People want to know what Bermuda is to do for the future. One great use she can be put to is to make this beautiful land a Winter resort. To do this we must have regular steam communication with New-York.

PANIC IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

PAINFUL INCIDENTS OF THE RUSH OF ALARMED CHINAMEN FROM THEIR THEATRE IN SAN FRANCISCO—NINETEEN MEN KILLED, AND MANY WOUNDED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 31.

At about 12 o'clock last night a frightful accident occurred at the Royal China Theatre, No. 626 Jackson street, which in its horrible details and scenes of terror was unequaled by any event which has occurred in the Chinese quarter for many a day. The entertainment at this theatre was given as a benefit to one of the most popular of the actors, and the house was crowded from the bottom of the pit to the outermost recesses of the gallery, every bench being occupied. In the neighborhood of three thousand men had crowded into the place, quite a number of Chinese females being present, but only two or three white men. At about 12 o'clock, a small fire in some matting in the gallery, which had caught by the sparks from a cigarette or cigar in the hands of some careless Chinaman, was discovered. The man who made this startling discovery, regardless of the consequences, even if he had foreseen them, sounded the alarm immediately in his own tongue, which everybody understood to mean destruction and death by burning. The utmost confusion prevailed, and a panic ensued. Some twenty-five or thirty men from the lower part of the house reached the door first, and were almost simultaneously overwhelmed by the frightened crowd surging down from the gallery. The doors, which are double, and each about twelve feet high by six feet wide, were closed, but a resistless torrent of yellow humanity poured down the stairs, through them without attempting to open either, and the consequence was that the foremost crowd, about thirty in number, were scarcely out before the stairway broke and the massive door fell upon and crushed them to the floor, while over it crowded and jostled the dense audience without a thought of the consequences. In the meantime the fire, which had made no headway, was quenched by a Christian Chinaman named Adam Quinn, who, besides stamping on it, took off his coat and covered it. The actors upon the stage were ignorant of the cause of the panic, and did not stop to inquire concerning it, but continued with their performance, which had the effect of staying many of the frightened Chinese, who were trampling everything down in their efforts to effect an exit. The passage of the dense crowds through the entrance and the heart-rending shrieks of the crushed and dying under the doors alarmed several policemen on Jackson street, who endeavored to effect an entrance into the theatre, and sent to the Police station for assistance. Officer Duffield, a special on Jackson street, was one of the first white men who essayed to stem the panic-stricken tide flowing out of the doorway, and he was obliged to use his club vigorously before he could stop a single man in his way. Half a dozen policemen from the watch which was just about to leave the station for duty on their respective beats, repaired to the scene, and their combined efforts were necessary to stop the outgoing Chinese. The work was accomplished by knocking several Celestials about, and the remainder, realizing that the danger in the theatre, whatever it was, had disappeared, fell back on the crowd and checked their frantic companions.

By this time Capt. Douglas, with a dozen more policemen, arrived with large crowds of white men, who, hearing the alarm, had rushed to the spot. The railing of the stairway leading from the gallery to the lower floor, had given way, and several of the frightened men had fallen down, only to be crushed under foot by their companions. The tide having been checked, the officers raised the prostrated door and removed the dead and dying from beneath it. Nineteen were conveyed to the street dead, and seven others who were rapidly dying.

The bodies were ranged along the sidewalk. The entrance to the theatre, a hall about forty feet in length by some twelve in width, occupied on one side by a couple of Chinese fruit venders, was cleared away, and the audience allowed to pass out. The news of the accident spread like wildfire, and over a thousand Chinese, men and women, from all parts of Chinatown, thronged to the scene, and the sidewalk, the entire length of Jackson street, between Kearny and Dupont, was completely lined with half nude Celestials, gazing with blanched faces at each body as it was carried out into the street. One stalwart Chinaman, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds, was brought out and laid upon the walk, his clothes torn and his body lacerated by the many feet that had trampled over him. His face was black with suffocation and the crimson fluid was running in a stream from his nose and ears. Life had not yet left him, but in his agony he writhed and crawled about the pavement, swinging his bare arms in the air, and shrieking for the relief that could not come. At the right of the doorway, and at the foot of the four or five steps from the theatre door to the floor of the hallway, is a stairway descending into a dark alley. Several of the foremost Chinese of the crowd that were crushed under the falling door had been precipitated down these stairs, and two were brought up with broken limbs. One was placed at the front entrance in a sitting posture, against a box of fruit, and the other, a young man of high degree, was taken into Yu Hum Choy's—the manager of the theatre—office. A few moments later Dr. Stivers, the City and County Physician, arrived and examined him. As the unfortunate fellow lay upon a low bench covered with matting at one side of the room, he was turning over and over and groaning in agony. As the doctor felt his limbs to ascertain the nature of his injuries, he yelled, "Oh, no, no, me no hurt," as if fearing that his excruciating agonies were to be increased. The other man, somewhat older, who had been placed near the doorway, sat in stolid silence, his pale face, under the flickering rays of a gas jet, recording the most excruciating suffering. About fifteen minutes was consumed in the passage of the crowd of Chinese from the theatre, and the acting of the play by the company was continued until the last deputation had departed, when the actors and actresses rushed in a body to the doorway to discover what had transpired, indulging in many guttural exclamations of terror at the long line of dead bodies placed upon the pavement. With much trouble the crowds which had assembled upon Jackson street were driven by the Police up to Dupont street, where an unsuccessful effort was made to disperse them. Nineteen of the twenty-eight taken from the hallway and removed to the street were found to be dead. Dr. Stivers examined several who betrayed no outward signs of injury, and said they seemed to have been suffocated to death. Eight or ten bore marks of violence, several bleeding at the nose and ears, the crimson stream running across the walk into the gutter, while the faces of three or four others, turned upward in the light, were black and discolored. Several of those taken from under the door lived a few moments after being removed, their agonizing shrieks filling the air and exciting the lamentations of adjacent Chinese, who witnessed the writhing contortions. One Chinaman, who broke frantically through the line of policemen, and passed one of the dying men, threw up his arms and yelled in horror at the agonies of his countrymen. As soon as the bodies were taken from the hallway, and the wounded who could walk had been led into adjoining houses, the Coroner was notified, and the dead bodies taken to the Morgue.

The following description of the Chinese Royal Theatre will prove of interest: The auditorium of this theatre does not compare favorably with the plainest arrangements of one of our cheap travelling circuses in the country. There is a parquet capable of seating about six hundred, and a circle or gallery where four or five hundred can stow themselves. Near the stage, and elevated eight or ten feet above it, are three so-called private boxes, but they are barren of anything like decoration or special comfort. On the opposite side is a small gallery for female visitors, with a seating capacity for about forty persons. These sit with their feet elevated upon the balcony rail, and smoke and eat throughout the performance. The costumes of the actors are grotesque, sometimes hideous in the extreme. Occasionally a little dancing diversifies the play, but this is an exercise never indulged in by the Chinese off the stage, they cannot understand why people should exhaust themselves in this way, when they can employ actors to do it for them. The price of admission varies according to the time of application for a ticket. Those who go in at 8 o'clock pay four bits; and at 10 o'clock only two bits are charged, and an hour or two later admission can be purchased for one bit. Judged from an American standpoint, those who attend a Chinese theatre ought to receive a good salary paid in advance. The attraction at the theatre at the time when the calamity occurred, was one of their usual long-winded performances, being a continuation of a play which had begun some two weeks ago. Its plot bears some resemblance to dramas of the American modern school. A young man is suspected of the crime of theft, is arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to various degrees of punishment. First, he is publicly whipped, then racked, and finally brought to the beheading block. Between these punishments a term of imprisonment intervenes, during which the mother and sweetheart of the condemned man frequently appear before the hard-hearted Judge with pitiful appeals for mercy and clemency, all of which appear to be of no avail. When one of the characters in the play falls upon the stage, either from the effects of a blow or a fainting attack, supernumeraries at once step forward and place under the head of the fallen man or woman a small block of wood, or other substance, for a pillow. A slain person lies in this way until the end of the scene, when he coolly rises and walks off the stage, in view of the whole audience. The stage has no flies, shifting-scenes, or drop-curtain, but is simply an elevated platform, with two doors at the rear, through which the actors make their entrance and exit. The orchestra occupies the rear of the stage, keeping up an infernal din with gongs, Chinese guitars and fiddles, triangle and cymbals, throughout the dialogue. On either side of the performers upon the stage, not less than a dozen actors and attachés sit and lounge about, smoking, munching sugar-cane or sweetmeats, and at times even crossing the stage while a scene is in progress. The audience at a Chinese theatre never applaud. Occasionally a half-suppressed murmur of satisfaction is heard, but no clapping of hands, stamping of feet, whistles or cat-calls are indulged in. The men sit with their hats on, generally posting themselves upon the backs of the seats instead of on the benches. Smoking and eating are constantly in progress among the spectators, and the practice of running in and out of the theatre during the play is indulged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Receipts—by Lake, Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Wheat, 239,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; by Railroads, Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 11,900 bushels; Wheat, 6,000 bushels, Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments, by Canal to tide-water, Wheat, 101,450 bushels; Barley, 28,350 bushels; to interior points, Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 16,200 bushels; bbls.; Barley, 9,600; by Railroads, Flour, 13,600 Corn, 11,200 bushels; Wheat, 6,800 bushels; Oats 7,700; bushels; Barley 800 bushels. The markets were generally neglected. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Malt at about yesterday's nominal quotations. Highwines: sales 100 bbls. at unchanged rates. Pork and Lard unchanged. Seeds nothing doing. Canal and rail freights unchanged.

OSWEGO, Nov. 7.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½; Extra do., $1 42. Corn steady; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 2, at 58c. Barley dull; sales of 30,000 bushels Canada, by sample, on private terms; No. 2 held at $1. Corn meal unchanged. Mill feed unchanged. Canal freights lower on grain; Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 5½c. to New-York, 8½c. to Philadelphia. Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson, $3 to Newburg, $3 50 to New-York. Lake receipts—Wheat, 36,300 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Canal shipments not reported. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,700 bbls.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 28. Corn dull; White, 45c.; Mixed, 43c. Rye firm at 65c. Oats scarce and firm; White, 36c.; Mixed, 34c. Provisions scarce, firm, and stronger. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders scarce and wanted; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard steady and firm; Tierce, 11c.@11¼c.; Keg, 11½c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County extras, 32c.@33c.; do. do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western extras, 25c.@27c.; do. firsts, 21c.@22c. Rolls—Western extras, 25c.@26c.; do. firsts, 22c.@23c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 28c.@29c.; Western do., 27c.@28c.; Southern do., 24c.@25c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 170 head, making a total for the week thus far of 4,828 head, against 7,298 head for the same time last week, a difference of 156 cars less; the market was more active at about last week's strong prices; sales of native Steers at $4 25@$5 25 for shipping purposes; Butchers' Cattle at $3 25, $4 50@$4 70; Stockers at $3 75@$4; Cows and Heifers at $2 75@$3 90, quality considered. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making a total for the week thus far of 11,000 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week; the market has not fairly opened, Eastern dealers holding off; sales of 7 cars Sheep and 4 cars Canada stock at full ⅛c. on Sheep and ½c. off on Lambs on last week's (Tuesday's) rates. Hogs—Receipts to-day 900 head, total for the week thus far, 7,400 head against 15,400 head same time last week. Market opened yesterday (Monday) fairly active, all classes of offerings being in good demand. As the day advanced prices became firmer, and all offerings were readily sold. This morning the few receipts were consigned through, and there was nothing to supply the demand. Probably 10 or 15 cars could have been readily disposed of. The following quotations are on the basis of the sales for the week: Yorkers, $5 50@$5 90; extra and selected, $5 95; heavy Hogs, $5 40@$5 90 for common to good. Yards bare of stock.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty to-day were 833 head, or 3 cars of through and 46 cars of yard stock; the supply has been very light so far, but plenty are expected. It being election day, there is no business doing, so cannot make any quotations. Hogs—Receipts to-day 605 head; Yorkers, $5 80@$6; Philadelphias, $6 25@$6 35. Sheep—Receipts to-day 400 head; selling at $3 90@$4 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 7—12:15 P. M.—Consols, 96 7-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds 10-40s, 108¼. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 18.

2 P. M.—Consols, 96 5-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₽ cent. Rentes at 105f. 40c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £110,000.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106⅞. Paris advices quote 5 ₽ cent. Rentes at 105f. 50c. for the account. Silver is quoted to-day at 53⅝d. ₽ ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Exchange on London 25f. 16c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Pork—Eastern dull at 82s.; Western dull at 74s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear dull at 45s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 54s.; Shoulders steady at 36s. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess dull at 114s.; prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 48s. Tallow—Prime City steady at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin—Common firmer at 5s. 9d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice dull at 57s. 6d. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8d. for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed soft steady at 25s. 9d.

12:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures strong at 3-32d. advance; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, steamer, 6 9-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 13-32d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 16,600 bales, of which 5,500 were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 16,000 quarters, of which 13,000 quarters were American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6½d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d.

1:30 P. M.—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, steamer, 6⅜d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is easier. Corn, 25s. 6d.@26s. ₽ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 5d. ₽ cental for average California White, 10s. 4d.@10s. 8d. for Club do., and 9s. @9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. ₽ cwt. for American. Lard, 48s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7—3 P. M.—Cotton.—Of the sales to-day, 3,200 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 7-16d.

5 P. M. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upward. Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 13-32d.

5:30 P. M.—Common Resin, 5s. 9d.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 7—3 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 27s. 6d.@28s. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 27s. 6d. for do. afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 4ts. 9d. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, 26s. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 7.—Petroleum, 50½f. for fine Pale American.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31.—The Coffee market is quiet; good firsts, 6,000@6,150 reis ₽ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24. The Santos market of to-day not at hand.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—Spanish Gold, 219@219½. Sugars were very active; about 20,000 bxs. changed hands; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10¼@10½ reals ₽ arroba. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 5@4 discount; short sight, 4@3 discount; on London, 16@16½ premium; on Paris, 2@3 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday (Tuesday) Nov. 7, being election day, there was no business transacted at the Exchange.

To-Day's Auctions.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone building, with lease of lot 51.7 by 125 by 125 by 25 by 51.7 by 100, known as the "Manhattan Club," on 5th av., south-west corner of 15th st. Also, one lot 20 by 103.3, on West 15th st., in rear of above. Leased Feb. 1, 1850.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.1 by 88, No. 49 Willett st., west side, 44.8 feet north of Delancey street. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 49.5 by 100, on 9th av., south-east corner of 40th st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of nine lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 57th st., south side, 250 feet east of 7th av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 84.10, on East 56th st., north side, 333 feet east of 1st av. Also, similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26.10 by 91.4 by 25.8 by 99.7, on Broadway, north-west corner 73d st. Also, similar sale, G. P. Hawes, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 146th st., north side, 57.5 feet east of 10th av.; also twelve lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 147th st., south side, 375 feet east of 10th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Heury, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., west side, block front, between 157th and 158th sts. Also, one lot, 25 by 100, on West 157th st., north side, 100 feet west 10th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Public Exhibition OF A. T. Stewart's Garden City Water Works, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1876.

There will be an EXHIBITION of the WATER WORKS recently constructed at GARDEN CITY, on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock.

THE AUTOMATIC WORKING of the MACHINERY by the SIMPLE OPENING of a HYDRANT upon any of the LINES of PIPES throughout the village WILL be SHOWN, and the CAPACITY and USEFULNESS of the SYSTEM WILL be ILLUSTRATED by THROWING SIX ONE-INCH STREAMS of WATER, at the SAME TIME, ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH, and ONE TWO-INCH STREAM OVER TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH.

APART from the INTERESTING NATURE of such an exhibition, the WORKS, consisting of the "HOLLY PUMP," with all the new improvements, automatic attachments, &c., &c., can be seen in operation, showing their perfect adaptability for supplying water for fire and domestic purposes.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave HUNTER'S POINT at 10 o'clock A. M., and RETURNING, will leave GARDEN CITY at 2 o'clock P. M. The WATER WORKS are LOCATED NEAR the STATION.

VISITORS can find ACCEPTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS on the GROUNDS, and LUNCH MAY BE HAD at the HOTEL RESTAURANT.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Brevoort place, (10th st.) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

TO LET.—IN A DESIRABLE NEIGHBORHOOD, A first-class French flat of eight rooms, fully furnished. Address G. S., Post Office Box No. 404.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fireproof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARKE, Jr., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry A. Garrett, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1876, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, attorney for plaintiff, 170 Broadway. o25-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. SUTTON, of Jersey City, N. J., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, who has been adjudged bankrupt on petition of his creditors. —Dated at Jersey City, October 21st, 1876.
HORATIO B. CLAFLIN, 116 Church st., N. Y.,
GEORGE D. PITKIN, 35 Murray st., N. Y.,
o25-law3wW* Assignees.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC M. SINGER, late of the town of Yonkers, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 25, on or before the 27th day of January, A. D. 1877.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1876. DAVID HAWLEY, Executor. jy19-law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies" The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.

Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9, At 11 o'clock Each Day.

The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.

The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS,

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Stable Blankets, $1; Dress Blankets, $3 50 to $20; Carriages, Sleighs, &c., at bottom figures. JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.

A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND Division of Eastern New-York, Sons of Temperance, will be held in Lyric Hall, 6th av., near 42d st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. H. HOPKINS, Grand Scribe.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE LARGELY EXTENDED AND REPLENISHED THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, AND ARE NOW DISPLAYING A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF WINDOW FURNISHINGS.

LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 up.
LACE CURTAINS, GUIPURE, from $4 up.
LACE CURTAINS, TAMBOURED, from $10 up.
LACE CURTAINS, BRUSSELS, from $40 up.
FIGURED MUSLINS for chamber curtains, 18c. up.
Elegant TURKISH CURTAINS in sets.
French TAPESTRY CURTAINS in sets.
CURTAIN MATERIAL in Cretonnes, Satines, Smyrna Goods, Tapestries, Brocatelles, and Satins. Holland and Gold-band Shades made and put up at short notice.

Special attention given to the manufacture of CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, AND HEAVY CURTAINS.

ALSO

FURNITURE COVERINGS in the latest styles and colors of all fashionable materials.

BEDS, BEDDING, AND BED FURNISHING.

FEATHER and DOWN BEDS.
HAIR and SPRING MATTRESSES.
FEATHER and HAIR PILLOWS and BOLSTERS.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
GERMAN DOWN QUILTS.
1,600 pairs CALIFORNIA AND ROSE BLANKETS, from $2 50 to the finest goods made.
5 Cases CRIB and CRADLE BLANKETS at a great reduction in prices.
MARSEILLES QUILTS from $2 50 upward.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS from 75c. upward.
TOILET SETS, TIDIES, &c., &c., &c.

CATALOGUE OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS, BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST., N. Y.

FLANNELS,

WHITE, COLORED AND FANCY. Everything complete in this line. MEDIUM AND EXTRA QUALITY

BLANKETS,

GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE. COLORED AND WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS, ARCTIC AND EIDER-DOWN SPREADS, COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.

MERINO, SCOTCH WOOL, SILK AND FLANNEL UNDERGARMENTS. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND BALBRIGGAN

HOSIERY,

CARDIGAN JACKETS, LEGGINS, &c., &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th Street.

Rich and Medium Priced LACES,

In SETS, SINGLY and by the YARD, for TRIMMINGS, The most FASHIONABLE STYLES and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Also,

Swiss and Hamburg Embroideries,

FINE QUALITY and RICH DESIGNS, GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN HEMMED STITCHED, COLOR BORDERED, INITIALED and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, a large JOB LOT just received.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th Street.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND Subdued Colorings IN INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, Now offered MUCH BELOW FORMER SEASONS' PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner 19th Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EMPIRE WOOD SPLITTER FOR SALE.—Out-split any machine in the United States; fine oak and hickory knots and curls. WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE. Brewery, No. 240 West 18th st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant as chamber-maid and seamstress; is also a thorough waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference given. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE to do chamber-work and waiting or light house-work; is a good laundress, and has good references. Call for two days at No. 154 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; or chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A most respectable Protestant girl; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 558 Lexington av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American Protestant; or would take care of growing children; excellent City reference. Call at No. 159 West 30th st., first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; three years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 800 6th av., first floor, over the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call or address No. 440 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL; OR will take care of a growing child. Call at No. 55 West 17th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do chamber-work or house-work. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in Washing and Ironing.—By a young girl; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A boarding-house or hotel. Call at No. 310 East 14th st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl; or is willing to assist with children. Call at No. 5 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a girl, or to do waiting; three years' reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; or as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 629 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A Protestant girl; or to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good cook, or will do general house-work; understands pastry, or as laundress; good reference. Call at No. 106 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; excellent baker; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 815 2d av., near 42d st.

COOK, &c.—WAITER.—IN A SMALL, REFINED, private family, by a tidy, obliging, and thoroughly competent cook in all branches of French and American cooking; also an excellent and careful waiter; both speak English, and have first-class City recommendations for years; lately disengaged; wish work together. Call or address at No. 218 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, games, baking, soups; seven years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS A GOOD cook and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has five years' reference from the country; is a stranger in the City. Call for two days at No. 356 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; understands all kinds of game and pastry; boarding-house or hotel; best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands boning and larding, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City testimonials. Apply for two days, from 10 to 2, at No. 30 West 43d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to doing the washing between them; have excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress and to Make herself Generally Useful.—By two respectable young women; best City reference; cook is an excellent baker. Call at No. 146 East 43d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS EXCELLENT cook; City reference as such; will do coarse washing; will go to the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 10.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN EXperienced young woman; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 124 West 33d st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address No. 89 West 13th st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; ENGLISH; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all branches; takes entire charge of kitchen; strictly private family; best City reference. Call at No. 314 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing in private family; good reference. Call at No. 424 6th av.; ring bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN; is first-class; highest reference; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at present employer's, No. 8 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., two flights, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands French and English cooking; good bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 763 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st., two stairs up, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook; excellent laundress; in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as good cook, &c., and the other as chamber-maid; both reliable and trustworthy; good references. Call at 311 East 35th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS DINNER OR ORDER cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best City references. Call on or address M., No. 12 Stanton st., Room No. 1.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant woman, in small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN COOK; UNDERstands German, English, and French cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., over the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS first-class cook; understands her business in all the different kinds; baking and pastry; good reference. Call at No. 846 1st av., corner 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS good cook; also good pastry cook; three years' best City reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 8 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address S. O., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 340 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 454 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as a good cook and a first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at 224 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessional, artistic dress-maker who goes out by the day; wishes a few more customers; the best of references given. Call or address Miss E. Caldwell, No. 138 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 234 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL A short time in this country; thoroughly competent in the duties of house-work; City reference. Call at No. 325 East 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do the general house-work, or take care of a baby in a small private family. Apply at No. 543 7th av., corner 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in small private family; best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 70 Charles st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is an excellent hair-dresser; is willing to travel; very obliging; first-class City reference. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH; IS ACCUSTOMED TO travel; desires going to Europe with a family; speaks English and German; hair-dresser and dress-maker; City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS; SPEAKS English; hair-dresser, seamstress, and dress-maker; understands doing up lace; City reference. Address N. K., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID—HAIR-DRESSER AND SEAMstress.—By a French Swiss; speaks English; will travel with a family going to Europe; City reference. Address E. P. C., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American, thoroughly competent; understands dress-making; good City references; no objection to travel. Call or address S. C., Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS; SPEAKS English; is a hair-dresser and seamstress; can get up laces; City reference. Address N. C. B., Box 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—A POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable Protestant woman; best of City reference; in private family. Address D. D., Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS or chamber-maid; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner of 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; is fully competent; best reference from her present place. Address A. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; or willing to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 160 East 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and assist with chamber-work; City or country; first-class reference. Address S. S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT laundress; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 652 2d av., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—WOULD ASSIST IN UP-STAIRS work; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 261 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE (PROTESTANT) woman as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady; is competent to assist in housekeeping or sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 63 West 36th st. (present employer's.)

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or an attendant on an invalid gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 328 West 34th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do the fine washing; the best of reference given. Call for two days at 125 West 16th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl, recently landed. Address No. 763 6th av., third bell.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TEN YEARS' reference from last place. Call at 14 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American Protestant woman; would travel with a lady; excellent references. Address, for two days, C. T., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED GERman girl as seamstress and growing children; has no objection to chamber-work. Call at No. 6 East 40th st., from 10 to 2.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress. Call between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 37 East 38th st., present employer's.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl to do up-stairs work, or child's nurse and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 462 West 40th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands silver and salads; willing and obliging; good home rather than wages. Address L. B., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; a competent, trustworthy young woman; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 101 West 14th st., corner 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, FAMILY washing; fine fluting; done by the month. Call or address Mrs. Fannie Stewart, No. 243 West 29th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, GENTLEmen's or ladies' washing; has the best City reference; price moderate. Call on Mrs. Doherty, No. 333 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; families' and gentlemen's washing; no extra charge for fluting; good reference. Address Mrs. Lawlor, No. 428 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's or gentlemen's washing. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st., top floor.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' WASHING BY MRS. Young, colored woman. Call at No. 137 West 33d st., room No. 1.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND USEFUL Man—Would like to find a home in a private family; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can attend furnace; make himself generally useful; wages no object; has first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART and active young man; understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages; the care of road horses; willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish best of City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; good City driver in double harness or tandem; five years' reference; can attend furnace, and make himself useful around house. Address Coachman, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A. T., Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT GERman; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, attend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; best City reference. Address F., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging, temperate, and honest, as former or last employer will certify; careful City driver; six years' best City reference. Address O. B. at J. B. Brewster's ware-rooms, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; perfectly acquainted with his duties; willing and obliging; no objection to country; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address L., No. 1,452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; single and useful man; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; has five years' very best references. Address, O., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THOROughly competent, sober, honest, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful; knows the City well, and highly recommended. Address Edward, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man, Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; attend furnace; best references. Address L. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—OF MUCH EXPERIENCE; CITY OR country; willing to be useful and obliging in every way; age thirty-two; will go for low wages at first, in hopes of being raised according to merit; is a Protestant. Call or address JAMES, No. 218 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE Englishman, good groom and driver; understands green-house flowers; will be generally useful at all work; small wages expected; City reference for sobriety and honesty. Address, B. C., Box No. 229 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINgle Scotchman; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver; can milk, attend furnace, and would make himself generally useful; moderate wages; best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 125 Allen st.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman; is thoroughly competent in every respect and has the best of references; is sober and honest. Apply at No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, A NATIVE of England; many years' experience driving in this City; can be highly recommended by families of high standing as a competent, industrious, sober, and honest man. Address H. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; first-class reference. Address A. R., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WELL qualified; good driver; capital appearance; understands harness and horses thoroughly; best references. Address A. M., Box No. 210 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married; no incumbrances; has several years' first-class City and country reference. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; is a careful City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; has fourteen years' City reference. Address B. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, TO DRIVE for a doctor. Address No. 149 West 38th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A thorough, practical man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; makes all kinds of rustic and ornamental work; is married; small family; has first-class City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for three days.

PORTER, FIREMAN, AND WAITER.—BY A young man in a private family or business establishment; can tend steam and hot-air furnaces; not afraid of hard work; moderate wages, good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216, *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of fires and make himself useful. Address for two days John Hayes, Box 215 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN THAT knows his work thoroughly in all its branches; City or country; best of testimonials. Address for two days L. M., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man; is a Protestant; first-class City references. Address J. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; can give good City reference. Address P. O. Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—FIRST-CLASS, BY AN Englishman; has the best City reference; thoroughly competent. Address R. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; reference from the best families in this City. Address C. R. L., No. 82 Wooster st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; can give best of reference if required. Call or address 107 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 127 West 31st st., care Mr. Boyd, or No. 114 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; is a good City driver; City references. Address A. A., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; seven years' very best City reference from last employers. Call or address Coachman, No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH good reference, as coachman. Call or address P. C., No. 407 East 119th st.

LAW STUDENT, (THIRTY,) SEEKS HOME AND honorarium (or subsistence salary) with barrister; experience, scholarship, penmanship, aptitude; draws pleadings, cases, correct proofs. Address Clericus, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS valet or to attend an invalid gentleman; the best of references. Address W. W., Box 111 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTESTANT young man, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., at Rowan's ice-cream saloon, No. 334 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 114 East 19th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR two small children, to go a short distance in the country; must have the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 55th st., corner 6th av., second flat, between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; good home; moderate wages; also, a good cook needed; references required. Call at No. 139 West 12th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID IN A PRIVATE family; one who thoroughly understands her business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 2 at No. 107 East 16th st.

WANTED.—Salesmen in every State in the Union to introduce our goods to merchants; no peddling; salary, $75 per month and all expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Defiance Mfg Co., Chicago, Ill.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Reguloux.......Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.......Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia......Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria.....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | Elysia, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy.....Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN....Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN...Sat., Nov. 25
ODER.....Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR....Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..........Nov. 21
ETNA..........Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..........Nov. 8
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND........Nov. 11 | SWITZERLAND....Nov. 23
NEDERLAND........Dec. 5 | KENILWORTH....Dec. 16
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA....Nov. 9 | LESSING....Nov. 23
SUEVIA....Nov. 16 | WIELAND....Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. HOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO........Nov. 11 | HINDOO........Dec. 9
OTHELLO........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN. Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:30, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1876.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, November the 8th next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be opened on and after November the 9th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

FOURTH DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1877, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

93	1.104	2.071	3.293	4.400	5.218	6.700	7.501
298	1.184	2.099	3.298	4.595	5.300	6.714	7.604
397	1.200	2.207	3.592	4.600	5.403	6.808	7.609
497	1.290	2.210	3.595	4.753	5.495	6.874	7.695
596	1.293	2.272	3.685	4.754	5.510	6.895	7.895
598	1.392	2.400	3.694	4.785	5.706	6.902	7.906
600	1.506	2.593	3.891	4.807	5.793	6.906	7.998
639	1.595	2.695	4.089	4.890	5.853	6.953	8.008
691	1.598	2.696	4.196	4.895	5.876	7.093	8.216
700	1.603	2.700	4.203	4.985	5.907	7.110	8.301
792	1.792	2.797	4.291	4.995	5.980	7.250	8.304
793	1.799	2.798	4.293	5.003	6.209	7.297	8.306
869	1.869	2.808	4.296	5.037	6.406	7.372	8.398
906	1.897	2.898	4.299	5.099	6.456	7.393	8.420
999	1.899	3.098	4.300	5.197	6.672	7.491	8.899
1.092	1.995	3.191	4.392	5.210			

In all cases where the Bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment prior to first January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	838	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
New-York, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

WE OFFER
$100,000
COUNTY BONDS,
TEN PER CENTS.
THESE BONDS ARE PROMPT PAYING AND VERY DESIRABLE: ALSO OTHER GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Nov. 17, 1876, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATH'L THAYER,
Trustees.
BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1876.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.—SECOND DIVIDEND.
A dividend of twenty per cent. will be paid to depositors, at the bank, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
WILLIAM M. BANKS, Receiver.

THE COUPONS DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1876, on the bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—The most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements ever offered. Open every day. Six private lessons, $10.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, second floor, en suite or single, with or without board; private table if desired; also, handsome rooms on the fourth floor for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.
Three rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with first-class board; one room on fourth floor; terms moderate; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has two large connecting rooms on second floor; exclusive bath, &c.; with or without private table; reasonable terms; sunny exposure.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—SEVERAL SINGLE rooms, nicely furnished; all conveniences; first-class table; location unexceptionable; terms reasonable.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has for rent, with board, a suite of two or three rooms on second floor; also one square room on fourth floor, with closet.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON first floor; also room on third or fourth floor. Excellent table.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, two rooms, $30 each; third story front, $25, two extra single rooms with fire, $12 each; choice table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, newly furnished; private table, or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE FRONT OR back parlor; terms moderate; modern improvements. No. 153 East 27th st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND TWO single rooms on third floor to let, with board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE SIZE HALL-room on third floor for one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board; also table boarders; terms moderate; references.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor; also rooms on fourth floor; with board.

WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D ST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; reference required.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite, connecting rooms, second floor, with board; hall rooms; references.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FRONT and back room of third story, nicely furnished, in a respectable private German family. 114 East 58th st.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; two suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH st.—Parlor and bedroom connecting; also, two separate rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, southern exposure, to let, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A PARLOR AND sleeping-rooms to rent, with breakfast, to a party of five or six gentlemen.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with a private family; references. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, newly furnished, with private table if desired; also, second-story back room.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, near Elevated Railway, No. 338 West 23d st. References given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room; second floor; first-class board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON SECOND floor and one other room, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARLOR, and fourth-floor large room to rent with board; references exchanged. No. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen, front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with board; private table if desired; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—Entire third floor, en suite or singly; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS; parlor floor, second floor, four light rooms; also hall room; with board; private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, bath, closets, &c.; private table only; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Desirable sunny rooms, with superior table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; references.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 109 EAST 35TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or separately, with board.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; large room, or two connecting, fully and nicely furnished, with ample closets, fire, and gas; first-class table, house, and location requisite; vicinity of Madison square preferred; permanent, if suited. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND DAUGHTER, BOARD in a quiet family until May 1, if suited; terms not to exceed $25 per week; meals for one served in room; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L., Post Office Box No. 404, New-York.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIES without children, willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations, can secure elegant suites of rooms and board in private family; references given and required. Address X. Y., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small, respectable families.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, beautifully decorated, and furnished dwellings. JOHN W. DERING & CO., Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen. Breakfast if desired.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries of New-York.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

PARK THEATRE. SPECIAL.
POSTPONEMENT OF THE CRABBED AGE.
*** In consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. J. B. Attwater the production of the new drama, entitled CRABBED AGE, has been postponed to MONDAY, the 13th, when it will be presented after careful preparation, and Miss LOTTY ALLEN will make her début.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Repetition of the most popular bill of the season,
ADAM AND EVE
and
TOM COBB.
Box-sheet now open for CRABBED AGE.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1857.)
English, classical, French, and German family and day school for young ladies, (also primary,) No. 212 West 59th st., New-York, facing Central Park; unequaled for beauty and healthfulness; will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its circular, giving full information, furnished on application. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mme. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

$15 QUARTERLY.—BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, writing, correspondence; writing lessons, $3 monthly; backward persons taught privately. Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 284 8th av.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY TEACHER FROM NEW-ENGLAND, especially successful in teaching young children, desires pupils; best of reference; terms moderate. Address NEW-ENGLAND, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 Times Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.
Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the man or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, LAST NIGHT OF the new comedy, entitled
FORBIDDEN FRUIT,
performed by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Arnott, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
on THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.

Father Dolan.......... Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux.......... Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff.......... Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela.......... Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn.......... Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant.......... Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly.......... Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan.......... Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan.......... Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle.......... Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan.......... Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott.......... Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly.......... Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget.......... Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy.......... Miss Blaisdell.
(As originally written for and played by them.)
Arte O'Neil..........Miss Rose Wood
Moya..........Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott..........Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW ADDITIONS.
SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY WITH THE RAREST ATTRACTIONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
SIX SEA-HORSES!
BEAUTIFUL STAR FISH!
RIVER, LAKE, AND POND FISH!
SEA GRASSES AND CORAL.
RARE AND BEAUTIFULLY-COLORED
DEEP SEA ANEMONE!
WONDERFUL MOLLUSKS!
THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!
MARVELOUS ARTIFICIAL FISH-HATCHING!
50,000 DIMINUTIVE SALMON!
FEEDING THE FISH AND MAMMALIA AT 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M., DAILY, IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S SUPERB CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HENRY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK
will perform at
STEINWAY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, Mendelssohn's
ORATORIO, ELIJAH,
with the assistance of the
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
and
the following soloists:
Miss HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor.
Mr. E. A. STODDARD, Baritone.
Dr. L. DAMROSCH..........Conductor
Admission, $1; reserved seat, 50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 111 Broadway; Schuberth & Co's, Union square, and Steinway Hall.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by
MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.
16th st., near 8th av.
Young People's Association Course.
R. J. DE CORDOVA.
Subject—"Young America in his Summer Vacation."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matinée, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crème de la crème of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
Hon. WM. F. CODY BUFFALO BILL
IN THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN RESUMED NOV. 20.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates. Last passage up, FRIDAY, Nov. 10; down, SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2...	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4...	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3...	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7...	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6...	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9...	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8...	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11...	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10...	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13...	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13...	6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT,
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS'
TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Forms, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES E. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORE
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES.
ELIZABETTA AND HELENE MENZELI,
And of the Premieres,
SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE
and
LAST NIGHTS
of the REALISTIC BALLET in the SNOW. Last nights of Mr. COGHLAN and the Comedy Company in their Types of City Life. Last nights of MARIE BONFANTI and Mlle. SOHLKE.
*** Last Matinée of "LIFE," SATURDAY at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18, first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, and elaborate production of Shakespeare's comedy of "AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S,
P. T. BARNUM'S. P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TREMENDOUS HIT
of the
CHAMPION RIDERS, ATHLETES, &c., &c.
NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW FEATURES
WILL FOLLOW IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
THE GREEK NOBLEMAN TATTOOED.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock.

LAST DAYS
OF THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING—25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.
Late Globe, opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway.
After an absence of twelve years,
ROBERT HELLER,
the world-famous Prestidigitateur, Pianist, and Humorist, returns to New-York, commencing
MONDAY, Nov. 13,
with a budget of
WONDERS AND MIRACLES,
unequaled and unexampled by any living artist.
Mr. Heller will be assisted in his forthcoming entertainments by his sister, Miss HELLER, whose phenomenal performances have everywhere been the cause of unbounded astonishment and enthusiasm.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., second door east of 5th av.
(Incorporated 1865.)
This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL, and School of Oratory, Elocution, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, open
DAY AND EVENING.
CLASSES of three, $10 per term; two, $15; private, $30.
PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, on
SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccaroni Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

COOPER-UNION FREE LECTURES ON Elocution and Rhetoric.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, commencing on Friday, Nov. 10, in the Curator's Lecture-room, next to the Reading-room, by Prof. J. C. ZACHOS.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union or from the Curator.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, late of said City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Junior, and Rachel T. Voorhis, his wife; James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank of the City of New-York; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Robert Pettigrew and Richard C. Downing, as administrators of the estate of John W. Pettigrew, deceased; William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, George Ehret, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 153 Broadway, (3d floor,) in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 11, 1876.
JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.
o18-law6wW* JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—HENRY I. BARBEY, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Rachel T. Voorhis, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Robert Pettigrew and Richard C. Downing, as Administrators of John W. Pettigrew, deceased; William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, Abel Wheaton, Edward Gillalan, William A. Hadden, James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 3d, 1876.
ISELIN & WARNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of October, 1876. ISELIN & WARNER,
o25-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—PETER GIBBONS, Plaintiff, against E. P. HAMILTON and G. W. HAMILTON, Defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 34 Park row, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest from the 31st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated August 31, 1876.
GUS. J. THEBAUD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of October, 1876. GUS. J. THEBAUD,
o4-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

ELECTION DAY SCENES.

HOW THE CITY'S VOTE WAS CAST.

THE WORK AT THE POLLS AND IN THE COURTS—SLIGHT DISTURBANCES IN THE LOWER DISTRICTS, BUT NO SERIOUS AFFRAYS—A GENERALLY QUIET DAY AND A LARGE VOTE.

The unfavorable weather of yesterday, while it operated in some instances to keep voters from the polls, did not, upon the whole, diminish the general voting throughout the City. On the contrary, the large crowds which congregated at the different polling-stations during the day unmistakably indicated that an exceptionally heavy vote was being cast. Taking this fact into consideration, the order and quietness with which the voting was conducted became one of the noticeable features of the day. This desirable condition of affairs was without doubt largely attributable to the excellent arrangement of the Police Force. There were no desperate fights or other disgraceful disturbances, such as used to stain the history of the day under the old Tammany Hall régime. There were, too, but few attempts at illegal voting, and arrests in all such cases were very promptly made. Indeed, the general suspension of business, and the absence of any riotous demonstration, made the day seem like the Sabbath in many parts of the City. Taken altogether, it may be regarded as one of the quietest and most orderly elections which has taken place in the City in many years.

In the First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Assembly Districts comparatively few attempts at illegal voting were made, and all persons who endeavored in any way to interfere with voters were either warned away from the polls or arrested. The United States Marshals and the Supervisors of Election were vigilant, and fulfilled their duties fearlessly. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Charles Fromes, who was illegally registered as a resident of No. 14 Greenwich street, appeared at the poll at No. 6 Greenwich street and attempted to vote. Deputy Marshal Robert Closey immediately produced a warrant and tried to arrest him. The roughs in the vicinity, noticing this, quickly surrounded the officer and his prisoner, and boisterously threatened the former with violence unless Fromes was released. Failing in this attempt at intimidation, the crowd surged in upon him and Dr. Merrill, a sturdy Republican who was aiding him, and tore the prisoner from the officer's grasp. Some of the ruffians then turned upon the Deputy Marshal, knocked him down, and dragged him through a particularly filthy part of the roadway. Dr. Merrill was also ill treated by the mob.

In the Seventeenth Election District of the First Assembly District James Nestor was arrested for illegal voting. In the Fifth Assembly District the day was not marred by much violence. As was to have been expected, some street fights occurred, but they were all of short duration, and none of the combatants were arrested. In this Assembly District, however, two Democratic Inspectors of Election, who were unable to overcome the peculiar habits they acquired in "Ring" days, were caught in attempts to nullify the votes of Republicans. De Witt M. Judah, for instance, a Democratic Inspector in the Eleventh Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, was seen to drop some ballots behind the boxes, instead of placing them in the glass receptacles. He was arrested and locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station. Matthew Ryan, a maudlin drunkard, who resides at No. 76 King street, was induced yesterday afternoon, just before the poll closed, to attempt to vote at the polling place at Washington and Charlton streets. His ballots were rejected, and he was arrested. It being subsequently learned, however, that other persons were responsible for his act, he was promptly released.

There was a quiet election in the Fourth and Sixth Assembly Districts. In the former two men were arrested for attempting to vote illegally, and they were taken before a United States Commissioner. In the Sixth District Thomas J. Campbell, a brother of the model Civil Justice, "Tim" Campbell, was arrested, late in the afternoon, for engaging in a street fight. He was taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, but was not locked up, as Patrick J. McAleer, a Tammany candidate for Assemblyman, gave bail for his appearance in court this morning.

The residents in the Fourth Ward were actively at work at an early hour in the morning, fully prepared to vote early and, if possible, often. The presence of the Police force and of the United States Marshals, however, kept these enthusiastic citizens within the bounds of prudence. Of course, there were many who could not be restrained by any constitutional restrictions from a too ardent support of a Democratic ticket, but such characters were summarily dealt with by the vigilant corps of watchers and inspectors who were appointed for the purpose of preventing illegal voting. A few gangs of drunken ruffians visited the polling booths and endeavored to intimidate honest citizens from casting their votes for other candidates than those dictated by John Kelly and Tammany Hall, but a quiet determination on the part of respectable citizens to vote without being influenced or intimidated by the rowdies of the district frustrated these designs to increase the Democratic majority. Several votes were challenged, because of proved fraudulent registration, and the culprits were marched to the Tombs Police Court, where the lenient Justice Duffy in the majority of cases found a loophole of escape for them. Occasionally rival Democratic factions came into collision, when a free but skirmishing fight was indulged in, without, however, causing any serious disturbance. The Police, as a rule, were vigilant, and Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, had his men so advantageously posted that whenever ungovernable Tammany voters showed a desire to indulge their peculiar propensities they were taken in charge and marched to the station-house for safe keeping. The fact that but so comparatively few fights were allowed to develop into serious proportions reflects credit on the activity and discipline of the Police officers who were detailed to preserve order in this section of the City.

While there were some disputes at different polling places on the east side of the City, north of Fourteenth street, the voting, as a whole, was remarkably orderly and quiet, attempts at illegal voting being promptly stopped, and the offenders taken into custody. "Dick" Croker, the Tammany candidate for Coroner, worked at the polls throughout the day, endeavoring to influence voters to cast their ballots in his favor. In the Eighteenth Assembly District ex-Senator James O'Brien was very active, and Croker's vote was undoubtedly lessened in consequence of his efforts. An immense amount of "scratching" of the local ticket was done by voters on both sides, Republicans seeming to have but little interest in anything except the election of their candidates for national and State offices, and Democrats having favorites on the Republican ticket, for whom they were determined to vote in spite of the command of the leaders. "Pasters" were in good demand, and there was a larger variety of ballots at the polls than there has ever been at any previous election. Workers for Mr. Peter Cooper were present in all the election districts, but were not able to influence many people to vote for the great philanthropical greenback candidate. The fact that the United States Marshals were present at every polling place, and vigilantly discharging their duties, prevented many men who had fraudulently registered from attempting to vote. In Second avenue, near Thirty-first street, an alleged attempt at illegal voting gave rise to a fracas, in which Edward Donnelly, of No. 339 East Thirty-first street, struck Patrick Maguire. The latter was not badly injured, but the affair for the time occasioned much excitement. The liquor saloons everywhere in this quarter of the City kept their front doors closed, but side doors were open, and the places were generally crowded.

In Westchester County, also, the day was without serious disturbance, and a very large vote was polled. In Brooklyn there were several arrests for illegal voting, and in Jersey City and Hoboken thirty-five persons were taken before United States Commissioner Muirhead for this offense, but of this number only two were held for trial.

PRESERVING THE PEACE.

THE ARRANGEMENTS AND PRECAUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL AND THE POLICE.

The arrangements of United States Marshal Fiske for the proper preservation of order at the polls yesterday were perfect. Aside from the large number of special deputies appointed and placed at the many polling places, a large reserve, numbering about three hundred men, mostly veteran soldiers, were kept during the day in the Post Office building. The organization and management of this reserve was entrusted entirely to Capt. Charles N. Brackett, his experience in the Police Department peculiarly fitting him for this office. The men were divided by him into squads of fifty each, and placed under the command of trusty officers, the different bands being quartered in certain rooms where they could be called upon at a moment's notice. Several dispatches were received during the day by Marshal Fiske from the many polling places, asking for more men in contemplation of disturbance, and these were referred to Capt. Brackett. Such aid as he deemed necessary was immediately sent, and in this way over a hundred men were sent during the day to augment the force already at the polls. In six or eight instances men were sent to quell contemplated riots in as many parts of the City, but all of which were happily avoided. Early in the day a squad of fifteen men were sent to quell a disturbance arising from an arrest made by a Deputy Marshal in Dry Dock street. Considerable trouble was threatened at the time, but upon the arrival of the posse it was quieted without harm to any one, and the prisoner was safely brought away. The only other disturbance reported at the Marshal's office was at the Third Election District of the First Assembly District, in the vicinity of the Battery, but this also was easily quieted upon the arrival of the deputies telegraphed for.

The entire force was dismissed at 7 o'clock in the evening, with the understanding that they would be notified in a few days, through the TIMES, when they would be paid for their services.

The Police arrangements for the preservation of the peace were ample. The entire force was placed on duty at 6 o'clock in the morning. As required by law two patrolmen were stationed at each of the 569 polling places in the City. Beside the regular force on patrol, reserves were held in readiness at the various Police Stations, and the force on those precincts in which trouble was anticipated was strengthened by drafts from other precincts, and from the steamboat and court squads. Inspectors Speight and McDermott were on duty at their head-quarters in their respective districts. At Police Head-quarters Superintendent Walling was in charge, and the reserve there consisted of the Broadway Squad, under Capt. Garland, a detachment of the City Hall Police under Capt. Walsh, and the mounted Squad under Sergt. Revel. Stages were held in readiness to convey reinforcements to any point where their services might be needed, but their services were not at any time called into requisition. The Commissioners were at Head-quarters throughout the day in continuous session for the purpose of taking action in the case of delinquent Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks. David Roche, an Inspector in the Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and Peter M. Sachs, an Inspector of the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Assembly District, were removed for intoxication. J. T. Underhill, a poll clerk at the Eighth Election of the Sixteenth Assembly District, was also removed for a similar cause. About a dozen Inspectors failed to put in an appearance when the polls opened, and were removed and other appointed in their places.

THE WORK OF MR. DAVENPORT.

THE ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING—NAMES OF THE PRISONERS HELD TO ANSWER.

During the entire day the scene in the United States Circuit Court, where Commissioner John I. Davenport held session, seemed to promise an interest that could hardly attach to the hearing on a charge of illegal voting. From an early hour in the morning the Deputy United States Marshals began to arrive with prisoners arrested upon warrants issued on Saturday and Monday, and in such numbers that it was difficult to find accommodation for the crowd. By noon the prison on the fourth floor was overflowing, and the court-room was equally so, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the rush of complaints began to diminish. The arrests brought before Commissioner Davenport included all those made in that part of the City below Spring and Rivington streets, in all numbering about two hundred. United States Attorney Bliss was present during the day in the prosecution of the cases. In most of the cases the charge was that of fraudulent registration, and in the majority of them a mistake either in name or number, being conclusively shown, the parties were discharged. A number, however, were committed for examination, among them the following: Daniel H. O'Brien, Tenth Assembly District, registering as from No. 25 East Third street; Charles McGinty, Fourteenth Assembly District, registering as from No. 15 Third avenue; John Murray, Third Assembly District, registering as from No. 26 Little Twelfth street; Adam McCormick, First Assembly District; Robert Cook, Second Assembly District, registering as from No. 149 Chatham street, and Patrick O'Carroll, Fourth Assembly District, registering as from No. 323 Front street. John Wilkenshaw was brought before Mr. Davenport, charged with being a "repeater," and was committed for examination.

Commissioner Shields held court at Republican Head-quarters, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, during the morning. He disposed of twenty-five cases, in most of which the parties were discharged, it appearing that they had been arrested either through mistake as to their identity, or on account of carelessness on their part in giving wrong names or residences. Herman Winter, charged with fraudulent registration, and George W. Marsh with giving a false residence, were held for examination. In the afternoon the Commissioner opened court in the United States District Court room and disposed of thirty-five cases, most of the arrested parties being discharged. John Gorry, of No. 75 Broome street, charged with fraudulent registration, was committed in default of $500 bail. John Mullen, an Inspector of Election in the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, was charged with concealing in his hand two of the tickets offered by a voter, with the intent of throwing them away. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Commissioner Little held Court at Lincoln Hall, corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Several prisoners were brought in from the Manhattanville district, but Simeon Geoghan, who swore in his vote on a fraudulent naturalization paper issued by Judge McCunn, in 1868, was the only one held.

Commissioner Deuel sat at the Lincoln Club rooms, No. 12 University place, and disposed of forty cases, discharging twenty-eight of the defendants, some on their own recognizances, and holding twelve. Of the latter, John S. Butler was held for trial without bail, and Cornelius Burns, Henry Bach, and John Murray were held for further examination.

Early in the morning, Deputy Marshals Crowley, Newcome and others made a raid on the lodging-house at No. 207 Hudson street, and arrested three men charged with false registration. The parties, who are recognized tramps, were committed by Commissioner Davenport for examination to-day.

THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and Messrs. O. P. C. Billings, F. F. Marberry, and Peter B. Olney, the Arbitration Committee selected to decide on questions of fact in disputed cases, as to the right of parties to vote who had been prevented from doing so, or feared they might be, sat at the Union Square Hotel yesterday, from early in the morning until the polls closed in the afternoon. The proceedings were quite tame, their being only about thirty cases to dispose of.

THE DAY IN THE POLICE COURTS.

A FEW CASES OF ILLEGAL VOTING—AND ONE OF DEMOCRATIC INTIMIDATION—THE PRISONERS GENERALLY BAILED.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Judge Duffy disposed of a considerable number of cases arising from the peculiar incidents of election day. The number of charges of drunkenness was not unusually large and presented no unusual features. The following saloon keepers were charged with having violated the law by selling liquor before the closing of the polls. In the First Police Precinct, Jeremiah Campbell, William Doty, Stephen Detmas, and August Kuhn; in the Sixth Precinct, Samuel Aarons and John Shea; and in the Fifth Precinct, Samuel Thompson. They were all discharged except Aarons, who, it was alleged, had the front door of his store open, instead of violating the law in the orthodox fashion, by letting people in by a side door. He was held to answer at General Sessions in $100. A case of alleged bribery was next heard. Morris Isaacs, a Jew, residing at No. 6 Mott street, charged Marks Cohn, also a Jew, and who lives at No. 59 Bayard street, with having given him a dollar to vote the ticket which he gave him. Mr. Cowan, attorney at law, appeared for Cohn. Isaacs' story was that about midday yesterday Cohn came up to him, gave him a dollar, and told him to go and vote the Republican ticket. Isaacs pocketed the dollar and gave information against Cohn, who was arrested. Cohn swore that he owed Isaacs $1 50, and, meeting him accidentally, offered him a dollar in part payment. He denied giving Isaacs a Republican ticket, and Isaacs could not produce the ticket he said he had received, but the Judge remanded the prisoner. Only three cases of alleged fraudulent voting were called, and no evidence was offered. The ordinary business of the court was light.

The first case of illegal voting that came before Justice Bixby, in the Washington Place Police Court, was that of William P. Holl and his son, who are both residents of this City, and lawfully entitled to vote here. Mr. Holl and his son are both temporarily employed in the service of the Government at Washington, but their residence is at No. 358 West Twentieth street, and there their family live and have lived for a number of years past. Mr. Holl, who is seventy years old, came to New-York several weeks ago, with his son, in order to be in time to register and when the polls opened for registration, he presented himself before the Inspectors and stated the facts as given above. A vote was then taken by the Inspectors as to whether he could lawfully register, and as one voted in the negative, Mr. Holl and his son went to Police Head-quarters and there saw Mr. Hasbrouck, who gave them a note to the Inspector saying that they were entitled to register according to law, and their names were then placed on the books. Yesterday the above gentlemen appeared at the polls and upon casting their vote for the Republican ticket, as it was previously known that they would do, they were immediately arrested and taken before Justice Bixby in the Washington Place Police Court. There Joseph McDonald, Inspector of the Eleventh Election of the Thirteenth Assembly District swore to an affidavit that William P. Holl had voted illegally and unlawfully, as he was not a resident of this city. Mr. Holl stated to Justice Bixby that he had registered by the advice of Mr. Hasbrouck, of Police Head-quarters, and that according to law he was entitled to vote. Justice Bixby, after reviewing the facts of the case as represented to him, said Mr. Holl was entitled to vote, but as the affidavit was sworn to he would have to hold him in $500 bail to answer. Bail was promptly furnished by Hon. J. D. Lawson, ex-member of Congress, who was present, and is a warm friend of Mr. Holl.

Vincento Plato, a Cuban, residing at No. 53 South Washington place, was also brought before Justice Bixby on a complaint of illegal voting, made by Marshal William Thornton. Plato registered from No. 9 Varick street, and an inspection of those premises proved them to be houses not inhabited by anyone. In view of these facts, Justice Bixby held the prisoner in $500 bail to answer. From one of the crowd of Cubans who filled the room upon learning that one of their number had been arrested, a TIMES reporter learned that Plato was one of a gang of two hundred and fifty laborers who had been paid $5 each to vote the Democratic ticket. The informant said that many of the gang had been arrested, and that as they could not get any Democrats to go bail for their release, he would "squeal" on the ones giving the bribe. Finally, a Cuban was found who furnished bail, and the whole party left the court-room, vowing vengeance on those who had led them into difficulties and then left them to their fate.

John Pain, arrested on complaint of T. B. Fisher, of No. 267 Seventh avenue, for illegal voting, was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, John Lantry, a Deputy United States Marshal, of No. 619 East Twelfth street, was arraigned before Justice Smith on a charge of assault, the complainant being ex-Alderman Edward Costello, of No. 626 East Twelfth street. It appears that as Lantry was attempting to arrest John Cavanagh, of No. 208 Avenue C, for illegal obstruction of the Police, he called some citizens to his assistance, and, when they responded to his call, drew a revolver, and without provocation, threatened to blow out the brains of Costello. Lantry was held in $300 bail to answer.

AN ACCIDENTAL PATRICIDE.

On Monday night last John Baldwin, aged fifty-two years, and living at No. 322 Pearl street, quarreled with his son at the corner of Peck slip and Pearl street. According to the statement of the son and his mother, the father, who was intoxicated, attacked the young man with a knife, and, while running after him from Pearl street around the corner into Peck Slip, stumbled, and struck his head violently against the wheel of an express wagon. He was senseless when picked up, and died at 12:30 A. M. yesterday. His son was arrested by Officers Carr and Musgrove, of the Fourth Precinct, on the charge of homicide. A post-mortem examination of the father's body by Coroner Ellinger's deputy, Dr. Goldschmidt, revealed an extensive fracture of the skull, which, in the opinion of the doctor, could not have been produced by a mere fall. The witnesses of the occurrence were all positive in the belief that the son had not assaulted his father, although the latter, who had the reputation of having been a person of violent temper, attacked the young man with a large knife. Notwithstanding these assertions, the Coroner decided to commit the prisoner until Friday, when an inquest will be held.

SUICIDE AT THE COLEMAN HOUSE.

On Oct. 29, a man engaged a room at the Coleman House, No. 1,169 Broadway, registering as J. F. Christie, of Rochester. He was assigned to a room on the top floor fronting Broadway, after paying the hotel clerk in advance for a week's occupancy of the apartment. In demeanor he was unobtrusive and retiring, seldom leaving his room. On Sunday evening he visited the billiard saloon, and after witnessing several games, retired for the night. A chamber-maid assigned to the top floor on Monday morning endeavored to gain an entrance to Mr. Christie's room, but finding the door locked concluded that the occupant was asleep. Yesterday the woman again tried the door, and finding it fastened, reported the circumstance to the landlord, who burst open the door, and discovered Christie's body lying on the bed, with a pistol shot wound through the forehead directly over the right eye. A Derringer pistol was grasped in the right hand, and an open copy of the Bible was found on a small table near the bed. From the condition of the body, and the fact that the gas was lighted, it was evident that Christie had probably shot himself on Sunday night. Deputy Coroner Marsh, who assumed charge of the body, found among the effects of the suicide some private papers and a pocket-book containing the name of William Wood, but there was nothing either in the papers or the book that afforded any clue to the motive for the act. The body was removed to the Morgue.

"TONY" PASTOR ROBBED.

Mr. Antonia Pastor, better known as "Tony" Pastor, the proprietor of a well-known place of amusement on Broadway, appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to prefer a charge of theft against James McGuire, who gave his residence as No. 323 Avenue A. Mr. Pastor was standing on the pavement in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, in Broadway, about 11 P. M. on Monday, when the prisoner came up, seized his watch-chain, and ran off down the street followed by Mr. Pastor, who never lost sight of the alleged thief till he was caught. On being taken to the Tombs the thief was searched, but the chain, which was valued at $100, and to which was attached a horse-shoe diamond-set locket valued at $500, was not found in his possession. The accused pleaded that he was "an honest, hard-working man," and Tony Pastor responded that he "committed one of the most barefaced robberies I ever heard of." McGuire was held to answer in default of $3,000 bail.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

John Jennings and John Finnegan, both residents of Jersey City, broke into the grocery store of ex-Sheriff McAnally, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and had removed about $150 worth of goods to an adjoining alley-way, when officer McLaughlan was notified. The officer went at once to the place and found the front door open and pushed his way in. He found the men at work and knocked one down with a well-directed blow from his club, while he "covered" the other man with his pistol. With the aid of officer Van Ness both men were arrested and lodged in the station-house. Both men were committed for trial yesterday morning by Police Justice Keese.

A PHYSICIAN SWINDLED.

Dr. Pomeroy, of No. 12 West 35th street, while walking through Broadway near Union square on Monday last, was accosted by a stranger who, after claiming acquaintance with him, induced him to go to No. 103 East Eleventh street, where he pretended that he was going to have a lottery ticket cashed. At the place indicated the doctor was induced to engage in a game of chance with dice, and was thus swindled out of $60 in cash and a check for $580, payment of which has since been stopped. The place was raided upon by Capt. McCullagh, who seized a number of spurious checks and all the paraphernalia of a "banco" game.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, is at the St. James Hotel.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass., are at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Gen. I. J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, and Judge E. H. Durell, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Congressman Lazarus D. Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, and Very Rev. J. Hughes, of Hartford, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Congressman Charles H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., and Gen. J. Stahel, of New-Jersey, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, Centennial Commissioner for the Netherlands; Geo. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and Postmaster J. W. Knowlton, of Bridgeport, are at the Hoffman House.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—No. 122. *Schocker vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company.* Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. This was an action to recover on a policy of insurance, which provided against assignment without the consent of the company, and also that in case the insured did not own the fee simple of the property, or his interest therein was not stated, it should be void. The insured did not own the fee simple, but had purchased and was to have the same conveyed to him as soon as he was able to make the final payments. This fact was not known to the company nor its agent. Subsequently the property was sold under a mortgage on the insured's interest in the premises, and the agent of the company wrote into the policy that the loss, if any, was to be paid to the purchaser at the sale, Shocker, "as his interest may appear." The property being destroyed by fire, the company declined to pay, because of the failure to properly set out the title of the assured to the property. The court below sustained this refusal, and it is here contended that the title of the purchaser, to whom the insurance was transferred, was known to the agent; for if it was understood that his title was in fee, the words "as his interest may appear" are without sense or meaning. Case submitted on the briefs. W. T. Burgess for plaintiff in error. George O. Ides for defendant.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Col. John Forney will lecture on Monday next, at Chickering Hall, on "Our Centennial in Europe."

The hydraulic elevator in the north-west corner of the Post Office building, was used yesterday for the first time, and was tested by an immense number of people during the day. It gave universal satisfaction, running with an ease hardly expected in elevators of this class.

At the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday, Coroner Ellinger investigated the death of John Magni, an Italian, and concluded that it was the result of a blow struck by a man named Callahan, in a street fracas on Oct. 15. Callahan has since been arrested and committed to await the result of an inquest.

Last evening Edward Rooney, aged twenty-one, of No. 225 East Forty-first street, quarreled with James Boylan, of No. 221 East Thirty-eighth street, at Second avenue and Fortieth street, and during the fight which ensued Boylan shot Rooney in the abdomen, inflicting a serious wound. Boylan was arrested.

Chief Justice Davis and Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court; Judges Van Hoesen and Van Brunt of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge Speir, of the Superior Court, were in their private rooms in the New Court-house building all day yesterday, in order to await any emergency that might arise. There was no call for their services.

A fire occurred last evening, at 6:30 o'clock, at Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Peloubet, Pelton & Co., as an organ factory. Peloubet, Pelton & Co. estimate their loss at $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. G. G. Rockwood, photographer, occupying part of the building, loses $15,000. Wallace Scott, Otto Erk, and F. W. Herring, artists, having studios in the building, lose $1,500. H. Guilmard, a hair dealer on the first floor, was damaged by water to the amount of $2,000. The buildings belong to the Roosevelt estate, and are damaged to the extent of $4,000.

BROOKLYN.

William Jones and John Preston, both colored, and Edward Mullen, were arrested for fighting at the polls in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The cabin of the schooner Wardwell, lying at the Empire Stores, was broken open last night and $40 worth of clothing stolen. It is thought the robbery was committed by river thieves, as the night watchman who was on duty on the schooner all night saw no one enter or leave the vessel.

Patrick Culligan, of No. 34 Middagh street, entered the premises of John W. Hickman, No. 72 Nassau street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and both men being under the influence of liquor, a fight ensued, during which both men were cut with a knife, and Culligan was also injured in the head with a tumbler. Hickman was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, and Jeremiah Mahoney, of No. 98 High street, was also arrested and held as a witness.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Hughes and Thomas Gordon were arrested in Newark yesterday charged with having being implicated in a number of recent burglaries committed in that city. A vest which one of them wore was identified by Mr. W. Ogletree, of Broad street, as having been stolen from him.

A CARD.
TO CITIZENS AND STRANGERS.
KNOX'S FALL HAT READY
at No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Baker and three children, Jonathan Barbour, Mrs. Barron and two children, two Misses Barron, Mrs. N. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Augustus Belmont and maid, Miss Belmont, Hr. Belmont, R. R. Belmont, Miss Bocke, Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Miss Boucicault, Miss F. Boucicault, Mrs Branch and children, Miss H. W. Branch, J. W. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman and infant, Miss N. H. Chidester, F. B. Clark, J. M. Collins, Erwin Craighead, W. Davies, W. A. Dawson, T. R. Downie, F. Dumaresq, Ferd. Duysters, D. Eder, E. J. Edmouson, Miss Edmouson, T. J. Elmore, Miss Falconer, Miss Louisa Gilman, Miss Lizzie Gilman, Miss Alice Gilman, Miss M. P. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Haley, Miss Haley, Rev. J. E. Henry, J. H. Hicks, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Dr. Levi Ives, Miss Jenkins, P. Jewell, Miss E. M. Jewell, Mrs. Kane, Miss Kane, two Masters Kane, Gervasg Ker, W. King; Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lamb, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Lewis, Mr. Lewis, Jr., Dr. F. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lippitt, W. D. B. Mackenzie, Miss Ida Mackenzie, Master J. P. Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. J. J. McComb, Miss M. A. McComb, Miss Fanny R. McComb, Miss Lily McComb, Master J. S. McComb, Mrs. A. M. McCoy, Miss Mary McCoy, Mr. Menelas, G. M. Miller, J. A. Moony, Miss Nelson and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. P Oldershaw, A. A. Oldershaw, Mrs. Orr, J. W. Paice, Mrs. F. M. Parker, Viscount Parker and valet, James Pattison, T. W. Pierce, Miss Price, Mrs. L. D. Rhodes, N. Sands, J. Sharpe, Jr., L. J. Shoemaker, H. Small, R. F. Soady, R. N., Charles F. Spurgeon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stanton, R. Steele, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Miss Stewart, W. R. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, Parker Swift, Mrs. Ogle Tayloe, Mrs. Upham, Miss Upham, J. E. Vardy, George Wadsworth, Dr. R. Willard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. E. S. Wise, Mrs. M. A. Wolfe, Mr. Wormser, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Zu Malacarregui, Miss Goode.

In steam-ship Bolivia, from Glasgow.—George Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Fauds, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew McDougall, Miss McDougall, Sidney McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ainslee, J. F. L. Mack, W. T. L. Mack, Miss S. F. Ransom, Miss McKendrick, Mr. Hasley, Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, David Orr, Miss Elizabeth Bean, R. C. Ring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets....4:49 | Moon rises.11:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:14 | Gov. Island..1:53 | Hell Gate....3:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Nov. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Greece, (Br.,) Andrews, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Fernandina, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Barks Pido, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Bordeaux, C. Tobias & Co.; Fa. (Aust.,) Posrlich, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Byren, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Louis Teteus.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Oct. 28, Moville 29th, with mdse. and 105 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Oct. 28, via Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 13 passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mallett, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship N. Boynton, (of Boston,) Blanchard, Manila May 11, Iloilo June 16, and Batavia July 26, with sugar to V. H. Brown & Co. Had very heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope. Crossed the equator Oct. 2 in lon. 55 12, in North Atlantic; wind was very light, and since left the trades had it principally from W. N. W. light.

Ship Lake Superior, (of Montreal,) Stewart, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to William Nelson, Jr.

Bark St. Anderson, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, New-Dieppe, via Shelburne, N. S., 42 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Emma Frances, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Burns, Liverpool Oct. 4, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Wilhelm I., (Ger.,) Rosa, Dublin 49 ds., with mdse. to order. Oct. 4, 40 miles S. of Nantucket Shoals, saw 40 empty petroleum barrels.

Bark Gem, (of Scarsboro,) Major, Iloilo, 149 ds., with sugar to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Bark Ocean, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dodd, London 46 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Oct. 15, lat. 45, lon. 33, had a heavy gale from the W.; lost and split sails.

Bark George B. Doane, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Bremen Oct. 13, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Celestina, (Aust.,) Copatrick, Patras 70 ds., with wool and fruit to order—Vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Serrano, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Dublin Sept. 25, in ballast to order.

Brig Thetis, Spaleknover, Curacoa 18 ds., with mdse. to Davabe & Co.

Brig Alert, (Norw.,) Doxrud, Bergen 49 ds. in ballast to order.

Brig Toronto, (new, 430 tons,) Colfleet, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.—Vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy and very hazy.

BELOW—Ship Champion, (of Liverpool,) Cook, from Manila July 8, with mdse to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Greece, for London, Huntsville, for Fernandina, &c.; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Thetis, for Norfolk; Wyanoke, Richmond; Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C. Also, via Long Island Sound, steamers Franconia, for Portland; Neptune, for Boston; brig Mary Jane, for Boston; schrs. J. F. Hibbard, for St. Stephens, N. B.; Maggie McFadden, for Portland; Wild Pigeon, for Taunton; Harmon Curtis, C. P. Stickney, Nellie Brown, Henry D. May, Jesse Hart, Jr., and Lottie, for Boston; James N. Watson, for Lynn, and De Mory Gray for Allyn's Point.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Capt. Wilkins, of the tug Bruce, reports a sunken vessel in the channel a short distance north-east of the Pea Patch. It is apparently a large sloop, with the spars floating in the water, and held to the wreck by the rigging. A telegram to the Board of Underwriters from Nassau, via Havana, the 5th inst., reports the total loss on the Bahamas of the schr. Annie Virden, hence, with coal for Galveston. The crew were saved.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—Intelligence from Ellis Bay, Anticosti, says on Oct. 19, during a violent gale, a large schr. ran ashore between West Point and Ellis Bay and broke in two. Her crew were saved. A trading schr. also ran ashore at English Bay. Her crew were saved. Three men, named John Wright, Sr., John Wright, Jr., and James Bodreau, were drowned while crossing in a boat from Ellis Bay to English Bay.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—There was a south-east gale with rain here to-day, and a considerable sea in the harbor, but no serious damage to shipping is reported. In Antogonish a heavy snow-storm prevailed. An American brig, lumber laden, is reported ashore at Porter's Passage, E. of Halifax. The schr. Morning Light, from Boston, for Bridgewater, with a general cargo, is ashore at Cape Negro. Late reports from Newfoundland say there have been as many as thirty ship-wrecks on that coast since the 1st of October. Several lives have been lost. A late case was that of the schr. Minnie Cronon, of Halifax, which left Bay of Islands on the 15th of October for Pictou. She has been fallen in with dismantled and sinking. The crew and three or four passengers are supposed to have been lost. The schr. Lizzie, of Tregmouth, from St. John's, for Glace Bay, went ashore at Port Tova on Friday night last, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sld. 2d inst., Guchen, S. E. Kennedy; 4th inst., Upland, Edith, Capt. Fuller; 6th inst., Dorina, Vesterlide, Armenia, Vasco de Gama, Aurora, Capt. Messina; Mustang, and Pohona.

Arr. 1st inst., Odorilla, Emma, Capt. Costanzo; 3d inst., Staatsraad, Broch, Competitor, (both at Dantzic;) Clara, Capt. Voss, 6th inst., Laura and Gertrude, Padre, (both at Deal;) Hollywood, (latter at Belfast.) Mary Ann, (latter at Shields,) Carmella, Argyleshire, Marina, Semplice, Chili, Kate Saucton, Calliope, Republic, Hilda, Sirrah, City of Philadelphia, Gatherer; 7th inst., Wilhelm, Agir, Unity, Star of Brunswick, the latter in the Channel.

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Special Bargains
IN
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200 pieces CRESCENT SUITINGS, DARK COLORS, VERY HEAVY, 14c., worth 30c.
150 pcs. DAMASSES AND DIAGONALS, 21c and 25c., REDUCED from 30c and 35c.
100 pcs. ALL-WOOL MATELASSES, 50c., NEVER BEFORE OFFERED LESS THAN 65c.
VIGOGNE MERINOS, 75c., worth $1.
40 pieces ALL-WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR, 1½ yds. wide, MYRTLE, NAVY, &c., $1, worth $1 50.
COLORED VELVETS,
Navy, Myrtle, and Brown, $1 50, formerly $3 50.
3 cases 46-INCH BLACK CASHMERES, FINE TWILL AND SOFT, HEAVY MAKE, AT THE VERY LOW PRICE OF } $1.
200 dozen SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED, choice colors, 85c., WORTH $1 25.

Black and Colored Silks Very Low.

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Address F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., for *pamphlet with cooking receipts, &c.—sent free.*

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Solid Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Berry Bowls, Cake and Flower Baskets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, new style; Combinations, in fine cases, of our own make, of Spoons, Knives, Forks, and Ladles, manufactured by hand labor; Chests of Forks and Spoons. A finer line of GORHAM PLATED-WARE than ever before, including duplicate pieces of the Dowager Set, now on exhibition at Philadelphia. Centennial Exhibition, centre of Main Building.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE AGAINST
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HERRING & CO.
AWARDED
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PARIS, 1867.
NEW-YORK, 1853.
LONDON, 1851.
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OUGHT TO BE KNOWN TO EVERY CITIZEN.
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Fine Sideboards	35 00
Fine Dining Chairs, in Leather	6 75
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REAL LACE CURTAINS at $7 50 PER PAIR, FORMERLY SOLD $15.
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REAL LACE CURTAINS at $12 50 AND $15, GOLD COST $18 AND $24.
REAL AND BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS FROM $27 to $60 PER PAIR.
10,000 PAIR
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
FROM
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SHADES AND CORNICES,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF MOQUET CARPETS, VELVET BODY, AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
INGRAINS AT 35c. PER YARD.
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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7849. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BATTLE WON.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE NATION.

GOV. HAYES ELECTED PRESIDENT AND WILLIAM A. WHEELER VICE PRESIDENT—THE REPUBLICANS CARRY TWENTY-ONE STATES, CASTING 185 ELECTORAL VOTES—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The dispatches received since our last issue confirm the reports on which THE TIMES yesterday claimed 181 electoral votes for Gov. HAYES. On Wednesday the following States were put down as surely Republican: Colorado, California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Some of these States were claimed by the Democrats, but all intelligence, thus far received, not only shows that the above estimate was correct, but that Florida, which was left in doubt, has gone Republican by at least 1,500 majority—our latest dispatches say 2,000—and that the two Republican Congressmen are also elected. Encouraging reports were received from Oregon early yesterday morning, and in the afternoon came the decisive news that the Democrats conceded the State, which had given a Republican majority of over one thousand, and gained a Republican Congressman. In Nebraska the same condition of affairs was shown. There the Republican majority rose to 8,000. Dispatches from Nevada made it certain that the State had gone for Hayes. The latest news from South Carolina shows a Republican victory, the Democrats conceding the State to Hayes and the Republicans claiming 5,000 majority. Louisiana is one of the States which the Democrats have claimed; but our dispatches, coming from various sources in the State, show that it has gone Republican. The latest intelligence points to the certain election of Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, and a Republican victory in the nation.

All the Congressional districts have not been heard from definitely, but the advices received destroy the Democratic majority in the present House. The indications now are that the Republicans have elected 145 members, (including those chosen in September and October,) and the Democrats 145. In the present Congress the Republicans have but 110 members, to 183 Democrats. There is, therefore, a Republican net gain of 73. All the Representatives have now been chosen except in New-Hampshire, which is now represented by one Republican and two Democrats, and will elect in March, 1877.

The following table summarizes the result of the election, showing the votes cast by each State in the Electoral College, and to whom they will go:

MAJORITIES FOR GOV. HAYES.

	Electoral Vote.
California	6
Colorado	3
Florida	4
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Louisiana	8
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	185

MAJORITIES FOR GOV. TILDEN.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Indiana	15
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
New-Jersey	9
New-York	35
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	184
Whole number of votes	369
Necessary to elect	185

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

ITS PROBABLE COMPLEXION—INCREASED REPUBLICAN GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

We present below a list of the names of the members of the next Congress thus far elected, revised by our latest advices. The names of Republicans are printed in Roman; of Democrats in *italic*. Candidates whose election is not assured are marked with a (?) and those whose seat will probably be contested by the abbreviation "con."

ALABAMA.
1. F. G. Bromberg, Ind.
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.*
3. *Jeremiah N. Williams.*
4. James T. Rapier (?)
5. *Robert F. Ligon.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *W. W. Garth.*

ARKANSAS.
1. *Lucien P. Gause.*
2. *William F. Slemons.*
3. *John McClure.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. Horace Davis.
2. Horace F. Page.
3. Joseph McKenna.
4. *P. D. Wigginton.*

COLORADO.
James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *George W. Landers.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. John T. Wait.
4. *Levi Warner.*

DELAWARE.
James Williams.

FLORIDA.
1. William J. Purman.
2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr. (?)

GEORGIA.
1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *William E. Smith.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *William H. Dabney.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Benjamin H. Hill.*

ILLINOIS.
1. William Aldrich.
2. *Carter H. Harrison.* (?)
3. Lorenzo Brentano.
4. William Lathrop.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thomas J. Henderson.
7. Philip C. Hayes.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. *George A. Wilson.*
10. B. F. Marsh.
11. *R. M. Knapp.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. Thomas F. Tipton.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. E. M. Ashcroft.
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. Benjamin L. Wiley.
19. *William B. Anderson.*

INDIANA.
1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *James R. Cobb.*
3. *George A. Bicknell.*
4. Leonidas Sexton.
5. Thomas M. Browne.
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. John Hanna.
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Michael D. White.
10. William H. Calkins.
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Andrew H. Hamilton.*
13. John H. Baker.

IOWA.
1. J. C. Stone.
2. Hiram Price.
3. Theodore W. Burdeck.
4. N. C. Deering.
5. Rush Clark.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. H. J. B. Cummings.
8. W. F. Sapp.
9. Addison Oliver.

KANSAS.
1. William A. Phillips.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.
3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Andrew R. Boone.*
2. *James McKenzie.*
3. *John Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *Joseph C. S. Blackburn*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *Thomas Turner.*
10. *John B. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *J. B. Elam.*
5. John E. Leonard.
6. Charles E. Nash.

MAINE.
1. Thomas B. Reed.
2. William P. Frye,
3. Stephen D. Lindsey.
4. Llewellyn Powers.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.
1. *Daniel M. Henry.*
2. *Charles B. Roberts.*
3. *William Kimmell.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *William Walsh.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. *Benjamin Dean, Con.*
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. Nathaniel P. Banks.
6. George B. Loring.
7. Benjamin F. Butler.
8. William Claflin.
9. William W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Edwin Willits.
3. Jonas H. McGowan.
4. Edwin W. Keightley.
5. John W. Stone.
6. Mark S. Brewer.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Charles C. Ellsworth.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. Jacob H. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van. H. Manning.*
3. *Hernando D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.
1. Anthony Ittner.
2. Nathan Cole.
3. *Richard G. Frost.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. Harrison E. Havens.
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. *Benjamin J. Franklin.*
9. *David Rea.*
10. H. W. Pollard.
11. *John B. Clark.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.
Frank Welch.

NEVADA.
Thomas Wren.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Elects in March, 1877.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson
2. John H. Pugh.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Alvah A. Clark.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie.
7. *Aug. A. Hardenburgh.*

NEW-YORK.
1. *James W. Covert.*
2. *William D. Veeder.*
3. S. B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Nicholas Muller.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Anthony Eickhoff.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
16. *Terence J. Quinn.*
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. Amaziah B. James.
20. John H. Starin.
21. Solomon Bundy.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. William J. Bacon.
24. William H. Baker.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. John N. Hungerford.
30. *E. Kirke Hart.*
31. *Charles B. Benedict.*
32. Elbridge Spaulding (?)
33. George W. Patterson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yates.*
2. Curtis H. Brogden.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Walter L. Steele.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. Mills Gardner.
4. *John A. McMahon.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. Jacob D. Cox.
7. *Henry L. Dickey.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. James S. Jones.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Henry S. Neal.
12. *Thomas Ewing.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *E. B. Finley.*
15. Nelson Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. William McKinley.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.
1. Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neil.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. Isaac N. Evans. (?)
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. H. Smith.
10. *Samuel S. Bridges.*
11. *Francis D. Collins.*
12. *Hendrick B. Wright.*
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. John W. Killinger.
15. Edward Overton.
16. John I. Mitchell.
17. Jacob M. Campbell.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon.
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Levi A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Shallenberger.
25. Henry White.
26. John M. Thompson.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Richard H. Cain.
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *John H. Evins.*
5. Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.
1. James H. Randolph.
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibrell.*
4. *Haywood Y. Riddle.*
5. *John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *Wm. P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *Jas. W. Throckmorton.*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *D. C. Giddings*
6. *Gustav Schleicher.*

VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Dennison.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.
1. *Beverly G. Douglass.*
2. *John Goode, Jr.*
3. *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. Joseph Jorgenson.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *J. Randolph Tucker.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Auburn L. Pridemore.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Benjamin F. Martin.*
3. *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazleton.
4. *William P. Lynde.*
5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
6. *Gabriel Bouck.*
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

RECAPITULATION.

	Next Congress.	Present House.
Republicans	145	110
Democrats	145	183
To be elected	3	--
Majority	Rep. 0	Dem. 73

Republican net gain, 73.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES ON THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The official returns have been received from more than half the counties in the State, showing the majority given by each on the electoral vote. The subjoined table is made up from these returns, from our private dispatches, and from careful estimates based on the Presidential vote of 1872. It may be relied upon as being nearly correct. It is not probable that any later returns will greatly vary the result as now given. The complete returns of the vote on Governor have been received from only a few counties. So far as received, they show that both candidates ran slightly behind their respective Electoral tickets. In nearly all instances the Republican county tickets have been elected. In the next Legislature the Republicans will have a majority of 15 Assemblymen. The Senate holds over, but from death and resignation there were two vacancies to fill, and a Democrat and a Republican have been elected to fill them. This leaves a Republican majority of six. Of the Congressional delegation there are nineteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, a Republican gain of four. Following is the table of county majorities:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Grant.	Greeley.
Albany	....	2200	621	....
Allegany	2800	....	3170	....
Broome	1300	....	1397	....
Cattaraugus	1300	....	2009	....
Cayuga	3002	....	3207	....
Chautauqua	4380	....	3265	....
Chemung	....	300	622	....
Chenango	1200	....	1296	....
Clinton	600	....	481	....
Columbia	....	512	....	585
Cortland	1450	....	1229	....
Delaware	900	....	513	....
Dutchess	358	....	....	402
Erie	900	....	5363	....
Essex	1500	....	1789	....
Franklin	1167	....	1295	....
Fulton	550	....	624	....
Genesee	1000	....	1454	....
Greene	....	1000	....	263
Hamilton	....	50	....	139
Herkimer	800	....	1447	....
Jefferson	2159	....	2712	....
Kings	....	18501	....	4739
Lewis	....	200	369	....
Livingston	1043	....	1403	....
Madison	2000	....	2198	....
Monroe	1875	....	3772	....
Montgomery	300	....	371	....
New-York	....	51466	....	23147
Niagara	....	250	1006	....
Oneida	1773	....	3306	....
Onondaga	3500	....	2959	....
Ontario	800	....	1531	....
Orange	....	300	756	....
Orleans	1050	....	1466	....
Oswego	2807	....	3115	....
Otsego	....	200	....	40
Putnam	200	....	369	....
Queens	....	2000	422	....
Rensselaer	....	1000	3265	....
Richmond	....	1454	187	....
Rockland	....	1000	....	211
St. Lawrence	7500	....	6940	....
Saratoga	900	....	2221	....
Schenectady	....	300	567	....
Schoharie	....	1800	....	913
Schuyler	....	200	482	....
Seneca	....	500	33	....
Steuben	1100	....	1615	....
Suffolk	....	....	677	....
Sullivan	....	1000	199	....
Tioga	750	....	870	....
Tompkins	1000	....	949	....
Ulster	....	1561	912	....
Warren	500	....	1098	....
Washington	2000	....	2770	....
Wayne	1500	....	2396	....
Westchester	....	2485	....	236
Wyoming	1300	....	1609	....
Yates	1100	....	852	....
Total	57762	88279	83169	30675

Estimated majority for Tilden..........30517

THE ASSEMBLY.

The returns received indicate that the following candidates have been elected to the Assembly, the names of Republicans being printed in roman and of Democrats in *italic*:

ALBANY.
Dist.
1. *John Sanger.*
2. *Jonathan R. Herrick.*
3. *William J. Maher.*
4. *Edward Curran.*
15. *John Dimond.*
16. *Francis B. Spinola.*
17. *James E. Coulter.*
18. *Stephen J. O'Hare.*
19. *Thos. C. E. Ecclesine.*
20. *Joseph I. Stein.*
21. J. C. J. Langbein.

ALLEGANY.
Sumner Baldwin.

BROOME.
Edwin C. Moody.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Thomas J. King.
2. Edgar Shannon.

CAYUGA.
1. George I. Post.
2. John S. Brown.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Sherman Williams.
2. Theodore A. Case.

CHEMUNG.
Hosea H. Rockwell.

CHENANGO.
J. Hudson Skillman.

CLINTON.
Shepard P. Bowen.

COLUMBIA.
1. *Jacob H. Proper.*
2. John T. Hogeboom.

CORTLAND.
Delos McGraw.

DELAWARE.
1. William J. Welch.
2. *Isaac H. Maynard.*

DUTCHESS.
1. Thomas Hammond.
2. DeWitt Webb.

ERIE.
1. *John R. Crowley.*
2. *John C. Langner.*
3. Edward Gallagher.
4. *Charles F. Tabor.* (?)
5. *Bertrand Chaffee.*

ESSEX.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

FRANKLIN.
John I. Gilbert.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
George W. Fay.

GENESEE.
Eli Taylor.

GREENE.
Oscar G. Humphrey.

HERKIMER.
Myron A. McKee.

JEFFERSON.
1. Charles R. Skinner.
2. Henry Spicer.

KINGS.
1. *Daniel Bradley, Ind.*
2. Richard Marvin.
3. *John J. Shandley.*
4. *James G. Tighe.*
5. W. W. Stephenson.
6. *John M. Dittemeier.*
7. *Charles L. Lyon.*
8. Adrian M. Suydam.
9. *John McGroarty.*

LEWIS.
William W. Rice.

LIVINGSTON.
Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1. Albert N. Sheldon.
2. Merchant Billington.

MONROE.
1. Willard Hodges.
2. James G. Graham. (?)
3. Wash'gton L. Rockwell.

MONTGOMERY
Edward Wemple

NEW-YORK.
1. *James Healey.*
2. *Thomas F. Grady.*
3. *William H. Rooney.*
4. *John Galvin.*
5. *Peter Mitchell.*
6. *Michael Healey.*
7. Isaac I. Hayes.
8. *Martin Nachtman.*
9. William H. Corsa.
10. *Christopher Flecke.*
11. Elliot C. Cowdin.
12. *Maurice F. Holahan*
13. Robert H. Strahan.
14. *Luke F. Cozans.*

NIAGARA.
1. *Amos A. Bissell.*
2. *Sherburn B. Piper.*

ONEIDA.
1. James Corbett.
2. Everett Case.
3. *Benjamin D. Stone.*
4. J. Robert Moore.

ONONDAGA.
1. Thomas G. Alvord.
2. Carroll E. Smith.
3. C. Frederick Herbst

ONTARIO.
1. *H. G. Harmon.*
2. Amasa T. Winch.

ORANGE.
1. James G. Graham.
2. *Stewart D. Durland.*

ORLEANS.
Joseph D. Billings.

OSWEGO.
1. George B. Sloan.
2. George M. Case.
3. DeWitt C. Peck.

OTSEGO.
1. *James S. Davenport.*
2. Simeon R. Barnes.

PUTNAM
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

QUEENS.
1. Samuel Willetts.
2. Jno. E Van Nostrand.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John H. Burns.*
2. John J. Filkins.
3. Richard A. Herrick.

RICHMOND.
Samuel R. Brick.

ROCKLAND.
George W. Weiant.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. David McFalls.
2. A Barton Hepburn.
3. Lewis C. Lang.

SARATOGA.
1. *George W. Neilson.*
2. Isaac Noyes, Jr.

SCHENECTADY.
Walter T. L. Sanders.

SCHOHARIE.
James H. Brown.

SCHUYLER.
William Gulick.

SENECA.
Albert Childs.

STEUBEN.
1. *William B. Ruggles.*
2. Jerry E. B. Santee.

SUFFOLK.
Morris B. Smith.

SULLIVAN.
Thornton A. Niven.

TIOGA.
Eugene B. Gere.

TOMPKINS.
Silas B. Wickes.

ULSTER.
1. *Thomas Hamilton.*
2. Nathan Keator.
3. *Isaac W. Longyear.*

WARREN.
Robert Waddell.

WASHINGTON.
1. Townsend J. Potter.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE.
1. *Emory W. Gurnee.*
2. Jere. Thistlewaite.

WESTCHESTER.
1. *Ambrose H. Purdy.*
2. *William F. Moller.*
3. James W. Husted.

WYOMING.
Arthur Clark.

YATES.
Mason L. Baldwin.

Republicans, 71; Democrats, 57.

FLORIDA FOR HAYES AND FREEDOM.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY BETWEEN FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 8.—Our State ticket and the Hayes electoral ticket are safe by at least 1,500 and probably 2,000 majority. We have elected our Congressman in the First District, and probably in the Second. Perfect order prevailed throughout the State.

M. MARTIN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Republicans will elect four Electors and two Congressmen and the entire State ticket. PETER JONES,
Secretary Campaign Committee.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8.—Florida is Republican by an increased majority over the vote of 1874. PETER JONES,
Secretary Campaign Committe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch has been received here by J. W. Edmunds, of the Republican Congressional Committee:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

We have carried the State by not less than fifteen hundred and probably two thousand. Full returns are not yet in, but such as are received make the above figures certain.

M. MARTIN,
Chairman Republican Campaign Committee.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8.—In sixteen counties the Republican majority is 6,000, an aggregate Republican gain of 2,500 over the vote of 1874. The Republican majority in the State will not be less than 2,000. PETER JONES,
Secretary Republican Campaign Committee.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LAKE CITY, Nov. 8.—Returns are being made up as fast as possible. Finley, Dem., for Congress in the Second District, is elected by 600 majority. Columbia County gives 195 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of about 240. Duval County gives a Republican majority of 800, a Republican gain of 330 over the vote of 1874. Polk County gives an estimated Democratic majority of 452, a Democratic gain of 119. Madison County gives a Republican majority of 392, a Democratic gain of 77. Nassau County gives a Republican majority of 90, a Democratic gain of 40. St. Johns County gives an estimated Democratic majority of 200, a Republican gain of 31. Monroe County gives an estimated Democratic majority of 75, a Democratic gain of 63. Baker County gives a Democratic majority of 98, a Republican gain of 2.

THE VOTE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 3,000.

CONCORD, Nov. 8.—Returns from 210 towns give Hayes 39,565, Tilden 36,323, with 26 towns to hear from which gave last year 70 Democratic majority. The total vote will reach 80,000, the greatest ever polled in the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

A MAJORITY OF FULLY FIVE THOUSAND FOR HAYES—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 8.—There is no doubt about South Carolina. With two Republican counties to hear from the majority for Hayes is over 3,000. The Republican Committee claim that their majority will be fully 5,000. The Democrats concede the State to Hayes. The Congressional delegation will stand three Republicans and two Democrats, a Republican loss of two. The Legislature will be Republican by a small majority.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CHARLESTON.

AN REPUBLICAN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS FIRED UPON BY DEMOCRATS—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—A serious riot arose here about five o'clock this afternoon in Broad street, near the *News and Courier* office, where a throng has been collected all day scanning the bulletin board for election returns. Col. E. W. M. Mackey, Republican, and ex-member of Congress, was conversing with some gentlemen about the election, he holding that Chamberlain was elected, and the group around him offering to bet that Hampton was. While thus engaged, some of the Democrats, who were listening to the talk, withdrew to the opposite side of the street, and began firing at him, but luckily missed him. The shots were heard several squares off, and hundreds of white and colored men ran toward the scene. In a short time the streets were filled with excited men, and there was imminent danger of an extensive riot. The firing continued for several minutes. The policemen on duty in the neighborhood were fired at, and one or two of them wounded. A detachment of Police armed with Winchester rifles was at once dispatched from the station-house, and succeeded in driving the mob away and quelling the riot. A young man named Walter was killed, one negro was mortally and eight others seriously wounded. A detachment of troops under Col. Hunt was marched to the station-house. There is intense excitement all over the city, and the rifle clubs have armed themselves. The feeling between the Republicans and Democrats is very strong. Efforts are being made to allay the excitement by prominent men of both parties, but the aspect is threatening.

LOUISIANA NOT IN DOUBT.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE PRINCIPAL PARISHES.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Returns continue to show large Republican gains. Assumption Parish, where Nicholls resides, gives 300 against him. The same parish went Democratic in 1874. Lafourché and Iberia Parishes which also went Democratic in 1874, are carried by the Republicans. All have lost only in one parish, as far as heard from, except the five parishes selected by the Democratic committee for intimidations. Returns from the river parishes, where we have overwhelming majorities, are expected by steam-boat to-morrow.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The latest returns indicate that the State has gone Republican beyond a reasonable doubt. Returns come in slowly, but large Republican gains are reported everywhere, except in five small parishes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—There are as yet no definite returns, and matters stand as at 11:30 last night. Both parties claim the State. Indications point to Democratic gains in the interior parishes. The Democrats elected Elam for Congress over Smith in the Fourth District. The city will probably give 10,000 Democratic majority.

The following special is from a Democratic source:

CLINTON, East Feliciana Parish, Nov. 8.—Owing to the failure of the Register to fill his appointments, a large number of voters were not registered. Seventeen hundred and forty-three registered votes were polled, of which Hayes got three and Tilden the balance. At a poll conducted under the United States Supervisor 443 voters who had been unable to register deposited their ballots in a separate box, all Democratic. The Republicans refrained from voting. There was no intimidation, and the gross number of voters was within 300 of the number at the last election. Many Democratic voters were deterred by want of registration. The whites and blacks fraternized, and all are happy and jubilant.

The above majority of 1,740 shows a Democratic gain of 2,581 over the vote of 1874. Prominent Republicans say the voting in East Feliciana was informal, and the votes will not be counted by the Returning Board, as the Registrar sent there was intimidated and run off. Other Democratic parishes will be treated in the same way for similar reasons. Charges of intimidation, fraud, &c., will be made.

Ouachitâ Parish gives a Democratic majority of 1,087, being a Democratic gain of 1,915 over the vote of 1874, when Dubucklet, Rep., received 828 majority.

The following official and unofficial returns o parishes have been received here:

Iberia.—Republican 1,453, Democratic 1,246—a Republican gain of 377.

Calcasieu.—Democratic 1,241, Republican 95—a net Republican gain of 25.

West Feliciana—Democratic by 250 to 300 majority—a Democratic gain of 1,109.

Jackson. Democratic, 1,046; Republican, 330—a Democratic gain of 265.

Comparisons are made with the 1874 returns of the Democratic Conservative Committee. The election was peaceable and quiet. No disturbance has been reported from any quarter of the State.

THE VICTORY IN OREGON.

A CLEAN SWEEP—THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE A REPUBLICAN VICTORY—1,000 MAJORITY FOR GOV. HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7.—Indications are we have made a clean sweep, electing our Presidential Electors and Congressmen.

G. A. STEELE, Chairman.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8.—Oregon has gone for Hayes and Wheeler, and Williams, Rep., is elected to Congress. We claim 1,000 majority; and the Democrats concede a Republican victory. JOHN H. MITCHELL,
United States Senator.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Latest returns from Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,000. The Democrats now concede that State to the Republicans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8—10 P. M.—Oregon is conceded Republican by a small majority. A dispatch just received from Portland says Oregon is safe for from 3,000 to 5,000 Republican majority.

NEVADA WILL VOTE FOR HAYES.

THE STATE SURE FOR A DECIDED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 8.—Nevada gives a majority for Hayes. O. O. BALLERMAN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 8.—Nevada has gone Republican by 1,000 majority. Wren, Rep., is elected Congressman; Leonard, Rep., elected Supreme Court Judge. The Legislature is Republican. The entire Republican ticket in every county in the State is elected.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A private dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., says Nevada is sure for a decided Republican majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Scattering returns from Nevada leave no doubt that the State has gone Republican by a fair majority.

WISCONSIN SURE FOR HAYES.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 3,000—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—The Chairman of the Republican State Committee claims a Republican majority in the State of 3,000. Caswell, in the Second District, is elected to Congress, making probably five Republicans from the State.

Twenty-five Minutes Past Eight P. M.—Three hundred and forty-one towns give a Republican majority of 2,876, a Republican net gain of 7,971. Vernon and other Republican counties still to hear from.

Fifteen Minutes Past Nine P. M.—The Republicans elect five Congressmen, as follows: Williams, in the First District, receives 5,500; Caswell, in the Second, 740; Hazleton, in the Third, 2,500; Humphrey, in the Seventh, 6,000, and Pound, in the Eighth, by a small majority. The Democrats elect Lynde, in the Fourth District, by 5,100; Bragg, in the Fifth, 5,000; Bouck, in the Sixth, 1,700. This leaves the Wisconsin delegation the same as last year. The Republican gains in the State are constantly increasing. There is no doubt of a Republican majority of over 3,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—The Congressmen elect from this State are as follows: Williams, Rep.; Caswell, Rep.; Hazleton, Rep.; Lynde, Dem.; Bragg, Dem.; Bouck, Dem.; Humphrey, Rep.; and Pound, Rep. Hayes' majority is from 3,000 to 5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN GAIN OF EIGHT OF NINE CONGRESSMEN AND THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES—THE ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS AT FRAUD BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The majority in the State of Pennsylvania will be reduced considerably by the latest returns from the Democratic counties, but in other respects the victory is more complete than was anticipated. The gains in members of Congress are claimed to be eight certainly, and possibly nine, after deducting a loss of one. It turns out to-day that Payne, in the Luzerne district, is defeated by Wright. This is a Republican loss. The vacancy for the same district, existing in the present Congress by the resignation of Judge Ketchum, is filled by Mr. Jones, a Republican. The gains are Harmer, in Philadelphia; Bayne, in Allegheny City; Errett, in Pittsburg; White, in Indiana County; Campbell, in Cambria County; Thompson, in Mercer County; Watson, in Erie County; Overton, in Bradford County, and Martling, in Schuylkill County. There is doubt about the election of Mahon over Stenger. The vote will be very close, and the result is not yet positively known. There is believed to be no doubt of a net gain of 8. The majorities cannot yet be given with any accuracy. Nutting's majority will be small, and perhaps it may wholly disappear; but it is hardly possible.

The Legislature is now Democratic by a small majority. The new Legislature will be Republican in the lower house by at least twenty, and in the Senate by six to eight. The most important gains for the lower house are ten in Allegheny County, four in Crawford, two in Venango, two in Washington, five in Luzerne, two in Delaware, and two in Franklin.

The Republicans have large gains in many of their counties, the principal being about as follows: Allegheny County, 2,500; Beaver, 700; Lawrence, 600; Indiana, 600; Blair, 400; Lancaster, 1,000; Chester, 1,000; Bradford, 600; Tioga, 1,000; Warren, 600. The large Democratic gains are, in Northumberland County, 1,000; Berks, 1,000; York, 500; Green, 700; Luzerne, 1,800. The majority on the Presidential ticket in Philadelphia will be about 16,000. It now looks as though the State, outside the city, would be about even, but the returns are not complete enough to warrant a statement by counties. The extent of the majority is of little consequence, since all the fruits of a great majority are gathered. The evidence is conclusive of a profuse expenditure of money by the Democrats throughout the State, and purposes of frauds which did not have much success, except in a few localities. The discovery of the fraudulent receipts, no doubt, prevented the State going for Tilden. There are some facts in relation to frauds, and the use of money by Democrats, which it will be profitable to examine when the excitement has further subsided.

THE RESULT ON CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUTLER, Nov. 8.—Thompson, Rep., is elected in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District by 2,000 majority.

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 8.—Returns received up to noon indicate the election of Reilly, Dem., for Congress by 100 majority.

TOWANDA, Nov. 8.—The majority for Hayes in this county is 3,000. Col. Overton, for Congress, has 2,400 majority in the county, and 2,000 in the district.

WARREN, Nov. 8.—For Congress, Watson's majority in Warren County is 1,100, and in the district about 3,000.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of W. S. Shallenberger for Congress by a majority of 2,000 in the district.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—In the Seventeenth Congressional District, Campbell, Rep., has a majority of 581. This district is at present represented by a Democrat.

WELLSBORO, Nov. 8.—John I. Mitchell's majority for Congress will exceed 1,000 in this district.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8—9:30 P. M.—Full returns from twenty-four counties in this State, including Philadelphia, show a net Republican gain of 2,499. This does not include Allegheny County.

The Republicans gain five members of the Legislature in the county, electing seven of the nine members.

Jones, Republican, is elected to the Congressional vacancy. Wright, Democrat, is elected to the forty-fifth Congress. The Republicans elect the District Attorney in this county, and probably Prothonotary. They also elect two State Senators, which is a gain of one.

Reilly, Dem., is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District by a majority of 125.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The following are the majorities in Pennsylvania by counties as far as heard from. All the townships are not in, but there are enough to estimate from:

County.	Hayes. Maj.	Tilden. Maj.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Allegheny	7000	....	....	....
Bradford	3000	....	....	....
Bucks	....	360	....	73
Blair	1022	....	447	....
Butler	350	....	440	....
Chester	3075	....	1065	....
Columbia	....	2345	....	231
Fayette	....	1000	....	173
Lehigh	....	2166	....	38
Montour	....	600	....	270
Pike (official)	....	962	....	340
Snyder	383	....	51	....
Wyoming	....	330	....	85
Warren	750	....	433	....
Wayne	....	800	....	519
Tioga	3000	....	1000	....
Center	....	850	550	....
Lancaster (incomplete)	7419	....	2279	....
Lycoming	....	1200	....	....
Northampton	....	3960	....	1076
Northumberland	....	570	306	....
Delaware	2234	....	238	....
Carbon	....	348	33	....
Cameron	29	....	....	47
Erie	245	....	....	....

VIRGINIA.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY OVER 30,000—EIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns from nearly every section indicate that Tilden's majority in the State will run over 30,000. The Democrats elect eight Congressmen, leaving one district—the Fourth—in doubt, with a very strong probability of the election of Jorgensen, Rep., over Hunton, Dem., in that district.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.—Returns to-night assure the re-election of Goode, Dem., to Congress, from this district, by 2,000 majority.

NEW-JERSEY.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY, 8,000—REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN—THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC IN BOTH BRANCHES.

The latest returns show that Tilden's majority in the State is much less than the Democrats first claimed, and instead of being 15,000 is probably not over 8,000. Gov. Bedle, Democrat, carried the State in 1875 by 13,233.

CONGRESS.

The Congressional delegation stands three Republicans and four Democrats, as follows:

Districts.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson, Rep.*
2. Dr. J. Howard Pugh, Rep.
3. Miles Ross, Dem.*
4. Alvah A. Clark, Dem.
5. Augustus W. Cutler, Dem.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie, Rep.
7. Augustus A. Hardenburg, Dem.*

*Re-elected.

THE SENATE.

The Republicans elect their Senators in the Counties of Passaic (a gain) and Cape May. The Democrats carry both Middlesex and Hunterdon—both gains—Sussex and Burlington.

The Senate, as far as is known, is Democratic by 2, making a Democratic majority of 3 on a joint ballot. The Legislature will be very close.

ASSEMBLY.

County.	District.	Name.
Atlantic		Leonard H. Ashley, Rep.*
Bergen	1.	John H. Winant, Dem.*
	2.	Barney N. Ferdon, Dem.*
Burlington	1.	George Syres, Dem.
	2.	Edward T. Matthews, Dem.*
	3.	Samuel Taylor, Rep.*
	4.	John Cavileer, Rep.*
Camden	1.	Alden C. Scovel, Rep.*
	2.	Oliver Lund, Rep.*
	3.	Samuel T. Murphy, Rep.
Cape May		William T. Stephens, Rep.*
Cumberland	1.	Isaac T. Nichols, Rep.
	2.	George W. Payne, Rep.*
Essex	1.	Albert D. Traphagen, Rep.*
	2.	Edward D. Pierson, Rep.
	3.	Francis K. Howell, Rep.*
	4.	S. C. Van Rensalaer, Rep.*
	5.	Joseph H. Van Wightman, Rep.
	6.	Godfried Krueger, Dem.
	7.	Elkanah Drake, Rep.*
	8.	Charles Gomer, Dem.
	9.	James Malone, Dem.
Gloucester	1.	Caleb C. Pancoast, Rep.
	2.	Samuel Moore, Rep.*
Hudson	1.	Martin M. Drohan, Dem.
	2.	Thomas J. Harmon, Dem.*
	3.	Marmaduke Tilden, Rep.
	4.	Alexander W. Harris, Dem.
	5.	Lewis A. Brigham, Rep.
	6.	James Stevens, Dem.
	7.	Rudolph Rabe, Dem.*
	8.	Elijah T. Paxton, Dem.
Hunterdon	1.	Henry Britten, Dem.
	2.	John Hacket, Dem.
Mercer	1.	Horatio N. Burroughs, Rep.
	2.	William S. Yard, Dem.
	3.	J. V. Powers, Dem.
Middlesex	1.	John Waldron, Dem.
	2.	Charles A. Campbell, Dem.*
	3.	David Z. Martin, Dem.*
Monmouth	1.	James L. Rue, Dem.*
	2.	William H. Bennett, Dem.
	3.	James H. Leonard, Rep.
Morris	1.	Abraham C. Van Duyne, Rep.
	2.	Cummins O. Cooper, Rep.
	3.	Cornelius P. Garrebrant, Dem.
Ocean		Isaac A. Van Hise, Rep.
Passaic	1.	John W. Griggs, Rep.*
	2.	John Sanderson, Dem.*
	3.	Joseph L. Cunningham, Rep.*
Salem	1.	John S. Elwell, Dem.
	2.	Quinton Keasbey, Rep.*
Somerset	1.	James L. Bergen, Dem.*
	2.	James H. Voorhees Rep.*
Sussex		George Goier, Dem.
Union	1.	John Egan, Dem.*
	2.	Moses F. Cory, Rep.*
	3.	Benjamin A. Vail, Rep.*
Warren	1.	—— Dewitt, Dem.
	2.	Elias J. Mackey, Dem.*

*Re-elected.

THE COUNTY VOTES.

Atlantic County.—Hayes carries this county by 186, a Democratic gain of 218, as compared with 1872. Pugh, (Rep.,) for Congress gets 218 majority, a Republican gain of 17. Ashley, (Rep.,) is elected to the Assembly by 244, a Republican gain of 13. The whole Republican county ticket is elected by an average majority of 225.

Monmouth County.—The Republicans elect Leonard to the Assembly in the Third District of Monmouth County by 20 majority, a Republican gain of one Assemblyman and of 29 votes. The Democrats elect two Assemblymen. The official majorities in the county are—Tilden, 2,217; Ross, Dem., for Congress, 2,186.

Middlesex County, (official.)—Tilden's majority is 570; Ross, Dem., for Congress, has 480 majority; Ludlow, Dem., for State Senate, 725; Waldron, Dem., for Assembly, 285; Campbell, Dem., for Assembly, 100; Martin, Dem., for Assembly, 383. This county is a Democratic gain.

Essex County.—This county gives Hayes 1,941 majority, a Democratic gain of 3,039 over 1872, but a Republican gain of 1,679, on Congressmen, over 1874.

Passaic County. John W. Griggs, Rep., is re-elected to the Assembly from Paterson, instead of Stevenson, Dem., as first reported.

Hudson County.—Alexander M. Harris, Dem., is elected to the Assembly from the Fourth District of Hudson County, instead of H. Brandigam, Rep., as at first reported.

Morris County, (official.)—Tilden's majority is 30; Cutler's, Dem., for Congress, 176.

Union County.—Full returns from the City of Elizabeth show a Democratic gain of 350 on Mayor. The Republicans elect four Councilmen, and the Council and Board of Education stand the same as last year—Republicans 9, Democrats 7. The Democrats elect William E. Hoy Mayor by about 75 majority. The First Assembly District re-elect Egan, Dem., by a large majority. The Second District re-elects Cory, Rep., by about 70, and the Third District re-elects Vail, Rep., by 33. Elizabeth elects Democratic Freeholders, which will make the Board stand—Democrats 10, Republicans 7.

Cape May County.—This county has elected a Republican Senator and Assemblyman.

Burlington County.—Ridgway, Dem., for Senator, is elected, with two Democratic Assemblymen and one Republican, and one Assembly District remains in doubt.

Mercer County.—Hutchinson, Rep., for the Assembly, has been defeated by seven votes. The county now stands two Democrats and one Republican.

Pugh, Rep., is elected to Congress in the Second District by a majority of 500.

DELAWARE.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE STATE 2,600.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Democratic majority in this State will reach 2,600.

ENTHUSIASM IN OHIO.

A MAJORITY FOR HAYES CLAIMED IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE — PERTINENT SPEECH BY THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—There is great excitement here over the announcement that Gov. Hayes is elected. His private secretary is sending out telegrams claiming a majority of one for Hayes in the Electoral College. High street, in front of the Republican head-quarters, is closely packed with thousands of people, all wild with excitement. In the midst of the general excitement, all efforts to obtain complete returns of the Ohio election by counties have signally failed. Thus far returns have only been received from nineteen counties. It is, however, conceded by both the State Committees that the Republican majority will be from 8,000 to 10,000.

After hearing the news at the Republican head-quarters, the crowd, numbering several thousand, formed into a procession and marched to Gov. Hayes' residence. In response to repeated calls Gov. Hayes appeared in the doorway and amid much cheering by the crowd spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I assure you I am obliged for this hearty demonstration, but if you will keep quiet about half a moment, I will say something to you which I think it is my duty under the circumstances to say. While our present advices look favorable, we must remember that several of the States which have been considered doubtful, have a large territory remote from railroad or telegraphic communication, and it will naturally take some time to receive definite returns from them. I therefore take this call as an earnest of your loyalty to the Republican Party, and your desire for its success. If later advices should change the result from what it is announced at present I assure you I shall frequently recall this visit during the time I shall yet live among you, with pleasure. I bid you good night.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The vote in Hamilton stands as follows: Tilden, 29,468; Hayes, 28,770; Cooper 37; Smith, (Prohib.) 1.

ILLINOIS.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BEYOND DOUBT—CULLOM ELECTED GOVERNOR BY 35,000 MAJORITY—A GAIN IN CONGRESSMEN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—11:30 A. M.—Returns have been received up to this hour from 461 towns and precincts in the State of Illinois, outside of the city of Chicago. Four hundred and twenty-six of these give Hayes 89,673; Tilden, 69,214. Thirty-five other towns, returning majorities only, give Tilden a majority of 461. These returns give Hayes a net majority of 21,021. Deducting 2,000 as the probable Democratic majority in the City of Chicago, and Hayes' net majority so far is 11,021. If the same ratio is kept up in the remainder of the State the majority will be, as compared with the vote of 1872, from 30,000 to 35,000. Cullom is undoubtedly elected Governor over the combined Democratic and Greenback vote. Gen. Farnsworth concedes the election of Lathrop, the regular Republican in the Fourth District, over himself and Hurlbut. Later returns from the Third District leave it in doubt between Le Moyne and Brentano.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from Cook County, except a few districts and Republican towns, gives Hayes 36,636; Tilden 38,648; Cooper 257. Cullom, Rep., for Governor, received 36,297, and Stewart, Dem., for Governor, 36,927. The remaining districts and towns will, it is claimed, almost certainly change the result to a small Republican majority in Cook County. The vote of the city of Chicago is: Hayes, 28,317; Tilden, 33,247; Cooper, 229.

The *Tribune* claims that the Republicans have elected their whole county ticket except Clough, the candidate for Sheriff. This claim is based on nearly complete returns in each case.

Receipts from 552 towns and precincts, outside the city of Chicago, give Hayes 110,262, Tilden 91,030; Hayes' majority 19,232. Fifty-three other towns return for Hayes a net majority of 913, making his majority 20,145. These towns show an increase in the aggregate vote of nearly fifty thousand over the vote for President in 1872.

Returns from the Congressional districts so far as received, show the election of Aldrich, Rep., in the First; Harrison, Dem., in the Second; Brentano, Rep., in the Third; Lathrop in the Fourth; Burchard, Rep., in the Fifth; Henderson, Rep., in the Sixth; Fort, Rep., in the Eighth; Wilson, Dem., in the Ninth; Marsh, Rep., in the Tenth; A. Springer, Dem., in the Twelfth; Cannon, Rep., in the Fourteenth; Morrison, Dem., in the Seventeenth; Wiley, Rep., in the Eighteenth; and the result in the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth in doubt. The Republicans have certainly gained three Congressmen and possibly four.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—Returns from the Eighteenth Illinois District indicate the election of Wiley, Republican, for Congress.

INDIANA.

A MAJORITY OF SEVEN THOUSAND FOR TILDEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Returns from 389 townships and wards, which cast forty-three per cent. of the October vote, show Hayes ahead of Tilden 3,491, but which is a Democratic gain of 909. The same ratio of gain in the rest of the State would give Tilden 7,000 majority. Strong Democratic counties to hear from may increase this estimate. The townships not heard from gave 9,539 Democratic majority in October last.

MICHIGAN.

THE STATE CARRIED BY 20,000 MAJORITY—A LARGE MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Further returns show at least twenty thousand majority for Hayes in this State, with the State ticket behind somewhat. The Legislature shows over fifty Republican majority on joint ballot, and we have carried every Congressional district except the First, which re-elects Williams, Democrat, by about twelve hundred majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Returns from 304 townships and five precincts in this city give Hayes a net majority of 12,025; a Democratic gain of 9,463 over 1872. The same towns give Coswell, Rep., for Governor a net majority of 6,631. Willits, Rep., for Congress in the Second District, has 708 majority; McGowan, Rep., for Congress in the Third District, has 741 majority. The Democrats claim the election of Williams in the First District by about 1,000.

Midnight.—Later returns indicate that the majority for Hayes in this State will be from 15,000 to 20,000. Crowell's majority for Governor will be somewhat less. The Legislature will be Republican by a majority of about 50 on joint ballot. The Republicans certainly have 7 out of 9 Congressional Districts. The Democrats elect Williams in the First District by about 100 majority. The Eighth District is claimed by both parties. Wayne County elects the entire Democratic ticket, with the exception of Durfee, Rep., who is elected Judge of the Probate Court, and possibly Coates, Rep., for Sheriff.

MINNESOTA.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 15,000—A GAIN OF TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—The total vote of St. Paul and Ramsey County gives Tilden a majority of 1,184, and Stewart, Rep., for Congress, 565 majority.

Minneapolis complete gives Hayes 335 majority and McNair, Dem., for Congress 355 majority.

The vote throughout the State, except in Ramsey County, generally shows Republican gains. Only about twenty of the seventy-two counties have yet made complete returns, but these, with fragmentary returns from other points, indicate that the Republican majority in the State will be from 15,000 to 18,000.

Dunnell, Rep., is elected in the First District by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority. Strait is elected in the Second District by 5,000 majority, and Stewart, in the Third, by 1,000 majority.

IOWA.

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY—REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Nov. 8.—Thirty counties thus far heard from give majorities for Hayes amounting to 20,903, and two counties give Tilden 2,250. The net Republican majority is 18,882, a gain of 8,829 over the vote of last year. The remaining counties, upon the same proportionate gain, will make Hayes' majority 53,000. All the Congressmen elected are Republicans.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Nov. 8.—Returns from seven counties, and twenty-two precincts in others, show a majority for Hayes of 9,367, a Republican gain of 4,727. The State will go at least 55,000 Republican. Every precinct shows a Republican gain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Returns from 130 Iowa towns, in sixty-seven counties, show a Republican gain of 5,869, and a Democratic gain of 341.

MISSOURI.

RETURNS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE—THE VOTE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY—A GAIN OF THREE CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—We have carried two out of the three St. Louis Congressmen, and the county ticket. CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Up to 4 o'clock this morning only fifty of the seventy-nine precincts had completed the count. These precincts give Tilden 12,800, and Hayes 11,896; Phelps, Dem., for Governor, 10,229; Finkelnburg, Rep., 16,262; Thomas, Rep., for Sheriff, 11,122; Brown, Dem., 8,683. For Congress in the First District, Ittner, Rep., has 3,775, and Kehr, Dem., 3,467. In the Second District Wells, Dem., has 3,035; Slayback, Dem.,

Continued on Fifth Page.

COLORADO LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR ROUTT'S INAUGURATION.

CEREMONIES OF THE OCCASION—CHIEF POINTS OF THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR—HIS RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Friday Nov. 3, 1876.

The new State Government was inaugurated day with befitting ceremonies. The General Assembly met in joint session, and the oath of office was administered to the officers elect, after which Governor Routt delivered his Message. The following is a synopsis: Under the head of State finances he shows outstanding warrants and other liabilities to be $50,000 resources from delinquent taxes, and from taxes available January and July, 1877, $73,000, leaving $23,000 to meet the current expenses of the State until 1878. A large part of the outstanding indebtedness arises from the special appropriations made by the last session of the Territorial Legislature for educational institutions and Centennial purposes. To provide for the present exigency a tax levy of three mills is recommended. By the act of Congress, Sept. 4, 1841, each new State on being admitted is granted 500,000 acres of land for the purposes of internal improvement. The Enabling act also grants to the State fifty sections "for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital for legislative and judicial purposes," fifty other sections "for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a Penitentiary or State Prison," seventy-two sections "for the use and support of a State university," and twelve salt springs, with "six sections of land adjoining," for the use of the State, making in all, with the 500,000 acres first mentioned, 655,160 acres. The Governor recommends that the Legislature appoint five gentlemen to locate these lands; and urges that they be withheld from sale for a few years, to avoid the error of most of the Northwestern States of too hastily placing their lands in the market, thus losing the advantages arising from the natural growth and improvement of the country.

On the subject of Education, Gov. Routt says:

"The increase of the school population during the past year has been about ten per cent., making a total of 24,108 persons of school age. The increase in the value of school property has been correspondingly large, by reason of the erection of new school buildings and additions to others. The southern portion of the State has contributed largely to this increase, and many of the schools have been furnished with maps, charts, globes, and other requisites, affording indisputable evidence of the interest and zeal felt in the maintenance of our public schools."

The Governor adds:

"I would recommend for your consideration the adoption of a system of compulsory education, and that the amount of funds to which each school district shall be entitled shall depend upon the average attendance and the number of days on which school shall be held during the year. If the law be so amended, most of the defects now existing, and the evils arising therefrom, will in my judgment be remedied. While our school system is by no means all that could be desired, yet Colorado is entitled to special honor, in that she enters the Union with a better developed and more liberally supported school system than was possessed by the other States at the times of their admission."

Irrigation is a matter of much importance to the citizens of Colorado, and the Governor says:

"In some sections the water supply is wholly inadequate to the wants of the people, and to remedy this deficiency, I would recommend that some general system may be adopted by your honorable body, so that the waters of the larger streams may be made, by means of suitable reservoirs and canals, to subserve the interests of mining, agriculture, and manufactures. The filling of these reservoirs during times of high water, in Spring and early Summer, would work no injury to farms along the streams, while from the supply thus obtained large arid tracts of country, with no natural water-courses, could be reclaimed and made productive."

He recommends that the Legislature memorialize Congress for a grant of lands sufficient to enable the State to accomplish this desirable object.

On the subject of grasshoppers the Governor says:

"I would strongly urge a reasonable appropriation to be expended, as your honorable body may direct, in the investigation of the history, haunts, and means of exterminating this insect, and also that you by statute prohibit the destruction of insectivorous birds."

The value of a Board of Health in promoting and caring for the public health, and in disseminating information regarding the diseases and climatology of Colorado, is urged, and an appropriation asked. On mines and mining the Governor says:

"The present product of gold and silver bullion and ores amounts to nearly eight millions of dollars annually. With the prospect of early railroad communication with the south-western portion of the State, by which the people of the San Juan country will be enabled to add the product of the marvelously rich silver mines of that region to the yield of the mines of the north, we may reasonably expect that the amount exported will be increased to at least ten millions of dollars in the next year. An interest upon which the future wealth and prosperity of the people so much depends should receive every encouragement at your hands."

Laws for the proper ventilation of mines, prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age in them, proper drainage, preservation of the records and evidence of pre-emption and other titles to mines, and also the better protection of the locator in the rights of discovery, are recommended.

"I would especially recommend that you authorize the settlement, by boards of arbitration, of controversies regarding titles to mining properties, and thus save the contestants long and expensive litigation in the courts. This method, if adopted, would, in my judgment, have the effect of increasing public confidence, and inducing large investments in this class of property."

On the codification of laws the Governor says:

"Complaint is made that under our present mode of procedure in the courts, business in civil cases is delayed and carried from term to term by the interposition of vexations and sham defenses, so that it frequently requires two years to collect the value of a plain promissory note. Besides the injury which business suffers from this slow and defective system, counties are burdened with a heavy and unnecessary expense. This calls for remedy at your hands. Whether the object can be best effected by a modification of our present system, or by the adoption of what is known as a civil code, which prevails in a majority of the States, is for you to determine. I would also recommend that you provide for a thorough revision and codification of all our statutes."

DEATH OF A STALLION.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* says: "On Thursday last the splendid stallion, 'Mansfield Golddust,' owned by Mr. H. M. Locke, of Adams township, died very suddenly. Mansfield Golddust was one of the finest horses in the State. He was sixteen hands high, well muscled, very stylish and symmetrical in form, with fine trotting action. He took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872 over eighteen stallions of all ages, and has taken first premiums wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being six in all. Although a very large horse, he trotted to sulky in 2:27, and colts of his get have trotted one mile in 2:22, while Fleety Golddust has a record of 2:16¾. The death of this animal will be a loss, not only to the owner alone, but to all who are interested in the improvement of stock in this section."

IS NOT VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC?

The State of Virginia has been for some time under Democratic rule. We know their professions, and yet in the Lynchburg *Virginian* of the Seventh District we read: "A gentleman resident in this city went to Richmond last week to collect a claim due for service rendered the State, and was put off with the assurance that there was not a dollar in the Treasury. Can people, under these circumstances, hesitate to-day between having a cheaper Government or higher taxes? One or the other is inevitable."

AN OBJECTIONABLE JOKE.

A telegram from Virginia City, Nevada, says that great excitement was caused on C street in that city a few nights ago by a man who gathered a large crowd under the pretext of liberating some rats from a box, for a dog to kill. About three hundred men gathered about the spot, when a pole-cat sprang from the box and began to disperse the crowd. The man made his escape, but was hunted all night by a gang with six-shooters. So great was the indignation that he was compelled to flee the city. About a hundred persons had their clothes ruined.

AN INCIDENT.

The Boston *Transcript* relates this: "It was on Thursday evening at a South Boston caucus of the Democratic persuasion. A candidate for a minor office had just been nominated, and was called upon to respond. 'I'm not much of a speaker,' he said, 'but if you'll call round at the house to-morrow night you shall have all you want to drink, and I'll roast an ox whole,' whereupon a sovereign rose in the rear of the hall, and remarked, 'Mr. Speaker, I object to Friday. The heft of the Democratic don't eat meat on that day.'

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says: "The youngest daughter of Hon. William P. Frye (Miss Emma S.) died very suddenly at Stamford, Conn., on Monday morning. She was thirteen years of age, and had been at Stamford attending school. The remains of the deceased will reach this city Tuesday, accompanied by the afflicted parents. Mrs. Frye reached Stamford just before her daughter's death, but Mr. Frye was hardly aware of his daughter's illness before a closely following dispatch announced her death. Mr. Frye has been addressing the Republicans of Massachusetts during the past few days."

A STRANGE MANIA.

A WOMAN WHO WAS ADDICTED TO LITIGATION—JUDGMENT OF A JURY REGARDING HER SANITY.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 6.

Among the numerous curiosities of alleged lunacy that have for several years existed among the people of Louisville, there is one known particularly among the legal fraternity. For three years past she has been a pest and annoyance to them, but on account of her age, sex, and poverty-stricken condition has been humored to the extent of her whims by them. The party in question is Annie Davis, a thin, spare-made, raw-boned, keen-eyed specimen of a female. The kind of monomania with which poor Annie Davis has been afflicted is, perhaps, seldom known to exist; but it has by degrees developed in her system until, like a full-blown rose, it has blossomed in all directions. It is a monomania for litigation, and of that class of litigation known as damage suits. She has never sued for $1,000 damages. Not even $10,000 would content her. She must have $100,000 or nothing to revenge the wrongs and insults which may have been heaped upon her, and the court records of to-day bear witness to a half dozen suits which have been entered for sums ranging from $10,000 upward. She has been in the Work-house, but, under the agony of shame, disgrace, and cruelty, she has sought to destroy the judge who sent her there, and the keeper who confined her, while even the city of Louisville has not been left out in the cold. Annie Davis first became known in the courts through a suit for alleged rape, which she filed against a former Main-street merchant, asking heavy damages. That suit has been pending about four years. Since then her appetite has been sharpened, and now altogether about eight suits for damages brought by her are docketed in the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts. She has tried to employ nearly every lawyer in the city to prosecute her cases, but having once become known to them, she has found it exceedingly difficult to obtain counsel. The Judges have been very lenient and kind toward her, and have assigned and re-assigned her cases, but she always complains that her witnesses (those of her imagination) will not come to time; that the court is against her, and that the officers of the court are placing obstacles in her path to prevent her bringing her cases to a successful issue. For hours she sat in the clerk's offices nervously fingering law papers, and scribbling off a few words under the hallucination that she was writing a petition for a suit or an affidavit, or some document to be filed in one of her suits. She has, it seems, had moments of frenzy, and once shot at a policeman, wounding him in a finger, while at another time she came very near crippling a prominent lawyer who was defending the gentleman sued for alleged rape. A short time ago Gen. Basil Duke, Commonwealth's Attorney, filed an information of lunacy against her, and since she has threatened to sue him and the court for $100,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Every whim has been gratified in this case until it came to trial Saturday. Witnesses were present who testified to her lunacy on the question of litigation. The jury impanneled, after hearing the case, brought in a verdict that she was a monomaniac on litigation, but that no cause could be assigned for her lunacy. No restraint had ever been imposed upon her, except confinement to her own room. Further, she has exhibited periodical moments of frenzy, followed by lucid intervals, and during the prevalence of this frenzy she showed violence and a propensity to mischief. Through her lawyer, Jeff. Brown, she moved for a new trial.

ON AN UPTURNED SKIFF.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of the 5th instant says: "Last Tuesday morning about 3 o'clock Mr. A. Rambo, who lives near Iatan, was aroused by cries of distress coming apparently from the river, the voice being that of a woman. He unfastened a skiff moored near his house, and rowed out in the direction of the sounds, which seemed to grow fainter. He called loudly and in answer heard a faint call considerably below the point where he first heard it. Following as rapidly as he could, he soon came in sight of a dark object floating down the river, which he overhauled, and discovered to be two skiffs lashed together, and bottom side up, and the form of a woman clinging to them. She called to him 'for God's sake to be quick' as she was nearly exhausted. Mr. Rambo pulled alongside the floater, and discovered further that she was holding to one of the skiffs with one hand, and with the other clutching firmly the hair of a man's head, which she was with heroic nerve trying to keep above the waves. After much difficulty the inanimate form of the man was taken into the skiff, into which the woman followed, and not stopping to secure the boats, they made for the shore, where the man was taken out and found to be insensible. Restoratives were procured, and after several hours' hard work, life was restored, the parties being kept at the residence of their rescuer until the latter part of the week, when they were, by means of a subscription raised, sent to their friends in Forest City. They gave their names as G. Foster and wife, and said that they, in company with a man whose name we failed to learn, had started from Omaha in the two skiffs for some point down the river. Several miles above Iatan, about 10 o'clock on Monday night, the boats struck a snag and were overturned. The stranger was drowned at once, and in the attempt to save him Mr. Foster became so exhausted as to sink, but was close enough to the boats, to which his wife was hanging, to be caught by her, but being unable to change her position, she was compelled to float down in the wild waste of waters, expecting to meet death every instant, until she was heard and rescued."

THE TILDEN FAMILY.

A Boston paper of Tuesday contains the following communication:

Elder Nathaniel Tilden belonged to the wealthiest class of the early settlers of the Old Colony. He came from Tenterdon, near Crainbrook, Kent, with his wife Lydia and seven children and seven servants, and settled in Scituate before 1628. He was one of an old family, whose ancestry are traced back to the middle ages, and one of them, Sir Richard Tylden, was knighted for bravery by Richard of the Lion Heart. He had served with that King in his famous crusade against the Saracens. His ancestry were among the "men of Kent;" so celebrated in English history as men of gallantry, loyalty, and courtly manners. He had been accustomed to elegancies of life in England, a man of good education and easy fortune. He left a home in England altogether enviable, save in the single circumstance of the abridgment of his religious liberty. Among the descendants of Elder Nathaniel Tilden's daughters are found such men as the Laphams, Curtises, Ticknors, Cushings, Brigges, Stetsons, and the gallant Commodore Preble, and a host of other eminent men in the various professions of life.

GRACE TILDEN.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

PROVIDENCE AND THE SCOTCH HARVEST.

At the meeting of the established Synod of Angus recently, an overture was presented praying the Synod to appoint a day on which the thoughts of the congregation might be directed to the dealings of God with the harvest, which has now been on hand for nearly three months, and is not yet completed. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, in supporting the overture, said it would be well for ministers to call the attention of their people to indications of dissatisfaction with their conduct shown by the Ruler of the Seasons. The Rev. Mr. Young said it was a very difficult subject indeed to try and read the decrees of Divine Providence as expressed by prosperity and adversity. On the East coast of Scotland the harvest had been almost a failure, while on the West coast fine weather had prevailed and the harvest was a good one. Were they to infer from this that the Almighty was dissatisfied with the inhabitants on the East coast and pleased with those on the West? It was ultimately agreed to fix the first Sabbath in November on which ministers shall call the attention of congregations to the dealings of God with the bad harvest

AN EXCLUSIVE PRISON.

The Montreal *Witness* says: "Last week a Cabinet meeting of the local Government was held, at which the difficulties in the way of providing accommodation for female prisoners of both religions in the new jail were discussed, and extraordinary to say, the decision arrived at was that only Roman Catholics should be placed in it, the Protestant females to be sent as before to the present common jail. Mr. Payette, the jailer, is now awaiting orders for the removal of the seventy-two Roman Catholic female prisoners now in his charge to their new quarters, and expects to have them sent away some day this week, the new jail in Fullum street being all ready for their reception, and the Sisters of Providence in charge. There are at present sixteen Protestant female prisoners in the old jail who will have to remain there subject to all the inconveniences and discomforts of that antiquated institution. This is a most remarkable arrangement. The Fullum street prison was built with the people's money, and the Protestants in the Province are pro rata equally interested with their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in the benefits to be derived from it."

A WIFE POISONER.

A telegram from Caldwell, Ohio, of the 4th inst., to the Cincinnati *Times*, says: "The jury in the case of Ohio vs. Nicholas King, for poisoning his wife, returned a verdict this evening of manslaughter, and King escapes with the Penitentiary. The sentence will be given, perhaps, Monday. This case has occupied ten days in the trial, and, while there is no doubt that King poisoned his wife with strychnia, he escapes the gallows. No person has ever been hanged in Ohio for poisoning."

THE FASHIONS.

STYLES AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE FEATURE OF THE DRESS OF THE PERIOD—THE BRETON MODE—FRINGES AND ORNAMENTS—LATEST WALKING SUITS—UNDERGARMENTS AND FOOT-WEAR.

The great feature of the dress of the period consists in the garments being tightly drawn over the hips and bust. If the body has any freedom of movement the toilet is no longer fashionable; the scarf must be taken back above the knees as tightly as possible. Great changes have necessarily been made in ladies undergarments; these changes are explained below.

The suits are trimmed with as much fringe and scarf drapings as they will bear Most suits are made of materials in small designs. Bright colors are intermixed with brown and other dark shades in woolen goods. Such combinations as carombier with brown, and cream color with black, are used for aprons and scarfs. Formerly only one or two colors were worn during the season, and the same rule was applicable to the cut of the garments. This is fortunately no longer the case. Those who like black can wear black, and those who prefer colors can indulge in their use, although many ladies do not consider colored dresses in good taste, especially for street wear. The most widely adopted combinations are two kinds of material in dark shades. Complete suits will be made this Winter for occasions of all kinds. The beauty of these suits will depend upon the proper combination of shades. Imitation laces are employed by the most fashionable ladies for puffing over the train and for other parts of the toilet, the handsome real laces are reserved for the aprons and to trim the waist, sleeves, fichus, and those parts of the dress where lace will have proper care. Many new designs in imitation laces have been made for this purpose.

The "Breton" style is now all the rage. There is not a single Parisian dress-maker's establishment in which there is not the greatest variety of "Breton" costumes to be seen. There is also a tunic bretonne, with a large plait raised à la paysanne, and a "veste bretonne." The tunique is flat in front and upon the sides, and forms in the back a large hollow plait upon which are several small plaits. This part is then raised in puffs and sustained by a broad, flat trimming, with each end ornamented with a line of mother-of-pearl buttons, or any other kind of flat button. The place for the pockets is marked by bound bands of the principal material. The "veste bretonne" consists of a long cuirass with a vest; this cuirass is sewed on one side and hooked on the other. The vest is rather shorter; it is trimmed with flat bands like those upon the tunique, and bound. The lay-down collar is surmounted by a double line of buttons. The fronts of the "veste bretonne" and also the front of the vest are ornamented with groups of from six to nine buttons. The round sleeves are trimmed with bound bands adorned with buttons. As may be seen, the cut of this suit is not very complicated, and is something quite new. It is generally made of plain goods, such as handsome vigogne in colors such as brown, dark blue, and dark green. The trimmings most used are woolen embroideries, mohair galloon, and velvet, with folds in the same shade falling below the borders. A suitable combination is bottle-green vigogne with bands of black velvet surrounded by red bindings. The buttons are of greenish mother-of-pearl.

The rich fringes now in use are a great improvement to suits; they include chenille, silk, and satin balls. These balls are sometimes in all colors, such as white, yellow, red, and pale blue. They enliven black fringes very much; the colors of the balls are in the principal shades of the suit. Deep checked fringes are now much worn, they are dotted with silver, gold, or bright-colored silk. Two very pretty costumes have been trimmed with this fringe, One is dark green cachemire, trimmed with green fringe dotted with very light green; this suit is ornamented with hundreds of small light green buttons. The other is in exactly the same style, made of black drap de soie and trimmed with small cherry-colored buttons.

A beautiful plum-colored plaited faille walking suit has the front of the skirt trimmed with a deep plaiting; this plaiting is left loose about two inches from the border. The train is trimmed with seven small plaited flounces. The gray faconné apron is trimmed with eight narrow plum-colored faille folds or galloon. It is cut open upon the sides, showing the entire upper part of the skirt. The apron is joined on the back of the skirt under large faille loops and a bow with ends. The aumoniere is cut in angle shape and trimmed with narrow faille folds and fringe. The waist has a long basque, cut straight in front, and lies flat all the way down; it is tight fitting in the back, and much shorter than the front. The back of the waist is ornamented with a faille bow, and down the side over the hips fall two scarfs trimmed with fringe. The basque is open in the middle of the back and joined by passementerie bands. Upon the neck, down the front of the waist, and bordering the basque are bias folds. The back of the waist is adorned with an "écharpe capuchon," made of faille and trimmed with a passementerie cord and tassel. The sleeves are trimmed up the outside seams with close faille folds; at the wrist they are finished with a double faille cuff.

Another walking suit has a black velvet skirt trimmed with a deep gathered flounce, surmounted by a trimming made of a fulled piece of faille drawn through loops; above the flounce is a heading. The armure-polonaise is trimmed with fur; the front forms an apron rather shorter than the back; it is trimmed with bands of passementerie finished at both ends with buttons. These bands graduate toward the waist, where they simply form a button and a short loop. Up the middle of the front are faille folds. The back is perfectly plain with a band taken across toward the centre of the dress and drawn tightly enough to form a small puff in the back. Up the side are small faille folds, and around the bottom is a deep fur trimming. Large black velvet revers open in front in vest shape over the plain waist. The neck trimming consists of fur. On each side of the revers are two loops crossing each other, and fastening over passementerie buttons. Up the outside seams of the sleeves are faille folds with buttons and loops on the sides. The cuffs have three narrow folds on the outside, and three buttons. The muff corresponds with the fur trimming upon the border of the garment. The Louis XIV. toque, a kind of turban hat, has a fur border; the crown is trimmed with a faille plaited rosette, and a long feather falls down the back.

A pretty and very new model for a visiting dress is made in the following manner: The material is black faille. The short-train skirt is trimmed with a flounce which is higher in the back than in the front, where it is surmounted by a puffing with the border trimmed with a plaiting. The heading is lined with blue. The tunique is draped in the back and supported at the top by a scarf trimmed with blue lace and cardinal red fringe. The two ends of the scarf are joined upon the side, and the pocket is placed above the parts joined. One of the ends falls square under the pocket, and over this end fall loops of black ribbons. The cuirass has five seams in the back. The basque is trimmed with two folds, one blue and the other red. Around the neck is the same combination of blue and red lace and fringe. The sleeves are trimmed with a large double cornet-shaped cuff, trimmed with blue lace; a red ribbon bow is on the outside. The linen lingerie is embroidered on the borders. The black velvet capote matching the suit has a soft crown and a Marie Stuart brim, trimmed with a band of pale blue feathers. On the top of the crown and in the back are red roses. The mentonniere barbes are of white English blonde.

A rich evening toilet may be of blue faille and burned-corn-colored damassé. The blue faille skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce; above is a deep puffing. The damassé tunique scarf is taken slanting to the left hip, where it is drawn together and fastened under a bunch of flowers. A single square flap forms the train over the back. This scarf is trimmed with a deep fringe surmounted by a wreath of roses and leaves. The blue faille pocket is shirred and trimmed with a shell-shaped white lace trimming. It is placed on the blue skirt on the left side, above the scarf. The blue tunique has a damassé front piece with flowers and lace trimmings up both sides. This same trimming extends over the shoulders. The small, short sleeves are arranged in shell-shaped plaitings, falling one over the other.

Relating to the changes that are made in ladies' under-garments, instead of drawers the chemises are cut in Arab style, forming drawers in the lower part, and these are slightly fulled and trimmed with a band of insertion and lace. These chemises are made of fine batiste and trimmed with embroidered insertions and valenciennes lace, to wear under evening dresses. The plain petticoat worn under evening skirts is no longer fastened at the waist, but on the lower part of the corset, underneath or on the very edge of the outside. Against this is sewed a bread piece of tape, through which holes are worked with white cotton. A similar band is sewed to the fine white petticoat, which is cut to fit tightly over the hips in the same shape as the skirt of the dress, but a few inches shorter. In the back of the petticoat, about as high up as the knee, there must be a shirring, which draws the fullness back from the hips. On this shirr there is a deep flounce, which is very scant when the skirt is open, and falls full in fan-shape when the cords are drawn. There are no elegant trains or demi-trains made without this petticoat. The back can also have small ruffles to form the tournure. This, however, depends upon the shape of the skirt; but the cut and manner of fastening the skirt to the lower border of the corset must not be changed. This arrangement of worked eyelets has been found the least clumsy over the hips. The skirt is laced to the corset by means of strong silk lacet. Many ladies also adopt for the train skirt the deep manzouck flounce, striped with "torchon" lace insertions. This flounce is laced on to the plain skirt, and is consequently easy to change.

Among the great variety of collars now in use, those must be selected which are best suited to the shape of the neck. A long, thin neck ought to be surrounded by a full standing lingerie; ruchings are especially suitable for this purpose. If the neck is short, falling parures are more suitable, with large bands to give free movement to the neck. For the turned-down collars the bands should be narrow, as they are generally placed upon bands which are too wide, and consequently do not sit. Among these collars there is a very pretty style with small, closely plaited organdi ruffles; these, with a corresponding necktie, are both elegant and becoming. Mirecourt lace also trims these collars very prettily.

The way in which modistes employ chenille upon bonnets is quite original and neat. Take for instance a bonnet with a white felt brim and a soft black velvet crown. Around the brim is a large red and black chenille twist. On one side are two feathers, one red and the other black, and a black velvet bow with a silver glided or fanciful ornament of any sort. The broad black velvet strings are bordered with chenille like that upon the brim of the bonnet. The bonnet ornaments are of gold, or silver, and mostly of steel. They are in the shape of stars, swords, keys and rings. Satin bonnets now made, have light trimmings, such as lace and feathers. Pink satin makes a very dressy bonnet.

Ladies are more particular than ever about the neat appearance of their feet. The silk stockings are worn in the colors of the toilet, or of the trimming upon the dress. They are sometimes plain, and sometimes striped. When the legs are large, stockings striped lengthwise are worn, and when small, stockings striped latitudinally are to be preferred. There are also stockings with crossed stripes, in imitation of antique cathurne, and tied about the middle of the leg; these have a very peculiar effect. Black silk stockings are made in many ways; sometimes they are worked in colors; sometimes part of the stocking is in a bright or contrasting color, and covered with fine stripes in another shade. This style covers the upper part of the foot, the side extending quite high up on the leg, in a sharp point. Gaiters and shoes for dressy purposes leave nothing to be desired in point of elegance. The Louis XV. gaiters have very high heels and bands across the front, showing the stockings underneath. The "Souler Fenelon" with a large black ribbon bow, and sometimes a bright buckle, also shows the stocking to advantage. The Pompadour slipper is made of velvet or satin and embroidered with silk, gold, silver or steel; it is also ornamented with knots of ribbon and lace. Such are the different shoes gaiters, and slippers now worn.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. TILDEN.

The unfailing mercies of God, of which another year has given witness, call us to renew our acknowledgment of Him in thanksgiving and prayer.

We are specially reminded of His protection, in the absence of any great disaster or calamity throughout the Commonwealth; and of His bounty, in the large and generous returns of nature.

Let us rejoice in the spirit of order and of charity and of hopefulness which has pervaded all classes under the depression in the industries and trade, and in the growth of public sentiment toward wise and humane methods of dealing with want and suffering. Let us give thanks for the maintenance of our social and religious institutions in their integrity, and improve the Divine blessing upon all efforts in behalf of good government and a true morality.

In common with the people of the other States of the Union, we recall, at this time, the blessings which we hold by inheritance. It becomes us, with them, to gratefully and humbly acknowledge the God of our fathers, whose mercies have been from generation to generation, beseeching Him for the continuance of His favor to the nation of His planting, that he may not "deliver our glory unto another."

I do, therefore, set apart and appoint Thursday, the 30th day of November, recommending to the people that on that day they put aside their usual employments, and in their homes and in their respective places of worship, render thanks to Almighty God for His mercies to us as individuals and as a State.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this sixth day of November, in the year of our [L.S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

By the Governor.

CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

A THIEF'S JUMP.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Tuesday says: "A lady stopping at the Forest City House, returned to her room, which she had left unlocked for a few minutes, last evening, and saw a colored man in it. With a singular presence of mind she locked the door, and notified the clerk, who repaired to the room. Opening it he found the man had gone, whither he was unable to tell, unless an open window could solve the mystery. Subsequent events led to the belief that the man must have become so afraid of capture that he risked a flying leap out of the window, the room being on the third floor. About the time he was locked in, a couple of men in Solomonson's optician store on Superior street saw a colored man come dashing down through their awning, feet first, and with so much force that he ripped a hole clear through it, and landed in a sitting posture on the pavement. They captured him and asked him what he meant by shooting down like a meteor out of the sky. He replied that he had jumped out of the second-floor window, but was unable to tell what he meant by taking so short a cut to the pavement. The men finally let him go. He sat on a box for a few moments, and then proceeded slowly down the street, limping as he went. He was subsequently arrested while sitting on a box on Seneca street. He gave his name as Moses Robinson, said he lived at the rear of No. 410 Perry street, and was twenty-seven years of age, but denied the jumping entirely. He was identified by parties who saw him as being the party who took the leap. At the time of the jump he had a dressed chicken under one arm and a dozen and a half eggs in one pocket. Only three of the latter were broken. As $38 was missing from the room in the hotel, Robinson was charged with being a suspicious person. He was locked up in the Central."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF SATANTA.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday says: "Mr. Frank Von Duzen, book-keeper of the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, is at the Laclede, en route to Washington. He reports that Satanta, the celebrated Kiowa chief, who is under sentence for life, made an ineffectual attempt last week to end his life by suicide. The chief has been in a depressed and melancholy state of mind, chafing under the restraint of prison life. He has been allowed to walk within the limits of the yard, up to the picket line, being placed among the 'trusties,' who are allowed a certain freedom from restraint. Watching his opportunity, he procured a small rope, and, fastening one end to a scantling, tied the other end about his neck, and was caught dangling, with his feet about twenty-four inches from the ground, but was cut down before life was extinct. Satanta's companion, Little Bull, a Comanche chief, is enduring his imprisonment with a more cheerful spirit. Both chiefs were brought into the presence of Gov. Hubbard, during the recent visit of the latter to the Prison. Satanta made a request for some whisky to revive his drooping spirits. Two glasses half filled with a mild dilution were prescribed for the Indian braves, when Satanta, snatching up Little Bull's glass, said—'Whisky no good for papoose—good for big chief,' and pouring the contents into his own glass, gulped down both portions, and then smacked his lips in contentment. There are about two thousand Penitentiary convicts, only about four hundred of whom are regular inmates of the Prison. The other 1,600 are rented out to the railroads and the farmers. Convicts are hired out to farmers at $15 per month, the State furnishing clothes and shoes. The gangs working on railroads are leased from the State at $1 a day per head. The system of leasing is said to be working well, and is self-supporting."

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of Joseph F. Huntress, late of Boston, who died Oct. 30, contains the following items: After providing for the payment of his debts and several legacies, he gives the residue of his property in trust for the benefit of his wife and daughter during their lives, and on the event of their death the estate No. 377 Harrison avenue and No. 1 Gloucester place, Boston, together with the sum of $20,000, is devised to the City of Gloucester, his native place, "for the purpose of establishing or supporting a home for indigent females of sixty years of age, or over, natives of Gloucester, for a perpetual home." Upon the death of his wife, a sum of $12,000 is given in trust for one of his grand-daughters during her life, and on her decease five thousand dollars is given to the city of Gloucester for a perpetual fund, the interest of which is "to be applied to the furnishing of books and stationery for the use of poor children whose parents are too poor to provide them." The other seven thousand is given to the same city for a perpetual fund, the interest of which is "to be applied to the relief of poor widows and their children, whose husbands and fathers have gained a settlement in Gloucester by paying seven years' taxes." To the Trustees of the Home for Aged Men, in Boston, five thousand dollars; to the Trustees of the Home for Aged Women, in Boston, five thousand dollars; to the Trustees for the Sailors' Home, or Snug Harbor, located at Quincy, Mass., five thousand dollars; to the Seamen's, Fishermen's, Widows' and Orphans' Aid Society, in Gloucester, all the rest and residue of his estate, for distribution among the widows, according to their several needs.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The third volume in the "No Name Series" bears the title *Is That All?*

—The fifth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is in press and will soon be published.

—Capt. E. Mockler, Assistant Political Agent on the Mokran coast, has in press a Baloochee Grammar.

—Prof. Max Müller and his family are to spend the Winter months on the coast of the Lake of Geneva.

—*An Anecdote Biography of the Poet Shelley* is Mr. R. H. Stoddard's next addition to the "Sans-Souci Series."

—*Luiked Brothers*, just published by Benziger Brothers, of this City, is a Roman Catholic story of marked interest.

—Prof. Tyndall's *Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution* has been published by Messrs. Longman, London.

—Messrs. Allen & Co. are to publish during the season a selection from the works of Dr. Goldstücker, with a memoir.

—Ten thousand copies make the first edition of Miss Alcott's new story, *The Rose in Bloom*, the sequel to *Eight Cousins*.

—The last novel of George Sand, *The Tower of Percemont*, will be begun in the December number of *Appleton's Journal*.

—The second series of Mr. George Henry Lewes' *Problems of Life and Mind*, entitled "The Physical Basis of Mind," is in the press.

—Mr. Washbourne, London, announces for Christmas a new edition of Mrs. Hervey's *Feasts of Camelot, and The Tales that were Told There*.

—*Two Years Abaft the Mast; or, Life as a Sea Apprentice*, is the title of a new story by F. W. H. Symondson, just published by Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh.

—Rev. W. Wyatt Gill, the well-known authority on New-Guinea, and the author of *Life in the Southern Isles*, has gone to Rarotonga, Cook Islands, South Pacific.

—The next issue of the *Companion to the British Almanack* will contain an article by Mr. John Plummer on "The Industrial and Social Results of the Sewing-machine."

—Mrs. Abigail Scott Dumway, editor of the *New North-west*, Portland, Oregon, is the author of a poem called *David and Anna Matson*, which S. R. Wells & Co. have nearly ready for the holidays.

—Mr. W. R. S. Ralston is to lecture at the Edinburgh Philosophic Institution early in December on a congenial theme—"The Mythology of Popular Tales"—to be followed by a story-telling.

—A new edition of the *Works of Shirley* will be published shortly in London by Messrs. Reeves & Turner, the publishers of Mr. Harry Buxton Forman's new edition of the *Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley*.

—Dr. Morgan Dix's article on "Church Music," in the October number of the *American Church Review*, as a capital satire on what is done in the way of music in our churches, has attracted a great deal of attention.

—*Edina*, Mrs. Henry Wood's last novel, is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers on the same day as it is published in Europe. Like all Mrs. Wood's books, it has a complicated plot and is very dramatic in style.

—*The Life and Times of Titian*, by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle, authors of the *History of Painting in North Italy*, will contain some account of his family, chiefly from newly-found and unpublished records.

—The *Rivista Europea* has passed into the hands of Signor Pancrazi, and Prof. A. de Gubernatis, its late editor, is to join the staff of the *Nuovo Antologia*, the foreign portion of which will be under his superintendence.

—Boswell's *Johnson*, condensed by Mr. Jones, managing editor of the *Eclectic*, is one of the latest inventions of the enemy to bring the delightful old classics within reach of the smatterers in knowledge and culture.

—Porter & Coates will shortly reissue the popular "Jack Hazard" Series, in six volumes, at a reduced price, and also many of Jules Vernés' works, in new and cheaper editions, from plates purchased lately at J. R. Osgood & Co.'s sale.

—The death is announced, at Milan, of a German lady, whose author's name was "Arthur Stahl." Her real name was Valeska Voigtl, the widow of a lawyer of Magdeburg. She suffered from insanity, and ended her days in an asylum.

—Another forthcoming art memoir is a *New Life of Albert Dürer*, with a history of his art, by Moritz Thausing, the keeper of Archduke Albert's Art Collection at Vienna. The work will be embellished with a portrait and many illustrations.

—*The Long Look House* is the title of the new children's book by the Rev. Edward Abbott, of *The Congregationalist*. It is illustrated with silhouettes by Helen Maria Hinds and outline sketches by the author, and is published by Noyes, Snow & Co., Boston.

—The next volumes to be issued from the house of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., are Noah Brooks' *Boy Emigrants*, *The Plantagenets* in the "Epochs of History Series," and *Diamonds and Precious Stones*, completing the second series of the "Wonder Library."

—There is much discussion in London as to the authorship of the current and not altogether complimentary biography of Mr. Disraeli, now coming out in weekly instalments, and the guesses point to Mr. Henry Lucy, author of "Men and Manners in Parliament."

—Mr. H. Stacey Marks, A. R. A., will contribute a book on *Drawing and Painting*, Mrs. Oliphant one on *Dress*, Mr. J. J. Stevenson one on *Domestic Architecture*, and Mr. John Hullah one on *Family Music*, to Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s forthcoming "Art at Home Series."

—Mr. W. H. Pater, whose fine taste and rare thoughtfulness in literature and art, are too little employed to satisfy those who eagerly read his writings, will soon have an article on "Romanticism" in *MacMillan's Magazine*, and another on "Bacchus" in the *Fortnightly Review*.

—A. K. Loring has sold over 40,000 of *Helen's Babies*, and is now bringing out in similar shape *A Lost Love*, by Ashford Owen. This slender story has had a perennial interest for novel-readers, fascinating the cultured and entertaining those who read only to see what the characters finally come to.

—Henry S. King & Co., are preparing for publication a new edition of Halleck's *International Law*. Mr. G. Sherston Baker, of Lincoln's Inn., is engaged in revising the work and making such changes as will adapt the book originally published in 1861, to the State of international law at the present time.

—The *Heroines of Free Thought*, according to Sara A. Underwood, are: Mme. Rowland, Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, Mary W. Godwin Shelley, George Sand, Harriet Martineau, Frances Wright D'Arusmont, Emma Martin, Margaret Reynolds Chappellsmith, Ernestine L. Rose, Frances Power Cobbe, and George Eliot.

—In *La Renaissance* for Sept. 29, M. Ernest Renan pays a warm tribute to his friend, Athanese Coquerel, in a discriminating criticism of his work as a liberal Protestant leader. He regards him most eminent as a pastor; his reform work was in one sense a failure, but as real of its kind as the work of Père Hyacinthe.

—*Potato Pests* is the title of an illustrated account of the Colorado potato beetle and the other insect foes of the potato in North America, with suggestions for their repression and destruction. The work is prepared by Dr. Charles V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, and will shortly be published by the Orange Judd Company.

—Among the many new books on Turkey and the Eastern nations are *Between the Danube and the Black Sea; or, Five Years Among the Bulgarians and the Turks*, by H. C. Barkley, C. E.; and a new edition of St. Clair & Brophy's *Residence in Bulgaria*. The latter is the book so badly cut up in a recent number of the London *Guardian* by Malcolm McColl.

—Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, in the preface to the American edition of his essays, greatly admires the simple and lucid style of the best American authors. He thinks that "complete sincerity and simplicity of style is more strictly natural to the intellectual culture of a republic than to the intellectual culture of societies as complex as those of Europe."

—Henry Holt & Co.'s *Carlyle Anthology* has been prepared with the author's special sanction. Their next volume of the "Condensed Classic Series" will be Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii*, and then they will return to the issue of Walter Scott's works in the series. Prof. F. A. Walker's *Wages Question*, published by this house, is to be translated into Italian.

—Among the announcements of the Messrs. Longman is one of great importance to students of the Bible. It is a translation of Goldziher's *Mythology Among the Hebrews*, a book which will stimulate Biblical research, whether its conclusions are acceptable or not.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready a picture and story book for boys and girls with the title of *The Prattler*, which is similar to the English *Chatterbox*, but vastly better in its letter-press and not at all inferior in its illustrations. The same house has just published Sidney Lanier's *Poems* and has nearly ready *My Mother's Manuscript*, translated from the French of A. de Lamartine by Mary Louise Helper, and a true picture of family life in France.

—*English History in Short Stories* is a small 16 mo. book, published by Little, Brown & Co., and written by a lady past three score and ten years. It is a compendium of information about England, its history, Government, and antiquities, and contains sketches of each of the English Monarchs down to the present time and estimates of their historical importance, and is a very serviceable book for those who do not have access to libraries.

—The *Athenæum* says that the many proofs of his admiration for Miss Austin's novels, which are to be found in the letters of Lord Macaulay, have led to a renewed demand for her writings, and that Mr. Bentley has found the sale of his well-printed and convenient edition very much increased. It adds that there is some hope for English fiction if *Pride and Prejudice*, *Emma*, and *Mansfield Park*, regain popularity. Those who are familiar with them will not tolerate the vulgar, flashy novels of the present day.

—Prof. Masson has sent to press the third and fourth volumes of *The Life and Times of John Milton*, embracing the history of the Commonwealth down to the Restoration, together with the life and Secretaryship of Milton, through the whole period, and an elucidated account of the entire series of his State Letters for the Commonwealth, under Oliver and Richard Cromwell. The volumes not only deal most fully with Milton as a man, but hold high rank as the history of the leading personages and events of that stirring time.

—D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, promise a new and very elegant quarto edition of *The Still Hour*, by Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover—a book which has had a larger sale than any other devotional work by an American author. They have also brought out an edition of Palmer's *History of the Jewish Nation*, a valuable work for family libraries and Bible students, edited by Rev. D. S. F. Smith, and are soon to issue a gay and dainty volume for little children, *Classics of Babyland*, being the old nursery tales done into verse by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates.

—Capt. Shaw's new work on *Fire Protection* is just published in London by Messrs. Layton, who have in press the third volume of the *Insurance Cyclopedia*. Capt. Shaw says in his preface that his object is to "convey to those interested in the business of extinguishing fires the necessary information concerning the organization, training, and duties of firemen, and all the appliances which they have or ought to have in use." The book is of such a practical character that some publisher will find it a profitable investment to bring out an edition in this country.

—The late Mr. Pike, of Salem, Mass., an intimate personal friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, wrote an interesting sketch of his life, which was withheld from the public at the request of Mr. Hawthorne's family. Though drawn by a friendly hand, it contained much that was considered uncanny. The late Increase S. Hill, who was also a personal friend of Hawthorne, read the sketch and thought it truthful and just. Neither regarded the great novelist as patriotic in his sentiments during the rebellion. He sneered at President Lincoln, while he sympathized with the rebels, but was too lazy or timid to repeat in public what he said and felt in private.

—*Protestant Leaders* is the title of a series of Sunday evening discourses by John W. Chadwick, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Society in Brooklyn. The topics are "Luther and the Reformation," "John Calvin and His System," "George Fox and Quakerism," "Wesley and Methodism," "Emanuel Swedenborg," "Murray and Universalism," "Thomas Paine and His Relation to His Own and Later Times in Matters of Religion," "Channing and Unitarianism," and "Theodore Parker." The lecturer began Nov. 5. Mr. Chadwick is one of the rising literary men of the country, and his fresh and vigorous treatment of these subjects will interest a much wider circle than those who habitually listen to him on Sundays.

—In the collection of Bibles in the Centennial Exhibition is a copy of Cromwell's Bible, so called because he published an edition of such size that each soldier could carry it in his knapsack. On the field at Naseby a dead soldier was found with a copy in his knapsack penetrated by a bullet, which reached that verse in Ecclesiastes, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." It is five inches long, four and a half wide, and one and three-quarters thick, weighs only eight and a half ounces, and is the property of the American Bible Society. It was printed in 1653 by John Field, printer to Parliament. There are but three other copies, says the Boston *Advertiser*, in this country, one of which is in the Boston Atheneum, another in the Harvard University library, and a third in the library of the late George Livermore.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready, *Animals Painted by Themselves*, translated from the French, containing two hundred illustrations from the vignettes of Grandville, and edited by James Thompson, F. R. G. S. They announce for immediate issue "*Gray Beard's*" *Lay Sermons*. They are summaries of the chief doctrines of the Bible, as interpreted and illustrated by the Scriptures themselves; were written by John Franklin Graff, and published originally in the Philadelphia *Press*, where they attracted much attention. They also announce the following books for young people: *The Boys and Girls of the Revolution*; a volume of interesting stories of their heroic deeds during the War for Independence, by Charles H. Woodman. *Sunshine in Shady Places*; a Christmas story, by Edith Milnor, author of *Fitful Gleams from Fancy Lands*; and *The Village School*, by the author of *Child Nature*, and other poems by well-known writers; a book for boys and girls from seven to seventy years of age, with many illustrations.

—The press of D. Appleton & Co. is busy almost beyond precedent with new books and reprints of English and Continental works. They will publish within a fortnight *Joan*, a new novel by Rhoda Broughton; *Rare Good Luck*, by R. E. Francilion; a fresh story by the author of "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and a new work by Julia Kavanagh. They have in press a very important work by W. E. H. Lecky on *English History During the Georges*; Huxley's *American Lectures on the Direct Evidence of Evolution*, revised and especially prepared by the author, with the illustrations engraved under the direction of Prof. Marsh; a work on *Telegraphy* by George B. Prescott, of the Western Union, a large book of 800 pages, containing a full account of all instruments in use by operators, with information in regard to every department of the art, and very fully illustrated; a new edition, revised by Prof. Bairn and Dr. Taylor, of Arnott's *Elements of Physics*; *The Psychology of Mind*, by Dr. Henry Mandsley; the late William H. Seward's *Life and Letters*; James E. Freeman's *Reminiscences*, (now nearly concluded in Appleton's *Journal*;) the second and concluding volume of Badeau's *Military Life of Gen. Grant*, (to be ready next March;) and Julian Hawthorne's *Sketches of English Life*. They will also publish in a few weeks an American edition of *German Home Life*, concerning which *The Academy* says: "We have not had so valuable a contribution to our knowledge of Continental manners and customs for many years." They have just brought out *The Theory of Sound in its Relation to Music*, by Prof. Pietro Blaserna, of the Royal University of Rome, the first Italian book in the "International Scientific Series;" *A Vocabulary of English Rhymes*, by Rev. Samuel A. Barnum, a thick 18mo dictionary of 767 pages, arranged on a new plan and St. George Mivart's *Contemporary Evolution*, the typography of which is a great improvement on the English edition. Early next year they will publish a complete *Index* to the sixteen volumes of the *American Cyclopedia*.

THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY.

GATHERING THIS YEAR'S GRAPES.

THE VINEYARDS NEAR REIMS—HOW THE PICKERS WORK—ROTTEN GRAPES REJECTED—IN THE WINE-PRESS—PREPARING CLIQUOT, MUMM, ROEDERER, POMMERY, AND OTHER CELEBRATED BRANDS.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from Reims: "As I told you before, the extra labor for the gathering is chiefly obtained from Alsace, Lorraine, Burgundy, and the Ardennes; and, although the assembly is necessarily rough, it compares most favorably with the ragged hop-pickers of the Kentish fields. I was struck with the cleanliness, decorum, and cheerful character of all employed on the various vineyards I have visited. There was no noise or disturbance anywhere, and wherever I found the laborers, hard at work among the vines, dressing the grapes for the press, or returning from their work, there was the same order, civility, and frequent merriment. The adjacent towns, villages, farms, and barns fairly accommodate this influx of visitors, and, so far as I could see, there were no signs whatever of drunkenness or disorder. The pickers are summoned by beat of drum at daybreak each morning in the market-place of the villages adjacent to the vineyards, and then and there a price is made for the day's labor. This varies according to the work required to be done and the speed with which it is necessary to accomplish it. The bargain struck, away go men, women, and children into the vineyard, each provided with a small basket and a pocket-knife curved like a reaping-hook. They are divided into gangs, each headed by an overseer, and as the small hand-baskets are filled they are carried to the end of the row, where specially-selected hands are employed in what is called dressing the grapes for the press. In what are known as good years this operation is considered useless, and the manufacturer is compelled to purchase the vintage, good and bad together, just as it comes from the field. But any such reckless system is utterly impossible in most of the vineyards this year. At Verzenay, for instance, will be found a considerable quantity of rottenness, much worm-eaten and mildewed fruit, which if pressed in its present condition would assuredly have the effect of tainting the wine. So the system of dressing, happily for the manufacturer, is almost universal. Each bunch, as it is tumbled into the crate at the side of the vineyard, is carefully gone over by female fingers; the bad and cankered part is rejected, diseased stalks are pruned away, and some attempt is made to send the grape to the press in a decent condition. But even this hurried inspection is not all that could be desired, and the sharpest eye is apt to be deceived, particularly in the Verzenay vintage of this year. We frequently discovered in the very heart of what looked a regular and well-grown bunch a grape so absolutely rotten, and capable of infecting its companions when they were heaped together in the press. The dressed fruit, when carefully finished and inspected, is quickly borne away in carts to the nearest press, usually situated in the village, and the refuse remaining represents the loss in quantity to the proprietor. The general color of the grape in the Reims district is black; but there are celebrated vineyards, such as Cramant, which only grow white. It will occur, doubtless, to some one to ask if the laborers are permitted to go upon the old hospitable principle of "eat what you like and pocket none." Nearly every sensible proprietor places no restriction on the obvious temptation of the enjoyment of ripe grapes on a hot day. It is found far the most economical plan in the end, for the first day's debauch ends in such serious inconvenience, and very often loss of wages, that the grapes are left alone from that moment. Women and children are found to be the most skillful pickers, and the men are for the most part employed in carrying the baskets to and fro, emptying the crates, and loading the wagons.

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It is time now, however, to follow the grapes to the wine-press, as, piled high in the crates, they are jolted along to the country lanes, preceded by belled horses and imposing teams. The presses are constructed in the barns and outhouses of the various vine-farms, and, recurring much to use an unromantic simile, I am compelled to compare them to the homely mangle of domestic life. It is a rough wooden contrivance, and a huge block of wood is turned by a screw and worked usually by a wheel, up which the men climb, treadmill fashion. The first effect of the wine-mangle is to reduce the heap of purple-bloomed grape to an ugly mash of stalk, pip, and skin, while the juice rushes out delightfully and runs down canals to the vats below. The subsequent pressures of the square cake of residue, which is cut into shape with a spade, and is as hard and crisp as turf, are not so liberal in the production of wine. This operation is a most careful and accurate process, for the grapes when delivered at the press are weighed, and it is known exactly how much liquor can be produced from this given quantity of fruit. Consequently each squeeze of the mangle is accurately taken, and it is known to a *hectolitre* how much wine is made in each day. And what becomes of that residue of coagulated mash—all pip, and stalk, and stone, and beaten skin—which looks so very nasty, and, as *Hamlet* would have observed, which "smells so—pah!" To tell the truth, it is carted away to be sold for the manufacture of cheap wines, or to distillers, to be made into inferior brandy. Well might Horace observe, *Oh, dura ilia messorum!* The stomach aches at the thought of liquor derived from such refuse! The pressed juice is now gently pumped up from the lower vats to larger receptacles, when the earliest process of fermentation takes place. It is then drawn off into barrels, wherein a still more violent and rapid fermentation blows out the barrel bungs with its excitement, and then, after a very short stay in the village, the casks are borne away to Reims to be made into wine. You may guess what energy and industry are bestowed upon the earlier processes of wine-making in the comfortable, prosperous, and well-looking villages placed in the very heart of the vineyards of Champagne, when I tell you that in the pretty little village of Verzenay the material for no less than 2,000,000 bottles of champagne passes through the press.

DECORATIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes: Gen. Tchernayeff walked along the rather ricketty line of braves, followed by an orderly bearing the medals, and the General, after pinning the decoration on his breast, embraced and kissed each recipient with great effusion. Of course, there were volleys of cheering from the throngs outside the square, and there was a burst of laughter when a little Montenegrin lad of about thirteen, who had been trying his 'prentice hand at fighting with extreme eagerness during the last few weeks in this quarter, stepped out to the front, and ranging himself in line with the full-grown braves, waited expectant for his decoration also. Tchernayeff as he passed the urchin patted his head, but this is a species of recompense for valor apparently not in high estimation with the Montenegrin youth. The boy looked supremely disappointed, and gazed hungrily at the box of medals which the orderly was carrying. Tchernayeff passed on but Gen. Komaroff, who followed the orderly, would not see the youngster wholly disappointed. He handed him not a medal, indeed, but a ducat, and again was illustrated what has been made apparent in so many cases, from Cassius to Hodgson of the Guides, that the *avidus amor habendi* and heroism are not incompatible. The Montenegrin boy took the ducat with a joy that could not have been greater had he got the Takova cross, let alone a silver medel. The double ceremony was brought to a close by a march past of the troops which had formed the parade; and of this march past the peculiarity was that the flags of all the battalions were carried past first in a gay clump at the head of the brigade. Conspicuous among these banners was the ghastly drapeau under which march the "Death's Head and Cross-bones" Band, whose motto is "No Quarter," but of whom I have never heard as being in a position to realize their professed principle of irreconcilability.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The Troy *Times* of Tuesday says: "Michael Whalen, of Granville, Washington County, lost the sight of an eye while blasting fifteen years ago, and has been confined to one-eyed ocular views ever since. Mr. Whalen visited Troy about a month ago to witness the Democratic procession, and during the demonstration was kicked in the face by a horse, and the episode resulted in the destruction of the surviving eye. This left the unfortunate man totally blind. About that time an item appeared in these columns concerning the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in this building. Mrs. Whalen read the same, and urged her husband to have his eyes examined. He accordingly visited the infirmary, and the eye which he lost in blasting was successfully operated upon by the attending physician. The sight of the eye was restored, and the gratitude and delight of Whalen was unbounded. The eye darkened by one of Hewitt's "mules" is incurably blind. If Mr. Whalen, who is a poor man and a Democrat, had considered The *Times* too expensive a luxury, it is highly probable he would have spent the remainder of his days in total darkness. The Eye and Ear Infirmary is purely a philanthropic institution, and is open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. Tuesdays and Fridays, and from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Mondays and Fridays. The man who dispenses with a newspaper for economical reasons shows short-sightedness."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

Recently a party of five, consisting of Mrs. Laurie and a niece, belonging to Edinburgh, and three other ladies, who had been residing in the Strathearn Hydropathic Establishment for some time, went in a carriage to visit the Falls of Turret, about three miles north-west of Crieff. At the entrance to the Falls, Mrs. Laurie was left in the carriage while the others went to the Falls, the driver being instructed to drive round by a bridge about half a mile north, where Mrs. Laurie intended to meet the party. She, however, left the carriage, and was soon out of the sight of the driver; and the other ladies making their appearance in the course of fifteen minutes, were surprised not to find her in the carriage. A search was immediately made, and her dead body was discovered in a ravine 30 feet deep. She was about fifty years of age.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Three boys were committed in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing barrels and kindling election fires.

On complaint of John Dwyer, of No. 415 West Fifty-sixth street, Justice Wandell sent Minus Dwyer, complainant's brother, to the Island for two months on a charge of threatening to shoot him.

A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, in the of John Vols, the veteran "straw bail" man, convicted of perjury, denying the motion made in arrest of judgment.

Judgment by default was entered in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday against the Executors of the late ex-Judge McCunn. The amount of the judgment is $7,360 24, and was obtained by A. T. Stewart & Co. for goods furnished to, and notes given by, McCunn in 1872.

On Sunday last Marie A. Cattle, a French nurse in the employ of Mrs. L. J. Montgomery, of No. 24 West Forty-sixth street, left the latter place taking with her $160 worth of laces and jewelry. Detective McGowan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested her and she was committed in default of bail to answer at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday.

Officer Mahony, of the Nineteenth Precinct, dispersed a crowd of roughs that were congregated in East Seventy-fifth street on Tuesday, but they returned and attacked him. One of the number, named Simon Lanigan, struck the officer several powerful blows in the face, and was then taken into custody. Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday committed Lanigan for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The two suits of Marcus Cicero Stanly against Benjamin Wood and others were again brought up in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, yesterday. The actions are to recover money alleged to have been misappropriated by the defendants. Argument was had yesterday on two motions, one to frame issues in the suits for trial, and the other for a reference. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

MR. CALVIN'S FEES REDUCED.

In two suits brought by Francis Morgan and Erastus C. Grant respectively against William M. Tweed, Jr., the Receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, Edwin R. Meade, the Tammany Congressman, was charged with having, while counsel to the plaintiffs, appropriated to his own use money received for them in settlement of the case. An application to punish Meade was referred to Delano C. Calvin to take testimony and report to the court. Calvin delayed the making of a report for so long a time that S. S. Lancaster, the counsel for the plaintiffs, gave Calvin notice that he would proceed as though no reference had been ordered. Calvin, then afraid of losing his fees, obtained a new order of reference, to which was added the condition that the testimony taken on the first reference should be adopted as the testimony of the second reference. Calvin subsequently notified the counsel that his report was ready, and that he would give it up provided he were paid $250 as fees. Mr. Meade showed no inclination to take up the report. Mr. Lancaster also refused to take it up because he did not know in whose favor it was, and also because he thought Calvin was not entitled to the fees. Calvin was directed by Judge Larremore, recently, to show cause why his fees should not be taxed. He put in no appearance, however, and Judge Lawrence yesterday granted an order directing him to give up his report on the payment to him of $10 fees.

THE FLINT DIVORCE CASE.

The old divorce suit of Helen M. Flint against Rufus W. Flint, the "teapot medium," was brought to the attention of Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest under which the defendant was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. The latter's counsel argued that there had been a want of jurisdiction in the granting of the order of arrest. According to the terms of the commitment, Flint is held for non-payment of alimony and counsel fees. The counsel argued that there was no law authorizing the imprisonment of a man for non-payment of counsel fees. An affidavit, the substance of which has already been given, was read, in which Flint's marriage to the plaintiff is denied. The affidavit is by Flint's first wife. Judge Lawrence took the papers.

AN ATTORNEY IN CONTEMPT.

In the case of Peter Morris and others, against Selah Hiler, in the Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiffs recently made a motion to punish Samuel H. Randall for contempt, on the ground that he, as attorney for one Dusenbury, procured over $7,000 to be paid over to him by the Chamberlain of this City, upon an order obtained by Randall, in disobedience to an injunction, and by fraudulently suppressing facts from the court when he procured the order upon the Chamberlain. Judge Van Brunt, yesterday, adjudged Randall in contempt, and ordered him to be committed to jail, unless he pays back the $7,000. D. M. Porter appeared for the plaintiffs, and S. H. Randall, in person, for himself.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Shook vs. Keyser.—See rule 8.

Orders granted.—Isaacs vs. Baer; Farrington vs. Pope; Yates vs. Giddings; Higgins vs. Lord; Wilkinson vs. Baker; Porter vs. Barrett; Le Luner vs. Le Luner.

Granted.—Greene vs. Ackwya; The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Hers; The Ninth National Bank vs. The Manhattan Telegraph Company; Matter of Mander; McManus vs. Reilly; Wyse vs. Kent; Booth vs. The Hart Manufacturing Company; Silver vs. Speer; Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr.; Grant vs. Tweed; The Granite Railway Company vs. Pattison; Nuisson vs. Willis; Leszgunsky vs. Leafy; Cooper vs. Barnett; The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Floersheimer; Schneider vs. Wotton; Mason vs. Hall; Thurber vs. Potter; Booram vs. Wallenbach; The Greenwich Bank vs. Freeman; Risley vs. Dunn; Steinhardt vs. Blesson; The North American Life Insurance Company vs. McCool; Wolf, Jr., vs. Hamel; Peletreau vs. The Industrial Exhibition Company; Matter of opening King's Bridge Road; The Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Forster; Hill vs. Keith; Matter of Pabst; McGuire vs. Cameron; Cary vs. Cary; The Germania Life Insurance Company vs. McLelland; Harding vs. Harding; Townsend vs. Roe; The Morrisania Savings Bank vs. Richards; Earle vs. Duryea; Hill vs. Riss; Sherman vs. Sherman; Davies vs. ———; Haws vs. O'Neill; Booth vs. Booth et al.; Post vs. Jack, and Merriam vs. Demarest.

Zittel vs. Hamilton.—Motion granted.

Ammer vs. Simms.—See rule 73.

Babbitt vs. Beckwith.—Explanation required; rule 34.

Le Roy vs. Repper.—Granted. See memorandums and case No. 1.

Perkins et al. vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—Blanks in the proposed judgment must be supplied.

Jones vs. Cornish.—See memorandum.

Matter of Moore.—I think there should be a reference.

Enos vs. Kimball.—Blanks must be filled up.

Jessup vs. Barnett.—The notice of motion is not signed.

Betts vs. Vipe, Jr.—Granted. See amendment to section 309, 1876.

Earll vs. Mills.—There must be a reference. Referred to H. R. Beekman.

The Northampton Cutlery Company vs. Rowe.—Motion granted, but surety need only be given in the sum of $250.

Tucker vs. Livingston.—Before making an order I desire to see the pleadings.

Furness vs. Post.—Motion that the plaintiff file security for costs is granted.

Hasell vs. Marks.—Matter referred to Marco Diefendorf, Esq., to take proofs and to report the same to the court, with his opinion thereon.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Craighead.—How does it appear that the affidavit of Mr. Lee, which is now sought to be filed, was inadvertently omitted?

Le Roy vs. Repper.—Upon examining the papers in this case I find no reason for denying the defendant's request that his father should be appointed the guardian ad litem.

Copping vs. Copping.—I am unwilling to confirm the Referee's report. It does not appear that the marriage was unlawful under the laws of New-Jersey, and as the plaintiff, although over eighteen years of age at the time of his marriage, waited from the year 1870 until the year 1875 before moving to annul the marriage, I shall require some further evidence as to the force exerted upon the plaintiff before granting.

Jones vs. Cornish.—Unless the consent is signed by the attorneys for all the parties to the action, rule No. 73 prevents me from appointing the Referee as suggested.

Matter of Stuyvesant.—Reference ordered. Memorandum.

Toner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum for counsel.

Humes vs. Bears.—Does not the allowance asked for in this case exceed the aggregate sum authorized by the recent amendment to the Code?

Blohm vs. Nussbaum.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Melhuish vs. Goedecke.—Motion to place cause on special circuit calendar denied. Memorandum.

Reuter vs. Reuter.—Memorandum.

Toner vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Wake vs. Manville et al.—Cause placed on special circuit calendar for Friday, Nov. 24, 1876. Memorandum.

Ihl vs. Ihl.—Referred back to the Referee to take further testimony. Memorandum.

By Judge Larremore.

Report Confirmed.—Matter of the Department of Public Works, &c., relative to the opening of a new avenue, &c.

Tredwell vs. Pomeroy.—Allowance of $350 granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Perry vs Perry.—Motion denied without costs and leave to renew after the defendant has recovered her health.

Waterman vs. The Mayor.—Complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Sarah Klopper vs. Phillip Klopper.—Divorce granted plaintiff.

Motions Denied.—Jardine vs. Payne; Fallon vs. Strasburger. See memorandum.

Lorey vs. Frankel.—Motion granted; plaintiff to have leave to amend their summons upon payment of costs of motion.

Agata vs. Lowenbein.—Motion denied $10 costs to abide event. See memorandum.

In the matter of Underhill.—Commissioner appointed.

Motions Granted on Terms.—Hennsow vs. Samuels; Jones vs. Winter. See memorandum.

In the matter of Sage.—Report confirmed. See memorandum.

Morris vs. Hiler.—See opinion.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Vanderpoel vs. Volkenning.—See opinion.

Rosenstein vs. Rosenstein.—Order signed.

Samuels vs. Sturman.—Counsel may attend at Chambers on Monday, Nov. 13, at 10:30 A. M., to argue motion for new trial.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the Matter of Gates.—Order granted.

By Judge C. P. Daly.

Friedlander vs. Harris.—Order dissolving injunction signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Granted.—Agnew vs. Keith et al., (No. 3,) Agnew vs. Keith et al., (No. 4;) motions that answer of minor, H. Keith, be overruled as frivolous, and that of Emily Keith be stricken out as irrelevant, and for judgment and reference.

By Judge Speir.

Kelly as Receiver, &c., vs. Dusenbury.—Motion granted.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Davis, Jr.—Inquest set aside and cause ordered on short calendar.

Weil vs. Gessner et al.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Miller vs. Ernst.—Opinion filed.

Robertson vs. Doubleday.—Motion for judgment granted.

Doherty vs. Ready.—The plaintiff has not established his right to the examination claimed. (Code, sec. 236, 4 Abb., 368, 370; 48 Barb., 146; 26 Ib., 61; 7 Hun., 146.)

Miller vs. Cahill.—Order to pay over money granted.

Hare vs. Meyers.—Sheriff's bill taxed at $18 69.

Deverell vs. Campbell.—Complaint dismissed.

Jarolsky vs. Greenfeld.—Arrest vacated.

Howard vs. Whiting.—Receiver appointed.

Conway vs. Breslen.—Discontinuance allowed.

Jonas vs. Schlaefer.—Motion denied.

Motions Granted.—Opperman vs. Strohm; Rouse vs. Manheimer; Winans vs. Clarke; Bohm vs. Wilkins; Dooley vs. Coolahan; Stolts vs. Kintzing; Lesster vs. Van Valkenbergh; Crary vs. Sheridan.

Default.—Tucker vs. Thomson; Same vs. Sheridan; Shierer vs. Tate.

Troops vs. Prigge.—Case settled.

Degraaf vs. Ham.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Frank vs. Frank.—Motion for new trial denied. Order and opinion filed.

Vankirk vs. Allen.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Herbst vs. Vichiot.—Defendant's motion for stay denied, and plaintiff's motion for attachment denied. The order may be enforced as a judgment under section 224 of the Code.

Fox vs. Beck.—The trial fee is not taxable.

Allen vs. Anthony.—Default opened on payment of $10 term fee and $10 costs of motion, to be paid within three days, and cause to be tried in Part II. on the 13th of November, 1876.

Bennett vs. Garden.—Complaint dismissed.

Motions Granted.—Reed vs. Coles; Aden vs. Cady; Krekeler vs. Conner; Hume vs. Frank; Wilkinson vs. Crogham; McCabe vs. Dougherty.

Bauer vs Dibble.—Motion denied.

J. B. Stewart and J. Ozati.—Defaulted.

Motions Granted.—Rozenberg vs. Campbell; Gillig vs. Hubb; Schmidt vs. Carey; Schmidt vs. O'Donnell; Fleischauer vs. Haggerty.

Tappin vs. Corbit.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Pulseton vs. Addie.—Commission ordered.

Motions Granted.—Bolender vs. Huebner; Wheeler vs. Hendrickson Safe Company.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Ninth National Bank vs. Freer.	161—Bicsse vs. Wood.
15—Lynch vs. Torrey.	184—Roosevelt Hospital vs. Mayor, &c.
36—Page vs. Schmidt.	191—Jones vs. Muller.
90—Stanley vs. Wood.	207—Carlton vs. The Mayor, &c.
101—Jones vs. Muller.	212—Coudert, Jr., vs. Lanzin.
111—Matter of Ahlborn.	215—Gudenoge vs. Young.
122—Scott vs. Solomon, (No. 1.)	217—Bishop vs. Head.
123—Scott vs. Solomon, (No. 2.)	252—Bowery National Bank vs. Frazer.
124—Mills vs. Bodewold.	266—Sloane vs. Williams.
132—Kidd vs. Bristow.	279—Daniels vs. Continental Insurance Co.
141—Noonan vs. Campbell.	293—Matter of Downing.
142—Jameson, vs. Pickert.	309—— vs. ——.
167—Matter of The Columbia Insurance Co.	314—Baird vs. Delafield.
168—Matter of the same.	316—— vs. ——.
175—Kidd vs. Bristow.	321—— vs. ——.
180—Binsse vs. Wood et al.	

The assessment calendar will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until November 15.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
433—O'Brien vs. Browning et al.	235—Alden vs. Dlossy.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
475—Uhl, &c., vs. Larkin et al.	503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.
477—Bruns, Jr., vs. Beehm et al.	575—The Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Barrett et al.
506—Uhl et al. vs. Scharnberg et al.	313½—Delafield et al. vs. Hall et al.
520—O'Connor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	754—The Hebrew Benevolent Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.	38—Clark vs. Deacon.
578—Rugen vs. Collins.	71—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean St'mer C. Co.
610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.	91—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
621½—Josephthal vs. Hyman et al.	110—Houghton et al. vs. Lanouette, &c.
629—Uhl vs. Huszner.	116—Hicks, &c., vs. Martin, &c.
632—Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.	
278—Langdon vs. Gray.	
279—Same vs. Same.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
738—Wagner vs. Lewis et al.	2614—Avery et al. vs. Connor.
2848—Hillenbrand vs. The Mayor, &c.	1258—Ogden vs. VanMoers
3556—Tracey vs. Taylor.	696—Louisiana National Bank vs. Schuchard et al.
1398—United States Spring Bed Co. vs. Connor, &c.	872—Lexow vs. Julian.
2593—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.	1640—Glibert et al. v Marsh, &c.
1320—Pert vs. Harriott.	1200—Demarest vs. Paillard.
1086—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1322—Hess vs. Stern.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt.	1376—Snyder et al. vs Bristol et al.
1062—Custance vs. Burr.	2993—Greata vs. The Mayor, &c.
514—Carrington vs. Ward et al.	1108—Longhuey vs. Connor.
248—Rogers et al. vs. Phillips et al.	1313—Soger vs. The D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2368—Gaia vs. Kearney, &c.	1316—Soger, &c., vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1787—Plummer et al. vs. Belden.	2968—Elsberg vs. The Mayor, &c.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.	718—Mann vs. Ashley.
2065—Laserowitch vs. Mouquin.	657—Driscoll, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1519½—Kobbe vs. Price.	3161—Donovan vs. Connor, &c.
1703—Blascheck vs. Phillips.	1735—Henderson vs. White, et al.
1489—Gibbs vs. Hichborn.	1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1059—Eckert et. al. vs. Story et al.	2361—The Chatham Nat. Bank vs. O'Brien, &c.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.	691—Van Winkle vs. Whitlock.
1148—Longbran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.	557½—Vermilye et al. vs. The Ninth Nat. Bk.
1985—Jennison vs. Conner, &c.	2283—The People ex rel. Bane vs. O'Brien et al.
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.	1823—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.	1825½—Durvee vs. The Mayor, &c.
3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2205—Anderson Receiver, &c., vs. Lang et al.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.	3183—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.	2103—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. The Mayor.
1867—McCarthy vs. Da Costa & D. Sugar Refining Co.	3075—Wild et al vs. Connor, &c.
1699—Cullender vs. Cullender.	413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Manuf'g Co.
1987—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.	419—McComb vs. Jones.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.	31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
2165—Hommedieu versus Wing et al.	1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3681—Irving vs. The Mayor, &c.	1437—Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.
2249—The N. Y. State Loan and Trust Company vs. Kneeland.	3137—Rice vs. Rice.
3218—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.	3086—The Commercial Advertiser Ass'n vs. The Mayor, &c.
1741½—Faliheb vs. Hammond.	
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
2—Buckover, &c., versus Haines et al.	55—Slauson et al, vs. Watkins et al.
8—The Health Department, vs. Smith et a.	66—Meid, vs. Meid.
14—Keys, vs. McReynolds. Issues of Fact.	67—Wilder, versus De La Vergne et al.
53—Polhamus, vs. Meigs.	68—Kelly, versus De La Vergne et al.
74—Hyenbien, vs. Halbe et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
299—Welsh vs. The Ger. Am. Bank.	6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.
475—Morgan, Adm'x, vs. McVicker.	329—Demuth vs. The Am. Inst. of City of N. Y.
250—Barras, Adm'r, vs. Bidwell.	333—Bohonnon vs. Barlow et al.
263—Meyer vs. Peet et al.	296—Heun, Adm'r, vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
269—Abecasis vs. Gray	321—McCloy, Adm'r, vs. Callahan.
879—Johnson vs. Luxton.	335—Cecil et al. vs. Reed et al.
326—Stritch vs. Wolf et al.	
330—Canzi vs. Conner, Sheriff.	
331—Boyce, Treasurer, vs Wight.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
882—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.	307—Saraw vs. Stewart.
129—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	156—Weeks et al. vs. The Manhattan Real Estate Association.
174—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.	312—Thomas vs. Knight.
816—Rowland vs. The Mayor, &c.	313—Whomington vs. The 42d Street Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co.
288—Schaefer vs. Beringer.	
78—Jackson vs. Wood.	315—Harris vs. Fitzgerald.
179—Moore vs. Tower.	278—Thayer vs. The Western Union Teleg. Co.
559—Volkenning vs. Brennan.	336—The Rahway Glue Co. vs. Hewett et al.
316—Shelton vs. The M. Dispatch Co.	337—Rosenthal vs. Chapman et al.
317—Sullivan vs. O'Hara, &c.	338—Shiff vs. De Groot, &c.
318—Selling vs. Legendre et al.	335—Cecil et al. vs. Reed et al.
839—Anderson vs. Priest et al.	339—Saiter et al. vs. Miller.
165—Starin vs. Kelly.	340—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.

SUPERIOR COURT GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 20 1876.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	No.
139—Brainard vs. Cronin.	123—Tobias vs. Abrahams.
3—Mendelbaum vs. The Metrop. Ins. Co.	124—Gunlevan vs. Aymerich.
101—Curley vs. Tomlinson.	126—Gillman, &c., versus O'Halleran.
116—Cohn vs. The Nat. Steam-ship Co.	128—Harvey vs. Schreyer.
103—Lake vs. The Devoe Manuf. Co.	132—Seigel vs. Butler.
104—The Health Dept. vs. Miller.	133—Thompson vs. Walsh et al.
106—Clarke vs. Frank.	135—Knowles et al. vs. Warford et al.
110—Funke vs. The Phoenix Siok Assoc'n.	138—Hamburger et al. vs. Buddendorff.
112—Lee vs. Stone.	140—Johnson vs. Garrick.
113—Platt vs. Newstatler.	141—Waldeck vs. Eviers.
115—Von Salzen vs. Carey.	142—Stahl vs. Hawkins.
118—Campbell vs. Devlin.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	No.
6—McGran vs. Rathy.	16—Myer vs. Potts.
24—Genizer vs. Leavycraft.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4665—Weinberger vs. Theodorian.	5091—Salisbury vs. Hardcastle.
4666—Gill et al. vs. McAdam.	4659—Posner vs. Lauter.
4674—Renwick vs. Ames.	4410—Chalmers vs. Hitchcock.
4818—Dells vs. Rauch.	1919—Snowden et al. vs. Danon et al.
4357—O'Gorman vs. O'Neil.	
4886—McParland versus Crump.	4777—Newman versus Schwartz
4285—White et al. vs. Bloodgood et al.	4938—Stockhammer vs. Marshall.
5018—Zeib vs. Horgan et al.	4989—Reyher vs. Marshall.
5096—Saenger vs. Marks.	5001—Brueck vs. Conner.
5088—Keyes vs. Bevinger.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4725—Lowitski vs. Conner et al.	4616—Kieter et al. vs. Hillier et al.
4390—N. Y. Col. of Veter. Surgeons vs. Dickel.	4804—Bongrand vs. Ætna Ins. Co.
4903. King vs. Arch.	4932—Dougan et al. vs. Steinway et al.
4240—Bohn vs. Wilkins.	
4615—Davis vs. White.	4972—Kohlbacher vs. Ploch
5073—King vs. Hall.	5067—Conner vs. Fisher.
4964—Hogan vs. Flanagan.	5075—Murray vs. Ward et al.
4601—Valentine vs. France	
2562—Dater vs. Payne.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.	7168—De Forest vs. Christie.
8521—Auris vs. Schroetter.	
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.	8469—Crotty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
6645—Maier et al. vs. Springer.	8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, Sheriff.
7200—Bacharach et al. vs. Hebeler et al.	8397—Alces vs. Isaacs.
	8398—Alces vs. Weinberg et al.
4779—Hall vs. Templeton.	8399—Same vs. Same.
7944—Barnes vs. Woodruff.	4927—Holland vs. Wolcott.
	4821—Morrison vs. Carr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5135—Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Requa, &c.	5203—Tobitt et al. versus Schaumberg.
5142—Ostrander vs. Goldmark.	5204—Maguire vs. Rode et al.
5143—Ostrander vs. Reno et al.	5207—Finkboher vs. Thomas.
5149—Worth vs. Reynolds.	5208—Ellis et al. versus Schenck, &c.
5148—Laserowitch et al. vs. N. Y., W. S. and C. R. R. Co.	5210—Lavelle vs. Pregher.
	5211—Fisher vs. Townsend.
5156—Donnelly vs. Glover.	
5157—Gilroy et al. vs. Karle.	5212—Kuechle vs. Hornbacher et al.
5177—Hayward vs. McCunn et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Daniel McFane, robbery.	James Wetmore, seduction.
Oscar Fietoher, robbery.	Patrick Doyle, petit larceny.
James J. Hines, grand larceny.	Patrick Harrill, felonious assault and battery.
George Hill, grand larceny.	
Rose Murtha, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Mary Stuart, Alfred Smith, robbery.	Julian Farrer, petit larceny.
John Lappin, robbery.	Thomas Dolan, James McGuire, petit larceny.
Francis Ryan, mayhem.	
Mary Kernan, burglary.	James Daly, petit larceny.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Petroleum firm; Refined, 25¼c.@26c.; Crude, 15½c.@16c. Clover-seed in liberal supply and dull at 11c.@13½c. Timothy, $1 80@$2. Flax-seed, $4 45. Feed dull. Winter bran, $13 50@$14. Flour dull; sales 800 bbls., including Extras, at $4@$4 25; Minnesota family at $6@$6 62½; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. at $5 87½@$6 25; high grades and patent at $7 50@$9. Rye Flour, $4 25@$4 50. Wheat dull; Western red, $1 23; Amber, $1 34@$1 35; White, $1 31@$1 40. Corn—steady request; yellow, 56c.@57c.; mixed 55½c.@56c.; new, 40c.@46c.; sail, 56¼c., free on board. Oats active; fair and choice White at 34c.@40c.; Mixed, 30c.@33c. Barley and Malt dull. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $16 50@$17. Beef Hams, $19@$20 50; Smoked Ham, 15c.@16c.; Pickled do., 10c.@11½c.; Lard, 10c.@10½c. Whisky, $1 13 for Western. Receipts—Flour, 4,250 bbls.; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Corn, 30,600 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 32c.@33; do. do., Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extra, 25c.@27c.; do. Firsts, 21c.@22c.; Rolls, Western Extras, 25c.@26.; do. Firsts, 22c.@23c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, unchanged.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 21,220 bbls.; Corn, 258,538 bushels; Wheat, 231,036 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Corn, 11,200 bushels; Wheat, 6,800 bushels, Oats, 7,700 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 16,400 bushels; Wheat, 117,029 bushels.; Barley, 9,684 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 19,300 bbls.; Corn, 13,600 bushels; Wheat, 9,600 bushels.; Oats, 6,300 bushels. Flour—Sales of 900 bbls.; prices unchanged. Wheat in light request; sales of 4,800 bushels White at $1 22; 3,000 bushels White Winter, No. 1, at $1 33. Corn quiet; sales of 8,500 bushels No. 2 Western at private terms; 1,800 bushels, sample, at 42c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2 at 51c. Oats, Rye, and Barley—Nothing doing. Malt in fair trade demand; quotations unchanged. Seeds dull. Highwines—Sales of 40 bbls. at $1 11@$1 13. Canal Freights—Corn 7c.; wheat 7½c. Railroad Freights firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring $1 10; No. 2 do. $1 08¼@$1 08½, cash; $1 08¼ November; $1 10 December; $1 11½ January; No. 3 Chicago Spring 98½@99c.; Rejected 86½@89c. Corn firmer; 42c., cash; 42½c. December. Oats firmer; 31½c. cash; 32⅜c. December. Rye easier at 56c. Barley steady; 77½@78c. cash; 80c. December. Pork—Fairly active and a shade higher; $15 75@$16 25 cash; $15 47½ November; $15 45 December. Lard firmer; $9 75 cash; $9 60 November; $9 50 December. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders 6½c.; Short Rib Sides 8¼c.; Short Clear Sides 8½c. Whisky $1 08. Receipts—Flour 23,000 bbls.; Wheat 205,000 bushels; Corn 127,000 bushels; Oats 60,000 bushels; Rye 16,000 bushels; Barley 91,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 23,000 bbls.; Wheat 30,000 bushels; Corn 395,000 bushels; Oats 63,000 bushels; Rye 8,000 bushels; Barley 124,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat ⅛c. higher; Corn unchanged; Oats ⅛c. higher; Pork and Lard dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Fall, $1 19@$1 19¼, cash; No. 3 do., $1 10@$1 10½, cash; No. 4 do., $1 04, cash. Corn better; No. 2 Mixed, 40¼c.@40½c., cash; 39⅝c. all the year. Oats firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c. bid, cash; 32½c. bid, November. Rye dull; 57⅛c. bid; 58c. all the year. Barley—Nothing done. Whisky nominally $1 08. Eggs, 21c. Pork dull at $16 75. Lard quiet at 9⅝c. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon quiet at 7¼c., 8¾c., and 9¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Hogs higher; prices range from $5 60@$6 10. Cattle in steady demand for Stockers and butchers' grades; prices firm: Pony Steers, $3 50@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; Stockers, $2 50@$3 65; good to choice Texans, $3 25@$3 60; common to fair, $2 25@$3 12½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 24,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,700 head; Cattle, 1,900 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 37½; Extra do., $1 42. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal freights lower; Wheat, 6¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6c.; Barley, 5c. to New-York, 4½c. to Albany, 8c. to Philadelphia. Lake receipts—Corn, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 24,000 bushels; Peas, 1,100 bushels. Canal shipments—Corn, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels; Lumber, 1,585,000 feet. Railroad shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat dull. Corn quiet but firm. Oats firm; good Mixed, 28c.@33c. Rye quiet; No. 1 at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull; held at $16 50. Lard in good demand; new prime Steam Rendered, 9¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c., for new. Hogs active and firm; fair to good light, $5 45@$5 65; good heavy, $5 75. Receipts, 4,325 head. Shipments, 605 head. Whisky active and firm at $1 08.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; Extra White Michigan, $1 31; Milling, $1 28½@$1 29; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 26¼; Milling, $1 21. Corn dull. Oats firm; White, 41c.; Mixed, 36c. Receipts—Flour, 1,415 bbls.; Wheat, 114,050 bushels; Corn, 749 bushels; Oats, 3,875 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,645 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels; Corn, 795 bushels; Oats, 3,529 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Lard in fair demand and higher; tierce, 11c.@11⅛c.; keg, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams dull and lower at 14½c.@16½c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 05@$1 10. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 28½ for the bank. Gold, 110½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—In Printing Cloths nothing is doing, and prices are nominal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000 Un. Pac. S. F.... 91⅛	1500 Lake Shore...... 56¾
2,000 do........ 91½	1000 do........ 56⅝
300 Mich. Cen........ 45½	500 do........ 56½
100 do........ 45¾	1600 do........ 56⅝
1300 do........ 46	800 do........ 56¾
100 Union Pacific...... 60	600 do........ 56⅞
200 do........ 59¾	100 do........ 57
100 do........ 60	300 do.......s3. 57
600 West. Union...... 73	200 do........ 57⅛
400 do........ 73⅛	300 do.......s3. 57¼
400 do........ 73¼	500 do........ 57⅜
400 do........ 73⅜	200 do.......b3. 57½
500 do.......s3. 73¼	500 do........ 57⅝
400 do........ 73¼	1300 do........ 57½
400 do........ 73⅜	200 do........ 57⅜
1400 do........ 73½	200 do........ 57¼
100 do.......b3. 73⅝	200 do........ 57⅜
1000 do........ 73½	100 do........ 57½
500 do........ 73⅜	300 do........ 57⅝
300 do........ 73¼	200 do........ 57½
500 do........ 73⅛	500 do........ 57⅜
300 do........ 73¼	1800 do........ 57¼
5 N. Y. C. & H...... 103¼	1500 do........ 57⅛
200 Cen. of N. J...... 36⅝	300 do.......s3. 57
200 do........ 36¾	1000 do........ 56⅞
28 do........ 36½	100 Tol. & Wab...... 7⅜
100 St. Paul........ 24¼	800 do........ 7½
100 do........ 24⅝	20 Pitts. & Ft. W....102½
1000 do........ 24½	100 Ohio & Miss...... 9
300 do.......b3. 24⅝	300 do........ 9⅛
200 do........ 24⅜	50 do........ 9
400 St. Paul Pf...... 55¾	300 Del., Lack. & W.. 74½
200 do........ 55⅞	10 do........ 74
100 do........ 55⅝	100 do........ 74⅞
200 do........ 55½	320 do........ 74½
500 do........ 55⅝	100 do........ 74¼
100 do........ 55¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, R........12.117½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........115⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N........b.c.113⅛	10,000 do........12.115⅞
	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81 R.113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.R..103	180 Adams Ex....b.c.107
10,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 47	100 N.Y.C.&H.....b.c.103
10,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 46	20 do........103⅛
10,000 Va. 6s Con.2d. 37	100 Illinois Cen..b.c. 82½
5,500 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	100 Mich. Cen...b.c.c. 45⅞
1,000 do........ 69¾	100 do.......s3. 45¾
2,000 Alb. &Sus.1st.109¾	100 do........ 45⅞
2,000 C., R. I.&P.7s.111	100 do........ 46
1,000 M. &S. P.C.S.F. 87⅛	100 do........ 46⅛
1,000 Chi. & Mil.1st.106	100 do........ 46¼
5,000 N.W.C.C.G..... 96	100 do........ 46⅜
17,500 do........ 96¼	100 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 59¾
2,000 do........ 96⅛	600 do........ 59¾
1,000 M. & E.7s,'71.102½	22 C. & P. G'd.....b.c. 90½
1,000 Erie 2d........102½	100 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 38⅛
10,000 H.&St.J.8s,C. 81	800 L. S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 56¾
1,000 Mich. C. 7s....102¼	500 do........ 56⅞
7,000 Cen. Pac. 1st,	800 do........ 56⅝
St. J. B'h..... 92½	350 do........ 56⅞
3,000 West. Pac.....102½	1300 do........ 57
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106⅝	100 do........ 56⅞
7,000 Un. P. S. F.... 91½	100 do........ 56⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. r. e..100¼	100 do........ 57
1,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 94⅜	100 do.......b3. 57⅛
1,000 P.,F.W&C.1st.121½	300 do........ 57⅛
2,000 P.FtW.&C.2d.115	250 do........ 57¼
11,000 C. & P. C. S.F.110	100 do.......s3. 57¼
1,000 T. & W. 2d..... 69	300 do........ 57⅛
1,000 L. & N.Con.'98. 92¾	500 C. & N. W.Pf..b.c. 61
5,000 D. & H. R.'94. 99	200 Cen. of N. J..b.c. 36½
2,000 O. & M.2d.b.c. 53	50 do........ 36⅝
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 12½	300 C., M.&S.P...b.c. 24⅜
20 do.......b.c. 13	100 do.......s3. 24½
100 Del. & Hud.b.c.c. 72⅞	400 do........ 24⅜
100 do......s30. 71½	200 do........ 24½
200 W. U. Tel......b.c. 73¼	300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55⅜
600 do........ 73⅛	100 do.......s3. 55½
100 do......b3. 73¼	100 do........ 55⅜
100 do........ 73¼	200 T., W. & W...b.c. 7¼
100 do........ 73⅛	600 D., L. & W...b.c. 74
100 do......b3. 73¼	100 do.......c. 74
100 do........ 73¼	100 do........ 74½
200 do........ 73⅜	200 do........ 74¼
30 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 25	8 Alb. & Sus...b.c. 89
100 do........ 24¾	100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 9⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........115¾	100 Lake Shore...... 57⅜
	300 do........ 57¼
50,000 U. S. 4½ R....111	600 do.......b3. 57¼
14,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 47	100 Rock Island.....101½
7,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 46	100 St. Paul........ 24⅝
24,000 Tenn.6s,n.ser. 46	200 do........ 24⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106¾	500 do........ 24½
100 West. Union..b3. 73⅜	300 North-west.Pf.b3. 61¼
100 do........ 73¼	400 St. Paul Pref..s3. 55⅜
200 do.......b3. 73⅜	600 do........ 55½
100 do........ 73⅜	300 do........ 55⅜
100 Pacific Mail...... 24¾	300 Tol. & Wabash...... 7¼
100 N.Y.C. & Hudson.103	100 do........ 7⅛
200 Mich. Central...... 46⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...... 9⅜
100 Un. Pac.......s3. 59¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.........113	$4,000 U.S.5s10-40C.115¼
	3,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.113⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, nw. 46	100 C.,C.,C.& Ind..b.c. 39½
1,000 Mo. 6s, P'g.bs.106	200 C. &NW.Pf.b.c.b3 61¼
4,000 C.&O.1st,c.on. 32	100 do........ 61
3,000 L. & W.B.con. 68	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 9⅜
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 96⅛	400 do........ 9¼
9,000 do........ 96	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 24¼
1,000 Erie 4th........ 99	100 do........ 24⅛
1,000 No. Mo. 1st.... 97	100 do........ 24
2,000 do........ 96¾	800 do........ 23¾
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106½	200 do........ 23⅞
10,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 95	500 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55½
4,000 St.L.&L.M.1st.100	100 do........ 55⅝
10,000 do.......b.c.100¼	600 do........ 55¼
1,000 M. & E.7s,'71.103	100 do........ 55⅛
5,000 M.&St.P.c.s.f.. 87¼	100 do.......s3. 55
1000 West. Un.b.c.b3. 73½	100 do........ 55
20 do.......s4. 73⅜	400 do........ 54¾
300 do........ 73⅜	700 do........ 54⅞
100 do......b3. 73⅜	800 do........ 54¾
100 do........ 73¼	100 Pac. of Mo.....b.c. 4⅜
100 Un. Pac.....b.c.s3. 59⅝	700 T., W. & W....b.c. 7
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 46¼	200 do........ 6⅝
100 do........ 46⅛	400 do........ 6¾
100 do........ 46	100 Alt. & T. H........ 7
300 L. S. & M. So... 57⅛	100 do.......b3. 7½
600 do........ 57⅛	100 do.......b.c. 8
300 do.......s3. 57	200 do........ 8½
500 do........ 56⅞	12 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 94⅜
10 Cleve. & P.gd.b.c. 90¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 N. Y.C.1st,R.120¼	1100 Lake Shore...... 56⅞
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div......108	2100 do.......s3. 56¾
1,000 St.P.1st,C&M. 99	400 do.......b3. 56¾
2,000 D. & H. R.,'94. 99	900 do........ 56½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	100 do........ 56⅝
8,000 M.&S. 7s,'71..103	500 do........ 55½
1,000 T., P. & W., E. Div........ 88	1000 do.......s3. 56½
50 Del. & Hudson..... 72½	300 do.......s3. 56¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 24¾	37 Rock Island.....101½
200 do.......s10. 24½	400 St. Paul........ 23½
300 do........ 24⅜	300 do........ 23⅜
900 do.......s3. 24½	200 do........ 23½
1000 Erie Railway..... 10⅝	700 St. Paul Pref...... 54⅜
300 do.......s3. 10⅝	600 do........ 54½
300 Western Union..... 73⅜	500 do........ 54¼
200 do.......s3. 73	300 do........ 54⅛
300 do........ 73	200 do........ 54⅛
200 do........ 72⅞	100 do.......b3. 54⅛
200 do........ 72¾	300 Tol. & Wab...... 6⅝
600 do........ 72⅝	600 do........ 6½
200 do........ 72½	100 do........ 6
100 do.......s3. 72¼	300 do........ 5¾
200 do........ 72¼	200 do........ 5⅛
500 do........ 72⅛	100 do........ 5⅛
500 do........ 72	200 do........ 5⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 45¾	300 Cen. of N. J...... 36⅝
200 do........ 45⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...... 9¼
100 do.......s3. 45½	20 do........ 8⅞
600 do........ 45½	300 do........ 9⅛
600 do........ 45⅜	100 do.......s3. 9
100 North-western.... 37¾	200 do........ 9
200 North-w.Pf....s45. 60¼	200 do........ 8⅝
400 do.......s60. 60	100 do.......s3. 8½
200 do........ 60½	400 do........ 8¾
33 Un. Pacific........ 60	200 do........ 8⅝
100 Del., L. & W...... 74	100 do.......s4. 8⅝
300 do........ 73⅞	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was generally firm during the morning and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅛ ₩ cent., but in the afternoon the market became weak, and there was a decline of ½ to 2¼ ₩ cent. There was considerable pressure to sell toward the close, and the lowest quotations of the day were current in the final sales. The entire business reached 82,960 shares, Lake Shore figuring for 29,550, St. Paul for 15,000, and Western Union for 14,800 shares. Lake Shore rose from 56½ to 57⅝ and declined at the close to 56¼. St. Paul common advanced to 24⅝ for the common and to 55⅞ for the preferred, with the latest sales at 23¼ and 54⅛, respectively. Western Union rose from 73 to 73⅝ and declined to 72⅛. Michigan Central advanced from 45½ to 46⅜ and closed at 45⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off from 74⅝ to 73¾: Northwestern common from 38⅛ to 37¾, preferred from 61¼ to 60½; Ohio & Mississippi from 9⅜ to 8⅝, and Union Pacific from 60 to 59½; New-York Central and Rock Island were quiet and firm; Wabash opened at 7⅜@7½, but in the afternoon dropped to 5¼, closing at 5⅝. Illinois Central sold at 82½ and C., C., C. & I. at 39½. Express shares were dull. Adams sold at 107.

The failure of Kissam & Co., an old stock firm, was announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

The money market was easy early in the day at 2@3 ₩ cent. on call, but became firmer during the afternoon, and borrowers on call paid as high as 5@6 ₩ cent. The latest transactions were at 4 ₩ cent. In discounts prime names are quoted at 4½ to 6 ₩ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $550,000.

The foreign advices report a steady market at London for consols and United States bonds, the former closing at 96¼@96⅜ for both money and the account, and the latter at 103⅜@103¼ for 1865s (old,) 109⅛ for 1867s, 108½ for 10-40s, and 106¾ for new 5s. Erie declined to 10 for the common and to 16½@17 for the preferred. The sum of £182,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Bar silver rose to 54d. ₩ ounce. Rentes at Paris advanced to 105f. 52½c. and closed at 105f. 32½c. At Frankfort United States new 5s were quoted at 102½.

The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady, the nominal sales remaining at $4 82 and $4 84, with actual business at concessions.

Gold, which closed on Monday at 109⅞, advanced in the early dealings to 110⅛, but soon became weak, and closed at a decline of ⅝ ₩ cent. from the highest point, the latest sales having been at 109½. Cash gold was easy, and loaned flat to 4 ₩ cent. interest for carrying.

In Government bonds the transactions were small, and prices showed no special change, notwithstanding the fall in gold. Railroad bonds were firm and in some instances higher. Fort Wayne firsts advanced to 121½, Chicago and North-west consolidated coupon gold bonds to 96¼, St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 87¼, and Michigan Central 7s to 102½. The Pacific issues were steady. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible declined ¾ ₩ cent., selling at 81. In State bonds the dealings were principally in Tennessees, which sold at 47 for old and 46 for new. Missouri long 6s declined to 106. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 70.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,127,351 80
Gold payments	1,096,319 94
Gold balance	49,917,490 58
Currency receipts	882,451 16
Currency payments	819,245 63
Currency balance	42,636,616 03
Customs	222,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	860,900 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 8.

	Monday.	Wednesday.
American gold	109⅞	109½
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 81½	$4 81½@$4 81¾
New-York Central	102⅞	102⅞
Rock Island	101½	101¼
Pacific Mail	24¾	24½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24	23¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	55⅛	54⅛
Lake Shore	56⅞	56¼
Chicago and North-western	38	37¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	61	60½
Western Union	73⅛	72¼
Union Pacific	60	59½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	74	73¾
New-Jersey Central	36⅝	36½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	73½	72⅞
Morris and Essex	94¼	94¼
Panama	125	125
Erie	10¾	10⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	9¼	8⅝
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14½	14½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26½	26½
Michigan Central	46	45⅜
Illinois Central	82	82½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103	102⅞	320
Erie	10⅝	10⅝	1,300
Lake Shore	57⅝	56¼	29,550
Wabash	7½	5¼	4,700
North-western	38⅛	37¾	200
North-western Preferred	61¼	60½	2,000
Rock Island	101½	101¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24⅝	23¼	6,000
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55⅞	54⅛	9,000
Delaware, Lack. and West.	74⅝	73¾	2,220
New-Jersey Central	36¾	36½	1,250
Del. & Hudson Canal	72⅞	72⅞	250
Michigan Central	46⅜	45⅜	3,900
Illinois Central	82½	82½	100
Union Pacific	60	59½	1,300
C., C., C. & Ind.	39½	39½	100
Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	100
Ohio and Mississippi	9⅜	8⅝	2,870
Western Union	73⅝	72⅛	14,800
Pacific Mail	24¾	24½	1,700
Quicksilver	12½	12½	120
Alton & Terre Haute	8½	7	900
Adams Express	107	107	180
Total sales			82,960

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124¼	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117¼	117½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117¾	118
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	117	117½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117½
United States 10-40s, registered	113¾	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113	113⅛
United States 4½	110½	111

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $116,000 for interest, $3,100 for called bonds, and $9,360 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$17,770,000
Gold balances	1,305,060
Currency balances	1,556,713

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$70,792,305
Currency balances	3,648,578
Gold exchanges	5,473,300
Gold balances	678,336

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 34	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..116
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 34	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..121
Alabama 8s, 1880.... 34	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '92..121
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '93..121
Alabama 8s of 1892.. 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 18¾
Alabama 8s of 1893.. 15	N. C. 6s, A. & O.... 18½
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 32	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J&J. 60
Ar.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 8	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., A&O 60
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R. 8	N.C.N.C.R., c.off, J&J 41
Ark.7s, L.R.P.&N.O. 7	N.C.N.C.R., c.off, A&O 41
Ar.7s, Miss.O.&R.R. 7	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 9¼
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 7	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9½
Connecticut 6s......110	N. C. N. bs., J. & J.. 7
Georgia 6s......... 93	N. C. N. bs., A. & O. 7
Ga. 7s, new bonds...105	N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 2
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....103½	N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..106⅛	N. C. S. Tax, class 3. 2
Illinois War Loan..103	Ohio 6s, '81........106½
Kentucky 6s........103½	Ohio 6s, '86........112
Louisiana 6s........ 41	Rhode Island 6s.....110
La. 6s, new bonds. 41	South Carolina 6s:.. 35¼
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 41	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 34
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 34
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 34
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C., '89, J&J. 50
La. 8s. L. B. of '75... 41	S. C. L. C., '89, A&O. 50
La. 7s, consolidated. 59½	S. C. 7s, of '88....... 34
Michigan 6s, '78-'9..103	S. C. N. F. bs....... 2¼
Michigan 6s, 1883....105	Tennessee 6s, old.... 46½
Michigan 7s, 1890....110	Tenn. 6s, N. bs. N.S. 45½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102	Virginia 6s, old...... 31
Mo. 6s, due in 1878. 102¼	Va. 6s, N. bs., '66.... 31
L. B., due '82 to '90.i.106	Va. 6s, N. bs., '67.... 31
H. & St. Jo., due '86.105	Va. 6s, Con. bs....... 78
H. & St. Jo., due '87.106	Va. 6s, ex-M. C....... 68¼
N. Y. Reg. B. L.......102⅝	Va. 6s, Con. 2d. S.... 36
N. Y. Coup. B. L.....102⅝	Va. 6s, Def. bs....... 6½
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..116	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924: 69½
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..116	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs....109½	Han. & St.J.8s, Conv. 81⅜
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 17	M. S. 7 p. c. 2d.......101½
Boston, H. & E. G'd..17	M. S.&N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.108
Bur., C.R.&M.1st7sg. 37½	Clev. & Tol. S. F....109
Ches.&Ohio 6s,1st... 31¾	Clev. & Tol. N. bds.105
Chicago & AltonS.F.100	C., P. & A., old bds.105
Chicago & Alton 1st.117	C., P. & A., new bds.105
Chicago & Alton In.103	Buf. & Erie, new bds.105
Joliet & Chicago 1st.110	Buf. & S. L. 7s......105
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.103	L. S. Con. Coup. 1st.107
C., B. &Q.8 p. c. 1st..116½	L. S. Con. Reg. 1st..106
C., B. & Q. consol. 7s.111¾	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882 S.F.112
C.R.I.&P.SF.in6s'95102½	N. J. So. 1st 7s....... 20
C.R.of N.J.1st. new 110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...102½
C.R.of N.J.1st Cons. 87	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...100
C.R.of N.J.1st Conv. 84	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100⅛
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 63	N. Y. C.&H.1st, coup.118
Am.Dock&Imp.bds. 72	N. Y. C.&H.1st, reg.118¾
M.&St.P. 1st, 8'sPD116	Hud.R.7s, 2d, S.F.'85.111
M.&S P.2d, 7 3-10PD. 98½	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....117
M&StP1st, 7s, GRD.102	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.......117
M.&St.P.1st. LaC.D.103	O. & M. Consol. S.F. 91¾
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 87⅛	O. & M. 2d Consol... 50
C. & N. W. Int. bds.102	Cen. Pac. G. B.......110¼
C.&N.W.S.F.con.bs.103½	Cen. Pac. C. & O.1st. 94
C. & N. W. Ex.bs. 100	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 94¼
C. & N. W. 1st.......106	West. Pac. bds.......102½
C.&N.W.cons.G.B. 96	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....106¾
Galena& Chic. Ext'd106	Un. Pac. L. G....... 101
Pen. 1st Con.........103	Un. Pac. S. F....... 91⅜
Chicago & Mil. 1st..106	S. Pac. R. bds. of Mo.. 70¼
C.C.C.& I.1st 7s, S.F.107¾	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 1st.121½
Del. L. & W. 2d.....108½	P., Ft.W.&Chic.3d...102
Del., L.&W.7s, Conv.104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.100½
Mor. & Es. 1st.......115	A. & T. H. 1st.........107½
Mor. & Es. 2d........106¾	A. & T. H. 2d......... 90¼
Mor. &Es. 1st Con... 93	T., P. & W.,1st, E.D. 88
Erie 1st Ex.........108	T., P. & W.1st, W.D. 84
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......100½	T., P. & W. Cons.7s. 25
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98	T.& W. 1st. St.L.div. 70
Erie 5th 7s, '88......100	H. & N. 1st........... 36
Long Dock Bonds..104	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 68½
Buf., N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 91½	West. Un., 1900. C..101
Buf., N.Y.&E.L.Bs. 92½	

And the following for City bank shares to-day:

America............136	Importers' & Trad's.185½
Commerce...........108	Manhattan.........125
Corn Exchange......125	Merchants'.........116
First National.......200	Metropolitan.......123½
Fourth National..... 91	Phenix............. 85
Fifth Avenue........213	St. Nicholas........ 99
Hanover............. 86	Union..............130x

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 8.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113¼	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136¾	137
Pennsylvania Railroad	46⅜	46½
Reading Railroad	21⅞	22
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	50⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	38½	40
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	14	15
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	1[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	29	29½
Lehigh Navigation	31	31¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8⅝	8¾
Hestonville Railway	24⅜	24⅝
Central Transportation	39½	40

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia.51½	Crown Point..........10¾
California............56¼	Yellow Jacket.........19
Ophir.................49	Alpha.................42¾
Chollar...............76	Belcher...............16½
Savage................12¼	Confidence............14
Consolidated Imperial 3½	Sierra Nevada.........11½
Mexican...............26¼	Exchequer.............14¼
Gould and Curry.......13½	Overman...............81
Best and Belcher......45	Justice...............22¾
Hale and Norcross..... 7½	Caledonia............. 9½

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	72	Crude Turp., bbls	1
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Tar, bbls	50
Broom-corn, bales	45	Pitch, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	1,014	Resin, bbls	107
Cotton, bales	9,503	Oil-cake, pkgs	4,224
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	1,651	Pork, pkgs	1,551
Copper, bbls	126	Beef, pkgs	949
Dried Fruit, pkgs	2,004	Cut-meats, pkgs	8,398
Eggs, bbls	2,549	Grease, pkgs	100
Flour, bbls	21,828	Lard, pkgs	1,149
Wheat, bushels	147,148	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	104,460	Stearine, pkgs	281
Oats, bushels	38,807	Butter, pkgs	8,032
Rye, bushels	10,050	Cheese, pkgs	5,928
Malt, bushels	1,902	Tallow, pkgs	624
Barley, bushels	47,447	Tallow, bbls	7
Peas, bushels	6,513	Lard-oil, bbls	60
Grass-seed, bags	3,728	Lub.-oil, bbls	100
Flax-seed, bags	648	Pea-nuts, bags	123
Corn-meal, bbls	1,790	Pecans, pkgs	56
Corn-meal, bags	30	Quicksilver, flasks	100
Buckwht Flour, pkgs	579	Rice, pkgs	1,008
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Rice-chaff, bags	400
Hemp, bales	6	Silk, pkgs	354
Hops, bales	317	Sugar, N. O., hhds	301
Hides, No	1,551	Starch, bxs	6,175
Hides, bales	2,390	Skins, bbls	101
Leather, sides	12,726	Tow, bales	114
Lead, pigs	2,124	Tea, half chests	2,009
Molasses, N.O., bbls	2,230	Tobacco, hhds	150
M. Seed, bags	221	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,150
Moss, bales	184	V.-oil, bbls	100
Oil, bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	1,668
Spirits Turp., bbls	553	Wool, bales	952

ASHES—The dealings in this line have been quite limited, with Pots quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₩ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in generally slack demand at from 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—A very moderate call has been noted for supplies, even in the jobbing line, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₩ lb.

COAL—The general market has been moderately active, with values of the leading kinds quoted about steady....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $4@$5, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A moderate movement has been reported in this line since our last, with Hogshead Staves quoted steady at $80@$160; Pipe do., $100@$230; Barrel do., $60@$120; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 60@$2 55; Molasses do., $1 90@$2; Box Shooks, 70c.@75c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50; Hoops, $27@$36.

CORDAGE.—The business in this line has been on a comparatively limited scale, mostly in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb....Ordinary quoted at 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11 7-16c.@11 11-16c.; Middling, 12c.@12 3-16c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,536 bales, (of which 789 bales were on Monday evening,) including 725 bales to shippers, 632 bales to spinners, and 197 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been more active at improved prices.... Sales have been reported since our last of 28,100 bales, of which 6,600 bales were on Monday evening, and 21,500 bales to-day, with 5,800 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 12 3-16c.; December, 12 3-16c.@12 7-32c.; January, 12⅜c.@12 13-32c.; February, 12 19-32c.; March, 12 13-16c.; April, 12 31-32c.@13c.; May, 13 3-16c.; June, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; July, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; August, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c. ₩ lb., showing an advance of 7-32c.@⅜c. ₩ lb., closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 9,503 bales, and at the shipping ports 34,104 bales, against 27,681 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 140,096 bales, against 132,166 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,153,531 bales, against 1,014,418 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 15,288 bales; to the Continent, 9,799 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 129,097 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 658,183 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 3-16	11 3-16	11¼	11¼
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Low Mid.	11¾	11⅞	12	12
Middling	12	12⅛	12 3-16	12 3-16
Good Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling Fair	12 13-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Fair	13½	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 7-16	Middling	11 5-16

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been comparatively slow, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations for the leading kinds.

FIRE-CRACKERS—The demand has been limited, on the basis of $2@$2 05 ₩ box.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in fair request, and as a rule quoted quite firm....We quote: Dry Cod, $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $17@$20 for No. 1; $8@$12 for No. 2, and $6@$10 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for scaled, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, $1 40@$1 50 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry has been reported to-day for nearly all kinds of State and Western Flour, at drooping rates. The main business was in City Mill and Minnesota Extras, the former chiefly for the West India markets, and the latter for home trade purposes....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,500 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4 25@$4 85; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$5 10; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, mostly at $3 40@$3 75; very poor to choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$4 85 for fair to about choice; poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $5 30@$6 45, mainly at $6 10@$6 35, for the West Indies, $6 45 for very choice, for do., in new bbls., and quoted $5 25@$5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40, very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades in lots, within the previous range.... included in the sales have been 3,850 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 2,100 bbls. City Mills, 1,450 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 800 bbls. do. patent do., 750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 65@$6 25;) 425 bbls. Superfine, and 370 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour sold to the extent of 1,300 bbls. within our former range, chiefly in the way of trade Extras at from $6 50@$7....Of Rye Flour, 425 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 70@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania....Of Corn-meal, 1,300 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 85@$3 15, mostly at $3@$3 10; Brandywine, in lots, at $3 35@$3 40, and 500 bbls. Columbia at $2 80....Corn-meal, in bags, in moderately active demand at 90c.@$1 35 ₩ 100 lb....Of the sales were 2,400 bags coarse, mostly on the basis of $1 09 for City Mills, and 90c.@$1 05 for Baltimore and Western....Buck-wheat Flour in generally limited request, and quoted lower at from $3@$3 75 for about fair to very choice State and Pennsylvania, mostly at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was dull throughout, though buyers had the advantage as to values. Very little export inquiry noted....Sales have been reported, to-day, of only 67,000 bushels, including choice new Red Western, part in store, at $1 30; fair to prime do. do., car lots, at $1 23@$1 28; new No. 2 Chicago Spring, on private terms, quoted nominally at $1 25@$1 26; new No. 1 Minnesota Spring at $1 32; New-York No. 1 Spring at $1 27; new No. 1 Chicago, so called, at $1 26½; No. 3 Milwaukee do., new and old, part at $1 17; old No. 2 Duluth Spring, in store, 2,000 bushels, at $1 17; very choice ungraded new Minnesota Spring, a small lot, reported at $1 32½....Corn has been offered less urgently, and quoted rather dearer, on a good demand, partly for export....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, 58½c.@60c. for about fair to choice; No. 2 Chicago at 59c.@59½c. choice do. at 60c.; Kansas do., at 60c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58c.@58½c.; New-York Mixed at 58½c.@59c., New-York steamer Mixed at 58c.@58½c., closing at 58½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.; New-York No. 1, at 59½c.; New-York unmerchantable at 54c.@55c.; Western Yellow at 60c.; and new crop Mixed Western, odd car lots, at 54c.@55½c.... And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 59c., without transactions.... Rye more active, with good to very choice new Western quoted at 75c.@82c.; prime new State at 88c.; new Canada, in bond, afloat, at 87c.@92c., car lots at 92c.; and 3,600 bushels do. car lots, at 87c.@88c....Barley continues inactive at irregular prices. Sales, 2,000 bushels of choice six-rowed State at 90c.; one car-load of do. at 92½c.; and a car-load of Iowa at 90c. per bushel.... Barley-malt has been very quiet, with fair to very choice Canada West quoted nominal at $1 10@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, good to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been inactive; new State quoted at 75c.@85c.... Canada Peas have been dull and nominal at 93c.@93½c., in bond....More demand noted for the better qualities of Oats, especially of State, which ruled firmer in price on restricted offerings....Sales reported at 53,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 35c.@42c., as to quality; new White State, poor to very choice, at 46½c.@51c., chiefly at 48c.@49c., afloat; new Mixed Western, 27c.@42c., as to quality, mostly at 32c.@39c.; New-York No. 2 White at 40½c.@41c.; New-York No. 3 White at 36c.@36½c.; New-York No. 3 at 34½c.; New-York Rejected at 31c.@31½c.; New-York unmerchantable at 28c.@30c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@48½c. for poor to very choice, mainly at 47c.@48c. afloat....Old Oats without further change or business.... The inquiry for desirable lots of Feed has been good, and prices have been quoted firm, in most instances. We quote within the range of $12 50@$23, as extremes ₩ ton....The main dealings have been at $13@$14, for 40-lb. stock, $15 50@$17 for 60-lb., $17@$19 for 80-lb., $20@$21 for 100-lb., $16@$17 for Rye Feed, and $21@$23 for Sharps, ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been in demand at steady rates....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 55c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c. ₩ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Straw continues in moderate request, including Rye Straw, within the range of 50c.@70c.; Oat, 45c.@55c. ₩ 100 lb....Of new Clover-seed, sales were reported of 350 bags at 14½c.; and later of prime to a liberal aggregate, part to arrive, at 14¼c., and quoted at the close firm at this rate, with higher figures claimed, showing a stronger market. Timothy-seed in demand; quoted at $1 90@$2. Other Seeds, quiet; quoted as before.

HIDES—Firm but quiet; 520 Dry-salted Valparaiso sold on private terms.

PETROLEUM—A generally slow movement has been reported in this line. Crude has been dull, closing at 11¾c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order, but inactive....Refined has been in very moderate request, yet held by refiners at 26c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. for standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c....Canada Refined Petroleum is dull, and, because of the quality, very difficult to place in our market. A few additional cargoes of this product are being shipped from this port and from Portland, in part, it is said, on through freight account. Advices from Portland report a recent charter there, in this connection, on the basis of 4s. 7½d. for London, with some further inquiry for tonnage for the same special trade at 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in light demand for early delivery, but quoted firmer....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 150 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17 25....Other kinds inactive and nominal....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in moderate demand; quoted for November nominal; December, $16 10; January, $16 10; February, $16 15@$16 17½; sales, 750 bbls., February option, at the quoted figures....Dressed Hogs have been in more urgent request at advanced prices, with City quoted at 7½c.@8¼c., and Pigs at 8½c....Cut-meats continue quiet to-day at about previous rates. ....Sales include sundry small lots of City bulk within our former range, and 50 tcs. Pickled Hams on private terms....Bacon steady, but quiet; 250 bxs. Short Clear, January option, reported sold at 9c....Western Steam Lard has been in less active request for early delivery, opening stronger but closing weak....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 550 tcs. prime at $10 20@$10 32½, closing at $10 30....And for forward delivery Western Steam was fairly active; quoted at the close, for November, at $10 05@$10 07½; December, $9 95; seller the remainder of the year at $9 95; January at $9 97½, and seller February at $10 05.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 2,750 tcs., November, at $10 05@$10 12½; 1,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year at $9 95@$10; 2,750 tcs., January, at $10@$10 07½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in more demand; quoted at $10 12½; sales 130 tcs., at this rate, and 200 tcs. in store, at $10 20....And No 1 quoted nominal....Refined Lard has been in fair demand; quoted for the Continent at $10 75@$10 87½....Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent, on private terms....Beef and Beef Hams unchanged ....Very moderate dealings have been recently reported in the Butter line at essentially unchanged prices for the better qualities, suited to home trade requirements. The export call has been less urgent....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@37c.; do., tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@32c.; do. Welsh tubs, 23c.@32c.; do. firkins and half-firkins, fair to strictly fancy, at 25c.@33c.; State Butter, whole dairies, good to very choice, 27c.@32c.; Western pails, fair to fancy, at 25c.@35c.; do., tubs, common to strictly choice, 17c.@26c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 15c.@22c.; Western rolls, good to very choice, 23c.@27c....Cheese has been in comparatively slack request for shipment as well as home use, on the basis of about previous quotations.... We quote State Factory at from 11c.@13¾c. for fine to strictly fancy, the latter an extreme; 9c.@11c. for fair to fine, and at 6c.@8c. for Skimmed; and Western Factory at 10c.@12¾c. for fair to strictly choice; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@11½c.... Eggs have been moderately sought after at about steady rates....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 25c.@30c. for ordinary to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots of good to choice at from 26c.@28c....Tallow has been quiet to-day, at unchanged quotations; sales 55,000 lb very good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Stearine has been inactive, with Western in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75....Business, in Domestic Rice has been comparatively tame, prices showing little variation....We quote fair to prime Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 50; Louisiana, $5@$5 75....East India Rice continues in light request, with Rangoon quoted at $2 70@$3, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 12½, currency, free, ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Trade has been quite moderate since our last, at about previous rates....Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 26c.@30c.; St. Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in limited demand, with Crude quoted at 5¼c.@5½c., gold.

SKINS—Have been quoted steady, but have been selling quite moderately.

SOAP—Has been generally in slack request, with Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8⅞c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SUMAC—Has been held with firmness, with a moderate demand noted....Sicily quoted at from $60@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $62 50@$65 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been held firmly, but have been very quiet to-day at 9⅝c. for fair, and 9⅝c. for good Refining Cuba....Refined quoted in good request and strong in price, with crushed at 11⅞c.@12c.; Cut-Loaf at 12¼c., and other grades as before.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates; sales, 600 half chests Green, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 11; 125 bbls. at $1 10½, closing very dull, and reported as offered as low as $1 09½.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been on a limited scale, and rates have shown some irregularity; on Grain, quoted weaker. The chartering business has been moderate at generally unaltered figures. Vessels for Grain and Petroleum have been in most request, partly for outport loading....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₩ bbl., 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 800 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 150 pkgs. Leather, on private terms, quoted at 80s.@85s., 3,000 bxs. Bacon, 1,250 pkgs. Butter, and 6,500 bxs. Cheese, (this far this week,) the Bacon reported at 35s.@37s. 6d., and the Butter and Cheese at 45s.@50s. ₩ ton, (with Grain room quoted nominally 7d.@7½d. ₩ bushel.) Also a new American ship, about 1,200 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at 36s. ₩ register ton, (with option of Havre;) and three ships, with Cotton from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there,) at ½d. ₩ lb....For London, by sail, small lots of Oil-cake, reported at 25s. ₩ ton, and 5,000 bushels Peas at 7d. ₩ bushel; 50 bales Hops ⅜d. per lb.; 100 pkgs. Tobacco, on private terms. Also a Norwegian bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 7½d. per bbl....Some demand has been reported from Portland, for vessels to load there with Canadian Refined Petroleum, partly on through freight account, on the basis of 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; a late charter was reported as having been at Portland, for this interest, at the lower rate....For Glasgow, by steamer, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, and 500 pkgs. Syrup at 27s. 6d....For Bristol, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s. per ton; also, an Austrian bark, 862 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Hull, by steam, 850 pkgs. Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 35s. ₩ ton, and 10,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₩ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with 909 tons, with about 5,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 9d.; and two barks, with Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d.@6s. 3d. ₩ quarter....Vessels for the Deal trade were in demand at about previous quotations....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d., (with option of Bordeaux,) and a French ship, 601 tons hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, or Naphtha, at 4s. 6d., (with option of Dunkirk.)....For Antwerp, a British bark, 958 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 840 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain, in bags, reported at 6s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Richmond, reported at 5s. 2d. ₩ bbl....For the Baltic, direct, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. 6d. ₩ tc....For Rouen, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 1c. ₩ lb.... For Trieste a bark, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl., but without confirmation....For Hayti and back an American schooner, 108 tons, with general cargo on private terms....For Jacmel an American schooner, 264 tons, hence with general cargo at 65c. ₩ bbl., and Lumber at $8, gold....For a port north of Hatteras, a schooner, with Logwood, from San Domingo, reported at $4.... For Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner, with Lumber, from Charleston, reported at $7 50@$8....For Eastern ports, vessels for the Coal trade were in fair request for local loading, at from $1 10@$1 80, as to port of destination....For New-York, a British brig, 155 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 7½c. ₩ bushel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8—12:15 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 106¾. Erie Railway shares, 10⅛; do. Preferred, 17.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £182,000. Paris advices quote 5 ₩ cent. Rentes at 105f. 52½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 10. Paris advices quote 5 ₩ cent. Rentes at 105f. 32½c. for the account.

4:30 P.M.—Silver is now quoted at 54 d. ₩ ounce.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 102½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—12:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures strong; 1-16d. dearer; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, steamer, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6½d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 12,100 bales, of which 7,800 bales were American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Barley and Oats are out of the market.

4:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard 49s. ₩ cwt. for American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures strong; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-16d.

Evening.—Linseed oil, 27s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Pork—Eastern, dull at 82s.; Western, dull at 73s. Bacon, C. C., dull at 45s.; do., Short Rib, dull at 44s.; do., Long Clear, dull at 43s. 6d.; Short Clear, dull at 45s. Hams, Long Cut, dull, at 64s. Shoulders steady at 36s. Beef—India Mess, firmer at 82s.; do., Extra Mess, dull at 113s.; do. Prime, firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime, Western, firmer at 48s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City steady at 48s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, firmer at 27s. Resin—Common, dull at 5s. 9d.; do., fine, dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice steady at 58s. Lard-oil, dull at 54s. Flour—Extra, State dull at 25s. Wheat—No. 1 Spring, dull at 10s.; do. No. 2, do., dull at 9s. 4d.; do., Winter, dull at 9s. 8d. for Western; do., dull at 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Soft Mixed firmer at 25s. 9d.

3 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 28s.@29s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 28s. 6d.@29s. for do. afloat.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum 18¼d. ₩ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s.@27s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 1.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; good Firsts, 6,100@6,250 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24¼c. Average daily receipts during the week, 14,600 bags; shipments of the week to the Channel and North of Europe, 9,000 bags; to the United States, 11,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 12,000 bags. Sales of the week, for the Channel and North of Europe, 7,000 bags; for the United States, 35,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 12,000 bags; stock, 194,000 bags. Freight for sailing vessel per Channel, 32s 6d.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Spanish Gold, 218½@219. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 5½@4½ discount; short sight, do., 4½@3½ discount; 60 days, gold, 4@4½ premium; short sight, do., 5½@6 premium; on London, 15@16 premium. Sugar steady.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Corhlan, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Sawitt, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

UNION SQUARE THEATER—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Scouts of the Plains—Mr. W. F. Cody.

PARK THEATRE—Tom Cobb and Adam and Eve, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Readings by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Yesterday morning the single element of uncertainty remaining as to the result of the Presidential contest related to the issue of the election in Florida. There is no longer any doubt that Florida has been carried by the Republicans and the new element of uncertainty introduced by the absence of conclusive returns in regard to South Carolina has been finally removed. The Republicans have carried three Southern States—Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida—and all the Northern States save four. The result gives the Republican candidates 185 electoral votes, being the exact number necessary to a choice.

To our Democratic contemporaries who claimed yesterday morning that Tilden had secured from twenty to forty electoral votes more than were necessary for his election, this complexion of affairs will be somewhat of a shock. Whatever may be the value of bragging before an election, its efficacy after the event is rather difficult to appreciate. Journals which make it their special boast that they are "newspapers, not organs," ought to be above torturing very plain facts and figures into wildly improbable estimates and thoroughly unsupported claims. There was in addition to the imaginative tables, a good deal of ponderous wisdom and elephantine pleasantry indulged in by some of our neighbors yesterday, which might profitably have been withheld for a more propitious occasion and of which they will probably not care to be frequently reminded.

What may prove to be the beginning of very serious trouble is reported from Louisiana. In the Parish of East Feliciana a large number of voters were not registered, as the Democrats allege, because the Registrar failed to keep his appointments; as the Republicans insist, because that official was menaced and driven away by the Democrats. The voters who contrived to effect registration were, with three exceptions, Democrats, whose votes give Tilden a majority in the parish. Non-registered Democratic voters deposited their ballots separately, the dispatch, which comes from a Democratic source, adding that "the Republicans refrained from voting." Now comes the question, shall the registered votes cast under these circumstances be counted by the Returning Board? Their acceptance is called for by the Democrats and is opposed by the Republicans, the latter urging that the voting in the parish is vitiated by intimidation and fraud. Other parishes are similarly situated, and all of them are parishes on which the Democrats rely for the majority they still claim. Here, then, are the elements of a controversy on which may turn the issue of the Presidential election. It is a controversy which should have been provided against. The condition of Louisiana was notorious. The Democrats proclaimed their determination to carry the State at all hazards, and the Republicans were handicapped in many districts with local managers who cared more for the attainment of their own corrupt and ambitious ends than for the result of the national contest. It was a case in which Federal authority should have interposed to the fullest possible extent. To the fact that it left the State to take care of itself—or, rather, left the honest voters at the mercy of unscrupulous partisans—must be ascribed the ominous incidents now reported.

It is distressing to find amid the general joy and felicitation among Democrats over yesterday's suppositious victory, the signs of a rapidly maturing personal difficulty between the editors of the *Sun* and *World*. The quarrel has been brewing for some little time, and, like *Touchstone's*, appears to have been on the seventh cause. Impartial spectators imagined that it would stop short at the "retort courteous," but the *World* clearly invited its continuance when it came out with the "quip modest," elsewhere quoted. By all the degrees of "honor and honorable quarrels," otherwise known as quarreling in print or by the book, the *Sun* ought to have stopped short at the "reply churlish," or at most contented itself with the "reproof valiant." But it showed a disposition to push matters by giving the "counter-check quarrelsome," and so the rival organs of Tilden are at any moment in danger of resorting to the "lie circumstantial," and the "lie direct." Let us hope they may stop short of this last indignity, and content themselves by measuring swords and parting. Otherwise, it may be awkward for "the man of two hemispheres."

Our special dispatch from Hartford explains what must have puzzled many—the fact, namely, that while able to wrest the Legislature from the Democrats, the Republicans were defeated in the popular vote of the State. Recent Senatorial contests have familiarized us with the methods employed by moneyed men among the Connecticut Democracy to acquire public honors. Money has supplied the leverage. So it seems to have been on Tuesday. In the cities, money was freely used, and there were frauds on a scale that would scandalize communities less strict in their professed morality than those of Connecticut. Some of these frauds have been facilitated by measures enacted by the Democratic Legislature, which seems to have exercised its ingenuity in breaking down the safeguards of law, and in rendering attacks upon the ballot-box easy and safe. The correction of these abuses of power will be, as our correspondent points out, one of the tasks to which the Republican majority in the new Legislature will address itself.

In the Eleventh Congressional district, Mr. Levi P. Morton ran 342 votes ahead of the national ticket, and polled 4,100 votes more than were cast for Mr. Bailey in 1872. Nevertheless, thanks to the ingenuity of the methods of Yorkville canvassers, Mr. Morton has been beaten by some 527 votes. As Mr. Morton had a majority of 1,311 outside of Yorkville, it would appear that this fragrant section of the Eleventh District gave a majority of 1,838 in favor of its more congenial candidate, Mr. Willis. As Mr. Willis ran behind the Democratic Presidential ticket 1,964 votes, the performance is, to say the least, a surprising one.

The Presidential election in Mexico has fortunately resulted in the choice of Lerdo de Tejada. The President and Vice President are chosen by the Congress, which, in this instance, resolved itself into an electoral college last month and voted for Lerdo de Tejado by 131 to 45. An appeal from this decision lies to the Supreme Court, and Señor Iglesias, President of that court, and virtually Vice President, has made such an appeal, probably on the ground of the ineligibility of some of the members of the Congress. The action of the Congress, however, has been sustained, and there is not likely to be any interruption in the present peaceful administration. The successful candidate was first chosen President in 1872. During his term of office he has exhibited great firmness of character and some administrative ability. Formerly, Mexicans were generally of the opinion that a condition of revolution was good for the country, as it gave employment to people, who had better wages in the Army than they could earn in peaceable pursuits. This delusion has been partially dispelled by President Lerdo, whose policy has been designed to encourage a revival of every form of industry.

THE TRUST RENEWED.

The sober sense of the people has triumphed after all. Twenty-one States have been carried by the Republicans, and their 185 electoral votes will make Rutherford B. Hayes the next President of the United States. The victory is one of the greatest moment to the country, and will be the occasion of very sincere thankfulness among the majority of the intelligent and law-abiding portion of the American people. But the successful result of Tuesday's struggle should not blind us to the perilous nearness with which the Republican Party has approached defeat. The contest comes so close to a drawn battle as to leave but little room for jubilation. The country has neither accepted the Republican candidates with pronounced enthusiasm nor rejected the Democrats with decision. After making all deductions on the score of intimidation and sectional feeling, after eliminating, in fact, the action of the South from the moral aspect of the contest altogether, we have still to face the fact of a very decided change of sentiment among Northern voters in regard to the degree of trust to be accorded to the promises of the Republican Party. The election of Tuesday did not mark the close of the Republican Party's long epoch of power. But it did place the conditions of that power on a new basis, and it did accompany the renewed trust with an emphatic intimation that it must be more faithfully discharged in the future than it has been in the near past.

Had the power heretofore intrusted to the party been wisely used, had its exercise been uniformly delegated to honest and able men, neither the shot-gun policy nor the corruption of the franchise could have reduced the party to the narrow victory of Tuesday. The lesson of the election will be thrown away if it be not accepted, in part at least, as a rebuke to the selfishness and the greed which have been allowed to disgrace the Republican name; and if it be not used as a means of purifying the party from influences which have tarnished its record, and blurred in public memory the impression of its great services and noble aspirations. The party has a career before it greater than even the one which lies behind it. But the camp-followers who have stuck to the Republican Party for the sake of the spoils they could secure must be got rid of. The leaders who have abused the confidence of the party, by substituting the pursuit of a selfish ambition for devotion to its principles must be deposed. Purified and strengthened, the party will be prepared to discharge the great and responsible duties which the people have again intrusted to it, with a singleness and integrity of purpose which will prove that it has not fallen away from the ideal of its founders.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

Important changes were made in the constitution of the next Congress by the elections of Tuesday, following those of October last. The present House of Representatives has a Democratic majority of 73. This has been wiped out in the next House, and the majority already reversed will be made more strongly Republican after the New-Hampshire election. The gains by which this change has been effected are as follows: Arkansas, 1; California, 2; Florida, 1; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 4; New-Jersey, 1; New-York, 1; Ohio, 5; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 11; Tennessee, 1; these are offset by the following losses: Alabama, 1; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 2—leaving a clear Republican majority of 2. It will be seen that the changes above noted are pretty well scattered throughout the country. We have gained 1 in Arkansas, which is balanced by the loss of 1 in Kentucky; we have gained 4 in Missouri, offset by a loss 2 in South Carolina; the gain of 1 in Florida and 1 in Tennesee must be surrendered to the loss of 2 in Mississippi. Our gains and losses are nearly equal in the South. But while the losses in South Carolina and Mississippi may be charged in part to intimidation, the gains in Missouri, Tennessee, and Florida are wrested from naturally hostile constituencies with no special advantages. In the North all the changes have been favorable to the Republicans. Massachusetts, Ohio, which is a sort of new Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana furnish the chief gains, while the Pacific coast contributes three.

In this connection it is interesting to note the changes which will take place in the Senate. That body now contains 40 Republicans, 29 Democrats, and 4 Senators who were elected as Independents. Of these, Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, usually acts with the Democrats, while Mr. Booth, of California,—who declared openly for the Republican ticket in his own State during the late canvass—Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, and Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, have, for the most part, acted with the Republicans. It is substantially accurate to say, therefore, that the Senate stands 30 Democrats to 43 Republicans, with one vacancy, in Louisiana. The elections of the current year have given the Democrats the power to elect a successor to Mr. Clayton, from Arkansas, one to Mr. Alcorn, from Mississippi, (Mr. Lamar has been chosen,) and one to Mr. Frelinghuysen from New-Jersey. On the other hand, the Senators from the new State of Colorado will be Republican, and on the 4th of March next the Senate may be classified as 33 Democrats to 42 Republicans; if the vacancy in Louisiana is filled by a Republican, the majority will be 9; if by a Democrat, only 7.

It is plain that Congress, so nearly balanced as these figures indicate, will be powerless for any partisan legislation, and this would probably be the case even if the majority in the Senate were not opposed to the majority in the House. It would be idle to try at this early date to forecaste, beyond this simple statement, the probable course of Congressional action. Very much will depend on the occupant of the Presidential chair. Should the Executive adopt a wise policy in regard to any of the great questions of the hour—the currency, the revenue, the reform of the civil service, the South, and should he push such a policy with any degree of force and discretion, it is clear that he might make considerable progress in the interval that he would occupy his office.

The next Congress will be obliged to deal with the pledge of resumption according to the act of 1875. It is not possible that either party can do so without aid from the other. The inflationists are not only strong enough to paralyze any slight Republican majority which may exist in the House, but they actually constitute the majority of the Democratic Representatives in the present, and, probably, in the next House. In the same way, there is only too much reason to fear that the Republican inflationists in the Senate are more than equal to the Republican majority in that body. The question, therefore, must be treated without regard to party lines. There is, as we believe, no doubt that the hard-money men will have a decided majority in the Senate, and they are likely to have a majority in the House as well. With the guidance and impulse which they will receive from President Hayes and the Cabinet he is likely to call around him, and with the great responsibility imposed on them by the existing situation, we shall hope that they will do their whole duty by the country.

MR. ADAMS LEFT BEHIND.

It is impossible for the unregenerate and ordinary man not to feel a thrill of wicked satisfaction at the fate which has overtaken Mr. Charles Francis Adams. Time out of mind he has been held up as the political paragon for whom the world was waiting and pining. His friends have represented that he was the only man in the Republic who could fill any place for which commanding talents were required. Was there a call for an orator who should describe the glories of the American people, and sketch its progress through a century? Instantly, a sharp, high voice, keyed in the true Massachusetts twang, shouted, "Charles Francis Adams." Or, if there was trouble with an American representative abroad, the original Adams man clasped his hands over his stomach, and, as he doubled himself up, exclaimed, "Oh, why was not Charles Francis Adams there?" Whether the Democrats were deliberating in convention at St. Louis or the Republicans at Cincinnati, the cry was still the same: "Nominate Charles Francis Adams, and be saved!" And when the Liberal Revenue Reformers met at Cincinnati, in 1872, and nominated Greeley, the same Pharisees cried out that Adams, only Adams, could lead the cohorts of Reform to victory. In their opinion, the great error of the Democrats, in 1876, in not choosing him for their leader, was only equaled by the still more fatal blunder of the Republicans, who failed to do the same thing. He has been the universal candidate, in season and out of season.

If there is one characteristic more than another which challenges public attention to the Adams family it is the "bumptiousness" of its members. Their talents are something extraordinary. They have divided the universe among themselves, and each in his allotted sphere gives laws and enlightenment to mankind. Each one is an "eminent authority" upon something or another. One regulates the precession of the equinoxes, another the political economy of the Republic, a third exercises a paternal care over the railways of the world, while a fourth is a sort of political providence, without whose notice not a voter is allowed to fall to the ground. It is a singular illustration of the waywardness of human nature that, while each illustrious member of this illustrious family daily returns thanks that his name is Adams, most people are bored with the Adamses. Such is the perversity of man. So, now that the head of the family, descending from the icy heights where he has wrapped himself in the impenetrable fogs of his own greatness, has consented to become a candidate for Governor, and has been beaten "clean out of sight," it is only natural that here and there a profane person should say, "I'm glad of it." The old-fashioned Massachusetts Democrats who were enraged that a negative man should have been forced on them, are glad of it. The Republicans, who have had Adams thrown at their heads these twenty years, are glad of it. John Kelly, who gave him a certificate of character under protest, is very glad of it. Tilden, who beat Adams two or three thousand votes in his own State, is glad of it. And Dorsheimer, who has not yet got rid of the cold which he caught by corresponding with this iciest of the Adams family, is revenged at last. Only Mr. Samuel Bowles, who has a patent right as an Adams nominator, sits down, like Bildad the Shuhite, and, sprinkling dust on his head toward heaven, cries, "Alas for Adams!"

Whatever the Democracy may be, or may have done, outside of Massachusetts, in that State, at least, they had a chance to show just what they thought of Adams. And they have embraced the opportunity. Baker, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, drew away part of the strength of Rice, the Republican nominee. The united vote of these two candidates about equals that of Hayes. But Adams is two or three thousand behind the regular Democratic vote. We said, long ago, that he was merely a figure-head, a name. Even the suit of blue-jeans which was put into the Indiana canvass was a more material object. Therefore it ran better. Yet Mr. Adams was forced upon the party in order that Tilden might show to all the world how deadly in earnest he was about this matter of reform. Adams was the pink—the double-distilled extract and quintessence of reform. There was no statesman so broad, though he had managed to get in a back-handed blow at Lincoln when he delivered his Seward oration, on account of old scores; and no such unselfish patriot, though he had been posed in the attitude of an expectant candidate since the time when the memory of this generation runneth not to the contrary.

When Mr. Adams accepted the nomination of the Massachusetts Democrats, he held his nose, as it were, and said, "You have called me in very late, but I can save this sick man," or words to that effect. He told the Democrats, (though he took good care not to say "Democrat" once,) that they should have come to him earlier if they wanted the ægis of our liberties set up on its legs again, and the palladium restored, and things generally put to rights. But as this was a desperate case, he would overlook past neglect, and reorganize the world on a paying basis. The Massachusetts Democrats, being men, are only human. They confessed that they thought Mr. Adams tiresome; and with a wisdom which savors of the children of this world, they traded him off for members of the Legislature, county officers, and Selectmen. In the calm seclusion of his comfortable cell at Quincy, this sage has looked out and serenely observed that politics were all wrong. He would go out and set them right. A good old lady traveling with her aged and rustic spouse, as the train moved out from a way station, sank back with a sigh of relief, and said: "I'm glad on't! I'm glad on't! My old man was all the time telling me that I'd git left. And now he's been and got left. I'm glad on't!" Mr. Adams is a wise man; but he has "gone and got left."

THE TRIBUNE IN A FIX.

We are rather sorry for the *Tribune*. It is in a quandary, in some respects more embarrassing than that which it encountered at the beginning of the campaign. Then it was painfully undecided. It had acted so persistently against the Republicans that the Democrats regarded it reasonably enough, as a sure ally. They had been objects of its affectionate entreaties in 1872, and they were justified in assuming that they would have the little help it could render in 1876. One condition they overlooked. The *Tribune* was on the fence; they imagined that it was posing in an independent attitude, when, in truth, it was waiting to estimate the chances. Fortune seemed to favor the Republicans, and the *Tribune*, with many pious protestations, left the Democracy to their devices and proceeded to patronize Hayes and Wheeler. That was its position during three short months, and until yesterday morning. Just then the outlook was squally. Hopes and doubts were mingled in about equal proportions. The *Tribune* became alarmed. It had deserted the Democratic Party for no other reason than that, at the moment, it seemed to be the losing cause, but now there was a chance of victory perching upon its banners. What should the *Tribune* do? What could it do to recover lost ground and reinstate itself in the good graces of Tilden and the triumphant Democracy? The question was urgent. Delay was dangerous. The *Tribune* imagined it saw Tilden slightly ahead. With the alacrity of a lackey in disgrace, the *Tribune* adapted itself to the possibilities of the occasion. To change the metaphor, its sails, which but the other week flapped over to the Republican side, flapped back again, and the pilot forthwith steered the hapless *Tribune* straight toward the Democratic haven. Up went the Tilden colors. "Hurrah," shouted the *Tribune* crew; "Tilden elected!" The wise commander, with the versatility of genius, took up his pen, and under the heading, "Mr. Tilden the President," indited a profound essay, the burden of it being that Mr. Tilden is just the man for the situation, "and will receive the hearty sympathy and support of thousands" who wait but for the *Tribune's* approving nod. A week ago, and the *Tribune* saw naught but ruin in the pathway of the nation if Tilden were elected. Yesterday, in the ardor of its devotion to what it supposed to be the rising sun, it spoke of "the hopeful aspect of Mr. Tilden's election," and rejoiced "in the possibility that all our fears were groundless, our suspicions and our doubts, to say the least, unjust." To any Democrat, with the faintest touch of an angel in his composition, the overture must have been irresistible. Had Mr. Tilden really been elected, he would doubtless have displayed his magnanimity by welcoming the sorrowing and repentant *Tribune* to his patriotic bosom. And the Democratic Party? And John Kelly and Tammany? The *Tribune*, in its ground and lofty tumbling of yesterday, did not forget either. It complimented the Democratic management of the campaign, and spat upon the Republican management. The Democrats, it said, "used the best intellects in their party to address their best arguments to the intelligence of voters," while the Republican canvass "ran more in party grooves and depended less on argument than on prejudice." From which should be inferred, that "the best intellects" of the Democratic party captured the "intelligence" of the *Tribune* and brought it back bodily to the forgiving party which it basely deserted three months ago. As for Tammany, it ought to be satisfied. For did not the *Tribune* swallow the Tammany ticket without hesitation, and did it not yesterday declare the election of Mayor Ely and Surrogate Calvin "especially a matter for gratification." Why the electon of that "noblest work of the Creator," Richard Croker, did not form the subject of special felicitation it would be difficult to say. The *Tribune* will, doubtless, find time enough to repair the omission. The question is, will the *Tribune* flop over once more this morning, and reproduce for the glory of the new Republican President, the complimentary phrases which, but yesterday, it coined to win the smiles of Mr. Tilden and his supporters? And if it does, what will they be worth?

PISTOLS AND PELAGIANISM.

Mrs. Irene House, being filled with gratitude for her acquittal and overflowing with love for her fellow-beings—with, of course, the exception of that unfortunate class, her husbands—announces that she intends to devote the rest of her life to the philanthropic work of lecturing upon the evils of divorce and the merits of Christianity. She is determined never to rest until she succeeds in having "divorces abolished for every cause all over the United States," and in procuring such a change of the school laws as will insure the religious instruction of the pupils, "so that sin cannot get hold on their minds or lives." These noble purposes speak volumes in praise of murder as an improving moral influence. Prior to the shooting of the late Mr. House, Mrs. House was commonly looked upon as a gay, worldly woman, without any definite aim in life. Now we find that a single murder has changed the whole current of her life, and made her capable of becoming a professional philanthropist and an ardent advocate of her special variety of Christianity.

It will be generally conceded that Mrs. House is an expert in divorce. She has been divorced herself, and she has lived for years as the wife and intimate friend of a busy manufacturer of divorces. If there is any woman living who is in a position to estimate the true value of divorce, that woman is Mrs. House, and if she condemns divorce as a clumsy and antiquated remedy, wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, we may be sure that she has good reasons for so doing.

It will not be difficult to imagine the arguments with which Mrs. House will advocate the abolition of divorce laws. Though the late Mr. House advertised that the divorces furnished by him were not to be paid for until they were delivered to the purchaser, they nevertheless cost a good deal of money. If we estimate that in an ordinary divorce suit of the House pattern, one lawyer at $50 and two witnesses at $25 each are required, the additional incidental expenses would bring the total cost up to $100; and at seasons when the market value of perjury is high, the cost would be still greater. Now, Mrs. House's method of breaking the matrimonial yoke is ridiculously cheap in comparison with the old-fashioned plan. A passably good revolver can be bought for $7 50, and a single-barrelled pistol, which, except in difficult cases, would ordinarily be quite sufficient to kill the largest husband, can be had for a dollar. As to incidental expenses, Mrs. House's own experience has shown that they are absolutely nothing, unless the husband is carelessly shot on a valuable carpet. Doubtless the fair lecturer will not fail to impress upon her hearers that when a husband is to be slain, he should be lured into the back-yard, where he can die without doing any injury to the furniture. The funeral expenses, are, of course, paid by the friends of the deceased, and the happy widow has no concern with the Coroner's fee. The vast superiority, in point of cheapness, of the pistol over the cumbersome legal processes in which Mr. House dealt, is thus plainly evident, and when Mrs. House demonstrates this fact to her audiences, they cannot but admit the justice of her objection to divorce.

Moreover, the pistol is infinitely more certain than a decree of the best court in all Indiana. The difficulty with the old-fashioned patent decree was that impertinent courts outside of Indiana would sometimes set it aside on the frivolous plea of perjury, and thus seriously injure the plaintiff. There is, however, no setting aside of the decree of the pistol bullet. Even if the New-Jersey court which lately tried Mrs. House had found that she had taken an unwarrantable liberty in shooting her husband, the latter would not have been reinstated in his marital rights. A dead husband can never be revived by any possible judicial decision, and hence the woman who shoots her husband obtains a degree of confidence and peace of mind which no decree of divorce could ever give her.

While Mrs. House's opposition to divorce laws, and her advocacy of the cheap and simple pistol as their substitute, commends itself to every unprejudiced mind, her scheme for the improvement of the public schools is not altogether satisfactory. She asserts that Christianity should be instilled into the pupils "as thoroughly as the alphabet;" but she says not a word about pistol practice. It might be imagined that in writing "Christianity" instead of "pistol practice," she had made a slip of the pen; but she has elsewhere shown that she really meant to advocate the teaching of Christianity. Now, a little reflection must convince her that in order to prepare a girl to murder her future husband she should be taught the use of the pistol. She might also be taught Christianity as an elegant accomplishment, but it would be of comparatively little use to her. Mrs. House must modify her scheme of instruction so as to give the pistol due prominence, or else the practice of husband shooting will be carried on in so clumsy and unworkmanlike manner as to bring it into disrepute.

When so admirable a woman as Mrs. House proposes to become a public teacher, no orthodox person can perceive without regret that her theology is defective. She expressly says that "all the faults and sins and evils of life can be entirely overcome" by education. This is precisely the sad and erroneous way in which "the Pelagians do vainly talk;" and if Mrs. House teaches this doctrine, she will teach what the Church of England and all Calvinistic bodies regard as a dangerous heresy. If she were merely an ordinary woman—a quiet, respectable, pious matron—her Pelagianism might be comparatively harmless, but in a woman so good and great as she unquestionably is, the slightest departure from orthodoxy is to be regretted. Mrs. House is the most eminent murderess of the present day, and her fame in that respect imposes upon her the obligation to be in all respects worthy of it. We may feel gratified to her for pointing out to us a more excellent way than the divorce suit, and there is not a coroner or an undertaker in the land who will not feel under personal obligations to a lecturer whose arguments so directly tend to increase the number of inquests and to give new life to the coffin business; but when we reflect that instead of urging that school-girls should be taught to use the pistol, and should learn what are the most vulnerable spots in which to hit a husband, she proposes that they should be taught the Pelagian heresy, we cannot give to her lecture enterprise that warm support which would otherwise be its due.

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

THE PREPARATION FOR THE CEREMONIES—THE FIREWORKS—THE SCHEME FOR A PERMANENT EXHIBITION IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The erection of the immense platform for the accommodation of the invited guests on closing day was begun to-day in front of the western entrance of the Main Building. It is constructed so as to insure accommodations for 1,500 persons. An elevated space in the centre, which will accommodate 300 seats, will be occupied by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the members of the United States Centennial Commission and Board of Finance, the Diplomatic Corps and members of the foreign Commissioners to the Centennial. The portion to the north will be reserved mainly for the orchestra and the chorus, and that on the opposite side for the Women's Centennial Commission and the ladies accompanying invited guests. Special accommodations for the press have been selected immediately in the front of the central space, and the reserved area on either side to the right and left will be furnished with settees for the use of the invited guests of the Centennial authorities. The ceremonies will brief, and of a modest but impressive character. The programme will be inaugurated at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and will occupy about an hour.

The formal entertainment of the foreign Commissioners by the Centennial management will take place to-morrow evening at St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch streets, when all of the nations participating in the great Exhibition will be represented, and probably heard from through appointed spokesmen. The President of the United States will be present.

The great pyrotechnic display, which will take place to-morrow on George's Hill, is expected to surpass, in grandeur and beauty, anything of the kind ever before attempted in this country. At 6:30 o'clock the London pyrotechnists will commence with eighteen pieces, and be followed by the display of the Philadelphian, consisting of fourteen pieces, the fog-horn signal indicating the close of the first and beginning of the second exhibition. These will be supplemented by a brilliant illumination of the grounds with large lights stationed at various points.

At an informal meeting of the committee acting for the projectors of the permanent exhibition movement, held here to-day, it was agreed to request Councils to extend the use of the Common Council Chamber for a public meeting on Saturday, to consider the subject. The Japanese and Netherlands Commissioners, having made application for the purpose, have been privileged to inclose their displays in the Main Building with fencing on the 10th inst. A large portion of the Netherlands exhibit will be carefully packed up within the next two weeks, preparatory to being exported and subsequently rearranged for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

THE BEHRING SEA WHALERS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Times* gives prominence in its columns to-day to a letter signed "Arctic," and dated Portsmouth, which is presumed to be written by a member of Capt Nares' Polar Expedition. The writer reviews the reports of the recent disaster to the American whaling-fleet in Behring's Sea, and combats the theory that the seamen who remained on the vessels in the ice must necessarily perish during the Winter.

A NEW DOMINION LOAN.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The *Evening Telegram* has the following special from London, England, dated to-day: "The New Dominion loan of £2,500,000, put upon this market by the Canadian Finance Minister has been rapidly taken up. The subscriptions to the loan came in so rapidly that the list was closed yesterday afternoon, after having been open for a few hours only."

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Dr. Juriah Harriss, a prominent physician, and John H. Gardner, formerly of the firm of John H. Gardner & Co., shipbrokers, died yesterday of yellow fever.

The total number of interments to-day was ten, of which six were the bodies of persons who died from yellow fever.

A SHERIFF KILLED AT THE POLLS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—A special from Annapolis says that Deputy Sheriff Benjamin Leech was shot and killed by a colored man at the polls in the Eighth District of Anne Arundel County yesterday. No particulars have been received.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIAN VIEWS AS SET FORTH IN THE IMPERIAL ORGAN IN BRUSSELS—THE OTHER POWERS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8.—*Le Nord*, to-day, says: "Russia insists on an early conference of the Powers on the basis of the English proposals. General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to support energetically a large measure of administrative autonomy for Bosnia, Herzegovinia, and Bulgaria, with efficacious guarantees under the control of the powers."

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says: "Intelligence received here states that Mr. Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, will communicate to the Porte the English proposals relative to the conference. The proposals in question, (which were sent in these dispatches yesterday,) are worded so as to enable either Russia or Turkey to make counter proposals.

The Porte will not reply until it knows the tenor of the answer of the Great Powers. It is believed that France and Italy will maintain reserve until aware of Russia's views. Austria has semi-officially announced her intention to await the answer of the other powers. The Russian answer will probably not be known until the Czar arrives at St. Petersburg."

La France says it is stated that Prince Bismarck has declared that he cannot see the utility of Germany's participating in the conference.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Russia and France have accepted the English proposal for a conference.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that Russia has yielded consent to the English proposal that all future action decided by the Conference should respect the territorial integrity of Turkey. This assent was obtained by the friendly but firm attitude of England. Russia at first objected because she thought occupation might possibly be necessary.

LONDON, Nov. 9—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says a preliminary conference will meet at Constantinople shortly to arrange a peace programme which is to be discussed and settled by a second and more formal conference. The negotiations are proceeding favorably. The Russian Minister of Finance has drawn up a report on the finances of the Empire, in which he strongly deprecates war.

THE ELECTION NEWS IN EUROPE.

THE LONDON PRESS DISCUSSING THE MATTER UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT TILDEN HAD A MAJORITY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Daily News* this morning, discussing the Presidential election in the United States, says the result cannot surprise any attentive observer of American politics. It cannot cause the reversal of the legislation of the years immediately succeeding the war. It is a change rather of men than of measures. The *News* fears no injury to the American credit, and regards the payment of the national debt in specie as safe whichever party may be in power. It bases its generally favorable anticipations in a great measure on the personal antecedents and moderation of Mr. Tilden, who is likely to exercise a restraining influence upon the extreme section of the party. It does not, as yet, see any indication that the election affects the question of protective legislation. Questions relative to the South have been the deciding forces, the *News* thinks, rather than the currency or free-trade problems.

The *Standard* also regards Mr. Tilden's antecedents as furnishing a good guarantee of the honesty and moderation of his administration, and a security against inflation. The *Standard* congratulates the Americans on the law-abiding spirit displayed throughout the country, and says the result of the election is scarcely a greater cause of congratulation than the fact that so close a contest for such a great stake should have passed without violence and bloodshed, when riots in a few places might have turned the scale by intimidating voters.

The *Times* elaborately reviews the difficulties which Mr. Tilden will have to encounter in consequence of the conflicting majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives, and also because of the claims of the various sections of the Democrats for office patronage. The *Times* considers Gov. Tilden's antecedents a guarantee against his yielding to the pressure of the Southern Democrats in favor of reactionary measures; and in any event, it is more obvious that there is no danger of his assenting to measures of inflation or repudiation. He, moreover, is too sagacious to modify his foreign policy for the contentment of Irish Democrats. There is no ground, whether from a financial or political point of view, for denying him the confidence of Englishmen. We are bound to respect the clearly pronounced will of the American people, and we cannot consider it an unmixed misfortune for the Republicans that they are temporarily compelled to breathe the bracing air of opposition.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN—THE NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON—EGYPT AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION—DEATH OF AN EX-QUEEN—THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A telegram from Japan, dated Nov. 6, says a Japanese naval and military force attacked the insurgents that day at Hagri, in the Province of Nagato. The insurgents were beaten, and fled.

LISBON, Nov. 8.—Viscount Nogueiras, the newly-appointed Portuguese Minister to the United States will proceed to Washington shortly.

CAIRO, Nov. 8.—The Khédive has accepted the resignation of President Scialoja, of the International Commission.

SAN REMO, Nov. 8.—The Duchess of Aosta, ex Queen of Spain, is dead.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Standard's* Paris special says there is a split in the Cabinet. M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, complains of M. Dufaure's severity toward the Republican press. It is reported that the Left purpose an interpellation on the subject.

The section of the Brazilian cable between Bahia and Rio Janeiro, which was interrupted some time since, has been repaired.

Rev. Samuel D. Waddy, D. D., who was made President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1859, is dead.

Cardinal Antonelli was buried on Tuesday night in the family mausoleum in the Cemetery of St Lorenzo.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A DECREE IN CUBA RELATING TO FOREIGN MONEY — IRON RAILS MADE MORE DURABLE THAN STEEL—THE PRICE OF SILVER.

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1876.

A decree has been issued abolishing immediately the higher rate at which foreign gold and silver money was received here by the Government according to the decree of September 27, 1875. Henceforth foreign money will be received only at the value of the coin marked on the same.

LEEDS, Nov. 8.—The *Mercury* says experiments are being made with a process for increasing the durability of iron rails, which promise the greatest success. An eminent railway official has asserted confidently that by this process iron rails can be produced, more durable than steel, at an increase in cost of only $5 per ton over ordinary iron rails.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Silver is quoted to-day at 53¾d. per ounce.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—American coin, to the amount of $225,000, was withdrawn from bank yesterday for New-York.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

GORDON TO CONTINUE HIS EXPLORATION UP THE WHITE NILE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Press Association is informed that the African explorer Gordon intends to continue his explorations, in consequence of having discovered a branch of the White Nile, which may possibly enable him to avoid the rapids which hitherto barred his progress, and open a water communication from Victoria N'yanza to Khartoum.

THE BATTLE WON.

MISSOURI.

Continued from First Page.

1,458, and Cole, Rep., 2,275. In the Third District Frost, Dem., has 2,686, and Metcalf, Rep., 3,300.

Vernon County is reported Democratic by a majority of 1,200, and Livingston Democratic by a majority of 400.

One hundred and forty-two towns, wards, and precincts outside of St. Louis give Tilden 20,829, Hayes 12,702. One hundred and twenty-two towns, wards, and precincts gave Phelps 14,569, Finkelnberg 10,305. These returns come from all parts of the State, and do not show the result in a single county. No estimate has yet been made of Congressional districts, not enough returns having been received from any one of them outside of this city to give the results, although it can perhaps be safely stated that the Democrats will carry all but one or possibly two of them outside of this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Midnight.—Unofficial returns give Anthony Itter, Rep., in the First Congressional District in this city, about 200 majority, and Nathan Cole, Rep., in the Second District, from 300 to 400 majority. These are Republican gains, the first being over E. C. Kehr, and the latter over Erastus Wells, both prominent members. In the Third R. G. Frost, Democrat, is elected over L. S. Metcalf, Republican, by a small majority. Of the districts outside the city, the Sixth is reported carried by Haven, Rep., by 300 majority, and the Tenth by Pollard, Rep., by 1,200 majority, beating De Bolt, the present member.

A LARGE MAJORITY IN NEBRASKA.

THE STATE GOOD FOR 8,000 MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—It will be several days before a complete count of the vote will be made, but you may depend upon Nebraska for from 8,000 to 12,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. The election passed off quietly.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

OMAHA, Nov. 8.—Douglas County is conceded to the Democrats, and claimed by them by from 500 to 800 majority. Their entire county ticket is elected. Cass County elects the entire Republican ticket. Otoe County goes Democratic by 150 majority. Nine additional precincts give Hayes 407 majority. The whole Greenback ticket is elected in Richardson County by majorities ranging from 90 to 100.

KANSAS.

A MAJORITY OF 30,000—A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF ONE CONGRESSMAN.

TOPEKA, Nov. 8.—The Chairman of the State Central Committee has returns sufficient to show that the State will give Hayes 30,000 majority, and Anthony, Rep., for Governor, from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand majority. For Congress, Haskell, Rep., in the Second District, is elected by about one thousand majority, a Republican gain. In Shawnee County the whole Republican ticket is elected, with possibly the exception of one Representative in the Legislature.

Three Republican members of Congress are elected, which is a gain of one, (Haskell in the Second District.) The Legislature stands Republican by three to one. More Republicans have been elected on the straight ticket this year than for a number of years.

CALIFORNIA'S LOYALTY.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BEYOND DOUBT—A GAIN OF CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The State is Republican without doubt. We have a gain of two Congressmen. ABERLY ABELL, Chairman.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Twelve out of forty-nine precincts in this city give Hayes 2,836, and Tilden, 2,834. For Congress, Davis (Rep.) has 2,921, and Piper (Dem.) 2,597. It seems likely the Republicans may elect all four Congressman; Davis in the First and Page in the Second are conceded. McKenna, thus far, is 2,000 ahead in the Third District. Pacheco's chances are good in the Fourth. The Democrats are jubilant over the returns from the East. Tilden telegraphs Mayor Bryant that he is elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The returns from the city are nearly completed. Hayes will have a small majority. For Congress, Davis, Rep., is elected by 2,500. There are few additional returns from the interior, and none to effect the general result.

Ten P. M.—The majority in California from partially official returns is estimated at 5,000 for Hayes.

THE TERRITORIES.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATE ELECTED IN WYOMING AND A DEMOCRAT IN MONTANA.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 8.—Latest returns give Corbet, Rep., for Delegate to Congress, 1,000 majority.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 8.—Maginnis, Dem., is elected Delegate for Montana.

Cannon, Mormon, is elected Delegate for Utah over Baskin, Liberal, by a probable majority of 20,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORTS OF A SMALL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

From a Democratic Source.

RALEIGH, Nov. 8.—The returns continue to report heavy Democratic gains from all quarters. The Democratic majority in the State will hardly fall below 15,000. The Democrats have elected all of their Congressmen except in the Second District, which is carried by Gov. Brogden, the Republican candidate. The Legislature, which elects a United States Senator, is more than two-thirds Democratic.

WEST VIRGINIA.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY ABOUT 17,000.

WHEELING, Nov. 8.—The State will give about 17,000 majority for Tilden. All three Democratic candidates for Congress are elected.

GEORGIA.

A LARGE MAJORITY FOR TILDEN.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 7.—Georgia sends an unbroken Democratic delegation to Congress. The majority for Tilden is about seventy-five thousand.

ALABAMA.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS—TILDEN'S MAJORITY IN THE STATE PROBABLY 25,000.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8.—The returns continue to indicate at least 25,000 majority for Tilden. For Congress, Herbert in the Second, Williams in the Third, Ligon in the Fifth, Hewitt in the Sixth, Forney in the Seventh, and Garth in the Eighth District, all Democrats, are elected. The returns are favorable to Jones, Dem., over Bromberg. Shelly, Dem., makes immense gains in the Fourth District and is very hopeful of election over Haraldson and Rapier, the rival colored candidates. As far as heard from there was not a disturbance in the State.

ARKANSAS.

A SMALLER VOTE THAN IN OCTOBER—THE RESULT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 8.—Returns from all parts of the State show that the vote was smaller than at the State election in October. For Congress Ganse, Dem., in the First District, is elected without opposition. In the Second District the election of Slemmons, Dem., over Snyder, Rep., is conceded by the Republicans. The Third District, in which Little Rock is situated, is close between McClure, Rep., Stuart, Dem., and Cravens, Dem. It is claimed by the Republicans. It will require an official count. In the Fourth District Gunter is elected without opposition. The State gives a large majority for Tilden and Hendricks.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEMOCRATS GENERALLY SUCCESSFUL.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8.—The election excitement has not abated, and the bulletin boards are still surrounded by eager crowds. Thomas, Independent, for Governor, has carried Shelby County by a majority of 2,800, Hardman County by 149, and Haywood County by 1,800. Porter, Democrat, for Governor, has carried Weakley County by a majority of 1,100. Young, Democrat, is selected in the Tenth Congressional District by a majority of 900.

THE MAJORITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR HAYES—CONTEST IN ONE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The vote thrown in Massachusetts yesterday was about 255,000, the heaviest ever thrown. Returns from all but a few unimportant towns show Rice's plurality to be 27,461; majority over all, 15,796. Hayes' majority is 36,852. The Congressmen elected, with their estimated majorities, are as follows: District No. 1, W. W. Crapo, of New-Bedford, Rep., re-elected, 7,200 majority; District No. 2, B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, Rep., re-elected, 4,600 majority; District No. 3, Benjamin Dean, Boston, Dem., 42 majority—(charges of fraudulent voting are made here, and the seat may be contested;) Fourth District, Leopold Morse, Boston, Dem., 900 majority; Fifth District, Nathaniel P. Banks of Waltham, Rep., re-elected, 1,400 majority; Sixth District, Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, (Rep.,) 1,930 majority; District 7, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, (Rep.,) 3,646 majority; District 8, William Claflin, of Newton, (Rep.,) 1,250 majority; District 9, William W. Rice, of Worcester, (Rep.,) 3,600 majority; District 10, Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburg, Rep., 4,760 majority; District Eleven, George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, 1,958 majority. The Legislature is said to show a majority for Boutwell's re-election to the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Returns from 332 towns, embracing all but eight small ones, in a mass give Hayes 143,912; Tilden, 105,535; Rice, Rep., for Governor, 131,480; Adams, Dem, 103,020; Baker, Prohibition, 11,868.

The Seventh District complete stands Butler 12,060; Tarbox, 9,425; Hoar, 2,028.

The election in the Third Congressional District is so close that many doubts have been raised as to the election of Dean over Field, (Rep.,) and a belief that there have been inaccuracies in the counts of some of the wards have caused the friends of Field to decide upon petitioning the Board of Aldermen for a recount.

CONNECTICUT.

LARGE MAJORITIES IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE CONCEDED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8.—The Democrats concede that the Legislature will be Republican in both branches, the House by at least twenty majority. Hon. Lynde Harrison is again returned to the House from Guilford, and will undoubtedly be elected Speaker if he desires it, though his services will be missed from the floor. With the Legislature against him Gov. Hubbard will probably have a good chance to exercise the feeble veto power which is given to the Executive of this State, a majority only being required to override it. There are several matters of vital importance which the Republicans will have to attend to. When the Democrats obtained full control of the Legislature in 1874, for the first time in over twenty years, they gerrymandered the cities of New-Haven and Norwich and other places. Out of pure partisanship they restored certificate voting, by which it is possible to perpetrate the grossest frauds. They gave to inferior courts power to issue naturalization papers, thus enlarging the machinery to create fraudulent voters. They provided for night sessions of Boards of Selectmen to secure the admission of electors of doubtful qualifications. They so shaped the Registry and Election laws that the constitutional amendment requiring electors to be able to read from the Constitution, or statutes was practically nullified by permitting men to be admitted by reading from Irish primers, with no certification that the dialect meant anything. They repealed the enactment requiring aliens to appear before the State Court in the county where they reside, and in various other ways they tampered with wholesome laws for the sole purpose of intrenching themselves in power by a deliberate system of legislation which encouraged evil-doers and advanced the partisan interests of the Democratic Party. All this bad work must be undone, not to give the Republican Party fair play, but to secure to the people of the State an honest vote. This Legislature ought also to fortify the ballot-box against fraud and repeating, by additional legislation, providing for a moderate poll-tax, to be paid at least thirty or sixty days before election, the production of the certificate that such a tax has been paid to be demanded in every case of challenge or of doubt as to the qualification of the elector. Such an enactment will place Connecticut in the line of many other States in which honest and intelligent men have felt the need of protection against fraud, and there is probably no doubt that the legislation proposed will be carried forward, though it must be expected that the Democratic leaders will make a savage protest against it, which of itself will be one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the measure.

It will strike some persons as strange that the Republicans should be able to overcome the immense Democratic majority in the Legislature, while losing the State on the popular vote. The explanation is in the fact that the vote in the country has been honest and untrammeled. The large corruption fund employed here each year of late, by which Barnum bought his own and Eaton's seat in the United States Senate, has in this election been chiefly confined to the cities, to bring out the corruptible vote, and in bringing out this vote, repeaters have been encouraged to work that will astonish the people of the State if the facts can be produced. It was an open boast by one drunken Democratic rough yesterday, that in one ward in this city a hundred names were used for repeating.

NEARLY COMPLETE RETURNS—TILDEN'S MAJORITY, 2,565.

Dispatch to Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8.—The *Post* this evening prints nearly complete returns of the vote of Connecticut for Presidential Electors and Governor. All but seven towns are reported, and the results are as follows:

	President.		Governor.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Robinson.	Hubbard.
Hartford	12311	13535	12344	13528
New-Haven	13093	15562	12970	15521
Fairfield	9417	10470	9339	10356
Middlesex	3859	3658	3771	3708
New-London	7171	6619	6848	6495
Tolland	2648	2245	2603	2114
Litchfield	4662	4595	4602	4711
Windham	3907	2649	3860	2589
	57068	59633	56435	59022

Tilden over Hayes, 2,565; Hubbard over Robinson, 2,587.

The Republican majority in the Connecticut Legislature is 37 on joint ballot, the Senate standing 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats, and the House 141 Republicans to 105 Democrats. The Congressional delegation remains as in the present Congress.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Washington City is to-night in a fever of excitement, which has been continually growing in intensity since the receipt of the midday dispatches throwing doubt upon the result of the Presidential election. Previous to that time the success of Tilden and Hendricks having been almost universally conceded, private manifestations of disappointment, gloomy dejection, and alarm were prevalent among the thousands of Government employes in the Executive departments; but the afternoon dispatches inspired fresh hope among them and the Washington Republicans generally, and have had the effect of crowding the streets in the vicinity of all news centres throughout the evening until nearly midnight. Members of both parties give free expression to their doubts of the results while patiently, though with intense anxiety, awaiting further returns; and, aside from the usual noisy comments and vociferous cheering of partisan crowds, there has been no disorder or public disturbance.

FATAL POLITICAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—A special to the *Journal* last night from Newcastle, Ind., reports that John Runyan, Democrat, shot and killed Charles Pressall, a Republican, while engaged in a political discussion.

ILLEGAL VOTING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—John O'Donnell was arraigned before United States Commissioner Douglass to-day for fraudulently personating an elector and voting. He pleaded guilty, and was committed for want of bail for trial before the United States District Court.

GOV. HAYES RECEIVING THE NEWS.

HE IS ASSURED OF HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY—HIS UNASSUMING QUIETNESS DURING THE EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY—A BRIEF SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.—During all the heated canvass of the last few months, Gov. Hayes has maintained the dignified reserve which characterized his course prior to the nomination. At home and in the Executive office, he has continued to be as before, accessible to all who chose to call upon him, and while always apparently ready to converse upon the questions entering into the canvass, he has persistently declined every opportunity to influence the campaign by letter-writing, speech-making, or by taking any part whatever in its direction. It is not too strong language, nor does it seem inappropriate, to say that his quiet, manly bearing, and evident purpose to leave the machinery of the campaign and all that had to do with his elevation to the Presidency in the hands of the people, without any interference or effort at management on his part, has at once attached his friends more firmly to him and intensified their confidence in his peculiar fitness for the most exalted station in the Republic. No instance is known here where, out of the hundreds of formal and informal calls made upon him as the Republican candidate for President, including men of either party, journalists, citizens of distant States, and persons of all classes in society, one left his presence with other than a favorable impression of him. Personally he has never appeared over-sanguine of election, and usually replied to his intimate friends, both before and after the October elections, that "our chances were a little the best;" or, using his favorite phrase, "We have a fair fighting chance." With frequent opportunities for observation, your correspondent has never heard him refer or allude to his own position or personal relations to the contest; but when its bearings were discussed his attitude has been always that of one individual of several millions, acting in a common interest. Especially does it seem that his accession to the Presidency, and the kindly conservative policy toward the South which is sure to follow, will be worth millions to its material interests and be priceless in influence toward a good understanding between the two sections.

At the October election Gov. Hayes went home to Fremont to vote the Republican ticket. It was characteristic of him that yesterday he remained quietly at his residence in this City. Last evening the returns received at head-quarters were taken to his house, and after scanning such as came before midnight, he went off to his night's rest, while hundreds and thousands of his fellow-citizens thronged the streets for hours afterward in anxious solicitude as to the result. To-day he has had few callers beyond his immediate circle of personal friends, and his equanimity was apparently undisturbed while the streets were resounding with shouts for Hayes or Tilden, as the bulletins seemed to favor either. The little speech which the regular press report will give you, made in response to the crowds who gathered in front of his house after the dispatch of Mr. Chandler had been read at the Republican Head-quarers, was in the direct line of his cautious and at the same time appreciative manner. This evening Gov. Hayes has received such definite assurances regarding the States of the Pacific coast and the Gulf States as to impress him with the reasonable certainty of his election.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB THE TOMB.

AN ORGANIZED SCHEME TO STEAL PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS—THE MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD TO BE BROKEN INTO—DESPERATE EFFORT OF A NOTED COUNTERFEITER TO SECURE HIS OWN RELEASE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The announcement this morning that a gang of ruffians had attempted to remove the coffin containing the remains of Abraham Lincoln from the Sarcophagus, in the monument at Springfield, causes considerable excitement in this city, and was the subject of much comment to-day. An inquiry into the facts of this singular case show that prior to the time that Mr. Elmer Washburne was invited to resign his position as the head of the Secret Service Bureau by the President, he had obtained information from Detective Tyrrell, of the secret service in Chicago, that there was an attempt to be made to remove the remains of Abraham Lincoln from the monument at Springfield. The most extraordinary part of this disclosure was the agency the friends of old Ben Boyd, the notorious counterfeiter, now serving a ten-year's term in the Illinois Penitentiary, had in the proposed scheme of villainy. Ben Boyd was captured by Elmer Washburne some time ago, and a gang of counterfeiters, such as seldom obtain a foothold in the State, was broken up. Boyd, through the agency of his friends and his own wealth, has, for some time past, been trying to liberate himself from prison. The shrewd scheme was to carry off the remains of Mr. Lincoln, secrete them and keep them until President Grant should be compelled to give Boyd his freedom, conditioned on the restoration of the remains to their former resting place. The information thus obtained was conveyed to Leonard Swett, Esq., and Col. Robert Lincoln, both of this city, and steps were taken to frustrate the plan. Mr. Swett stated to-day that while many people might think this desecration of the tomb of Mr. Lincoln a mere job "put up" by parties for selfish interests, they were greatly mistaken. He believed there was a well, concerted plan on the part of these desperate men to secure possession of these remains.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following statement, showing the exports to the United States of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1876, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	Nine Months ended Sept. 30. 1875.	1876.
Alkali	£746,103	£691,299
Apparel	£75,764	£59,360
Beer and ale	£163,138	£94,616
Copper, unmanufactured	£89	£122
Copper, manufactured	£585	£1,231
Cotton manufactures, yards	69,164,800	45,572,600
Earthen and china ware	£452,533	£425,806
Haberdashery, millinery, including embroidery and needle-work	£458,412	£242,911
Hardware and cutlery	£445,003	£277,347
Iron, pig, tons	39,786	29,777
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	2,498	1,797
Iron, railroad, tons	17,625	104
Iron, tin plates, tons	75,148	67,335
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	6,32[illegible]	3,267
Iron, old, for manufacture, tons	6,113	4,709
Lead, tons	143	1,259
Linen, piece goods, yards	80,113,200	58,786,800
Machinery	£127,648	£167,825
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes, cwt	2,873	2,411
Salt, rock and white, tons	152,018	147,140
Silk, manufactures	£69,668	£43,257
Silk, ribbons	£13,410	£4,426
Silk, other articles	£52,[illegible]	£46,905
Silk and other materials	£26,191	£35,062
Spirits, British and Irish, galls.	53,198	46,113
Stationery, other than paper	£54,028	£50,441
Tin, unwrought	£56,868	£45,422
Wool, sheep and lambs', including wool dyed, washed, and carded	£31,901	£26,52
Woolen and worsted manufactures, yards	2,449,300	1,359,800
Woolen and worsted carpets, yards	1,833,600	875,500

CITY VOTE FOR ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

The following is the complete total City vote for Aldermen at Large:

Lewis	92113	Purroy	90866
Cole	91157	Pinckney	57655
Keenan	90670	Cowing	57232

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN."

FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA.

EXCELLENT REPRESENTATION OF HERR WAGNER'S OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA—OUTLINE OF THE STORY AND ANALYSIS OF THE MUSIC—INDICATIONS OF FAVORABLE RECEPTION BY AMERICAN AUDIENCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The first performance in America of Richard Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" was given at the Academy of Music this evening, under the direction of Mr. G. Carlberg. The opera produced a very marked impression and can scarcely fail to occupy a prominent place in the current repertoire.

"The Flying Dutchman," which was written by Herr Wagner under the influence of recollections of a stormy voyage on the Baltic Sea, was performed for the first time in Dresden in 1843. It is divided into three acts. The first progresses on the rock-bound coast of Norway. The ship, commanded by *Dalando*, has just come to an anchorage, and the sailors are busy furling the sails. *Dalando* has gone ashore; he climbs the cliff to discover, if possible, his whereabouts, and finds that he is only seven miles from home, but must wait the changing of the wind south to carry his vessel safely into the harbor. Thereupon he tells the crew to go to rest, and details the helmsman to remain on watch. The young sailor, to dispel his drowsiness, begins a sailor song, but soon dozes away. The storm rises anew, and far off the Flying Dutchman, with black masts and blood-red sails, is seen approaching the shore at full speed. As soon as she touches land, the Dutchman, *Vanderdecken*, springs ashore, and in a grand aria narrates how he is doomed to roam the ocean in his ship. He is only allowed to set his foot on land every seven years, to seek his release, through the self-sacrifice of a true loving heart; if he cannot meet such a one, he must return to his ship and await his fate. He muses in silence, when *Dalando* appears from his cabin and, seeing the strange vessel, awakes his helmsman, and summons the Dutchman to give the name and flag of his ship. They enter into a conversation, in the course of which the Dutchman asks shelter in the house of *Dalando* for one night, and offers in return therefor a chest full of diamonds. *Dalando*, who is most avaricious, accepts the proposal, and is highly pleased when afterward the stranger demands his daughter in marriage. The conversation between the two skippers is brought to an end by the change of the wind, which will convey the Norwegians homeward. The Dutchman promises to follow them immediately, and upon this the curtain falls.

The second act is carried on in a room in *Dalando's* house. In the background is the portrait of a pale man with dark beard and black Spanish costume. *Maria*, the nurse of *Senta*, and a bevy of pretty maids, are sitting around the chimney, spinning. *Senta*, in an arm-chair, gazes dreamily on the picture. The act opens with a spinning chorus, which gives way to a ballad referring to the legend of the Dutchman, This *Senta* is asked to sing, much to the dissatisfaction of *Maria*. During the ballad, *Senta* becomes so excited that she acts as though beside herself. Her companions are alarmed and scream for help. *Erik*, *Senta's* lover, appears at this point, and tells them of the arrival of *Dalando's* ship. The maids run out to welcome the sailors, leaving *Senta* and *Erik* alone. *Erik* reproaches *Senta* with her conduct, and proceeds to relate a dream in which she and the pale man are connected. But she is too excited to give heed to his words, and he goes forth in despair. Soon the door opens and *Vanderdecken* and *Dalando* enter. The Dutchman is first. *Senta's* gaze turns from the picture, she utters a piercing cry, and remains transfixed. *Vanderdecken*, with his eyes fastened upon *Senta*, advances. *Dalando*, meanwhile, approaches *Senta*, and presents the Dutchman. Then comes a grand scene in form of a love duo, in which *Vanderdecken* tells *Senta* of his dream, and implores her love and constancy as means of his redemption. To this she replies, consenting, and the act ends.

The scene of the third act represents a bay with a rocky coast. On one side stands *Dalando's* house. Beyond lie close to each other the two vessels—the Norwegian and the Dutch craft. The Norwegian ship is lighted up, the sailors are feasting and making merry. The Dutch vessel offers a strong contrast to her neighbor; an unnatural darkness enwraps her, and death-like silence reigns aboard. Suddenly the sea, hitherto calm, begins to heave around the Dutch vessel. A gale rises and whistles through her rigging, and the crew, invisible before, now come to life. *Erik*, who, with *Senta*, has seen the strange sights taxes the maid with infidelity. *Vanderdecken* catches his last words, and, breaking forth into excited lamentations, declares his identity. With the words "The Flying Dutchman am I," he jumps aboard his vessel, which swiftly glides from the shore into deep water. *Senta* then rushes to a steep rock overlooking the sea and flings herself into the waves. At the same moment the Dutch vessel sinks with all her crew. The waters rise and subside again. In the glow of sunrise the forms of *Senta* and the Dutchman are seen ascending from the wreck, each folded in the other's arms.

The music which Herr Wagner has wedded to this story is uncommonly beautiful and dramatic. It is not, indeed, of the severe type of the composer's latest works, but it makes up in charm and variety of color for what it may sometimes lack in massiveness. It is, in truth, pure Italian music, arranged for orchestral performance by a band that has no rival in the science of instrumentation. The themes are of the utmost suavity, but the scoring is as clearly traceable to the composer of "Lohengrin," as are the numbers of "Die Walkure." An achievement the excellences of which are at once appreciable, is the result of this combination of Italian attractiveness and German power, and hence the prediction as to the success which "The Flying Dutchman" is likely to have in the United States. The opera is rich in what we must call "points," for want of a better word, and in spite of the composer's present objections to the existence of anything like points in a complete work of art. The concerted pieces and choral passages which have been banished from his later productions are resorted to by Herr Wagner throughout "The Flying Dutchman," and although it must be conceded that the fruit of the musician's recent years may approach more closely to the truth of nature than the masterpieces of the Italian school, it cannot be denied that much time must elapse before an audience of culture, even, will give the preference to "Der Ring des Nibelungen," for example, over the offspring of the composer's more youthful genius.

In January next Mr. Carlberg intends to bring his artists to New-York, and there will then be ample opportunity to review both the opera and its representation in detail. From its first public rehearsal in America, however, some account of its merits ought to be attempted. The brief overture to "The Flying Dutchman" is well known in the concert-room. It is in shape of a stormy prelude, in which the substantial writing for the strings is vigorously accented by the blasts from the brass, indicative of the swift passage of the phantom ship over the angry waves. Suggestions of the sailors' chorus, of the spinning chorus, and of the plaintive motive in which *Senta* refers to the fate of the wandering mariner, interrupt the growling of the sea, which gradually subsides as the introduction comes to a close. After a short dialogue in recitative the pilot has a pretty and unpretentious ballad, contrasting forcibly with the music accompanying the appearance of *Vanderdecken*, whose narrative of his sad fate is in recitative of great breadth and force, and ends with a fine climax. In the duet between *Vanderdecken* and *Dalando* is noticeable a melodious and passionate outburst where the *Wanderer*, in the themes of the opera and the utterances of the characters, discovers the possibility of escape from his destiny, and the act concludes with a scene of exceptional life and color, the sailors' songs, mingling harmoniously with the recitative, while each of them retains its characteristics, blending into an impressive whole. The second act is the most important of the three. It begins with the spinning chorus, which will be remembered as full of melody and suggestiveness, and bound up with this number is *Senta's* ballad—a most tuneful and illustrative number. Further on, *Erik* has a little romance in the lightest of Italian styles, and the scene closes with the grand duet between *Vanderdecken* and *Senta*, at certain stages of which the voices unite with a delightful effect, and every note of which has its meaning. An admirably written sailors' chorus, followed by a chorus for female voices, the festive chants of the Norwegian crew contrasting forcibly with the weird shouts of *Vanderdecken's* sombre host, another decidedly Italian romance for *Erik*, and some melodious measures for *Senta* and *Vanderdecken*, constitute the third act of the opera.

Mr. Carlberg's artists interpreted "The Flying Dutchman" with precision, spirit, and vigor. It is no light task to bring out one of Herr Wagner's works, and when the task is satisfactorily accomplished, more than ordinary commendation can fairly be claimed. After conceding to Mr. Carlberg a large measure of praise for producing "The Flying Dutchman" as he has done, and supplying an excellent orchestral performance of its very exacting music, it is only just to say that the largest share of the honors of the evening were borne off by Mme. Pappenheim, whose *Senta* was lyrically and dramatically a most finished personation. We cannot imagine better singing and acting than this lady's throughout the second act, nor do we recall any personation more symmetrical or artistic in the matter of detail. *Vanderdecken* was represented by Mr. Preusser, who phrased tastefully, and whose performance was continuously intelligent and energetic. Signor Baccei, an Italian tenor—and mention ought to have been made ere this of the fact that an Italian version of the libretto was given—sang the tuneful pieces allotted to *Erik* with much warmth of manner and skill in delivery. Mr. Sullivan was an acceptable *Dalando* and Mr. Morgan a feeble pilot. Mr. Carlberg's chorus proved to be numerous and vigorous. The gentleman seems to be especially favored in the possession of good female voices. The orchestra, under his baton, was steadily equal to its duties. It only remains to add that due attention had been paid to the stage costume of "The Flying Dutchman," the ship being notably realistic, and the dresses being appropriate and brand new. The applause was frequent while the opera progressed, and the singers were summoned before the curtain at the close of each act.

COUNT CHARLES VON HOWARD.

THE FINDER OF LONG-LOST WILLS—BORROWING MONEY UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES—FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

From the London News, Oct. 27.

On the faith of a mysterious will the prisoner, who was yesterday convicted, had contrived to extract within a very short time two sums of £380 each from intelligent English gentlemen. The prisoner was put up for trial under the name of Charles Howard, *alias* the Count Von Howard. As the Count Von Howard he seems to have lived unsuspected for some months in a German hotel. The Count had other names. He was Herr von Howard-Seefeld, and he was Mr. Judford, and he took care to have what Falstaff wished for, a commodity of good names always on hand. His principal mode of operation seems to have had a bold simplicity about it. He wrote to somebody in England, telling him that he had found a long-lost will, by virtue of which great sums of money ought to come to the person addressed, and he asked for £380, and in two instances at least he got the money. This was the sum of his operations, but of course he wrapped his proceedings up in somewhat more of mystery. He wrote, for example, to Mr. John Harvey, a merchant in Upper Thames street, and the prosecutor in yesterday's case, informing him that in 1870 a man of wealth had died leaving a will under which Mr. Harvey would be entitled to a considerable sum of money. The writer signed himself "F. C. Judford," and explained that he had in some strange and providential way become acquainted with the fact that such a will had actually been found; that it would have been destroyed by interested persons but for the foresight and care of the present holder; and that the holder, who had entrusted these facts in the strictest confidence to the writer, only wanted a modest percentage for himself. The writer assured Mr. Harvey that this important statement was only confided to that gentleman in the profoundest reliance upon his secrecy and honor, and that if he would pledge himself to discretion at that stage of the correspondence everything should be gradually made clear and satisfactory. Mr. Harvey did pledge himself to these preliminary conditions of secrecy, and then the correspondence went on. When it had reached a certain stage the mysterious Mr. Judford explained that the holder of the will wanted £380 as his percentage, but he pledged his honor that no coin of this money, if paid over to him, should pass out of his hands into those of the holder of the will, until the latter person had first placed in the hands of the incorruptible Judford the precious testament itself, and the other documents necessary to make good Mr. Harvey's rights. Mr. Harvey believed all these statements, relied upon the honor of Mr. Judford, and forwarded the money. In one sense Mr. Judford probably kept his word. He promised that until the will was forthcoming he would not give the money to any other person, and we have no doubt that he retained it for his own use. The will did not make its appearance, and Mr. Harvey had only in the end to apply to the police. Somewhere about the same time, Capt. Williams, who formerly represented Barnstaple in Parliament, was taken in by the same person in the same way, and fleeced of an equal sum of money.

The prisoner seems to have been pursuing such a career of fraud for several years. He appears to have lived by writing letters to people and obtaining money from them on all manner of fraudulent representations, and to have organized his whole existence into a sort of mechanism for such purposes. America is said to have had the honor of giving him birth; but he was for three years employed in our War Office under a different name or string of names, and therefore he may be supposed to have acquired some of his education in this country. He had a variety of ingenious devices for having his letters posted from places where he was not then living, so as to render it hard for the police to get at him. This very craft proved injurious to him yesterday, for it appeared that some of his letters which purported to come from a writer living on the Continent had actually been written in this country, and thus all difficulty about the jurisdiction of the English Court was got over. Yesterday closed his career for a considerable time. For the one charge which was brought under the jurisdiction of the court he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years, and to remain under the supervision of the police for five years more. He had in other ways, as well as the plundering of the incautious, imitated the career of Capt. Macheath and other famous figures of robbery's more romantic and daring days. It would seem that Polly and Lucy and various other credulous young creatures were deluded by the arts of the Count von Howard. The delusion in these cases is less surprising than in the others. The incarceration of the Count von Howard saves society for a while from him; but we venture to think that if he had as many comrades as the famous captain in the *Arabian Nights*, the whole thirty-nine might in succession play the same pranks, and still find dupes and victims.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW.

Capt. McDonald, of the schooner Star of Fiji, has given the following particulars of the murder of the master and crew of the Dancing Wave at the Florida Islands, in the Solomon Group: "The Dancing Wave, chartered by a pearl-fishing company in Sydney to recruit labor for their pearl fisheries, and commanded by Capt. Harrison, arrived in Makira Harbor, Solomon Group, in May, and engaged an American negro named Freeman as recruiting master, also a boy belonging to Makira. She left for the Island of Guadalcanar, recruited twelve laborers, and stood for the small group of islands, [the Floridas,] came to anchor, and began recruiting. The men on board all spoke English. As each man consented to accompany the vessel he received a tomahawk or knife as an acknowledgement of the engagement. Soon after the natives, with a yell, sprang upon the crew and commenced hacking them frightfully with the tomahawks, while one seized the last ground sharp from the hand of the carpenter and planted it in his head. The Captain fared no better, for as he was writing a name in the book he was struck down. He, with the mate, steward, and one of the crew, managed, amid the blows that were showered upon them, to get down to the cabin, where the Captain expired. The steward got a revolver and shot himself. The mate said, 'I am dying, and I will do the same.' The seaman got a rifle, loaded it, and fired through a porthole. Immediately after he heard the report of another gun or revolver, and on turning round saw that the mate also had shot himself. He then lost all self-possession, and going on deck jumped overboard. By a strange coincidence the shot thus fired killed the chief in command of the murderous assailants, who thereupon used all speed in getting clear of the vessel. The vessel was subsequently found windbound at Guadalcanar. The seaman who was the sole survivor was wounded in several places, having received a blow on his head and a large gash on each shoulder, and an injury with a bolt on his spine."

TWENTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF RAMAZAN.

The troubles in the East do not appear to have affected the celebration on the 14th of October at Constantinople of the "Kadir-guedjessi," or "Night of Predestination and Power"—the twenty-seventh night of Ramazan. Prayers then offered up are supposed to have greater efficacy than on any other day during the twelve months. The illuminations and fire-works on the evening of this festival were, according to the *Levant Herald*, unusually brilliant. The handsome minarets of the Tophaneh mosque stood out splendidly incased from base to summit in rich-colored oil lamps, and all the vessels of the iron-clad fleet rode at anchor like fairy phantoms with their hulls and rigging outlined in light, some with the ordinary bright blue lights and others with lights of different colors, presenting a graceful and dazzling variety. The Sultan arrived by water at about 7:30 o'clock, and, after prayer at the mosque, took his iftar, or Ramazan evening meal, in company with several of the Ministers in the Imperial kiosque in the Artillery square. His Majesty then walked for some time on the esplanade, watching the discharge of fire-works from rafts in the Bosphorus—a fine display—and finally returned again by water to the palace of Dolmabaghtché. On going and coming the Sultan was saluted by the guns of the iron-clads and the batteries on the Asiatic and European shores. There was a dense Turkish concourse of both men and women witnessing the spectacle, and, no doubt, musing on all the strange events that have happened since the last celebration of the "Night of Predestination and Power," and all that may happen before it is celebrated again.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

SERENADE TO HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON AT ELMIRA—HIS SPEECH IN RESPONSE.

ELMIRA, Nov. 8.—Gov. elect Robinson was serenaded this evening by his fellow-citizens, and in response to calls, made the following speech:

FRIENDS AND NEIGBORS: I thank you for this expression of your kindness, and join my congratulations with you upon the triumph of the people in the election. It was not a triumph of men, but of causes of principles and measures vital to the honor and prosperity of the whole country. The contest has been attended with intense excitement, much of it arising from honest indignation at the gross abuses proved to exist in the administration of the General Government, and honest differences of opinion as to the best mode of correcting them. If our views are true, as we sincerely believe them to be, then our victory is not for the benefit of a party alone, but of all men of all parties. Let us, then, make it our first duty and pleasure, now that the conflict is over, to exclude all inordinate excitement and passion, and to forgive offenses, join hands as friends and patriots, having a common interest in the good government of our common country. Let us hope also that we have witnessed for the last time the effort to rekindle the fires of sectional strife: that henceforth past differences may be forgotten; that peace and good-will shall take their places, and that the flag of the Union shall protect alike all who follow and defend it. This is no occasion for a speech. I will not, however, omit to say that the men who have been chosen as the agents of the people cannot fail to give their best efforts to the cause of reform in all the departments of the Government, with rigid economy, retrenchment, and the reduction of the burdens of taxation. To this they are pledged by every sanction that can bind the honor and conscience of men. They will redeem their pledge. In conclusion, I hope you will pardon a few words of personal reference to you and to myself. This is the eighth time I have been before the people of Chemung County for election to high and important offices, and never on any occasion have they failed to give me a decided majority, usually far above my party strength. In voting for me now for the highest office in the State, you have undoubtedly conferred your suffrages on me for the last time. I desire to say to you, therefore, before returning to my post of duty, that to the last day of my life I shall hold in grateful remembrance these repeated expressions of confidence and kindness by the people of this county, among whom I am happy to have my home. I know that the most satisfactory return which I can make to you will be an honest and fearless execution of the high trust which has been committed to my hands.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, northerly winds, possibly backing to north-west, stationary or lower temperatures, rising barometer, and cloudy or clearing weather, except possibly partly clear in the southern portion.*

KILLED WITH AN UMBRELLA.

On Monday evening last Richard O'Keefe, aged thirty, residing at No. 445 West Forty-first street, and John Fitzsimmons, residence unknown, quarreled in a liquor-store kept by Mathew McCormick, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-first street. During the altercation O'Keefe thrust the ferrule of his umbrella into one of Fitzsimmons' eyes, injuring him to such an extent that he died at 2 P. M. yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The occurrence was reported to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Detective Schmittberger arrested O'Keefe last evening. Jeremiah Dynan and Mathew McCormick were taken into custody as witnesses. An autopsy of the body will be made to-day by Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie, and Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

FRIENDLY EXCHANGES.

"THE QUIP MODEST."

From the World of Tuesday.

We republish with regret and reprehension a communication from the New-York *Daily News* concerning the *Sun* newspaper, Mr. Calvin, and that excellent criminal lawyer, Mr. Bartlett. We lament that the editor of the *News* should not have learned from the *Sun* itself that Mr. Bartlett's connection with that paper is not editorial, but moral; that he is in fact its guide, philosopher, and friend, encouraging it in the paths of virtue and courtesy, and warning it off the devious ways of slander and impertinence. Communications like these tend to sour the milk of human kindness in the editorial bosom, and we only trust that Mr. Bartlett's advisory powers may suffice to restrain the *Sun* from saying unpleasant things of the *Daily News*.

"THE COUNTERCHECK QUARRELSOME."

From the Sun of yesterday.

Does the editor of the *World* desire a personal controversy with us? It would seem so. Yet, before responding to his invitation, it is perhaps proper to notify him that it may be something pretty serious for him.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

ADULTERATION IN WINE IS A MINOR EVIL since comparatively few drink wine. But adulteration in tea and coffee is more dangerous, and a similar fraud in soap a positive sin. Therefore, a new article, known as B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, has been put on the market recently, unscented except by the natural violet odor of the purest vegetable oils, so that the buyer knows he procures an article perfectly free from any evil element.—*Advertisement.*

PONDS' EXTRACT.—No matter what form bleeding assumes, whether from the lungs, nose, gums, stomach, or elsewhere, its action is equally potent.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter at reduced rates.—*Advertisement.*

Rossmore Hotel.

Broadway, 41st and 42d sts., near Elevated Railroad; fine suites at special rates; single rooms and suites for gentlemen at reduced prices. CHARLES E. LELAND.—*Advertisement.*

IT IS generally conceded a great convenience. LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY'S Cooked Corned Beef. Saves trouble of cooking.—*Advertisement.*

From Simeon Marquart, Esq., of Owego, N. Y.

Some years since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, the long continuance of which much alarmed me. From what I had heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I concluded to give that preparation a trial, which I did, and by its use obtained immediate and permanent relief. Again about five years ago I was taken with a severe hacking cough, accompanied with pain in the chest and side, tickling in the throat, &c., which so reduced my health and strength as to unfit me for attending to my ordinary business. I applied to well-known physicians, and used their prescriptions without any perceptible benefit; when, after having been confined to my room for several months, I again had recourse to WISTAR'S BALSAM, and to my great joy found, as before, immediate relief, and two bottles restored me to perfect health.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Convenient and Simple.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances used by physicians, in the treatment of Bronchial Affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

The word "Sozodont," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, Sozo and Odontes. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes," the teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

The Water Famine.

JOHN A. DOUGAN, the Hatter, No. 102 Nassau st., who at all times professes to take great interest in our public affairs, suggests the strictest economy in the use (say nothing about waste) of water—in order to give the Reservoir a chance to accumulate.

The House of Rest for Consumptives.

The annual meeting of the Society of the House of Rest for Consumptives will be held at Trinity Chapel Sunday-school room, No. 15 West 25th st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1876, at 3:30 P. M.

Fall Fashions.—Gentlemen's Dress and Felt HATS, at Popular Prices. BURKE, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms. Established 1840.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Colwell Lead Company, successors to the New-York Lead Company, manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Shot, No. 63 Centre st.

"Margarita Segarette" does not dry the throat. JOHN BLAKELY, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BIDDLE—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, assisted by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., GEORGE BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, to MARY HOSACK, daughter of the late John Kearney Rodgers, M. D.

DAVIDSON—WALDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Diller, JOHN E. son of the late Charles M. Davidson, of New-York, to MINNIE H., daughter of Thomas Walden, of Brooklyn.

ROULSTON—ALLEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Wm. J. Seabury, ROBERT A. ROULSTON to JENNIE, daughter of Wm. D. Alley, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—CLARK.—At Newburg, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by Rev. William K. Hall, JONAS WILLIAMS to LOUISE CLARK, all of that city.

DIED.

RABINEAU.—On the 7th inst., CATHARINE A. L., relict of Dr. Jacob Rabineau, in the 87th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

BALUFF.—On Tuesday, at 11 P. M., ANNA, wife of Paul Baluff, aged 49 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M., from residence, No. 101 West 38th st. The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

BURDELL.—Nov. 8, 1876, at her late residence, No. 138 West 42d st., Mrs. MARGARET BURDELL, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Al. Burtis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 8th inst., Miss SARAH JOHNSON, aged 77 years.

Funeral at Graham Institute, Washington av., near DeKalb av., on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LIDDELL.—On Monday, 6th inst., JESSIE, wife of James Liddell, aged 63 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 201 West 34th st. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

MUNROE.—At Fernandina, Fla., of pneumonia, ALLEN MUNROE, Jr., of Syracuse, in the 25th year of his age.

His remains will be brought home for burial in Oakwood.

MOORE.—Tuesday, Nov. 7, JOHN A. MOORE, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Masonic Temple, on Thursday, Nov. 9, at 4 P. M. Relatives, friends, members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271 F. & A. M., Triune Chapter No. 271 R. A. M., Columbian Commandery No. 1 K. T., Templar bodies, and Aurora Grata Consistory are cordially invited.

SPRAGUE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 6, 1876, ELIZABETH GERRY, wife of Geo. R. Sprague.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 520 Clinton av., on Thursday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends invited without further notice.

WHIPPLE.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Nov. 6, ALICE BRIDGE WEBSTER, widow of Rev. George Whipple, D. D., and daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Webster.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 231 Clinton st., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT LOW PRICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

HOUSEHOLD ART, ANTIQUE AND MODERN, Now on free exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, comprising SEVRES AND DRESDEN PORCELAINS—MAJOLICA AND FAIENCE WARES—JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND BRONZES—RICH BOHEMIAN VASES—COLOGNE SETS—REAL BRONZES—SUPERB WORK IN BRASS—Venetian and French Mirrors, &c., &c. To be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS Nov. 9 and 10, at 3 o'clock. AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.

JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED! CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES, &c., WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c. PARKER'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Burner, Chimney, and Reflecting Shade.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and city and country collection.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $8; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON.

Best and most economical fuel in use; suitable for household and manufacturing purposes. Manhattan Gas Works, Avenue C and 15th st. J. SMITH.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR cognate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

"MARGARITA SEGARETTE" does not dry the throat. JOHN BLAKELY, No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

SHERMAN, THE GREAT MAGNETIC HEALER, can be seen at his office, No. 349 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DR. T. G. WAIT, NO. 45 EAST 23D ST., near Madison av.—First-class dentistry of every description at low, popular prices. Call and examine.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE. Pay when divorced. Send for circular. AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE NEW POEM,

DEIRDRE,

Being the second volume of the "No Name Series," and pronounced by one and all the greatest poem of modern times.

Price $1.

WENDERHOLME,

A Novel.

By P. G. HAMERTON, Author of "The Intellectual Life." One volume, square 12mo. Price $2.

A New Book by H. H.

BITS OF TALK.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

A companion volume to "Bits of Talk About Home Matters." By H. H. One volume, 18mo. Price $1.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF 1876.

By S. R. CROCKER, editor of "The Literary World." Pamphlet. Price 20 cents.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

NEW BOOKS. READY THIS WEEK.

LION JACK;

or, How Menageries are Made. A splendid, new, entertaining, and instructive book for Boys and Girls, by the great showman, P. T. BARNUM, who knows more about Menageries and Museums than any other man living. Full of spirited illustrations. Price $1 50.

BILLINGS' ALMINAX, 1877.

Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1877 is now ready, and selling like wildfire. It is one of this famous old Philosopher's most amusing productions—full of marvelous predictions, wise saws, astonishing family recipes, and sage advice. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR—December.

The December number of this new valuable monthly magazine, with a splendid new steel portrait of Gov. E. D. Morgan, and over two hundred entertaining and valuable articles. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 352 West 30th st., 8 o'clock. HENRY G. LEASK, President. BENJAMIN F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876.

Trade in horned on this forenoon opened slow, and the markets closed weak. The herds to hand ranged from poor to coarse, with only a very few good quality Steers to hand. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 6¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., weights 4¾ to 8½cwt. From 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net. Several herds remained unsold at noon. Milch Cows sold at $50@$85 ℔ head, Calves included. Veals and Calves in slow demand. Sheep and Lambs very slow of sale. Sheep sold at 3¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.; Lambs at 5½c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6½c. ℔ lb. City Dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 82 common Illinois Steers at 8c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 100 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 50 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 52 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 70 generally good Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 103 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; for Goff Bros. 53 common Kentucky Steers at 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for M. Kirchway 16 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 46 fair Ohio Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 9 cwt., strong. H. F. Burchard sold for A. Van Atta 68 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 38 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; for J. O'Day, 84 Ohio steers, from common to fair, from 9c.@9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; Hume & Elliott sold 50 Canada Sheep, weight 79 lb. ℔ head, at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 40 Canada Sheep, weight 119 lb. ℔ head, at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 74 State Sheep, weight 74 lb. ℔ head, at 5c. ℔ lb.; 63 State Sheep, weight 88 lb. ℔ head, at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 95 State Sheep, weight 87 lb. ℔ head, at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 85 Canada Lambs, weight 60 lb. ℔ head, at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 57 State Lambs, weight 69 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 155 State Lambs, weight 76 lb. ℔ head, at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 12 Jersey Calves, weight 263 lb. ℔ head, at 4c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Davis & Hallenbeck sold 58 Canada Ewes, weight 6,130 lb., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 141 Canada Sheep, weight 16,360 lb., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 30 Canada Sheep, weight 4,560 lb., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 342 Canada Sheep, weight 28,040 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 77 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,040 lb., at 4c. ℔ lb.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,710 lb., at 4¾c. ℔ lb.; 140 Canada Lambs, weight 10,350 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 143 State Sheep, weights 101 to 105 lb. ℔ head, at 4⅝c. ℔ lb.; 58 Indiana Sheep, weight 86 lb. ℔ head, at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 103 Indiana Sheep, weights 92 to 95 lb. ℔ head, at 4⅝c. ℔ lb.; 42 Indiana Sheep, weight 98 lb. ℔ head, at 5c. ℔ lb.; 67 State Lambs, weight 65 lb. ℔ head, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 133 State Lambs, weight 63 lb. ℔ head, at $6 18¾ ℔ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 176 Ohio Hogs, average live weight 201 lb. ℔ head, at 6½c. ℔ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for Weber & Co. 18 common Ohio Steers at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Kalender & Co., 17 Ohio Steers, rough and uneven, at 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., weights not obtained; for L. B. Jones, 105 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Howell & Co. 29 common Virginia Steers at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for T. K. Martin, 37 poor Virginia Steers at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for G. E. Willis, 18 poor Virginia Steers at 7½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; for J. C. Johnson 6 common Virginia Steers at 8c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer held on sale for B. T. Halden 62 Virginia Steers. F. Samuels held on sale for N. Morris 85 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach sold for N. Morris 19 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 24 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 66 common Missouri Steers at 8c.@8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 31 Missouri Steers. E. Vogel sold for N. Morris 69 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Klopfer & Co., 21 Texan Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7¼c. ℔ lb., weight 4¾ cwt., scant; 83 common Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for Myers & Regenstein 54 Illinois Steers. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 54 coarse Illinois Steers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 80 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Myers & Regenstein 34 coarse Missouri Steers at 8c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 55 common Illinois Steers at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. E. Dudley held on sale for N. Morris 92 Illinois Steers. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 36 Cherokee Steers, and for Klopfer & Co. 38 Texan Steers, terms not obtained. Held on sale 40 Texan Steers and 35 Illinois and Cherokee Steers mixed. A. Van Wert sold 78 Ohio Sheep, weight 86 lb. ℔ head, at 3¾c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,120 lb., at 4⅝c. ℔ lb.; 15 Jersey Ewes, weight 1,439 lb., at 4¼c. ℔ lb.; 30 Jersey Ewes, weight 2,730 lb., at 4½c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 840 head of horned Cattle, 488 Veals and Calves, 2,882 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Ewes.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,085 Sheep and Lambs, 80 Beeves, 16 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Yards: 4,317 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,392 head of horned Cattle, 941 Sheep and Lambs, 1,742 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 323 head; total for the week thus far, 5,151 head, against 8,040 head for the same time last week; the few fresh receipts were consigned through; the balance unsold from yesterday's markets were peddled out to City butchers; the yards are bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head; total for the week thus far, 13,000 head against 18,000 head for the same time last week; market slow for Western Sheep; the only sales reported were 8 cars of Canada Lambs at ½c.@¼c. advance on the opening prices of the week; Western Sheep unsaleable; those remaining unsold will be shipped East in first hands, as eastern buyers decline purchasing at the prices asked; fully 15 car-loads of Sheep remained unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head; total for the week thus far, 9,800 head, against 18,400 head for the same time last week; market active this morning, with no Hogs for sale yesterday to supply the demand, and only 7 cars on sale this morning; prices advanced for Yorkers to $6 20@$6 25, and heavy Hogs, $6 20@$6 40; the light receipts and good demand only warranted the increase of $1 ℔ cwt. on last week's prices; yards bare of stock.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Cattle—The market, during the early part of the week, was fairly active, and prices were higher, but closed dull at last week's prices; very best, 4⅞c.@5¼c.; first quality, 4c.@4¾c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@3¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 2¼c.@3c.; most sales at 3¼c.@4¼c.; receipts, 2,267 head; sales, 1,525 head. Hogs have been in moderate demand, and prices are a shade higher; range 7¼c.@8c.; receipts, 3,656 head. Sheep have been in good demand, except for common, which were very dull; range 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,538 head.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty to-day were 459 head, all for sale here, making a total for the past two days of 1,292 head; the supply was light and the market dull, with few selling; best $5 25; medium to good, $4@$4 75; common to fair, $3 50@$4. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,256 head, making a total for the past two days of 2,855 head. Yorkers, $6@$6 15; Philadelphians, $6 25@$6 40. Sheep—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making a total for the past two days of 2,200 head; selling at $3 50@$4 40.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 206 head; market quiet, but steady and firmer; sales of Cows, $2 50@$3 12½; common to good Steers, $3 75@$4 60; extra shipping, one lot at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 1,660 head; market firmer and scarce; heavy Packing, $5 50@$5 85 for common to choice; Boston and Philadelphias, $5 75@$6 10. Sheep—Receipts, 610 head; market steady; sales at $2 62½@$4 90.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,123 head; 55c. advance on Western; choice, $7 75; extra, $7 20@$7 50; first quality, $6 50@$7; second do., $5 50@$6; third do., $4 50@$5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,858 head; trade slow; prices steady; in lots at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $2 75; extra, $3, $3 75, or 3c.@5c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs, 3½c.@5c. ℔ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Cotton buoyant; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 5,588 bales; gross, 5,626 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,168 bales; to the Continent, 3,000 bales; to the Channel, 2,030 bales; coastwise, 1,408 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 75,755 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 4,833 bales; gross, 4,899 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,139 bales; coastwise, 1,100 bales; sales, 1,676 bales; stock, 74,109 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 8,147 bales; gross, 10,187 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; stock, 176,774 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.—Cotton excited; Middling, 11½c.; net receipts, 4,794 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,891 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 48,208 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Nov. 8,) by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, Peter F. Meyer sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25.1 by 88, No. 49 Willett st., west side, 44.8 feet north of Delancey st., for $7,000, to Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, plaintiffs in the legal action. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, same Referee, sold a plot of land, 49.5 by 100, on 9th av., south-east corner of 40th st., for $14,000, to Mary J. Mooney. The only other sale made was one by Hugh N. Camp, who, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 63d st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st av., for $10,000, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house, with lot, on East 56th st., east of 1st av., to Nov. 15; sale by R. V. Harnett of lots on 10th av., between 157th and 158th sts., to same date; sale by Scott & Myers of one lot on Broadway, north-west corner of 73d st., to Nov. 21; sale by same firm of lots on 10th av., between 146th and 147th sts.; sale by Bernard Smyth of the leasehold premises known as the "Manhattan Club," on 5th av., south-west corner of 15th st.; and sale by James M. Miller of lots on East 57th st., east of 7th av., all to Nov. 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Stock Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Broome st., north-east corner Wooster st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 111.4 by 135, on Concord av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st.; also a plot of land, 100 by 35, on Tinton av., south-west corner Cedar st., Morrisania.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on 8th st., south side, between 5th av. and Macdougal st. Leased May, 1854. Also, similar sale, R. B. Gwilliam, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on Second av., north-east corner of 61st st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 100.8 by 55 by 38 by 100.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 45th st., north side, 100 feet east of 11th av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 57th st., south side, 250 feet west of 6th av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 74th st., south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, on East 124th st., north side, 75 feet west of 1st av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 100.11, Nos. 51 and 53 East 55th st., north side, 100 feet east of Madison av. Also three similar houses, with lots each 16.6 by 100.11, Nos. 57, 59 and 61, same street, north side, 150.6 feet east of Madison av. Also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 149.11 by 375, on 12th av., east side, whole front between 134th and 135th sts.

By Scott & Myer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50.6 by 100, on 8th av., west side, 50.5 feet north of 123d st.; also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 113 by 157.9 by 100.11 by 208.1, on Bloomingdale road or Broadway, north-east corner 103d st.

By H. N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 199.10 by 100, on St. Nicholas av., north-west corner 145th st.; also five lots, each 25 by 100, on 145th st., north side, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 75 by 134.1, on Tinton av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st., East Morrisania; also, a plot of land 75 by 114.1 on Union av., west side, 75 feet north of Cedar st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 25 by 114.1, on Union av., north-west corner Cedar st.; also, a plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 100 feet east of Tinton av.; also, a plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 95 feet west of Tinton av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land 110.6 by 134.4, on Union av., west side, 125 feet north of Cedar st.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, public auction sale of the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 67 Newark av., south side, 125 feet east of Henderson st., Jersey City.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 8.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 49 Willett st., w. s., 44.8 ft. n. of Delancey st., lot 25.1x88 ... $7,000

1 plot of land, 9th av., s. e. corner of 40th st., 49.5x100 ... 14,000

By H. N. Camp.

1 five-story brick tenement house, with lot, No. 338 East 63d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5 ... $10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 6.

4th av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 127th st., 19.11x75; J. Bissicks and wife to James Wood ... $11,000

10th av., w. of 165th st., n. s., 15x90.10; A. Cox to M. Barry ... 1,100

60th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100; E. Goldsmith to B. Metzger ... 600

46th st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; J. Gutman, Jr., to C. F. Martin ... nom.

43d st., s. s., 123.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.10x100.4; C. D. Grant and husband to Manhattan Oil Company ... 4,500

43d st., n. s., 224.4 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x100.5; M. J. Leeds to W. A. Crane ... 29,000

Walton av., e. s., 146.3x290; also Walton av., e. s., 179 ft. e. of Grove st., 206.8x145, 24th Ward; M. E. Murtland to E. Temme ... 7,500

46th st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; C. F. Martin to L. C. Gutman ... nom.

3d av., e. s., 150.8½ ft. n. of 87th st., 18.6x83.10; I. Mendelson to R. Guggenheimer ... 25,000

62d st., (No. 29,) n. s. 89 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x80; P. Morgan and wife to A. Odenheimer ... 11,000

11th av., n. s., 242 ft. e. of 6th av., 21x103.3; A. W. Morgan and wife to E. Davenport ... 20,000

60th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100; J. L. Robinson and wife to E. Goldsmith ... 50,000

50th st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Lexington av.; 14.4x85; W. Roche and wife to M. Roche ... 12,000

Lexington av., n. s., 396 ft. s. 41st st., 19.9x68; S. F. Underhill and husband to W. K. Hinman ... 14,000

93d st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th av., 70x108; T. F. Wentworth, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company ... 10,200

3d av., n. e. corner 126th st., 237½x99.11; H. J. Scudder, Referee, to W. H. Frey ... 41,800

Robinson st., n. s., 23.9x89; F. W. Loew, Referee, to L. Ranney ... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AVENUE A AND 117TH STREET.

For sale—a valuable property, consisting of over three full lots and large double mansion and stable, south-west corner of Avenue A and 117th st. The location, accessible to boats, &c., is an improving one, and this property will be sold at a price which cannot fail to make the investment very remunerative.

For further particulars apply to or address
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 41 West 54th st; size, 26x68x100. The supply of water, ventilation, &c., are first-class in every respect. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.—SUBSTANTIAL house, twelve rooms; superior cellar, piazza, well cistern, fruit, fine lot, terraced; near depot; fifty minutes in New-Jersey; desirable location; gas, water, sidewalks; forced sale; only $2,500; half cash; no misrepresentations. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: No. 57 West 132d st., three story, basement, and sub-cellar house, with lot, situate on the north side of 132d st., commencing 135 feet east of the 6th av. boulevard; size of house and lot, 18.9x45.5x99.11. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Esq., Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Esqs., Attorneys for Receiver, Park place and Church st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, beautifully decorated, and furnished dwellings. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW COMPLETE FURnished and unfurnished flats; offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—A NO. 1 FLATS, COMPLETE, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., on 55th st. Inquire of A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET, THREE rooms, second floor, front; references.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PRIVATE BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 8 West 28th st., between Broadway and 5th av., for clubs, restaurant, business purposes, or private residence.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—I WANT until May, a well furnished house, in good locality, for a family of three persons. Parties who have such a house, for which they would like the best of care, at moderate rent, will please address F. HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 2,884. Unexceptionable reference given.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, HOUSE OR flat in good location, at rental of $1,000 per annum. Address C. N. L., Box No. 2,095 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; would wait upon an old lady, or light chamber-work. Call at No. 299 7th av., corner 27th st. for two days, from 10 till 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress and operator; best City reference. Call at No. 647 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy young girl, or would go as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 490 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of City reference. Call at No. 587 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; City or country; good references. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room 10.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR AS chamber-maid and do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 553 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; four years' City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., three pair stairs up.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children. Call for three days at No. 2 East 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has best of references and can be well recommended by her employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman for light chamber-work and sewing; or as companion to an invalid or aged person; a good home more an object than wages. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 41 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and take care of growing children; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 65 East 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl; is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at 89 West 11th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a Protestant girl in a private family; good reference. Call or address for two days at No. 215 East 29th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, eighteen years old, in private family, or to take care of baby. Can be seen at her sister's, No. 290 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 146 East 3d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, and assist in washing or general house-work, in a small private family; reference. Call at No. 234 West 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for a girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to mind children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 53 West 15th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; will assist with washing, or will do general house-work; best reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; or chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 457 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A most respectable Protestant girl; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 558 Lexington av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT AS chamber-maid and laundress, or sewing; four and a half years' reference. Address E. D., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-class; or would assist with washing; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 162 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman, or as laundress only; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, or assist with children. Call or address No. 417 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 149 East 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at 145 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family or public house. City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls together; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to doing the washing between them; have excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress and to Make herself Generally Useful.—By two respectable young women; best City reference; cook is an excellent baker. Call at No. 146 East 43d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS to live together in a private family; one as excellent cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call two days at No. 406 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; understands all kinds of soups and games; would assist with coarse washing; good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 532 West 36th st., in the grocery store.

COOK — WAITRESS — COACHMAN. — BY present employer, places together for cook and waitress. Call between 11 and 1. Also, place for a desirable man, capable of caring for horses. Call before 9 A. M. and at 7 P. M. at No. 111 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as first-class cook, and would assist with the coarse washing; first-class baker; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman; is first class, willing, and obliging; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 322 East 11th st., near 2d av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—FIRST class; thoroughly understands game and poultry; good bread and biscuit maker; Good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS EXCELLENT cook; City reference as such; will do coarse washing; will go to the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., two flights, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st., two stairs up, front.

COOK.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN COOK; UNDERstands German, English, and French cooking thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., over the bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands French and English cooking; good bread baker; best City reference. Call at No. 763 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; is an excellent plain cook; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st., in the store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—BY A competent Protestant woman in a small private family; best City reference; postal cards not noticed. Apply at No. 216 West 41st st., first floor.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; cook is a Protestant; both have best City references. Call at No. 241 East 42d st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with washing in private family; good baker; best reference. Call at No. 13½ West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER in a private family; would assist with the plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook in a private family; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; Protestant; best City reference. Apply at No. 242 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and laundress; good reference. Apply at No. 57 West 18th st., rear.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a Protestant woman; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 457 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker; one year's good reference. Call at No. 138 East 29th st., present employer's.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business; best City references. Apply at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call at No. 114 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; NO OBJECtion to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a large private family; best City reference. Call at No. 224 East 45th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 710 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable woman; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CITY OR COUNtry; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 230 West 16th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 146 East 80th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman; best City reference. Call at No. 304 East 32d st., one flight, back room.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT COOK in a restaurant or boarding-house; sleeps home at night. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER AND FIRST-CLASS OPerator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine wishes the work of a few more families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all family sewing. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PERMANENT PLACE IN a family where she shall have a good home; wages no object; best City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—LADIES WISHING THEIR own material made up handsomely and at a moderate price, call at No. 59 East 9th st., near Broadway. Perfect fits warranted.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall dress-making at home, or at ladies' residences. No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nursery governess, or companion to an invalid lady; experienced and reliable in either capacity; City or country; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 418 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant person, as working housekeeper; best reference furnished. Address Manaa, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl for general house-work with small private family; City or country; wages moderate; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, aged fifteen, to assist with house-work and care of children. Call or address No. 242 East 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL FAMILY IN THE country; references given. Inquire at No. 222 West 17th st., rear.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS kitchen-maid; is a good cook and understands her business; City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE FRENCH person; is first-class in every respect; understands also the care of an infant from birth; best reference. Call at No. 215 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS; SPEAKS English; is a hair-dresser and seamstress; can get up laces; City reference. Address N. C. B., Box 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN speaking French and English, wishes to wait on a lady or young ladies; good hair-dresser; good reference. Call at No. 562 8th av., French bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—A POSITION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a respectable Protestant woman; best of City reference; in private family. Address D., Box No. 296, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS and plain cook; no objections to go general house-work in a small family; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 288 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS for chamber-maid; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner of 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; is fully competent; best reference from her present place. Address A. M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT laundress; first-class; thoroughly understands her business; has three years' City reference. Call or address No. 652 2d av., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands puffing and fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 124 West 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address for two days No. 86 Clinton place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; would do chamber-work and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 37th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 460 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress; best City references. Call on or address J. H., No. 223 13th st., South Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 253 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with best of City reference. Call at No. 254 6th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—PROTESTANT; would take charge of young children; best City reference. Call at No. 181 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant woman; fourteen years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby; no objections to travel; three and a half years' reference. Call at No. 242 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND PLAIN seamstress with good City reference; either for infant or grown children. Can be seen at No. 126 St. Mark's place.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE charge of children, do sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; excellent reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 447 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse; can take care of an infant from birth, or growing children; several years' City reference. Can be seen in fancy store, No. 629 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; can come well recommended. Call at No. 253 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box 309 TIME UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXCELlent child's nurse and seamstress can be secured by applying at her present employer's, No. 134 West 18th st., between 11 and 3.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; is a neat sewer; undoubted City reference from last place. Call at No. 280 East 54th st., 2d bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE TO infant or growing children; would wait on an invalid and sew; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to country. Call at No. 657 3d av., entrance 42d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE for a baby or young child; is willing to make herself otherwise useful; good reference. Can be seen at No. 346 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT TO take charge of a growing child; a good sewer; can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse or wait on a lady; two years' City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and sew by hand; City reference. Address W. E., Box No. 265, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German girl; for growing children; or as nurse and to do chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st. from 10 to 2.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WITH HER daughter, fifteen years old, in a family, to take care of children; best of City references. Address Mrs. Duparque, No. 133 Clinton place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference. Call at No. 117 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AGED SIXteen, as nurse, or general house-work in small family. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, PROTESTANT, to take care of children or baby; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 51st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; is able to sew. Call at or address No. 330 East 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 434 West 54th st.

NURSE. — BY AN EDUCATED, COMPETENT French Protestant girl recently landed. Call at No. 763 6th av.; third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; CAN TAKE full charge of an infant and sew; best city reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

NURSE—FOR A YOUNG BABY; CAN DO ALL kind of sewing by hand; is a Protestant; prefers the country; City reference. Call at No. 432 7th av.

NURSE. —AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT AS ladies' nurse. Address E. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent woman, or to wait on a lady; best City references. Call at 462 7th av., corner 35th st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO MIND children and make herself generally useful; City references. Call at No. 165 East 35th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TEN YEARS' reference from last place. Call at 14 West 37th st.

NURSE.—AS MONTHLY NURSE; SCOTCH; EXperienced and discreet. Call at No. 181 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FRENCH lady who is a dress-maker and seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is also a good child's nurse; best references. Apply at No. 7 Patchin place, off 10th st. and 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—THOROUGHLY competent; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 253 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman; is a good sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference. Call at No. 312 East 33d st., near 2d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and can operate on different sewing-machines; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 489 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD LIKE TO ASSIST WITH children or wait on an aged lady and gentleman; has lived eight years in previous situation. Call for two days at No. 224 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th av., first floor, front room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, in first-class family, to sew for children; is a good hand on infants' clothing; can give best recommendation from the ladies last worked for; will go out by the day if not suited. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS seamstress; can cut and fit; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st. L. K.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS, to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 308 East 32d st., first floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN cut and fit ladies' dresses; no objection to wait on ladies or a grown child. Address No. 706 3d av.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; own baby two months old; reference. Call at No. 579 1st av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class Waitress; would do a little chamber-work; can be highly recommended. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 103 East 62d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City reference. Address W., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family; thoroughly experienced; best City reference. Call at No. 254 West 28th st., one flight up.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; first-class; willing and obliging; understands the care of silver and dressing salads; three years' City reference. Call at No. 12 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress; is willing and obliging; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 31st st., candy store.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A REspectable young woman; (Scotch;) experienced; in a good family; first-class City references. Call two days, from 11 till 2, at No. 402 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AGED TWENty-three, in a private family; perfectly understands her business; wages from $16 to $18. Call at No. 175 2d av., present employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTY young woman; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; one who can fill a man's place; best of City references. Apply at No. 164 West 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing to do at her home; understands puffing, polishing, and fluting; or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., Room No. 4.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, FAMILY washing; fine fluting; done by the month. Call or address Mrs. Fannie Stewart, No. 243 West 29th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; WOULD go out by the day or take washing home; would do cleaning; best City reference. Call for one week at No. 675 5th av.

WASHING. — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing or ironing, or go out by the day, or house cleaning; is a good laundress; good reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some family washing to take home, or to go out by the day; good reference. Call at 220 West 41st st.

MALES.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG AND RELIABLE English butler, just disengaged; will also tend to furnace, black boots, clean windows, and make himself generally useful; unexceptionable references; no objection to the country; wages $25 per month. Address J. B., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; first-class groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect; three years' City reference from last employer. Address Q. J., Box 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle young man; would like to find a home in a private family; can tend furnace, clean windows, and make himself useful; will work for any wages he is offered; has first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and first-class groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; is highly recommended in every respect; not afraid of work. Address M. D., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging, temperate, and honest, as former or last employer will certify; careful City driver; six years' best City reference. Address O. R., care Dickel's Riding Academy, No. 441 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, COMpetent in all capacities of his business; strictly sober, honest, and obliging, as his former employers will certify; many years' experience in City driving; no objections to any part of the country. Address W. H. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country; seven years' best City reference from one family. Address M. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; will be highly recommended by his last employer; can produce several years' testimonials from the old country; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. E., in care of D. H. Gold, No. 35 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT GROOM AND good steady driver, of long experience in proper care and treatment of horses; City or country; will be found capable in every respect; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address A. T. Demarest, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SOBER, trustworthy single man, who thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; also gardening in its various branches; unexceptionable City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; good City driver in double harness or tandem; five years' reference; can attend furnace, and make himself useful around house. Address Coachman, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GOOD ENGlish servant, married, as coachman and groom; long experience; is a careful and stylish driver; steady and always prompt; good reference from last employer. Call or address J. Thomas, No. 490 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A. T., Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THORoughly competent, sober, honest, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful; knows the City well, and highly recommended. Address Edward, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—OF MUCH EXPERIENCE; CITY OR country; willing to be useful and obliging in every way; age thirty-two; will go for low wages at first, in hopes of being raised according to merit; is a Protestant. Call or address JAMES, No. 218 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP MY establishment, I wish to procure a position for my coachman; married; of good address; I can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address F., No. 117 West 50th st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENERALly useful young man, single; can milk, tend furnace; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; wages moderate; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who having been in his employ for over eight years, he can recommend as an excellent groom and good careful City driver. Address Post Office Box No. 3,833.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—Aged thirty-six years; married; no children; English; four years' best City reference; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address J. Gowan, livery stable, East 28th st., near Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; careful City driver; seven years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART young man; thoroughly understands his business at both; two years' very best City references from last employer. Address Y., Coachman, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; thoroughly understands the care of any gentleman's private turnout; City or country; sober and honest; undoubted City reference. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; first-class reference. Address A. R., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WELL qualified; good driver; capital appearance; understands harness and horses thoroughly; best references. Address A. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR AN EXcellent coachman whom he can strongly recommend in all respects. Apply to or address his present employer, No. 171 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; cause of leaving last place, employer turning horses out for the Winter; best City or country driving reference. Call for two days, on H. B., No. 56 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FIRST-CLASS; by an Englishman, married; no incumbrance; unexceptionable City reference. Address Coachman, No. 3 West 45th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN, whom she can highly recommend. Call for two days at No. 32 East 9th st., or address M. E., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married; no incumbrances; has several years' first-class City and country references. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, TO DRIVE for a doctor. Address No. 149 West 35th st.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Englishman, of good appearance; just arrived from England. Call or address J. Howe, No. 146 East 39th st., room No. 11.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A thorough, practical man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; makes all kinds of rustic and ornamental work; is married; small family; has first-class City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for three days.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—IS A GOOD vegetable gardener; careful hand with horses, cows, furnace, &c.; handy, useful man; Protestant; has good reference. Address Robert, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or an attendant on an invalid, gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 3.3 West 34th st.

PORTER, FIREMAN, AND WAITER.—BY A young man in a private family or business establishment; can tend steam and hot-air furnaces; not afraid of hard work; moderate wages, good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216, *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS valet or to attend an invalid gentleman; the best of references. Address W. W., Box 111 *Times* Office.

VALET. — BY A FRENCHMAN AS VALET OR waiter in a private family; City or country; best reference. Address E. D., No. 103 South 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTESTant young man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City references. Address L. D., at C. C. Schutte's upholstery store, No. 64 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, AS waiter in a family or boarding-house, or would drive for a doctor, giving good satisfaction; best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, PROTESTANT English waiter; is thorough in his duties; has the best of City references; is just disengaged from last employ. Address C. F. No. 102 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; can give good City reference. Address P. O. Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 304 Lexington av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT MAN in a private family; has City reference; no objection to live in the country. Address Henry, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; City references; boarding-house. Address W. A., Box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 163 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE in Europe and America. Address B. D., Box No. 270, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ITALIAN;) speaks French, English, and German; best City reference. Call at restaurant, No. 150 East 42d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE FOR two small children, to go a short distance in the country; must have the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 55th st., corner 6th av., second flat, between 10 and 12 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

BOY WANTED.—A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house wants a boy, fresh from school; must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, with references, IMPORTER, Box No. 198 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FAMILY OF two; none need apply without good City references; wages, $16. No. 205 West 44th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; PROTESTANT PREferred; must have good references. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st., from 10 to 1 o'clock on Thursday.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS TO ASSIST IN washing; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 149 West 13th st. before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 130 EAST 30TH ST., A GIRL for general house-work; references required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS, WITH STOCK VALUE $1,000, will exchange for land or a good patent. Address A. C., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—TIMOTHY O'LEARY against MARY JONES, widow of Thomas Jones, deceased; Thomas Jones, son of Gregory Jones; Gregory Jones, individually, and as guardian of Thomas Jones; Nicholas Jones, and Sarah, his wife; her Christian name being unknown, she is sued as Sarah Jones; John Jones and Margaret, his wife, her Christian name being unknown, she is sued as Margaret Jones; Mary O'Neil and Michael O'Neil, her husband; Mary A. Jones, widow of Patrick Jones, deceased; Ellen Jones and Annie Jones, children of Patrick Jones, deceased; Mary A. Duffy, wife of Thomas Duffy, Miles Lennon, surviving executor of Thomas Jones, deceased.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 237 Broadway, New York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 18, 1876.

J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, 1876.—Dated New York, November 1, 1876.

J. & R. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n2—1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, City and County of New-York.—ANN COWLEY, plaintiff, against GRIFFITH ROWE, Samuel Schiffer, and Minna Schiffer, his wife; The First National Bank of New-York, The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, Aaron Brummer, Ezra Wheeler, Thomas Roundey, Jr.; Augustus Ireland, John V. Wheeler, Jonas B. Jacobs, as Assignee of Samuel Schiffer; Sarah A. Robins, Isaac Meyer, Julius Weis, Victor Meyer, Adolph Meyer, and Aaron Barnett, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, Griffith Rowe, Julius Weis, Victor Meyer, and Adolph Meyer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 15th, 1876.

SAM'L W. JUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau street.

o26-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANN ELIZABETH HASBROOK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. GESSNER and JOSEPHINE his wife, Henry Schipper, Luke Higgins, Lawrence O'Brien, Maria Barlow, Columbus Winthrop, Leonard Senfeld, Paul Becker, Thomas Welden, Thomas Fitzgerald, James Keegan, Patrick Whelan, David Peregrine, Patrick Manning, William Butler, Anthony Muggin, John Leonard, Michael Carty, Michael Doyle, Stephen Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Duignan, and John Cleary, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 58 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1876.

WEEKS & FOESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o12-1aw6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, KINGS County.—GEORGE C. GIBSON, plaintiff, against EDWIN WILSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 203 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven 97-100 dollars with interest from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 8, 1876.

CHAS. H. BURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the defendant, Edwin Wilson: Take notice, that the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in said State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1876.—Dated October 10, 1876.

CHAS. H. BURTIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 203 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

o12-1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN G. DALE, Plaintiff, against KATHARINE L. BUCKLEY, MARY D. K. BUCKLEY, and JULIAN G. BUCKLEY, Defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 29th, 1876.

JAMES W. GERARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the second day of May, 1876.

JAMES W. GERARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o5-1aw6wTh*

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av. Will reopen Oct. 3. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school. KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The rates of tuition have been reduced.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY. The Principal gladly teaches the whole time. Able associates of long connection assist. Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

MISS AYRES, NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address, FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching would, in part payment for her board in a private family, living between 8th and 20th sts., give instruction for an hour a day in any branches usually taught by a finishing governess; best references given and required. Address S. J., No. 62 West 12th st.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT desires a situation as governess, or lady's companion; has no objection to traveling. Address H. L. R., Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMIABLE YOUNG LADY MAY SECURE a desirable home in a small family living near the City, as lady's companion and music teacher to two children; no salary. Address, with particulars, HOME, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV. Now open for the reception of pupils. For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—The most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements ever offered. Open every day. Six private lessons, $10.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

PEW FOR SALE.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, (Dr. Tyng,) East 16th st. Address J. P. C., No. 322 East 20th st.

PEW TO LET.—DR. ORMISTON'S CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st.; No. 54 middle aisle, fifth from pulpit. Address Post Office Box No. 5,434.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSIAH C. HANNUM, plaintiff, against OSWALD MILLER and MINNIE H. MILLER, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 24, 1876.

RUDOLPH SAMPTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1876.

RUDOLPH SAMPTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
o26-1aw6wTh No. 345 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER and JAMES THOMSON, plaintiffs, against THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office Number 59 Wall street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred twenty-three 20-100 dollars, with interest from the 11th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, 11th of September, 1876.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York this 11th day of October, 1876.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs in person, No. 59 Wall st., New-York.

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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Recoulx....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia....Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | Elysia, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN....Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25
ODER....Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR....Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..........Nov. 21
ETNA..........Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, Nov. 18, 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England....Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy..........Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA....Nov. 9 | LESSING..........Nov. 23
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 8 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.

Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:

5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:45, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:44 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:44 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., North and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1876, at 4 P. M., for supplying for the use of the schools under the jurisdiction of said board, books, stationery, and other articles required, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1877. City and country publishers of books, and dealers in the various articles required, are notified that preference will be given to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid. A list of articles required, with the conditions upon which bids will be received, may be obtained on application to the clerk of the board. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies." The committee reserve the right to reject any bid, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

JERSEY CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
DUE 1906, REGISTERED;
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1886,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
For sale by
C. ZABRISKIE, No. 47 Montgomery st.,
JERSEY CITY.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Albert H. NICOLAY & CO., auctioneers, will sell at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 20th day of November, 1876, at 12:30 P. M., the out-standing and uncollected debts due the estate of James H. Gorman, bankrupt. For further particulars apply to C. W. TOWN, Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., New-York City, or
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee, 84 Warren st., N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9,
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING VERY near the Windsor Hotel, a few steps from 5th av., will let an elegant suite of rooms on second floor with board; house and appointments first-class; highest reference. Any one wishing first-class accommodations address with name H. A. R., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, STRICTLY private, owning their house, location central, desirable, have two choice rooms and good board for adults; terms reasonable; reference. Address W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely-furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

MRS. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has two large connecting rooms on second floor; exclusive bath, &c.; with or without private table; reasonable terms; sunny exposure.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

NO. 597 5TH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished; private table if desired; room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on third floor; hall room on fourth; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor; also, two upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with board; table and attendance first-class; reference.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, with private family. No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

FOR RENT.—No. 24 WEST 39TH ST. WITH first-class board, a back parlor, handsomely furnished.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, with alcove, on second floor. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st., near 4th av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., AT NO. 36 EAST.—Rooms en suite or singly; private table if desired; good reference.

WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D ST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; reference required.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON first floor; also room on third or fourth floor. Excellent table.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, two rooms, $30 each; third story front, $25, two extra single rooms with fire, $12 each; choice table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, newly furnished; private table, or without board.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE FRONT OR back parlor; terms moderate; modern improvements. No. 153 East 27th st.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND TWO single rooms on third floor to let, with board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE SIZE HALL-room on third floor for one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board; also table boarders; terms moderate; references.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FRONT and back room of third story, nicely furnished, in a respectable private German family. 114 East 58th st.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; two suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen, front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms to rent, with board; also a room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Desirable sunny rooms, with superior table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—THE ADvertiser wishes to obtain a home for the Winter months in a strictly private household; his family consists of three persons; an elegantly-furnished second floor and private table is preferred; the best of references given and requested. Address C. BOWEN, Post Office Box No. 2,884.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; large room, or two connecting, fully and nicely furnished; with ample closets, fire, and gas; first-class table, house, and location requisite; vicinity of Madison square preferred; permanent, if suited. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOR A few weeks, possibly all Winter, a sunny room, with good board; upper dining-room preferred; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, B. H. W., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN BOARD

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARties without children, willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations, can secure elegant suites of rooms and board in private family; references given and required. Address X. Y., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—All conveniences, ample closets, adjoining bath-room, in a strictly private family of refinement, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address J. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms for the Winter.
E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 7 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for families, and other rooms for gentlemen; from $7 to $8 per week; references exchanged.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small, respectable families.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Cor. 5th av. and 50th st.
GALE, FULLER & CO.,
Proprietors.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

HOTEL ST. STEPHENS, 11TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—New house; strictly first class; moderate prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
On THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.

THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.
(As originally written for and played by them.)

Father Dolan	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux	Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff	Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela	Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn	Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant	Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan	Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle	Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan	Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott	Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly	Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget	Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy	Miss Blaisdell.
Arte O'Neil	Miss Rose Wood
Moya	Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott	Mr. C. A. Stevenson

Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
45th GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION
FROM OCT. 24 TO CLOSE OF EXHIBITION.
Adults, 25 cents; children under fifteen years, 15 cents.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.
READING BY
GEORGE VANDENHOFF
TO-NIGHT.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
BUFFALO BILL in SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
On MONDAY next will be represented
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
with all its great realistic plantation effects.

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY
DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are offering the finest selection of NOVELTIES, in "NOEL" TAPESTRIES, CHINESE AND MUMMY CLOTHS, SATIN DAMASKS, SILK BROCADES, PLAIN SATINS, COTELINES, LAMPASADES, &c.
ALSO
THREAD LACE, GUIPURE, SWISS, AND NOTTINGHAM LACE
CURTAINS,
in great variety and AT VERY LOW PRICES.

N. B.—HOLLAND AND GILT-BORDERED SHADES, MATTRESSES, &c., made and put up at short notice.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
CARPETS
Of Every Description
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 19th Street.

LORD & TAYLOR
HAVE LARGELY EXTENDED AND REPLENISHED THEIR
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
AND ARE NOW DISPLAYING A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
WINDOW FURNISHINGS.
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM, from $2 50 up.
LACE CURTAINS, GUIPURE, from $4 up.
LACE CURTAINS, TAMBOURED, from $10 up.
LACE CURTAINS, BRUSSELS, from $40 up.
FIGURED MUSLINS for chamber curtains, 18c. up.
Elegant TURKISH CURTAINS in sets.
French TAPESTRY CURTAINS in sets.
CURTAIN MATERIAL in Cretonnes, Satines, Smyrna Goods, Tapestries, Brocatelles, and Satins. Holland and Gold-band Shades made and put up at short notice.
Special attention given to the manufacture of CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, AND HEAVY CURTAINS.
ALSO
FURNITURE COVERINGS in the latest styles and colors of all fashionable materials.
BEDS, BEDDING, AND BED FURNISHING.
FEATHER and DOWN BEDS.
HAIR and SPRING MATTRESSES.
FEATHER and HAIR PILLOWS and BOLSTERS.
EIDER-DOWN QUILTS.
GERMAN DOWN QUILTS.
1,000 pairs CALIFORNIA AND ROSE BLANKETS, from $2 50 to the finest goods made.
5 Cases CRIB and CRADLE BLANKETS at a great reduction in prices.
MARSEILLES QUILTS from $2 50 upward.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS from 75c. upward.
TOILET SETS, TIDIES, &c., &c., &c.

CATALOGUE OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO ANY DESTINATION.

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST. N.Y.

R.H.MACY&CO.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

PATTERNS OF THE LATEST WINTER STYLES in Cloaks, Dolmans, Polonaises, Basques, Overskirts, &c., now ready at Mme. DEMOREST'S Cosmopolitan Emporium of Fashions, No. 17 East 14th st., and all the agencies; do not fail to see what to wear; price 15 cents; also Portfolio of Fashions, 15 cents, post free. The Centennial Exposition awards to Mme. Demorest two medals of honor, and the only award over all competitors for Patterns of the Fashions.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
NEW ADDITIONS.
SPECIAL EXPEDITIONS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY WITH THE RAREST ATTRACTIONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
SIX SEA-HORSES!
BEAUTIFUL STAR FISH!
RIVER, LAKE, AND POND FISH!
SEA GRASSES AND CORAL.
RARE AND BEAUTIFULLY-COLORED
DEEP SEA ANEMONE!
WONDERFUL MOLLUSKS!
THE LIVING WHITE WHALE!
MARVELOUS ARTIFICIAL FISH-HATCHING!
50,000 DIMINUTIVE SALMON!
FEEDING THE FISH AND MAMMALIA AT 11 A. M. AND 3 P. M., DAILY, IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS.
HUNDREDS OF OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S SUPERB CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HENRY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW, "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
ITALIAN
THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
BALLET. introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by
MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
"ADAM AND EVE" and "TOM COBB."
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE performance of this bill.
MONDAY, the 13th, after careful preparation, a new original drama, entitled
"GRABBED AGE,"
in which Miss LETTY ALLEN will make her début, and Mr. J. B. ATTWATER his first appearance in New-York.

CHICKERING HALL.
MATINEE MUSICAL, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 2:30 P. M. First appearance of Mlle. JAKOUBOWITSCH, the eminent Russian pianist, and selected vocal selections.
Price, $1, including reserved seat.
L. ALBITES, Director.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.

Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c.	Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matineé, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2.	THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The créme de la créme of minstrelsy. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE-BLANKETS.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.
Stable Blankets, large and strong, from $1.
Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $3 50 to $20.
Truck Blankets, immense stock, from $3 50.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at bottom prices.
JOHN MOORE'S, No. 57 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., New-York.

LECTURES.

HARLEM.—FREE LYCEUM.—MR. W. T. CLARKE will give his lecture on THE LAWS OF HAPPINESS at Unity Chapel, 128th st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock to-night. The public cordially invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO CONtract any debts against the "Alderney Dairy" from this date except on the written order of Jacob Fussell or M. T. Fussell. JACOB FUSSELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. MURRAY, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt, John A. Murray, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, October 31, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court for said District.
n2-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MURRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupt, Joseph Murray, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. John Fitch, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said Petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26th, 1876.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of the District Court of said District.
n2-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WRIGHT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick Wright, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 2d day of December, 1876, at 2 P. M. at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, (Bennett Building,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 8th November, 1876.
n9-law3w* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick Wright, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1876.
NATHANIEL H. WOODMAN, Assignee,
o26-law3wTh* No. 62 New st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOMAS VAN DYKE and WILLIAM W. DOWNS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n9-law3wTh No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEO POPPER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Leo Popper, of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 20th day of September, 1876. M. R. COOK, Assignee.
o26-law3wF

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
J. H. McVicker, Man'g'r; D. W. Waller, Stage Man'g'r.
The Manager respectfully notifies the public that on MONDAY, NOV. 20,
he will commence a brief season at the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose of presenting
EDWIN BOOTH
in a series of his characters supported by a dramatic company selected with special reference to the proper rendition of the standard works in which EDWIN BOOTH appears. The first production will be
HAMLET,
the principal characters being assumed by the following artists:
FRED. ROBINSON, as the Ghost; MILNES LEVICK, as the King; J. M. HARDIE, as Laertes; HART CONWAY, as Horatio; F. PIERCE, as Polonius; J. H. McVICKER, as the Grave-digger; CLARA JENNINGS, as Ophelia; JENNIE CARROLL, as the Queen.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW!
The sale of tickets will commence at the office of the Lyceum Theatre on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 9 A. M. and continue till 6 P. M. daily. The Manager notifies the public that no tickets will be placed in the hands of speculators, and no speculation will be allowed at this theatre. When the ticket office opens the diagram will be clear, with the exception of a limited number of seats placed at No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, (in all not exceeding 200 tickets,) and they will be withdrawn from these places if an exorbitant advance is demanded. The Manager receives no share of the advance, and hence it can be made liberal and pay well for the accommodation rendered. Every facility will be offered the public to purchase tickets at the theatre at the
REGULAR RATES, $1 50 FOR SECURED SEATS,
and the Manager hopes to receive the aid of his patrons in protecting their interest. Remember
NOV. 20, AND DURING THE WEEK,
LYCEUM THEATRE,
EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........HAMLET.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30, LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
The next production, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES E. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY....as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the
PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES.
ELIZABETA AND HELENE MENZELI,
And of the Premieres,
SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the
"REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30	The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.

Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE
and
LAST NIGHTS
of the REALISTIC BALLET in the SNOW. Last nights of Mr. COGHLAN and the Comedy Company in their Types of City Life. Last nights of MARIE BONFANTI and Mlle. SOHLKE.
*** Last Matinée of "LIFE," SATURDAY at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18, first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, and elaborate production of Shakespeare's comedy of "AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S,
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TREMENDOUS HIT
of the
CHAMPION RIDERS, ATHLETES, viz.:
FISH, CARLO FAMILY, EIGHT IN NUMBER, SEBASTIAN DEBURG, LA FEVRE, CLARK, ALMONTIE, ROLLAND COOKE, LAISELEE, WHITAKER, SATSUMA.
THE GREEK NOBLEMAN TATTOOED.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.
Late Globe, opposite New-York Hotel, Broadway.
After an absence of twelve years,
ROBERT HELLER,
the world-famous Prestidigitateur, Pianist, and Humorist, returns to New-York, commencing
MONDAY, Nov. 13,
with a budget of
WONDERS AND MIRACLES,
unequaled and unexampled by any living artist.
Mr. Heller will be assisted in his forthcoming entertainments by his sister, Miss HELLER, whose phenomenal performances have everywhere been the cause of unbounded astonishment and enthusiasm.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., second door east of 5th av.
(Incorporated 1865.)
This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL, and School of Oratory, Elocution, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, open
DAY AND EVENING.
CLASSES of three, $10 per term; two, $15; private, $30.
PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, of
SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccarony Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates. Last passage up, FRIDAY, Nov. 10; down, SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13	6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT,
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

NEW-YORK CITY VOTE.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY OVER 51,000.

REVISED RETURNS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—THE BALLOTS CAST FOR GOVERNOR, MAYOR, AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, ASSEMBLYMEN, AND ALDERMEN.

We give below revised returns, showing the vote cast in this City for the Electoral ticket. According to these figures, including 266 ballots cast for Peter Cooper, 172,716 persons voted out of 183,068 who had registered, being over ninety-four per cent. of the total registration. The vote for Governor, Mayor, and other County officers is also given as far as the same has been ascertained, together with the vote cast for Congressmen, Assemblymen, and District Aldermen.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Assembly Districts.	Tilden.	Hayes.	Assembly Districts.	Tilden.	Hayes.
1	4,934	1,588	13	3,841	3,564
2	4,349	865	14	3,478	1,492
3	4,093	917	15	5,949	3,084
4	6,162	1,252	16	5,834	2,595
5	4,605	2,812	17	7,328	4,529
6	4,091	1,243	18	5,064	2,734
7	2,950	3,292	19	3,249	3,349
8	7,000	3,110	20	9,008	4,450
9	4,293	4,320	21	8,240	4,603
10	4,972	2,323	23d Ward	2,559	1,424
11	3,592	4,370	24th Ward	1,277	762
12	4,690	1,915			
Total				111,958	60,493
Tilden's majority					51,465

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND MAYOR.

Assembly Districts.	Governor. Robinson.	Governor. Morgan.	Mayor. Ely.	Mayor. Dix.
1	4816	1595	4841	1483
2	4172	1034	4195	945
3	....	....	....	....
4	5911	1258	5605	1326
5	4604	2824	4745	2668
6	4114	1188	4134	1167
7	2989	3488	3041	3421
8	6581	3117	6680	2928
9	4198	4335	4314	4193
10	4877	2379	4980	2362
11	3626	4392	3682	4039
12	4582	1879	4656	1803
13	3648	3716	3667	3677
14	3779	1519	3773	1552
15	5932	3018	6020	2994
16	5805	2632	5834	2581
17	7012	4576	6992	4599
18	5190	2601	5236	2542
19	....	....	....	....
20	8501	4732	8604	4380
21	8119	4671	8070	4423
23d Ward	....	....	....	....
24th Ward	....	....	....	....
Total	103,697	57,321	110,511	57,489

THE VOTE FOR SHERIFF AND COUNTY CLERK.

Assembly Districts.	Sheriff. Reilly.	Sheriff. Gedney.	Coun'ty Clerk. Gumbleton.	Coun'ty Clerk. Murphy.
1	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....
4	5396	1285	5324	1592
5	4161	2808	4597	2638
6	3625	1213	4035	1158
7	2576	3470	3020	3301
8	6483	2870	6238	2918
9	3484	4614	4096	3894
10	3347	2256	4694	2500
11	3201	4227	3573	3943
12	3781	1856	4472	1854
13	3265	3830	5652	3549
14	3158	1455	3639	1523
15	5216	3148	5664	3057
16	4936	2621	5291	2757
17	6290	4656	7030	5364
18	4566	2633	4804	2824
19	....	....	....	....
20	6911	4437	8117	4301
21	6846	4539	7827	4539
23rd Ward	....	....	....	....
24th Ward	....	....	....	....
Total	92,990	58,928	105,135	58,398

THE VOTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT AND MARINE COURT JUDGE AND SURROGATE.

Dist.	Superior Court. Freedman.	Superior Court. Scudder.	Marine Court. Sinnott.	Marine Court. Gobel.	Surrogate. Calvin.	Surrogate. Pea'y.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	5771	1292	5909	1279	5215	1759
5	4639	2754	4610	2744	3882	3308
6	4057	1196	4003	1217	3455	1660
7	2935	3496	2702	3445	2377	3511
8	6075	2873	6108	2843	4517	4392
9	4118	4192	4142	4370	3440	4240
10	4812	2452	4771	2477	3474	3753
11	3334	4320	3573	4237	2872	4919
12	4340	1865	4603	2018	3723	2478
13	3538	3796	3571	3745	3081	4164
14	3718	1616	3634	1522	2952	2158
15	5930	2975	5910	3069	5007	3859
16	5702	2669	5698	2628	4798	3483
17	7142	4657	7087	4638	6092	5418
18	5123	2610	5162	2692	4427	3139
19	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	8239	4466	8263	4439	6409	5719
21	7963	4653	7971	4725	6406	5924
23d W'd	....	....	....	....	....	....
24th W'd	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	107356	58860	108617	59031	91726	76681

THE VOTE FOR CORONERS.

Dist.	Croker.	Woltman.	Flanagan.	Stiner.	Barry.	Naumann.
1	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	4986	5748	5742	1811	1176	1644
5	3713	4183	4497	3397	2784	3192
6	2983	3195	3954	2036	1202	1471
7	2146	2790	2922	4039	3525	3715
8	4245	4785	5826	4450	5859	3978
9	3070	3795	3982	4863	4424	4503
10	2818	3468	4624	4119	2539	3656
11	2595	3204	3366	4741	4343	4518
12	3090	3851	4163	2900	1853	2398
13	2799	3235	3491	4171	5749	3888
14	2604	3128	3534	2437	1648	2031
15	4604	5197	5735	4081	4981	3627
16	4334	4894	5551	3440	2760	3208
17	5298	6018	6666	5587	4628	5239
18	3934	4537	5015	3475	2541	2961
19	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	5547	6819	7648	6965	4457	5744
21	5941	7168	7389	6121	4858	5553
23d W'd	....	....	....	....	....	....
24th W'd	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	77519	90233	100219	77158	56944	67311

These totals do not include the returns from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

THE VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The following is the vote for Congressmen in this City, as far as has been ascertained:

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Muller.	Kerrigan.
First Assembly District	4479	1673
Second Assembly District	3870	1121
Third Assembly District	3784	1016
Fifth Assembly District	3126	1034
Total	15259	4844
Muller's majority	10415	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Cox.	Dugganne.
Fourth Assembly District	5881	13
Sixth Assembly District	4130	14
Eighth Assembly District	2021	1
Twelfth Assembly District	4555	....
Total	16587	28
Cox's majority	16559	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Eickhoff.	Groom.
Eighth Assembly District	4588	2233
Tenth Assembly District	4812	2372
Fourteenth Assembly District	3727	1541
Total	13127	6146
Eickhoff's majority	6981	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Ward.	McCook.
Fifth Assembly District	870	619
Seventh Assembly District	2762	3217
Ninth Assembly District	4123	4339
Eleventh Assembly District	863	1181
Thirteenth Assembly District	3514	3681
Total	12138	13037
McCook's majority		899

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Wood.	Da Cunha.
Eleventh Assembly District	1249	1199
Fifteenth Assembly District	5141	2687
Sixteenth Assembly District	5055	2032
Nineteenth Assembly District	2703	1509
Total	14148	7427
Wood's majority	6721	

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Hewitt.	Babcock.
Sixteenth Assembly District	5769	2471
Eighteenth Assembly District	3754	1538
Twentieth Assembly District	5367	2048
Twenty-first Assembly District	1972	829
Total	16862	6886
Hewitt's majority	9976	

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Willis.	Morton.
Eleventh Assembly District	1989	1827
Fifteenth Assembly District	449	419
Seventeenth Assembly District	1591	1689
Eighteenth Assembly District	1035	1218
Nineteenth Assembly District	256	105
Twentieth Assembly District	2596	2745
Twenty-first Assembly District	5510	3986
Total	12516	11989
Willis' majority		527

THE VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR.

The following is the complete vote for Senator in the Fifth Senatorial District:

	Wagstaff.	Seward.
Fifth Assembly District	4238	2932
Seventh Assembly District	2726	3256
Ninth Assembly District	4068	4406
Thirteenth Assembly District	3532	3721
Total	14564	14315
Wagstaff's majority	249	

THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

The following is the vote for Assemblymen far as ascertained:

First District.—Healy, 4,478; Foley, 20; Healy's majority, 4,458.

Second District.—Grady, 4,081; Gill, 3; Grady's majority, 4,078.

Third District.—Rooney, 3,414; Brogan, 1,347; Rooney's majority, 2,067.

Fourth District.—Galvin, 4,880; Schaffel, 1,208; Galvin's majority, 3,672.

Fifth District.—Mitchell, 4,226; Betts, 2,570; Mitchell's majority, 2,656.

Sixth District.—Healy, 2,391; McAleer, 2,145; Scully, 649; Healy's plurality, 246.

Seventh District.—Hayes, 3,265; Twombly, 2,525; Hayes' majority, 740.

Eighth District.—Nachtmann, 6,013; Engel, 2,943; Nachtmann's majority, 3,070.

Ninth District.—Corsa, 4,596; Matthewson, 3,413; Corsa's majority, 1,183.

Tenth District.—Flecke, 3,501; Hoffman, 1,811; Wehle, 1,670; Flecke's plurality, 1,690.

Eleventh District.—Cowdin, 4,622; McConnell, 3,016; Cowdin's majority, 1,606.

Twelfth District.—Holahan, 4,043; Wolf, 2,403; Holahan's majority, 1,640.

Thirteenth District.—Strahan, 3,686; Rich, 3,468; Strahan's majority, 218.

Fourteenth District.—Cozans, 3,677; McKee, 1,587; Cozans' majority, 2,090.

Fifteenth District.—Dimond, 4,826; Loew, 2,840; Ahrens, 894; Dimond's plurality, 1,986.

Sixteenth District.—Spinola, 4,013; Kearney, 3,579; Spinola's majority, 434.

Seventeenth District.—Coulter, 5,108; Graff, 4,542; Coulter's majority, 566.

Eighteenth District.—O'Hara, 4,203; Pullman, 3,353; O'Hara's majority, 850.

Nineteenth District.—Ecclesine, 2,545; Simms, 1,185; Church, 967; Ecclesine's plurality, 1,360.

Twentieth District.—Stein, 7,884; Englenart, 5,034; Stein's majority, 2,850.

Twenty-first District.—Langbein, 4,795; Fallon, 4,475; Turpenny, 3,104; Langbein's plurality, 320.

THE ALDERMEN ELECTED.

The new Board of Aldermen will consist of fourteen Democrats and eight Republicans. The following is a correct list of the candidates elected:

At Large	Samuel A. Lewis.
	Henry D. Purroy.
	William L. Coles.
	Patrick Keenan.
	Joseph G. Pinckney.
	Rufus B Cowing.
Fourth District	Thomas Shiels.
	James J. Slevin.
	Bryan Reilly.
Fifth District	*John J Morris.*
	William Lamb.
	John Devries.
Sixth District	John W. Guentzer.
	George Hall.
	Ferdinand Ehrhart.
Seventh District	William Sauer.
	William Salmon.
	Henry E. Howland.
Eighth District	William Loyel.
	Michael Twomey.
	Louis J. Phillips.
	Stephen N. Simonson.

THE VOTING FOR DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

The following shows the voting for District Aldermen:

Fourth District	Thomas Shields	15104
	James J. Slevin	14590
	Bryan Reilly	7626
	Morris Friedsam	6514
Fifth District	John J. Morris	13846
	William Lamb	13098
	John Devries	1374
	William Bennett	12257
Sixth District	John W. Gueutzer	15343
	George Hall	14784
	Ferdinand Ehrhart	11920
	Friedrich Finck	10818
Seventh District	William Salmon,	No contest.
	William Sauer,	No contest.
	Henry E. Howland,	No contest.
Eighth District	William Joyce	20569
	Michael Twomey	20188
	Louis J. Phillips	18476
	Stephen N. Simonson	17904
	Henry F. Perley	17077
	Hugh H. Moore	16952

THE ELECTION IN KINGS COUNTY.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY OVER 18,000—THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSMEN—THE LOCAL OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following tables give the vote in Kings County on the Presidential, State, County, and City tickets. All the returns have not yet been received, but the missing figures cannot change the result. The defeat of the Republican County candidates is undoubtedly owing to the fact that they run on the State ticket. Counting Mr. Shannon A. Slocum, Democrat, who was indorsed by the Republicans, the latter have a majority of 1 in the Board of Aldermen. The Republicans retain their majority in the Board of Supervisors.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Following is the vote for President as nearly as it can be ascertained in Kings County:

Wards.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Wards.	Hayes.	Tilden.
1	1907	1623	14	819	3535
2	367	1379	15	1856	2076
3	1541	1654	16	2323	3200
4	1136	1433	17	1714	2711
5	763	2759	18	1417	1890
6	1575	3884	19	2177	1823
7	2650	2925	20	2568	1747
8	996	1828	21	1925	2052
9	706	1963	22	1698	1877
10	1455	3208	23	1318	851
11	1974	2275	24	492	660
12	458	3157	25	1283	1319
13	2097	1944	Co. towns	1759	3222
Total				38317	57497
Tilden's majority					18580

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards	Robinson.	Morgan.	Wards	Robinson.	Morgan.
1	1586	1937	14	3499	856
2	1366	351	15	1371	1460
3	1697	1601	16	3078	2384
4	1383	1193	17	2612	1824
5	2330	722	18	1855	1439
6	3814	1617	19	1996	2182
7	2541	2739	20	1501	2299
8	1766	1048	21	2474	2076
9	1934	730	22	1589	1781
10	3105	1527	23	896	1340
11	2215	2058	24	655	499
12	3099	503	25	1274	1329
13	1849	2176	Co. T'ns	3180	1792
Total				54698	39411
Robinson's majority					15287

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Cavanagh.	Veeder.	Wards.	Cavanagh.	Veeder.
1	538	644	8	1176	1509
2	723	950	10	1362	3002
3	1141	126	12	790	2717
5	1025	2463	22	1509	1747
6	1710	358			
Total				19974	17888
Veeder's majority					7914

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Chittenden.	Dakin.	Wards.	Chittenden.	Dakin.
3	1320	865	19	2133	1892
4	1068	1476	20	2444	1811
7	2649	2970	21	1913	2515
11	1928	2323	23	1296	842
13	2086	190	25	1266	1322
Total				18103	17918
Chittenden's majority					185

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Spedzer.	Bliss.	Wards.	Spedzer.	Bliss.
9	686	1939	18	1451	1794
14	704	3274	24	526	615
15	1905	196	Flatbush	366	703
16	2535	2932			
17	1728	209	Total	9951	15918

Majority for Bliss, with three county towns to hear from, 5,967.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN.

The following is a list of the Assemblymen elected in Kings County. The Democrats gain one, having defeated Mr. Worth in the Sixth District:

First District—Daniel Bradley, Dem.
Second District— —— Marvin, Rep.
Third District—J. Shanley, Dem.
Fourth District—James G. Tighe, Dem.
Fifth District— —— Stevenson, Rep.
Sixth District— —— Dillmeir, Dem.
Seventh District—Charles L. Lyon, Dem.
Eighth District—Adrian M. Suydam, Rep.
Ninth District—John McGroarty, Dem.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Register—Barnes' majority is 2,276.
For County Clerk—Delmar's majority is 5,901.
For Surrogate—Dailey's majority is 299.
For Commissioner of Charities—Mius' majority is 244.
For Controller—Burrell's majority is 3,509.
For City Auditor—Searing's majority is 3,900.

THE JUDICIARY TICKET.

All the Democratic city Judiciary ticket is elected, as follows:

Daniel Levy, Justice, First District.
E. W. Bloom, Justice, Second District.
Ludwig Semler, Justice, Sixth District.
Andrew Walsh, Police Justice.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The following is the result of the election for Aldermen in the odd-numbered wards:

Ward.	Majority.
1. Burnet, Rep., over Anderson, Dem	496
3. Aitken, Rep., over Corbett, Dem	290
5. Shannon, Ind. Dem., over Shevlin, Dem	173
7. Phillips, Dem., over Rowley, Rep	191
9. Murtha, Dem., over Barber, Rep	1,340
11. Griswold, Rep., over Shipman, Dem	130
13. Ray, Rep., over Thursby, Dem	407
15. Ormsbee, Dem., over Davis, Rep	288
17. Cottrell, Rep., over Connolly, Dem	295
19. Baird, Rep., over Guthrie, Dem	465
21. Duane, Dem., over Sigrist, Rep	272
23. Fisher, Rep., over Belden, Dem	489
25. Easton, Dem., over Hill, Rep	60

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS FOR 1877.

Supervisors were elected on Tuesday in the even-numbered wards. The Republicans retain their majority in the board, a fact which assures the redistricting of the Assembly districts in Kings County by that party next year. The following will constitute the new board:

Wards.	Wards.
1. Rodney C. Ward, Rep.	18. George G. Brown, Dem.
2. John Gallagher, Dem.	19. A. G. McDonald, Rep.
3. D. S. Quimby, Jr., Rep.	20. Alexander Walker, Rep.
4. George C. Sexton, Dem.	21. John M. Phelps, Rep.
5. Andrew P. Coates, Dem.	22. Edward Egolf, Rep.
6. John B. Byrne, Dem.	23. Ernst Nathan, Rep.
7. Edward Fry, Rep.	24. W. H. Fleeman, Dem.
8. Daniel Ryan, Dem.	25. Peter Van Cott, Rep.
9. Henry Hawkes, Dem.	New-Utrecht—Adolph Gubner, Dem.
10. John T. Moran, Dem.	Flatbush—Peter J. Williamson, Dem.
11. Christian Hobn, Rep.	New-Lots—A. H. W. Van Sicklen, Rep.
12. John Curran, Dem.	Gravesend—Jaques I. Stillwell, Dem.
13. Demas Strong, Rep.	Flatlands—J. L. Ryder, Rep.
14. James Tierney, Dem.	
15. John H. Snyder, Rep.	
16. Victor Eger, Rep.	
17. Stephen Clark, Rep.	

Republicans, 16; Democrats, 14.

RECEIVING THE NEWS.

SCENES IN PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE—ENTHUSIASM OVER THE RETURNS FROM DOUBTFUL STATES.

The excitement in the City over the results of Tuesday's election showed no sign of abatement yesterday. At the clubs, hotels, and other places of public resort, the crowds of eager inquirers jostled each other in their anxiety to learn the news; and from an early hour Printing-house square was thronged with excited partisans, each side claiming a victory, and cheering each scrap of election news lustily. In the forenoon the Democrats were jubilant over the prospect of Tilden's election, but as the hours wore on, and returns began to look favorable for the Republicans, the Democracy stopped cheering and betook themselves to thoughtful pondering upon the situation. The States upon which public interest was most concentrated were the doubtful ones—Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, and Oregon. Without the votes of these States it was plain that Hayes would be defeated and the Democracy consoled themselves with the reflection that it would be well nigh impossible for the Republican candidates to carry them. At 12 o'clock noon a dispatch was received at the TIMES office announcing Republican gains in Florida and a strong probability that the Republicans would carry the State. The appearance of this dispatch on the bulletin elicited enthusiastic applause from hundreds of persons who had assembled at the corner of Park row and Nassau street. This dispatch was followed by another from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Wisconsin, claiming the latter State for Hayes by 4,000 majority. Inside and outside THE TIMES building a vast throng of enthusiastic Republicans collected and gave vent to their enthusiasm in cheers and songs. At 2 P. M., when satisfactory assurances had been received that Nevada, Oregon, and Florida had in all probability gone for Hayes, the result of the Electoral vote was displayed on THE TIMES bulletin as follows:

Hays, 185.
Tilden, 184.

The announcement was greeted with storms of cheers, repeated again and again, and the utmost excitement prevailed. Long after dark the throngs in front of the office continued to assemble, and hearty rounds of cheers testified to the sincerity of their rejoicing over the result.

The scene in the counting-room of THE TIMES when the news of the probable election of Hayes was displayed was of the most enthusiastic description, cheer upon cheer being given for Gov. Hayes and Hon. Edwin D. Morgan. The returns from Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana were displayed in the evening in front of the main entrance by means of a calcium light, and attracted large numbers of spectators up to a late hour in the night.

The sale of THE TIMES yesterday was enormous, thousands of copies having been printed in addition to an unusually large edition.

IN WALL AND BROAD STREETS.

THE SCENES AMONG BUSINESS MEN AND BROKERS—GENERAL INTEREST IN THE RESULTS AT THE EXCHANGES.

Although Wall street yesterday wore the same air of busy activity that is always one of its marked features, it was apparent, even to the most casual of observers, that the interest in the election results was sufficiently intense to divert the attention of the bulls and bears in some measure from their usual occupation. This general interest in the one great topic of the day, while it was less demonstrative than that evinced by the crowds of spectators which crowded around the different newspaper offices, was none the less eager. Throughout the day knots of brokers congregated in front of the prominent banking-houses, and for once their conversation was directed not so much to the rise and fall of stocks as to the rise and fall of parties. Fortified with newspapers with which to enforce their arguments, each little group of men discussed the situation according to its own peculiar notions. Although the majority insisted on the election of Tilden, there were others who were willing to back an opposite opinion with money. The same interest in the result that was noticeable in the crowds on the street, was also manifested within the walls of the Stock Exchange building. Watching the members, as they gathered in different parts of the rooms and conversed in low tones, it was easy to see that the topic of their discussions was the universal one of how the election had resulted. The sentiment of the body, although evidently of a Democratic complexion, was still sufficiently divided to lead to many warm debates, and the staking of occasional wagers.

At the Produce Exchange the sentiment of the members was also divided, the majority favoring the opinion that the Democrats had been victorious. The Republican members, however, insisted that the result was too uncertain to justify positive assertions of Democratic success. As at the Stock Exchange, bets were made, from time to time, that Hayes would be found to have been elected when the official returns should have been announced. The rapidity of the sale of newspapers was really surprising, even taking into consideration the fact of the great anxiety everywhere manifested on the results. Many "extras" were issued during the afternoon, and the newsboys, quick to take advantage of the general desire for news, doubled the price of their papers without the least hesitancy or scruple, and insisted upon the payment of the additional amount, without any misgiving that their numerous customers would complain of the extortion. Small bulletins were displayed from time to time during the day in front of the Stock Exchange building, but, though they were read with eager interest, they rather increased than diminished the popular uncertainty and doubt. Indeed, the uncertainty increased with the posting of each fresh bulletin, until, when the Stock Exchange closed, only the most partisan Democratic members insisted that the question of who was to be the next President had been settled beyond doubt. Later in the day many of the frequenters of the business exchanges tried to add to their stock of information by joining the crowds assembled in Printing-house square and on Park row to watch the newspaper returns posted on the bulletin boards.

POOLS ON THE ELECTION.

The somewhat unexpected developments of yesterday thoroughly aroused the activity of the betting fraternity, and the scenes at the different pool-rooms last evening were unusually exciting. The excitement was intense during the afternoon, and as the evening wore on, and no positive news had been received, it increased. Morrissey's and Johnson's rooms were crowded almost to suffocation. Those whose faith in the strength of the Democratic candidate had caused them to offer large odds on him began to "hedge" as rapidly as possible on finding that the result was doubtful, but there were, notwithstanding, many Tildenites who offered $100 to $10 that he would be elected. The offer found abundance of takers. While on the night before the election the pools generally favored the Democratic nominees, last night there was a marked sense of insecurity among the betting men. At Johnson's, during the early part of the evening, Gen. Hayes sold as high as $30, Tilden's average remaining at $100. Considerable betting was done on the result in the doubtful States, odds being freely offered and taken on both sides. At Morrissey's pools were sold on the State elections in South Carolina, Wade Hampton selling at $100, and Gov. Chamberlain bringing from $50 to $75.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Edward Rooney, of No. 225 East Forty-first street, became involved in an altercation with James Boylan, of No. 221 East Thirty-eighth street, Tuesday evening, in the course of which Rooney left with the avowed purpose of procuring a knife to continue the fight. Boylan saw him return, and thinking he was about to assault him, drew a revolver and fired two shots, which took effect in Rooney's abdomen and right leg. Rooney was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and the house surgeon states that he is in a precarious condition. Boylan, on seeing Rooney fall, fled, but was subsequently arrested by Officer Darwin, of the Twenty-first Precinct. In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell committed him to await the result of Rooney's injuries.

A BATCH OF SUICIDES.

Thomas Kerr, aged fifty-eight years, committed suicide by taking a dose of arsenic yesterday at his residence, No. 152 Madison street, in consequence of his inability to procure employment.

James Harrington, aged fifty-five, a laborer, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor in a stable near his residence, in Ninety-first street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

George R. Bentler, aged fifty, of No. 155 Second street, died suddenly yesterday morning, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that he committed suicide by taking a dose of poison. Coroner Ellinger was notified to hold an inquest.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is stated that Thomas T. Hazard was not discharged from A. T. Stewart's store on Monday because he participated in the Republican parade on Saturday last.

The first floor of No. 219 Madison avenue, the residence of G. Arnold, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $500. The fire was caused by a window curtain being ignited by a gas jet.

Auguste Flauraud and Eugene Flauraud, composing the firm of A. Flauraud & Son, laces, of No. 544 Broadway, made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors, to Adolph Salmon, yesterday.

During an altercation last night, at No. 59 Mulberry street, between David McLaughlin, aged twenty, of No. 40 Mulberry street, and Paul Bowman, of No. 59 Mulberry street, the latter stabbed his adversary in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and his assailant was locked up at the Sixth Precinct Station.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters last night from the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, announcing that a prisoner named Robert MacLaughlin, alias "Scotty," who was recently convicted of a charge of larceny, escaped by swimming the river at a point between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets. The fugitive is thirty-two years of age, and when arraigned at court gave his occupation as a steam-boat man.

BROOKLYN.

The old Grand Street Ferry, from Grand street, Brooklyn, to Grand street, New-York, was opened yesterday to the public, after having been closed for over a year.

Michael Hanley, a clerk, residing at No. 260 Hoyt street, was arrested yesterday morning for striking Robert Ridley on the head with a club during a political discussion.

The body of Daniel Hughes, who formerly resided at No. 82 Amity street, was yesterday found floating in the river at the foot of Pacific street. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

William McNally, a laborer, of No. 271 Tillary street, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Susan Raymond and bursting open the door of the apartments of Michael Hussey.

William Middleton, a seaman, of No. 24 North Oxford street, quarreled with a neighbor named John Tully, a varnisher, on Tuesday evening. During the quarrel Middleton was severely cut in the neck with a razor.

John Hurley, of No. 990 Atlantic avenue, and Lawrence Wilber, of No. 496 Carroll street, painters, were severely injured yesterday by the breaking of a scaffold on which they were working at No. 558 Washington avenue. They were taken to the City Hospital in an ambulance.

Margaret O'Brien, residing at No. 552 Court street, quarreled with her husband yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterward attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green. A physician was summoned and administered an antidote, and the woman was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

John Jones, of No. 562 Smith street, went into Dieter's restaurant, on Washington street, last evening, and after taking dinner refused to pay for it. Mr. Dieter attempted to prevent him leaving the place, whereupon he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot, but was arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house.

Officer William Savage, of the Tenth Precinct, was brutally assaulted on Tuesday night, by three or four roughs whom he found acting in a disorderly manner in Fifth avenue, near Prospect place. The Police arrested Michael Kane, a laborer, residing in First street, near Fifth avenue; William Murtagh, aged twenty-two, of No. 921 Atlantic avenue, and James McCuen, of No. 273 First street, who were recognized as the officer's assailants, and were held for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of Arthur Mooney, who was drowned in the Delaware and Raritan Canal at Trenton, was recovered yesterday.

Hubert Dunsmore, of Elizabeth, while shooting at Bergen Point yesterday, had his arm severely lacerated by the accidental discharge of his gun.

THE MISSING DRUGGIST.

HIS BODY FOUND IN THE NARROWS AND TAKEN TO FORT HAMILTON—HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

On the evening of Oct. 21 Mr. Bernard H. Reinhold, a well-known druggist, doing business at No. 639 Third avenue, corner of Forty-first street, and residing at No. 334 East Fifty-first street, left his house at about 8 o'clock for the avowed purpose of taking a walk, and, as far as can be at present ascertained, was not again seen alive. Mr. Reinhold was a native of Hesse-Cassell, Germany, about fifty years of age, and was well known among his countrymen in this City, where he had been engaged in business for a number of years. He was President of the German Apothecaries' Society, had been Vice President of the College of Pharmacy, and was also a member of Crescent Lodge No. 402 Free and Accepted Masons. When he left his store, as stated above, he is supposed to have had between $200 and $300 in cash on his person, and a gold watch and chain. His continued absence alarmed his friends and relatives, who gave notice to Superintendent Walling of the occurrence. The entire Police force were notified to make search for the missing man, and cards containing a description and photograph of Mr. Reinhold were distributed throughout the City, besides being sent to the Police authorities of all the principal cities of the United States. The efforts of the Police and the friends of the missing druggist proved unavailing, and no trace of the man from the time he left the store could be obtained. A reward of $250 offered by his friends for any information of his whereabouts produced no better result. On Sunday last the body of a stranger was found floating in the Narrows, and was brought ashore at Fort Hamilton. The Justice of the Peace of that village made an examination of the remains. The body was so much decomposed that the features were unrecognizable, and it was removed to the Morgue, in Brooklyn, for identification. It was there recognized, by the watch and ring found on the body, as that of Mr. Reinhold, and the relatives were accordingly notified. The remains were removed to his late residence. There were no marks of violence on the body except a severe contusion on the back of the head, but it has not been ascertained whether the injury was inflicted before or after death. A small sum of money and the watch were found on the body, but the gold chain which the deceased usually wore was missing. From the fact of the missing chain, it is believed by the friends of Mr. Reinhold that he was waylaid, robbed, and thrown overboard. They say that the deceased had not the slightest motive to commit suicide. The mysterious affair is being investigated by Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police force, aided by several New-York detectives.

The funeral of the deceased took place yesterday from his late residence, and was attended by a large number of his friends and acquaintances, including members of the College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Society, and the Masonic fraternity.

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, to vacate the order granted a few days ago by Judge Gilbert, in the suit of Francis B. O'Connor against the United States Life Insurance Company and others, for the examination of the defendants before the trial, in order to ascertain who should be made defendants in the action, the complaint in which has already been published in THE TIMES. The action is brought to prevent the transfer of the affairs of the company to a life insurance company in Maine, and alleges that the defendants, James Buell, President of the company, and John C. De Witt, a stockholder, have entered into a conspiracy to make such transfer. The plaintiff bases his right to bring the suit on his ownership of nine shares of the stock of the company. Affidavits were presented by the defendants denying that O'Connor is a stockholder in the company, and asserting that he does not appear on the books as such, though it is believed that he is Trustee for his wife, who really owns the shares claimed by plaintiff. Therefore, as plaintiff does not own any of the shares of the stock, and does not appear as such owner on the books of the company, he has no right to bring the suit. Hence the motion to vacate the order should be granted. Plaintiff's counsel contended that his client had a legal right to bring the action, and that the order granted by Judge Gilbert was nothing more nor less than his legal right, defined by statute. Justice Pratt took the papers, and reserved his decision.

SUIT AGAINST A JUNK-DEALER.

The Erie Railway Company has brought suit in New-Jersey against Sigmund Dringer, before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet. The defendant is a junk-dealer, who held a contract with the road to purchase their old iron, brass, car-wheels and axles. It is charged that through complicity with Henry S. Bowman, the Purchasing Agent of the road, Dringer took from the company much more than he paid for. Among other things it is charged that after having had a car-load of scraps weighed, he loaded the car with additional iron and did not pay for it, and that through fraud he at one time took 170 or 175 bars of steel from the Susquehanna shop and paid for them as scrap. Detectives were employed to work up the case, and an injunction was issued restraining Dringer from selling any goods in his possession which had belonged to the road.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Viscount Parker, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. William R. Price, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Secretary of State John Bigelow is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Edward H. Ripley, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Attorney General Charles J. M. Gwinn, of Maryland, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, and Adjutant Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London *Times*; Gov. John F. Bagley, of Michigan; William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, and Dion Boucicault, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senators George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Vermont; Judge Theodore Miller, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOR ONE THING ALONE DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is worth its weight in gold. There is no other remedy extant that relieves burns, scalds, and piles so effectually.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—H. B. Adams, Emil A. Becker, Dr. Jacob B. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brodie, two infants, and nurse, James Bruce, R. Byington, H. Chapin, Miss Charles, Hon. A. B. Foster, J. J. Friedman, Charles F. Gawson, King Harman, A. Kinsey, E. G. Lancaster, C. H. Linn, Major Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. Neale Plumb, G. Rintoul, James Shand, J. F. Starkey, Aug. Whitehorn, F. Whitney, Louis Denton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. Becket, Mr. Rochereau, Mr. Zaboiano, Mr. Solivetio, M. L. Cimetiere, Mr. Mackintosh, Mrs. Mantes, Mr. Couserguez, Mr. Benzecry, Mr. Fritel, Mr. Badey, Mr. Chawin, Mr. Raban, Mr. Maurize, Mr. Rondil, Mr. Gontal, M. A. Lamoureux, Mr. Nollin, Mr. Chateau, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Grat, Mr. Arata, Mr. Casati, Mr. Morize, Mr. Hermelin, Mr. Lernaux, Mr. and Mrs. Templeman, Mr. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Pierre, Mr. Verhassell, Mr. Girard, Mr. Bellettre, Mr. Fleury, Mr. Ackerman, Mrs. Massana, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Morin, Mr. Day, Mrs. Rokes, Mr. Rovani, Mr. Navarini, M. Vincent, J. Vincent, Mr. Espetolier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:39 | Sun sets....4:48 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:01 | Gov. Island..2:50 | Hell Gate....4:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Pioneer, Wakely, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Charleston, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Beverley, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Barks Cero, (Aust.,) Martinolich, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mozart, (Ger.,) Julicher, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Annie and Lily, Gorham, Rio Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co.; J. L. Stewart, (Br.,) Crane, St. John, N. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Elba, (Ger.,) Kessel, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.

Schrs. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; M. B. Bramhall, Gillette, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Lucretia, Hughes, Georgetown, Demarara, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; John N. Colby, Wilcox, Hamilton, Bermuda, Evans, Ball & Co.; Spartel, Crossman, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Canada, (Fr.,) Frangeul, Havre Oct. 28 and Plymouth 29th., with mdse. and 110 passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Oct. 27 and Larne 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Yazoo, Catharine, Savannah Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Charleston Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Doggett, Savannah Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Oct. 27, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Mistley Hall, (of Liverpool,) Mesnard, Hull Sept. 2, in ballast to G. Bentham.

Bark Flora, (Norw.,) Seanoe, Bremen 35 ds., in ballast to Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, Stevens, Laguna 26 ds., with sugar and cedar to Taebaud Brothers.

Schr. Kate Clark, Guptil (of and 6 ds. from Grand Manan, with herring to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Acacia, Hamyn, (of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B.,) with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Hencke, Bremen Oct. 8, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Samuel Watts, (of Thomaston,) Lermond, Liverpool Oct. 13, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Oct. 26, lat. 43 49, lon. 31 30, was boarded by ship Annie Stewart, (Br.,) from Hookanotuolah, for London 151 ds., short of provisions, having been 20 ds. on half allowance; supplied her.

Bark Bremen, (Br.,) Caldwell, Swansea Oct. 3, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Harold, (of Halifax,) Dinsmore, Havre Oct. 2, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Elvina, Johnstone, Marseilles 57 ds., in ballast to Reynal & Co.

Bark Abu-el Kader, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Almeria 52 ds., with iron ore and licorice root to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. H. D. Diverty, Williams, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Maria L. Reed, (of and 9 ds. from St John, N. B.,) with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. M. L. St. Pierre, Haley, (of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B.,) with lath to Scammel Brothers—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Anson Stimson, Slocum, Rockport, with granite to order.

Schr. Lanie Cobb, Cobb, Boston.

Schr. J. S. Lamprey, Gould, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. S. Barnes, Sturges, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Carroll, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Palestine, Howes, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Evergreen, Turner, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hannah McLoon, (of Rockland,) Keen, Galway Oct. 2, in ballast to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.

Schr. James Fitch, Jr., Smith, New-London.

Schr. Josephine, Meyers, New-Haven.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, moderate; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Cleopatra, for Charleston; ship Robena, for Bordeaux; barks Fido, for Bordeaux; Carmel, for Hamburg; Bondevenneu and Ariadne, for Cork; Kong Epstein, for Cardiff; brigs Revello, for Queenstown; Ramirez, for Falmouth; C. A. Sparks, for ——; schrs. Geo. Walker, for Port Spain; Santa Rosa, for Havana. Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. B. J. Fellows, for Portland; Como and Sea Dog, for Boston; Alligator, for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship M. Boynton, Blanchard, from Manila, arr. 7th, and anchored at Sandy Hook.

The bark Ulster, (Br.,) Evans, from Hamburg, which arr. 2d and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the City this A. M.

SPOKEN.

By ship N. Boynton, Oct. 19, lat. 26 30, lon. 57 10 E., ship Tribune, (Br.,) from Maulmein, for Cork; 22d, lat. 28 S., lon. 44 20 E., ship Grand Duke, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Hull; same time, ship Asharove, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Havre.

By schr. E. J. Palmer, Oct. 25, off Double Headed Shot Keys, bark W. E. Clowes, for Mobile.

By bark Elvina, Oct. 14, lat. 24 29, lon. 39 16, brig Mariposa, (of Stockton,) from Cadiz, for Boston; 22d, lat. 24 04, lon. 56 36, schr. Fanny K. Shaw, (of Thomaston,) from Honfleur, for Fernandina.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 8.—The schr. Charles P. Thompson reports the loss of Charles Haley, of her crew, who was drowned on Grand Banks by the upsetting of a dory.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 8.—The schr. Thomas J. Lancaster, before reported on Ludlaw's Beach, floated on the night of the 3d inst., and arr. here on the night of the 6th in charge of the New-York Coast Wrecking Co. She will go on Cramp's Dock on Friday morning for examination.

The sunken vessel before reported N. E. of Pea Patch is a sloop which was run down and sunk at 9 P. M. on the 6th inst., by a steamer. The names of both vessels are unknown.

BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Mosel, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York Oct. 28, has arr.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The National Line steamer France, Capt. Alltree, from New-York Oct. 22, for this port, arr. at Gravesend at noon yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—The American Line steamer Lord Clive, Capt. Erquhart, from Philadelphia Oct 27, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston Oct. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Anchor Line steamer California, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York Oct. 28, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 8.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamer France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York Oct. 28, for Havre, arr. at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Illinois sld. to-day for Philadelphia.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Sld. 4th inst., Speculator, Prinz Friedrich Carl, White Wing, Ada Gould, 7th inst., Leopold et Marie, Castalia Blanchard, Circassian, Craigmullen, Reformer, Henry, Capt. Minseen; 8th inst., Napoleon Third, Carpione, Dolphin, and Norma.

Arr. 30th ult., George Kremelberg, Energie; 6th inst., Jenny, Johannes, Anna, Capt. Gunnefoen; Jason, Capt. Thornsen; 8th inst., Mary Hogarth, the latter at Shields; Perseverante, Berger, the latter at Falmouth for repairs.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Sld. Nov. 7, Trimountain.

Arr. Nov. 7, Palestrino, Seth.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

We have marked down our entire stock of New and Fashionable Suits, (excepting Black Cheviots,) FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

GOOD SUITS FOR $15,

From $18, $20 and $22.

FINEST SUITS IN NEW-YORK FROM $15 TO $30.

ALL OUR FALL OVERCOATS

From 10 to 20 Per Cent.

STYLES THE BEST---QUALITY GUARANTEED!

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We would respectfully ask the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to our large and exceedingly fine stock of cut and pressed Glassware and plain and decorated French and English China Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets; also, Cutlery, both Sheffield and Home Manufacture, and Triple-plated Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Castors, &c., equal for wear and beauty to solid.

Beside the above, our immense stock of Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, and substantial Tinware of our own manufacture, Woodenware, including the celebrated Shaker Chairs and Rockers, and everything in our line for the complete furnishing of a house and table, will be found A 1 in quality, while the prices are lower than ever the same wares could be offered for before. There never was a more favorable time to buy. Goods carefully packed and shipped. Illustrated Catalogue and price list free.

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.*

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

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GORHAM & CO.,

Silversmiths, Union Square.

Solid Silver Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, Berry Bowls, Cake and Flower Baskets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, new style; Combinations, in fine cases, of our own make, of Spoons, Knives, Forks, and Ladles, manufactured by hand labor; Chests of Forks and Spoons. A finer line of GORHAM PLATED-WARE than ever before, including duplicate pieces of the Dowager Set, now on exhibition at Philadelphia. Centennial Exhibition, centre of Main Building.

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Grand Square and Upright PIANO-FORTES

Warerooms: Nos. 241 and 243 EAST 23d ST.

Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition.

"MARGARITA SEGARETTE"

DOES NOT DRY THE THROAT.

JNO. BLAKELY, 240 B'dway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

REMOVED FROM 502-504 BROADWAY TO

184 Fifth Avenue,

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SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED GARMENTS, FUR TRIMMINGS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts.
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY. COLGATE & CO., No. 55 John st.
FINE CABINET FURNITURE, Mediæval and Eastlake Designs a specialty. L. P. TUCKER, (late Edw. W. Baxter & Co.) 684 B'way.
FLAX THREADS FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING. BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 134 Church st.
BUTTONS, BRASS, AND PHOTO. MATERIALS. THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 419 and 421 Broome st.
ROPE, CORDAGE, AND OAKUM. WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall st.
METALS, TIN PLATES, &c. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.
STARCH—DURYEA'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH, IMPROVED CORN STARCH, AND MAIZENA, Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park place, corner Church st.
IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, AND PEARL GOODS, F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.
AMERICAN CLOCKS, ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY, No. 19 Cliff st.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.—RETAIL. E. A. NEWELL, No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley place.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER, Illus. catalogues free. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.
GAS FIXTURES AND BRONZES. ARCHER & PANCOAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 68, 70, 72 Wooster, 67 Greene st., above Broome st.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES. OXFORD IRON COMPANY, Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Washington st.
VULCANIZED RUBBER. NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, J. H. CHEEVER, Treasurer. Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS—BUTTER AND CHEESE. GEORGE S. HART & HOWELL, Nos. 32, 35, and 38 Pearl st., and 22 and 24 Bridge st.
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS. Agents for the English Linoleum, J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, 320 and 322 Broadway.
SALT AND FISH, ALSO STORAGE, J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON, No. 14 Coenties slip and No. 44 Front st.

Smith's Crushed White Wheat was awarded the highest prize medal as the best whole wheat preparation for a delicious and wholesome food, at the American Institute Fair, 1874. Sold by all Grocers. Trade mark label on every package. Address F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., for *pamphlet with cooking receipts, &c.—sent free.*

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

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ALWAYS RELIABLE AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARS.

SECOND-HAND SAFES CHEAP.

HERRING & CO.

AWARDED HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARIS, 1867.
NEW-YORK, 1853.
LONDON, 1851.

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SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.

Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. RECOMMENDED BY FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS. D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers, NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7850. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL VICTORY.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES EVERYWHERE INCREASING.

DETAILS OF THE TRIUMPH.

THE CERTAINTY OF THE ELECTION OF GOV. HAYES AND WILLIAM A. WHEELER TO THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY—8,000 MAJORITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 8,000 MAJORITY IN LOUISIANA, AND 2,000 MAJORITY IN FLORIDA.

Though the official returns which would place the matter beyond controversy have not yet been received, there is now no doubt that Gov. Hayes has been elected President. All our special reports received during the past twenty-four hours from the disputed States in the South render it certain that they have gone Republican. When the official count has been completed, it will be seen exactly how large the majorities are; but at present they can only be estimated. Our latest dispatches give a Republican majority of 2,000 in Florida, a Republican majority of 8,000 in Louisiana, and a Republican majority of at least 8,000 for Gov. Hayes in South Carolina. Wisconsin had been persistently claimed by the Democrats, but they have conceded the State now, and it stands unchallenged in the Republican column. The dispatches from Oregon and Nevada also confirm the previous reports of 1,000 to 1,500 Republican majority in Oregon, and 1,000 Republican majority in Nevada. The list of twenty-one States which THE TIMES has steadily held to as being the correct presentation of Gov. Hayes' vote in the Electoral College, we again present below.

Our later dispatches make some changes in our record of the membership of the next Congress. The Fourth District in Alabama has elected a Democrat, the Ninth Illinois has chosen a Republican, and the Tenth a Democrat; the Second and Fourth Louisiana have chosen Republicans, and the Thirty-second New-York a Democrat, Judge Spaulding being defeated by a small majority. In the Nineteenth Illinois District Mr. William B. Anderson, independent Democrat, is defeated by the regular Democratic candidate. In the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania the re-election of Mr. Stenger, Democrat, is claimed by the Democrats, and in the Tenth District of Virginia the Democrats claim the election of their candidate. Conceding these, the figures stand: Republicans, 143; Democrats, 147; to be elected, 3.

MAJORITIES FOR GOV. HAYES.

	Electoral Vote.
California	6
Colorado	3
Florida	4
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Louisiana	8
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	185

MAJORITIES FOR GOV. TILDEN.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Indiana	15
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
New-Jersey	9
New-York	35
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	184
Whole number of votes	369
Necessary to elect	185

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

ITS PROBABLE COMPLEXION—INCREASED REPUBLICAN GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.

We present below a list of the names of the members of the next Congress thus far elected, revised by our latest advices. The names of Republicans are printed in Roman; of Democrats in *italic*. Candidates whose election is not assured are marked with a (?) and those whose seat will probably be contested by the abbreviation "con."

ALABAMA.
1. *F. G. Bromberg, Ind.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert*
3. *Jeremiah N. Williams.*
4. *Charles M. Shelly.*
5. *Robert F. Ligon.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *W. W. Garth.*

ARKANSAS.
1. *Lucien P. Gause.*
2. *William F. Slemons.*
3. John McClure.
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. Horace Davis.
2. Horace F. Page.
3. Joseph McKenna.
4. *P. D. Wigginton.*

COLORADO.
James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *George W. Landers.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. John T. Wait.
4. *Levi Warner.*

DELAWARE.
James Williams.

FLORIDA.
1. William J. Purman.
2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr. (?)

GEORGIA.
1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *William E. Smith.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *William H. Dabney.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Benjamin H. Hill.*

ILLINOIS.
1. William Aldrich.
2. *Carter H. Harrison.*
3. Lorenzo Brentano.
4. William Lathrop.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thomas J. Henderson.
7. Philip C. Hayes.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Thomas A. Boyd.
10. *John H. Hungate.*
11. *R. M. Knapp.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. Thomas F. Tipton.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. E. M. Ashcroft. (?)
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. Benjamin L. Wiley.
19. *R. W. Townsend.*

INDIANA.
1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *James R. Cobb.*
3. *George A. Bicknell.*
4. Leonidas Sexton.
5. Thomas M. Browne.
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. John Hanna.
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Michael D. White.
10. William H. Calkins.
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Andrew H. Hamilton.*
13. John H. Baker.

IOWA.
1. J. C. Stone.
2. Hiram Price.
3. Theodore W. Burdeck.
4. N. C. Deering.
5. Rush Clark.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. H. J. B. Cummings.
8. W. F. Sapp.
9. Addison Oliver.

KANSAS.
1. William A. Phillips.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.
3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Andrew R. Boone.*
2. *James McKenzie.*
3. *John Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *Joseph C. S. Blackburn*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *Thomas Turner.*
10. *John B. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. Henry C. Dibble.
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. George L. Smith.
5. John E. Leonard.
6. Charles E. Nash.

MAINE.
1. Thomas B. Reed.
2. William P. Frye.
3. Stephen D. Lindsey.
4. Llewellyn Powers.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.
1. *Daniel M. Henry.*
2. *Charles B. Roberts.*
3. *William Kimmell.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *William Walsh.* (?)

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. *Benjamin Dean, Con.*
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. Nathaniel P. Banks.
6. George B. Loring.
7. Benjamin F. Butler.
8. William Claflin.
9. William W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Edwin Willits.
3. Jonas H. McGowan.
4. Edwin W. Keightley.
5. John W. Stone.
6. Mark S. Brewer.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Charles C. Ellsworth.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. Jacob H. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van. H. Manning.*
3. *Hernando D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.
1. Anthony Ittner.
2. Nathan Cole.
3. Lyne S. Metcalfe.
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Charles H. Morgan.*
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. *Benjamin J. Franklin.*
9. *David Rea.*
10. H. W. Pollard.
11. *John B. Clark.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.
Frank Welch.

NEVADA.
Thomas Wren.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Elects in March, 1877.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson
2. John H. Pugh.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Alvah A. Clark.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie.
7. *Aug. A. Hardenburgh.*

NEW-YORK.
1. *James W. Covert.*
2. *William D. Veeder.*
3. S. B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Nicholas Muller.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Anthony Eickhoff.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
16. *Terence J. Quinn.*
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. Amasiah B. James.
20. John H. Starin.
21. Solomon Bundy.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. William J. Bacon.
24. William H. Baker.
25. Frank Hiscock.
26. John H. Camp.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. John N. Hungerford.
30. *E. Kirke Hart.*
31. *Charles B. Benedict.*
32. *Daniel N. Lockwood.*
33. George W. Patterson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yates.*
2. Curtis H. Brogden.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Walter L. Steele.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. Mills Gardner.
4. *John A. McMahon.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. Jacob D. Cox.
7. *Henry L. Dickey.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. James S. Jones.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Henry S. Neal.
12. *Thomas Ewing.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *E. B. Finley.*
15. Nelson Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. William McKinley.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.
1. Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neil.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. Isaac N. Evans. (?)
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. H. Smith.
10. *Samuel S. Bridges.*
11. *Francis D. Collins.*
12. *Hendrick B. Wright.*
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. John W. Killinger.
15. Edward Overton.
16. John I. Mitchell.
17. Jacob M. Campbell.
18. *William S. Stenger.* (?)
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Levi A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Shallenberger.
25. Henry White.
26. John M. Thompson.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Richard H. Cain.
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *John H. Evins.*
5. Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.
1. James H. Randolph.
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibrell.*
4. *Haywood Y. Riddle.*
5. *John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *Wm. P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *Jas. W. Throckmorton*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *D. C. Giddings*
6. *Gustav Schleicher.*

VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Dennison.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.
1. *Beverly G. Douglass.*
2. *John Goode, Jr.*
3. *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. *Wm. E. Hinton, Jr.* (?)
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *J. Randolph Tucker.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *Auburn L. Pridemore.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Benjamin F. Martin.*
3. *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazleton.
4. *William P. Lynde.*
5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
6. *Gabriel Bouck.*
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

RECAPITULATION.

	Next Congress.	Present House.
Republicans	143	110
Democrats	147	183
To be elected	3	--
Democratic majority	4	73

Republican net gain, 69.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

The following table gives the majorities for Hayes and Tilden and for Morgan and Robinson, respectively, in the several counties of the State. Very few returns of the Gubernatorial vote have yet been received; but such as we have we present:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Morgan.	Robinson.
Albany	....	1,200	....	....
Allegany	3,100	....	....	....
Broome	1,300	....	....	....
Cattaraugus	1,300	....	....	....
Cayuga	3,002	....	....	....
Chautauqua	4,380	....	....	....
Chemung	....	497	....	866
Chenango	1,200	....	....	....
Clinton	600	....	....	....
Columbia	....	512	....	520
Cortland	1,450	....	....	....
Delaware	900	....	....	....
Dutchess	358	....	....	....
Erie	900	....	....	....
Essex	1,500	....	....	....
Franklin	1,167	....	1,100	....
Fulton	550	....	....	....
Genesee	1,000	....	....	....
Greene	....	1,000	....	....
Hamilton	....	50	....	....
Herkimer	800	....	650	....
Jefferson	2,159	....	....	....
Kings	....	18,501	....	15,287
Lewis	....	200	....	....
Livingston	1,043	....	950	....
Madison	1,651	....	....	....
Monroe	1,875	....	....	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	....
New-York	....	51,466	....	48,422
Niagara	....	250	....	....
Oneida	1,398	....	1,262	....
Onondaga	2,478	....	....	....
Ontario	1085	....	700	....
Orange	....	300	....	....
Orleans	1,050	....	....	....
Oswego	2,807	....	2,932	....
Otsego	....	200	....	....
Putnam	200	....	....	....
Queens	....	2,000	....	....
Rensselaer	....	600	....	....
Richmond	....	1,454	....	1,385
Rockland	....	1,157	....	....
St. Lawrence	7,500	....	....	....
Saratoga	900	....	....	....
Schenectady	....	300	....	300
Schoharie	....	1,800	....	....
Schuyler	....	200	....	....
Seneca	....	500	....	....
Steuben	1,100	....	....	....
Suffolk	....	100	....	....
Sullivan	....	1,000	....	....
Tioga	750	....	....	....
Tompkins	1,000	....	....	....
Ulster	....	1,561	....	....
Warren	500	....	....	....
Washington	2,512	....	1,800	....
Wayne	1,800	....	1,800	....
Westchester	....	2,485	....	....
Wyoming	1,168	....	....	....
Yates	1,100	....	....	....
Total	57 793	87 333		

Tilden's majority, 29,540.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The returns received indicate that the following candidates have been elected to the Assembly, the names of Republicans being printed in roman and of Democrats in *italic*:

ALBANY.
Dist.
1. *John Sanger.*
2. *Jonathan R. Herrick.*
3. *William J. Maher.*
4. Waters W. Braman.

ALLEGANY.
Sumner Baldwin.

BROOME.
Edwin C. Moody.

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Thomas J. King.
2. Edgar Shannon.

CAYUGA.
1. George I. Post.
2. John S. Brown.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Sherman Williams.
2. Theodore A. Case.

CHEMUNG.
Hosea H. Rockwell.

CHENANGO.
J. Hudson Skillman.

CLINTON.
Shepard P. Bowen.

COLUMBIA.
1. *Jacob H. Proper.*
2. John T. Hogeboom.

CORTLAND.
Deles McGraw.

DELAWARE.
1. William J. Welch.
2. *Isaac H. Maynard.*

DUTCHESS.
1. Thomas Hammond.
2. DeWitt Webb.

ERIE.
1. *John R. Crowley.*
2. *John C. Langner.*
3. Edward Gallagher.
4. *Charles F. Tabor.*
5. Charles A. Orr.

ESSEX.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

FRANKLIN.
John I. Gilbert.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
George W. Fay.

GENESEE.
Eli Taylor.

GREENE.
Oscar G. Humphrey.

HERKIMER.
Myron A. McKee.

JEFFERSON.
1. Charles R. Skinner.
2. Henry Spicer.

KINGS.
1. *Daniel Bradley, Ind.*
2. Richard Marvin.
3. *John J. Shandley.*
4. *James G. Tighe.*
5. W. W. Stephenson.
6. *John M. Dullmeter.*
7. *Charles L. Lyon.*
8. Adrian M. Suydam.
9. *John McGroarty.*

LEWIS.
William W. Rice.

LIVINGSTON.
Jonathan B. Morey.

MADISON.
1. Albert N. Sheldon.
2. Merchant Billington.

MONROE.
1. Willard Hodges.
2. James G. Graham.
3. *W. L. Rockwell.*

MONTGOMERY.
Edward Wemple

NEW-YORK.
1. *James Healey.*
2. *Thomas F. Grady.*
3. *William H. Rooney.*
4. *John Galvin.*
5. *Peter Mitchell.*
6. *Michael Healey.*
7. Isaac I. Hayes.
8. *Martin Nachtman.*
9. William H. Corsa.
10. *Christopher Flecke.*
11. Elliot C. Cowdin.
12. *Maurice F. Holahan.*
13. Robert H. Strahan.
14. *Luke F. Cozans.*
15. *John Dimond.*
16. *Francis B. Spinola.*
17. *James E. Coulter.*
18. *Stephen J. O'Hare.*
19. *Thos. C. E. Ecclesine.*
20. *Joseph I. Stein.*
21. *J. C. J. Langbein.*

NIAGARA.
1. *Amos A. Bissell.*
2. *Sherburn B. Piper.*

ONEIDA.
1. James Corbett.
2. Everett Case.
3. *Benjamin D. Stone.*
4. J. Robert Moore.

ONONDAGA.
1. Thomas G. Alvord.
2. Carroll E. Smith.
3. C. Frederick Herbst

ONTARIO.
1. D. B. Backenstose.
2. Amasa T. Winch.

ORANGE.
1. James G. Graham.
2. *Stewart D. Durland.*

ORLEANS.
Joseph D. Billings.

OSWEGO.
1. George B. Sloan.
2. George M. Case.
3. DeWitt C. Peck.

OTSEGO.
1. *James S. Davenport.*
2. Simeon R. Barnes.

PUTNAM.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

QUEENS.
1. *Elbert F. Jones.*
2. *George E. Bulmer.*

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. *John H. Burns.*
2. John J. Filkins.
3. *William H. Sliter.*

RICHMOND.
Samuel R. Brick.

ROCKLAND.
George W. Weiant.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. David McFalls.
2. A Barton Hepburn.
3. Lewis C. Lang.

SARATOGA.
1. *George W. Neilson.*
2. Isaac Noyes, Jr.

SCHENECTADY.
Walter T. L. Sanders.

SCHOHARIE.
James H. Brown.

SCHUYLER.
William Gulick.

SENECA.
Albert Childs.

STEUBEN.
1. *William B. Ruggles.*
2. Jerry E. B. Santee.

SUFFOLK.
Moses B. Smith.

SULLIVAN.
Thornton A. Niven.

TIOGA.
Eugene B. Gere.

TOMPKINS.
Silas B. Wickes.

ULSTER.
1. *Thomas Hamilton.*
2. Nathan Keator.
3. *Isaac W. Longyear.*

WARREN.
Robert Waddell.

WASHINGTON.
1. Townsend J. Potter.
2. Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

WAYNE.
1. Jackson Valentine.
2. Jere. Thistlewaite.

WESTCHESTER.
1. *Ambrose H. Purdy.*
2. *William F. Moller.*
3. James W. Husted.

WYOMING.
Arthur Clark.

YATES.
Mason L. Baldwin.

Republicans, 72; Democrats, 56.

FLORIDA SURELY REPUBLICAN.

THE ENTIRE REPUBLICAN TICKET ELECTED BY OVER 2,000 MAJORITY—LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS OVER THE VOTE OF 1874.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 9.—Official returns from nineteen counties report a Republican majority of 4,727. There are twenty counties to hear from, which gave a Democratic majority in 1874 of 3,151. Allowing the Democrats their majority of 1874, and the indications are that it will not be increased, the Republicans elect their entire ticket by fifteen hundred and seventy-six majority. The following are returns by counties as far as heard from:

Counties.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
St. John's	....	180	51	....
Bradford	....	499	....	91
Columbia	....	197	....	235
Monroe	....	60	....	48
Baker	....	97	....	21
Putnam	....	45	....	5
Orange	....	700	....	147
Clay	....	165	....	72
Polk	....	430	....	96
Santa Rosa	....	350	67	....
Duval	918	....	453	....
Marion	594	....	125	....
Leon	2031	....	132	....
Escambia	200	....	341	....
Gadsden	450	....	....	70
Jefferson	1929	....	509	....
Alachua*	800	....	....	....
Madison	425	....	....	44
Nassau	130	....	....	....
Total	7477	2723	1678	829

* Several Republican precincts to hear from.

This shows a Republican majority in the nineteen counties heard from of at least 4,754, a net Republican gain of 849 over the vote of 1874. If the remaining twenty counties yet to be heard from show Republican gains in proportion to the counties given in the table above, Gov. Hayes' majority will be at least 2,200.

Jefferson County gave in 1874 a Republican majority of 359. The official returns from this county are not yet in, but the majority will be 100 better.

The Republicans have certainly carried the State by a handsome majority, and we "hold the fort." Florida greets the nation, and conducts Hayes to the White House.

PETER JONES,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

THE VERY LATEST.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN FIVE COUNTIES—THE STATE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN FOR HAYES, WHEELER, AND STEARNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 9.—Five of the most populous counties give 6,000 Republican majority, a large gain, which it is impossible for the Democratic counties to overcome. Many close counties show small Republican gains. The vote for the State and electoral ticket is about even, except in Duval County, where the electoral ticket leads a little over 100. The State is certainly safe for Hayes and Stearns. Purman, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First District.

Returns from twenty-three counties give Republicans four thousand five hundred majority, thirteen counties yet to hear from.

M. MARTIN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

NEVADA SURE FOR HAYES.

THE STATE CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS BY 1,000 MAJORITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says: Hayes' majority is certainly not less than 1,100. A Republican Congressman, and a Republican Judge of the Supreme Court are elected by, perhaps, 1,000 majority. There is no doubt about these figures.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 9.—From the best information obtainable, Nevada gives a Republican majority of about one thousand.

SOUTH CAROLINA CERTAIN.

THE STATE SAFE FOR HAYES AND WHEELER BY 8,000 MAJORITY—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9.—The official count has been received from only nine out of the thirty-two counties in the State. These nine counties, together with the most accurate attainable estimates and reports from the remaining twenty-three counties, give not less than eight thousand Republican majority in South Carolina. The Democratic dispatches are based on their estimates of counties not officially returned, and they cannot be true. except by great fraud, resulting from causes which will defeat all such apparent results. We do not fear a reduction below the above figure on the final and honest vote and count.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

DISPATCH FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—GOV. CHAMBERLAIN RE-ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9.—Enough returns have been received from the various parts of the State to show that it is sure for Hayes, Wheeler, and Chamberlain, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. A majority of several thousand for Hayes is certain.

R. B. ELLIOTT,
Chairman Republican Executive Committee.

THE GOOD NEWS CONTINUED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 9.—As the vote comes in from the up country of South Carolina it becomes evident that great frauds have been attempted by the Democrats, but they will not be able to overcome the majority for Gov. Hayes. Gov. Chamberlain has just sent the following dispatch to friends in the North:

Our exact majority can only be ascertained by an official count, but you can rely upon it that any returns reducing it below 8,000 are the result of frauds, which will be defeated.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. Elliott, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is confident that Gov. Hayes' majority will be at least eight thousand. The Democrats all over the South are losing hope. Both parties are anxious and throng the telegraph offices for news.

LOUISIANA SURE FOR HAYES.

PACKARD'S MAJORITY EIGHT THOUSAND—THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE THE STATE TO HAYES AND WHEELER.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Packard comes to the city with 16,000 majority, being 8,000 in excess of the Democratic majority in the city. The heavy Republican parishes are now coming in, and the leading Democrats here admit they are beaten, despite their violence in Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, and East Feliciana.

A. J. DUMONT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The late returns are even better than we expected from the remote parishes. Be easy so far as Louisiana is concerned.

W. P. KELLOGG.

THE VERY LATEST.

MOST ENCOURAGING RESULTS—REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES LARGER THAN EXPECTED—DESPERATION OF THE DEMOCRACY—LIEUT. GOV. ANTOINE'S HOUSE BURNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The Democratic papers here publish returns claiming the State, and giving the votes alleged to be cast in parishes from which it is, humanly speaking, impossible that any communication can have been received, as they are far removed from railroad, river, or telegraph. From every parish from which authentic returns have been received up to this hour, (11 P. M.,) the results are most encouraging. Our majorities are larger than we expected, the Democratic majorities are smaller. Had the five Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge, been permitted to cast their usual vote, which even in 1874, on the heels of the White League riots, gave us 3,707 majority, Hayes and Packard would have carried the State by at least 15,000 majority. As it is, while we have undoubtedly carried the State, our majority will be 8,000 smaller. Our fear is that, acting under the instructions of Tilden's advisers, the Democrats will set to work to destroy the evidence of the election before the votes can be officially tabulated. They have already commenced to do this by destroying five boxes in Madison Parish, which gave Hayes and Packard 2,150 majority. Fortunately, in this case, the record of the votes cast has been preserved.

An accurate statement of results throughout the whole State cannot possibly be arrived at before Saturday, but the desperate measures which the Opposition are already resorting to, show that they know we have carried the State. Lieut. Gov. Antoine's house in this city has just been burned to the ground.

A. J. DUMONT,
Chairman Republican Committee.

THE STATE SURELY REPUBLICAN.

The following dispatch was also received at the Republican National Head-quarters last night:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1876.

To Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman:

Latest returns from Tensas Parish give 2,800 Republican majority; Concordia Parish, 2,800 Republican majority. The Democratic majority in the City of New-Orleans is 9,600. Dispatches from Lafayette Parish indicate a falling off of nearly one thousand in the Democratic majority in that parish. There are a number of distant parishes still to be heard from, but the most careful estimate leaves the State Republican, by a handsome majority, even counting the votes of the five parishes in which the election was a sham.

A. J. DUMONT,
Chairman Rep. Campaign Committee.

THE REBELLIOUS DEMOCRATS BREAK INTO A PARISH COURT-HOUSE AND DESTROY THE BALLOT, BUT IT HAD ALREADY BEEN COUNTED.

The following dispatch was received by the National Committee at midnight last night:

The returns are still favorable. I have just received information that at Delta, Madison Parish, opposite Vicksburg, the White Leaguers broke into the Court-house, and destroyed the ballot-boxes and the returns from several polls which the law requires to be deposited with the clerk. Fortunately, we had counted all but one poll, and have the original returns. Gov. Hayes has 2,150 majority in that parish, a gain of over five hundred over the vote of 1874. I have this moment received the vote of Tensas Parish, which gives Gov. Hayes 2,792 majority, a gain of more than two hundred.

W. P. KELLOGG.

DEMOCRATS ATTEMPTING TO "FIX THINGS" IN LOUISIANA—A PAIR OF THEM ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The following dispatch was received at the Republican National Head-quarters last night:

"NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1876.

To Hon. Z. Chandler:

Packard's majority in Madison parish is 2,200. After the official count had been made and returned, five boxes containing 1,400 votes were seized and destroyed."

Watterson and Beck left Louisville to-night for New-Orleans. The Democratic leaders here are desperate at the certain loss of the State by not less than 8,000 votes.

J. R. G. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE COUNTIES WITHOUT PHILADELPHIA—THE CONGRESSIONAL GAINS—THE GREAT INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania, according to the latest returns, will settle a disputed question by giving a Republican majority outside the City of Philadelphia. The Republican counties continue to show great gains, as the full votes are announced, and Lancaster has gained her old position in the lead of Berks by more than two hundred Republican majority greater than the Democratic majority in their great stronghold. Nutting, for Congress in Schuylkill, is defeated by eighty-one votes. The election of Mahon, the other doubtful gain noted last night, is claimed by 200. With both defeated the gain is 7. Nutting was defeated by frauds, which may perhaps be reached under the State laws. Otherwise the result stands as reported last night.

There is great excitement at the reversal of the returns for the National ticket since yesterday, and at midnight thousands of people are still on the streets. The universal belief is that Hayes is elected, but the belief is mingled with a great desire of assurance about Florida and one or two other States. The Democrats shouted and paraded last night, but they shout no more, and the Republicans are delaying, for confirmation doubly sure, to make the grandest demonstration ever seen in this city.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES—3,657 NET REPUBLICAN GAIN IN FORTY-THREE COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The following are the majorities in Pennsylvania by counties as far as heard from. All the townships are not in, but there are enough to estimate from:

County.	Hayes. Maj.	Tilden. Maj.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Allegheny	7000	....	....	....
Berks	....	7591	....	1022
Bradford	3000	....	....	....
Bucks	....	360	....	73
Blair	1022	....	447	....
Butler	350	....	440	....
Fayette	....	1000	....	173
Lehigh	....	2166	....	38
Pike (official)	....	962	....	340
Snyder	383	....	51	....
Wayne	....	800	....	519
Tioga	3000	....	1000	....
Lancaster (incomplete)	7419	....	2279	....
Lycoming	....	1200	....	....
Northampton	....	3960	....	1076
Delaware	2234	....	238	....
Carbon	....	348	33	....
Cameron	29	....	....	47
Erie	245	....	....	....
Montour	....	592	....	262
Centre	....	819	586	....
Northumberland	....	708	168	....
Columbia	....	2086	28	....
Lebanon	1524	....	273	....
Montgomery	....	268	....	293
Chester	3069	....	1059	....
Franklin	277	....	157	....
Schuylkill	....	1777	....	439
Susquehanna	940	....	374	....
Luzerne	....	3000	....	....
Perry	....	137	....	118
Greene	....	1777	....	595
Fulton	....	399	....	82
Fayette	....	1250	....	423
Warren	1666	....	1349	....
Monroe	....	2560	....	592
Wyoming	....	350	....	105
York	....	3550	....	528
Forest	79	....	28	....

Full returns from forty-three counties in this State show Republican gains on the Presidential ticket, compared with the vote for Governor last year, of 11,612. The Democratic gains in these counties are 7,955, making the net Republican gain 3,657.

RESULT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—J. B. Reilly, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District by a majority of 81.

The election of Stenger, Democrat, to Congress from the Eighteenth District, is claimed by a majority of 54.

Hiester Clymer, Dem., is re-elected to Congress in the Eighth District by a majority of 7,245.

VIRGINIA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND—THE RESULT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—The excitement here has been unabated to-day, and almost all business is at a stand-still. The most intense feeling prevails. As Associated Press and other telegrams are made public, the large crowds about the newspaper offices, Democratic and Republican head-quarters, receive them with loud and continued cheering. A vacillating feeling has pervaded the multitude, which has been regulated by the tone of the various dispatches, favorable or unfavorable to either side. Additional returns from the State confirm last night's dispatch in relation to Tilden's majority and the Congressional delegation, except in the Fourth District, which, it was reported, would probably elect Jorgensen, a Republican. The reported returns from all counties in that district but three, give Hinton, Democrat, over three hundred majority. It is believed the remaining counties cannot change the result. This will make the Virginia delegation solidly Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

FULL RETURNS—THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE TICKETS—DEATH OF A MEMBER ELECT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—The full Presidential vote of Connecticut is for Hayes, 58,929; for Tilden, 61,918; for Cooper, 352, and for Smith, 247. For Governor the vote stands: Robinson, 58,397; Hubbard, 61,920; Atwater, 655, and Cummings, 724. The total Presidential vote is 121,446, and the Gubernatorial, 121,696. The Prohibition vote was mainly cast for Hayes, but held to its own State ticket.

Mr. Simon H. Norton, of Plantsville, a prominent citizen, who was elected to the State Legislature on Tuesday, died to-day, aged sixty-five years.

THE RESULT IN MICHIGAN.

TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR HAYES—THE CONGRESSIONAL RETURNS—THE RESULT IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The majority for Hayes in this State will certainly be 20,000 and probably 25,000. On the State officers it will vary from 10,000 to 20,000, as three of the Republican candidates ran against men on both the Democratic and Greenback tickets. The Republican candidate for State Land Commissioner was also heavily cut, and will run far behind. The total Greenback vote of the State seems to have been about five thousand. The State Legislature, with only two or three districts in doubt, stands: Republicans, 74 Representatives and 24 Senators; Democrats, 26 Representatives and 8 Senators. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 64. In the Congressional districts the reported majorities are: First, Williams, Dem., 1,500; Second, Willets, Rep., 2,000; Third, McGowan, Rep., 3,500; Fourth, Keightley, Rep., 2,000; Fifth, Stone, Rep., 4,000; Sixth, Brewer, Rep., 1,500; Seventh, Conger, Rep., 3,000; Eighth, Ellsworth, Rep., 350; Ninth, Hubbell, Rep., not known, but certain to be large. In the upper peninsula, where Tilden's iron mining operations took place, there has been a political revolution in every county—all of them usually Democratic—and giving good Republican majorities. Our aggregate gain in the Lake Superior region over the vote of two years ago is several thousand. Each member of the Legislature elected from that region was, two years ago, a Democrat, and this year all are Republicans. This is the most remarkable feature of the vote in this State. Fuller returns from this county have elected Coots, Republican, for Sheriff by about one hundred majority. The heavy Democratic gain in this county is due to naturalization here last year of over twelve hundred Polanders, who were marshaled openly by Roman Catholic priests, and, under such guidance, voted the straight Democratic ticket.

THE VOTE IN OHIO.

THE MAJORITIES AND GAINS IN FIFTY-NINE COUNTIES—A NET DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF ONLY 452—THE STATE SURE FOR HAYES.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—It is still impossible to get reliable returns from Ohio by counties. The majorities and gains in fifty-nine counties, thus far heard from semi-officially between the two State committees, are as follows:

Counties	Majorities Tilden.	Majorities Hayes.	Gains Dem.	Gains Rep.
Adams	425	....	74	....
Allen	1036	....	140	....
Ashland	637	....	30	....
Athens	....	1215	....	127
Belmont	48	....	210	....
Brown	1115	....	185	....
Butler	2678	....	158	....
Champaign	....	700	....	27
Clark	....	1,614	....	101
Clermont	479	....	31	....
Clinton	....	1,450	31	....
Crawford	2,048	....	125	....
Cuyahoga	....	....	....	482
Darke	1,100	....	119	....
Defiance	1,368	....	69	....
Erie	....	42	....	22
Fairfield	1,825	....	90	....
Fayette	....	562	....	61
Fulton	....	1098	....	62
Gallia	....	900	....	118
Geauga	....	2196	....	118
Guernsey	....	646	61	....
Hamilton	696	....	....	174
Hancock	409	....	36	....
Hardin	....	128	....	71
Highland	....	70	95	....
Hocking	784	....	4	....
Holmes	1935	....	143	....
Huron	....	1486	....	72
Lake	....	1801	....	87
Lawrence	....	1030	....	255
Licking	1609	....	138	....
Lorain	....	2466	93	....
Madison	....	46	7	....
Mahoning	....	239	39	....
Medina	....	927	....	57
Miami	....	879	....	146
Monroe	2331	....	289	....
Montgomery	1000	....	....	125
Morgan	....	268	13	....
Morrow	....	410	....	56
Ottawa	871	....	8	....
Paulding	....	127	....	62
Perry	732	....	5	....
Pickaway	835	....	155	....
Pike	631	....	53	....
Portage	....	683	31	....
Putnam	1600	....	65	....
Sandusky	300	....	....	316
Seneca	750	....	84	....
Shelby	1156	....	229	....
Union	....	867	....	90
Van Wert	141	....	95	....
Vinton	283	....	....	58
Warren	....	1587	136	....
Washington	132	....	4	....
Wayne	590	....	29	....

The net Democratic gain in these 59 counties over the October vote for Barnes, is only 452.

MISSOURI'S CONGRESSMEN.

A GAIN OF FOUR BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The election of three Congressmen from St. Louis, and one from the Tenth District, is conceded. This is a gain of four.

CHAUNCEY T. FILLEY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional District give it to Metcalf (Rep.) by thirty-one majority. The Democrats claim the Sixth District for Morgan by 700 majority. This district was previously reported as probably for Havon. The Republicans carry their County ticket in this county, except for Probate Judge, Public Administrator, and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. Emil Thomas leads his ticket for Sheriff, by 3,500 majority over ex-Mayor Brown, and the remainder of the Republican candidates have an average majority of 1,500.

WISCONSIN.

FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR HAYES.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9—Midnight.—The Republicans will have 18 majority in the Assembly, and 11 in the Senate. The majority for Hayes in the State will exceed 5,000.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Returns from the doubtful Ninth District of Kentucky indicate the election of Turner, Dem., to Congress, in which case the entire delegation from this State will be Democratic. Advices from the interior lead to the belief that the majority in Kentucky for Tilden will be fully 75,000.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9.—Complete returns from forty-two counties, and partial returns from the remaining thirty, show that the Hayes majority in this State will be about 18,000. In the First District, Dunnell, Rep., for Congress, has a majority of 8,500; Strait, Rep., in the Second, has about 3,000 majority, and Stewart, Rep., in the Third, has from 1,200 to 1,500 majority. The Legislature, on a joint ballot, will be nearly or quite two-third Republican.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 9.—The streets are crowded with people awaiting the returns. Tilden and Hendricks' majority in the State is about thirty thousand, although the vote is much smaller than at the October election. The election of three Democratic Congressmen is conceded, namely: Gause in the First District, Slemmons in the Second District, and Gunter in the Fourth District. In the Third District Stuart, Dem., is defeated, and an official count is required to decide the election between Cravens and McClure, Rep.

OREGON'S REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

1,500 CLAIMED BY THE REPUBLICANS—500 CONCEDED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—Rely with positive certainty on Oregon for Hayes. The majority is 1,200. It can't be reduced. Every precaution has been taken to prevent frauds.

H. W. SCOTT,
Member National Republican Committee.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—Oregon is undoubtedly Republican by 1,500 majority. Democrats concede it by 500.

JOSEPH SIMON,
Chairman County Committee.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—Indications are that Oregon will give 1,000 Republican majority. It is sure for 800.

H. W. CORBETT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 9.—No actual figures can be given for Oregon, but the Chairman of the Republican State Committee telegraphs that the State is sure for Hayes and Wheeler by 1,000 majority. A dispatch from Portland says the Democrats now concede that the State has gone for Hayes by from 500 to 800. Mr. Gorham received a dispatch this evening, signed by Senator Mitchell and Congressman elect Williams, stating that Senator Kelly concedes the State to the Republicans by 800 majority.

ILLINOIS GOES REPUBLICAN.

A MAJORITY OF 20,000 INDICATED—THE CONGRESSIONAL RESULT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—There is no reasonable foundation for the claim that the Democrats have carried Illinois. Careful comparison of returns received with the highest Democratic vote cast in 1872 indicates 20,000 Republican majority. Two gains of Congressmen have been made in "Egypt," the Democratic stronghold, and the Republicans have gained some members of the Legislature also from that section, which would be an impossibility if the Democrats had carried the State. The vote registered shows an enormous increase over 1872. Of the increase the Democrats got a greater per cent. than the Republicans in the ratio apparently of about sixty to forty.

The following is the Congressional result in Illinois: The Republicans elect Aldrich in the First District, Brentano in the Third, both gains; Lathrop in the Fourth, Burchard in the Fifth, Henderson in the Sixth, Hayes in the Seventh, a gain; Fort in the Eighth, Boyd in the Ninth, Tipton in the Thirteenth, a gain; Cannon in the Fourteenth, Wiley in the Eighteenth, a gain, and possibly Ashcroft in the Sixteenth, over Sparks, the present incumbent, which is a certain gain of five Congressmen, and possibly six. The Democrats elect Harrison in the Second District, Hungate in the Tenth, Knapp in the Eleventh, Springer in the Twelfth, Eden in the Fifteenth, Morrison in the Seventeenth, Townsend in the Nineteenth, and possibly Sparks in the Sixteenth.

CALIFORNIA.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE STATE GIVES HAYES A MAJORITY OF 5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—There has been a great deal of talk about frauds in the city election, and the Board of Supervisors have authorized the Finance Committee to investigate the matter after the returns have been canvassed. The frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated through the medium of certificates on which parties voted who applied for registration too late for their names to go on the regular registry.

The returns thus far received give Hayes 5,400 majority, which additional returns are not likely to vary. For Congress, Davis and Page, Rep., are certainly elected, and Pacheco, Rep., is thought to be elected in the southern district, running considerably ahead of his ticket. In the Fourth District the contest is very close and indecisive, and both parties claim the election of their respective candidates for Congress.

The facts are that the Board of Supervisors directed the Finance Committee to take charge of the certificates of registration, affidavits, and other registration documents, and at once proceed to investigate the matter. This is supposed to have been the result of a conference between Mayor Bryant, Gov. Irwin, and the Board of Supervisors. The County Clerk refused to surrender the documents, on the ground that he was the sole legal custodian. Subsequently the Mayor, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, A. G. Abell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, United States District Attorney Coughlan, George C. Gorham, and a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats held a conference at the Mayor's office, the result of which was that the demand for the documents was withdrawn, and it was decided that they should remain in the County Clerk's vault until the returns are canvassed on Monday next, after which the Finance Committee will proceed to investigate. The Committee consists of two Democrats and two Republicans, and it was agreed that nothing should be done except in full committee, and that the investigation should be public. The matter occasioned considerable excitement during the afternoon, and charges and counter-charges were freely made by both parties.

MAINE.

HAYES' MAJORITY IN 312 TOWNS OVER FOURTEEN THOUSAND.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.—Official returns from 312 towns give Hayes 57,684 and Tilden 43,492. The Governor has renominated A. W. Wildes, of Skowhegan, for Railroad Commissioner.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

HAYES' MAJORITY OVER THREE THOUSAND.

CONCORD, Nov. 9.—Returns from 229 towns give Hayes 41,507, and Tilden 38,272. The remaining six towns last March gave Cheney, Rep., 86, and Marcy, Dem., 237.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dispatches from a Democratic source.

RALEIGH, Nov. 9.—Additional returns from the western part of the State continue to show Democratic gains. The counties yet to be heard from are Democratic and the majority will certainly reach 15,000.

ALABAMA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9.—The Democrats carry the State by a reduced majority and every Congressman. In the Fourth District, Jones has about one thousand plurality over Bromberg and Turner. In the Fourth, Shelly has two or three hundred plurality over Haralson and Rapier.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9.—Enough returns have been received to show at least 35,000 majority for Tilden and an unbroken delegation of Democrats to Congress, Shelly, Dem., has a majority of 177 in the Fourth District; Rapier, (colored,) and Haralson, (colored,) divide the Republican vote in this district between them. This makes a gain of two Democratic Congressmen in this State.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Returns from sixty-two counties in full and twenty counties in part show Hayes' majority over Tilden to be 2,761, which is a Democratic gain of 590. The places to hear from gave a Democratic majority of 8,490 in October.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, Nov. 9.—The election returns come in slowly but indicate larger Republican majorities than ever given before. Yankton County gives a total vote of 1,407, giving Kidder, Rep., for Delegate, over Spink, a majority of 107. All the county Republican ticket is elected except one. The outside counties give Kidder a large majority, which will probably reach 3,000.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE RETURNS.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION NIGHT SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6, 1876.

The excitement of the present election recalls in a measure the scenes in this city sixteen years ago, when Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for the Presidency. His personal popularity, and the local pride that a great party had selected him as its standard-bearer, rendered the contest peculiarly interesting to all of us. Even Democrats had learned to respect Mr. Lincoln for his integrity and manliness, and though they familiarly called him "Old Abe," and even by titles less respectful, there was an inward sense of pride in one who, of all others, most truly represented the best type of American manhood. This respect cropped out in many tokens of personal regard. There was many a curious scene between Mr. Lincoln and his old neighbors, and while the latter fairly worshiped the ground he walked on, they could scarcely realize that the man with whom they had been so familiar, and who received them with all the freedom of old friends, was really to be the President of these United States.

Shortly after his nomination Mr. Lincoln was prevailed upon to remove his office to a room in the State-house, adjoining the office of O. M. Hatch, then Secretary of State. Here he spent most of his time receiving his friends, attending to his correspondence, &c. There was a long line of visitors always in waiting, and in that room many plans were laid which were carried into effect after his inauguration. The derisive name of the "Rail-splitter" applied to Mr. Lincoln by the Democrats was turned into a compliment by his friends, and from all parts of the North there came elegantly-made wedges, sections of rails labeled "Democracy for Mr. Lincoln to split," buck-horn chains, ox chains highly ornamented, and other symbols of a woodman's occupation. These presents amused Mr. Lincoln hugely, and he invariably acknowledged their receipt by an autograph letter. As the day of the election progressed, the local politics of Illinois interested Mr. Lincoln, and it was curious to witness his remonstrances when friends of Republican candidates for local offices tried to secure his influence to assist their nominations. Their solicitations were resisted with uncommon good-nature, and the applicants turned away with a joke or story which always left them in capital humor.

Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to relate with great glee how many people had approached him with letters of introduction, and without them too, and informed him confidentially that they enjoyed the distinguished honor of having been the first to nominate him for the Presidency. He stated to the writer that seven States had already claimed the distinction, and, while he always thought that his Illinois friends had risen spontaneously and conferred the honor upon him, he had begun to think that a man living away down East in the State of Maine was really entitled to the precedence. This man had journeyed all the way from his New-England home, armed with affidavits to prove that, while Lincoln and Douglas were carrying on their famous joint debate for the Senatorship, this Maine party had formally proposed a resolution in a Republican club nominating him for the Presidency. "Strange to say," Mr. Lincoln added, "I never heard anything about it until two months after I was nominated, and when I had finished the affidavits I wondered what office the man expected after the election." It was worth a round sum to hear him tell this anecdote.

THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.

The morning of the election dawned clear, crisp, and cold—a regular November day, such as we who live upon the prairies can appreciate. The politicians, excepting those engaged in the local canvass, had all gone home, and Mr. Lincoln was comparatively quiet. Old Jesse Dubois and Secretary Hatch and a few others were frequently with him, and he had no lack of callers, but there was not such a rush as he was accustomed to on other days. Mr. Lincoln's bearing was excellent. He had a smile for everybody, though it was easy to perceive traces of the deep earnestness which he felt in the result. As usual, he remained in the State-house until noon, and then started home to his noon-day meal. The Republicans were hard at work at the polls, and the air resounded with the campaign songs, now almost forgotten. The Wide-Awakes were very active, and it was so evident that the Presidential ticket would get a majority that the only question was, how large would it be? As soon as his tall form was seen on the street, there was a fresh outburst of singing and a hip, hip, hurrah in which hundreds joined. It was only by his earnest request that he was permitted to go to his home unaided. The boys would have carried him on their shoulders if he would have permitted them. Upon his return from his home Mr. Lincoln informed his friends in the State-house that he was going to vote for the local officers. Wrapping his cloak around his shoulders he proceeded toward the polls, accompanied by the Secretary of State. His ticket had been previously prepared by cutting off the Presidential Electors and was otherwise "straight." As he approached the polling-place the crowd increased, and the idea of seeing a Presidential candidate vote seemed to have struck the people around the square as something too novel to be missed. An extra effort had to be made to clear a passage way so that he could approach the window. At first he took a place in the line, but the liners gave way one by one, and he advanced and handed in his ballot. There were yelling and hurrahs from the Republicans, cat-calls from the bummer Democrats, and a demonstration upon the part of everybody. Had Mr. Lincoln been some foreign potentate, never before seen in the country, greater interest could not have been manifested in seeing him at this time. Probably not twenty men were in that crowd who had not seen him a half a hundred times, but the election which made Mr. Lincoln its central figure in the nation made his presence as a citizen, casting his vote for his friends, dramatic and thrilling even to his neighbors.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

The people filled the Representatives' Hall to overflowing. There was an impression that Mr. Lincoln himself would be present, but he wisely refrained. During the day a private arrangement was made with J. J. S. Wilson, then Superintendent of the old Caton Telegraph Line, (now Division Superintendent of the Western Union in Chicago,) by which Mr. Lincoln and a few friends were to be allowed inside the telegraph office after 8 P. M. Prior to that hour he was half crushed by the crowds which surged in and out of the Secretary of State's office, congratulating him in advance. A few dispatches were received here from New-England and from precincts in Illinois, all favorable. There was also a dispatch from Simon Cameron announcing that the counting in Philadelphia indicated an immense majority, all of which was published to the crowd and cheered loudly. About 8 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was enabled to slip through a side door, while the front passage-way was cheering a dispatch announcing Republican gains in Indiana. He escaped to the telegraph office, then in a two-story building opposite the State-house, unseen by the crowd. Mr. Wilson, the Superintendent, had an extra force of operators busily receiving dispatches, and as fast as the figures were transcribed, they were handed to Mr. Lincoln for perusal. He read them aloud to his friends, and commented as he progressed upon their favorable or unfavorable tenor. The early dispatches were so disjointed that it was impossible to make much out of them. The returns from the certain Republican States were regarded as only confirmatory of previous expectations, and for a long time the conversation turned upon the votes of counties and precincts in Illinois. Every locality seemed familiar to him. When the votes from "Egypt" came in, he was quite earnest in his expressions of delight, and seemed to have remembered just how many votes were cast in each place at the prior election. Sometimes the figures would arrive giving the exact gains, and if they were at all incorrect Mr. Lincoln knew it at once. Many times he gave vent to such expressions as "That vote will elect —— to the House," or "that kind of gains will make —— Sheriff," or "One more such gain will give us another Congressman," and while he passed over scattering returns from Western States with silence, or at best a nod of approval, he almost invariably had a word to say about local returns from Illinois. When a dispatch arrived announcing that he had a majority in St. Louis, he exclaimed, "Well done, Frank Blair and Gratz Brown," little surmising that these two worthies would themselves be Presidential candidates on the enemy's side inside of twelve years. Thus the time wore on, and the returns seemed only to confirm and make sure previous hopes.

THE NEWS FROM NEW-YORK.

Just as it happens now, so it was sixteen years ago, that the vote of New-York seemed to the politicians to be the decision of the contest. It will be remembered that an unprecedented event in the history of the opposition occurred that year in the New-York canvass. There were three candidates—Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell—opposed to Lincoln, and, though their respective adherents hated each other with ferocity unprecedented, they all hated Mr. Lincoln worse yet. It was in that State that the Southern Democrats showed their sagacity in managing the Douglas Democracy and the Native American leaders who were supporting John Bell, of Tennessee. These Southern demagogues outwitted Tammany Hall and all the unterrified Democrats of New-York by persuading them into a fusion movement by which a ticket of Presidential Electors was made up of an agreed number of partisans representing each candidate respectively. It was a shrewd trick, and had it been started early in the campaign, might have made trouble; but as it was, the fusion movement turned out a disastrous failure. Knowing that the Solid South was arrayed against him, it was recognized by Mr. Lincoln that he needed the New-York vote. He asked Mr. Wilson early on that memorable evening to try and get news from New-York. The only reports received were scattering returns from the interior of the State. There was a private message from Senator W. H. Seward giving a glowing account of the gains in his own neighborhood, and another from Thurlow Weed predicting a victory, but the news from the City of New-York was wanted. About 11 o'clock the first dispatch came. It was from Simeon Draper, (afterward Collector of the port of New-York,) announcing that the returns from sixty-three election precincts had been received, and with four exceptions showed such Republican gains as to justify an estimate of thirty-five thousand majority. This was so much better than was expected that there was joy upon all the faces present, and courage in every heart. Then there was a private telegram from the office of the Albany *Evening Journal* stating:

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1860—11 P. M.

A. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.:
The counties are coming in splendidly. St. Lawrence now estimated at 9,000. We will overcome any majority the Tammany managers can figure in the City.
Signed. ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

This was still more satisfactory, but about 12:30 another dispatch arrived from Simeon Draper, in substance as follows:

"Further returns from seventeen wards, including Democratic strongholds, reduce fusion estimated majority to 32,000—cannot exceed 34,000—which will give us the State by 25,000 sure."

Mr Lincoln gave a long sigh of relief as he read this, at first in silence and then aloud. By this time the room was nearly full. Lyman Trumbull had arrived at midnight from Alton, and entering the room, warmly embraced Mr. Lincoln, and said, "It is glorious." A hand-shaking all around took place amid the clicking of the instruments, and there would have been a scene if Mr. Lincoln, putting on his cloak, had not said, "Well, it's time I should go home and tell Mrs. Lincoln the news."

But it was not to be so soon. Ere he had left the telegraph office the news had been read to the audience in the State-house, and as that made it a sure thing, the people were wild with excitement. They poured out in the streets, yelling like Indians, and the cheers, hurrahs, and yelling were kept up all night. Mr. Lincoln was captured by a committee and taken to the upper room of a restaurant and confectionery, where an oyster supper had been spread. There were fifty women and as many men present, most of them his nearest neighbors. He was received with applause and hand-shaking till his inner man was nearly forgotten. However, he managed to take his allowance of edibles and carry on an animated conversation at the same time. After he had finished one enthusiastic girl boldly faced the President-elect and kissed him. This was the signal for others to do likewise, and in an instant the female portion of the audience was in an uproar, rushing toward Mr. Lincoln to give him kisses such as the Springfield girls of 1860 knew how to give. They tumbled the dishes so promiscuously that the managers proposed that a line should be formed, and each maiden and matron take her turn in the amatory exercise. This was speedily done and fairly carried out, excepting by one ardent miss still in her teens, who, having given Mr. Lincoln one kiss, took her place at the end of the line again and gave him a second without flinching. This entertainment broke up about 2 A. M., and it was after that hour that a few friends formed a body-guard and escorted the first Republican President to his dwelling.

It was well toward noon before Mr. Lincoln came down town the next day, and he immediately repaired to the public office of Secretary Hatch, where he remained nearly all day. A basketful of private telegrams had been taken to his house during the morning, and gave him additional assurance of his election. His friends from the surrounding country began to pour in by wagons and trains from all directions, and, as he knew everybody and everybody knew him, there was the same familiarity as of yore. He was particularly proud of his State and her Republican majorities, and spoke very freely of the handsome manner in which he had been treated by the strong Democratic counties. He chatted familiarly about the local candidates, and often inquired whether so and so had been elected, &c. Toward afternoon he began to weary of the avalanche of attention poured upon him, and his brow began to contract, and his face assume a more careworn and solemn appearance than he had shown at any moment since his nomination. Once or twice he remarked, "Now, boys, your troubles are over and mine commence," and he clasped his hands with an earnestness that indicated a realizing sense of the responsibility thrust upon him by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. About 4 P. M. he bade the "boys" good-by, and retired to his home. His immediate friends, seeing that he needed repose, took pains to ward off further visitors that night. It was several days before he could fairly rest from the labor of shaking hands with the thousands who visited him, but in a week he began to resume a routine life, and make preparations to abandon his law practice to his associates.

A PLEASANT REMINISCENCE.

It would be an unpardonable omission in this recital if I failed to say that among Mr. Lincoln's old Springfield neighbors were many ardent Democrats. Some of them secretly voted for him on personal grounds, but the rest did not delay to congratulate him. Some of them said very frankly they had no sympathy with the Republicans, but they were glad the country had the prospect of an honest man at the head of the Government. The Douglas Democrats were incensed by the Solid South supporting Breckinridge, and they gave Mr. Lincoln every encouragement to believe they would sustain him in pulling down the then threatened rebellion. One of the earliest of these assurances came direct from Stephen A. Douglas himself, through a warm personal friend—an ardent Democrat. This utterance gave Mr. Lincoln a great deal of pleasure, and from that time forward he counted the Northern supporters of Douglas as his friends. The magnitude of the responsibility was warmly appreciated, and was the subject of deep and protracted meditation. The result has passed into history!

CATCHING A TURK ALIVE.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes: "The officers are always ready for any service of danger, no matter how reckless is the enterprise. Sometimes their zeal is eminently destitute of discretion, and they have been known to go out against the Turks in a spirit of fun in which there may be a slight element of vodki. One of the strangest of these 'larks' was undertaken after dinner at the instance of Cludoff, the eccentric Moscow merchant, who, without accepting a commission, and persisting in continuing a civilian, is always in the forefront of the fighting. He and a band of some thirty Russians started to have a look at the Turks on the other side of the Morava. They were on foot, and it was a bright moonlight night. One of the company was especially bent on catching a Turk alive. They crossed the neutral ground, and penetrated the Turkish foremost lines, laughing and shouting, but there was no 'alarm' on the part of the Turks, whose bad night watch is so notorious that it is inexplicable why advantage has not been taken of their chronic *lâches* in this military duty. At length the party met a solitary Turk, and the would-be captor of a live Turk went out with extended arms to catch his prey. The Turk declined to be thus captured, and fired at the Russian, grazing his cheek, whereupon one of the latter's friends shot the Turk, which act gave rise to a quarrel, owing to the disappointment of the man whose desire it was to catch a live Turk. Presently another Turk was encountered, also alone, and again the enthusiast after a live Turk went forward to grasp the prize. But this Turk also was not to be captured thus ignobly. He shot the Russian through the shoulder, falling himself a moment later, slain by a bullet from the revolver of another Russian. The Russian party then broke into two parts; one detachment went back with their wounded comrade, the other, numbering eight or ten, held straight on right through the heart of the Turkish position, across to Horvatovitch in his head-quarters at Veliki Siljegovac. A glance at the map will show how a bee-line drawn from Deligrad to Siljigovac must pass not alone through the Turk's foreposts, but right through the main positions. Horvatovitch, who is a strict disciplinarian, put the venturesome roisterers under arrest, and sent them back to Deligrad, where Tchernayeff, with a laughing reproof, released them. On the 21 of this month a band of seventy Russians—officers mainly—retook, under cover of darkness, and at the point of the bayonet, the order being not to fire a shot, a redoubt near Gredetin, held by two battalions of Turks, which had been taken from the Servians two days previously. The Turks, surprised, had time only to fire one volley, when the Russian bayonets, carried by officers as well as men, were into them, and they bolted like rabbits."

A FORTUNATE YOUNG FRENCHMAN.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 27.

Leaving for awhile the remarkable adolescent whose inferred affluence so excited the sympathy and the cupidity of our fathers, we turn to a story told gravely and circumstantially in our Paris correspondence of yesterday. It is stated that a young man named Georges Martinengo, the native of a place called Norach or Noirac, who until lately had been employed as a clerk in his uncle's store at Marseilles, has just inherited, under the most extraordinary circumstances, a fortune amounting to 80,000,000 francs, or £3,200,000. Several years ago, the story goes on to say, a General of foreign origin died in Holland, leaving no apparent heirs. His large fortune was eventually swept into the coffers of the State. Nothing was heard for many years of the General's family or of his property; but recently the Dutch Government was informed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that the money of the deceased General was legally claimed by members of his family established at Marseilles and in Germany. To this is added the statement that some difficulties as to restitution were at first raised by the Cabinet of the Hague, but that it was ultimately fain to yield to the demands of international justice. The treasure has by this time accumulated to the prodigious aggregate of 159,322,800 francs, divisible between only two heirs. The Government of the Netherlands will, we learn, commence the unpleasant task of disgorging this enormous hoard by paying off 16,000,000, and ten years will have elapsed ere the entire amount due to the next-of-kin is liquidated. M. Georges Martinengo will not, however, be averse, we should say, from accepting a trifle of £640,000 "just to go on," seeing that there will remain a balance of £2,560,000 to come. The question as to the ultimate disposal of the £3,000,000—it is not worth while to mention the odd £200,000—will scarcely fail to assume the old familiar form of "what will he do with it?" The heir to the remaining moiety of what we may presume will be known as the Martinengo property may conveniently be dismissed from the calculation. The Germans are a cautious, thrifty, sober-minded race; and whether the fortunate Teutonic youth lays out his wealth in the purchase—against international contingencies—of Krupp guns, or devotes it to the acquisition of the island of Heligoland from the foreign intruders, or goes into partnership with M. Blanc at Monte Carlo, or with Herr Wagner at Bayreuth, we may be tolerably confident that the money will be well invested and will in time return a substantial profit. But eighty millions of francs in the hands of a young Frenchman, and that Frenchman one of the fiery Provencal race! What will he do with it?

BARGES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW DEVICES FOR CHEAPER GRAIN TRANSPORTATION — HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF PROFITS AND ADVANTAGES.

From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 6.

The experiments and experiences of the last few years in cheap river transportation, appear to have settled the convictions of leading river men in favor of the barge system for heavy freights. The definite results achieved in the coal trade within the last ten years have done more than anything else to demonstrate the great advantages of barges. The steady growth of the coal trade gradually developed the necessity of something better than the old-fashioned method of coal-boats in pairs, hundreds of which were wrecked on the voyage to New-Orleans. Now a powerful tow-boat with a small crew, hardly more than were formerly necessary to man a pair of large coal-boats, brings out of the Ohio to New-Orleans, without stopping, 29,000 tons of coal carried in acres of barges. This would require on any railroad of ordinary grades fully 3,000 cars and 100 powerful locomotives, manned by 600 hands. This would make about two loads for the Great Eastern, or would load twenty large sailing-ships.

The grain trade has been making rapid progress toward cheap transportation by barges, though it has not been sufficiently extensive for the Lower Mississippi to develop anything like the astounding improvement witnessed in the coal trade. The relaxation of the monetary pinch is exciting a new interest in this direction, and new experiments are proposed and will be tried. The single iron barge on the Shannock plan will doubtless be soon put into practice and tested by Mr. Charles G. Johnson, of New-Orleans, who is prepared to build the vessels here. A barge of this kind, built entirely of iron, bulkheaded through and through fore and aft and athwart ship, driven by twin propellers, will have practically two hulls. Loaded to five feet for the up trip she will have a narrow, Robert E. Lee hull, made for speed, on which she will carry 600 tons up stream at a great speed, with upper hull projecting over the sides, like the guards of a common steamboat and above water. On the down trip the boat or barge would be loaded to nine or ten feet, which would bring her upper hull four or five feet below the surface, and would thus double her breadth and enable her to carry fifteen hundred to two thousand tons down stream. Both hulls being well modeled, she could make good speed down as well as up. All the machinery would be at the stern, and the fires would thus be at the rear of the boat instead of the bow, as now in other boats. Such boats would almost supersede the necessity of that intolerable burden to river commerce—insurance. Being wholly of iron, and well provided with pumps, they would hardly be damaged by fire, which could only originate in the freight; being cut up into several bulkhead sections, they would not sink even if snagged.

An iron barge built and arranged on this plan could make to St. Louis and back to New-Orleans two round trips the month, and could carry down stream at one load 75,000 bushels of grain. This would require more than two hundred cars and eight locomotives to transport it. One of these boats could be built at about the cost of two common locomotives, and would last five times as long. The finest iron steamer ever made was built in 1836, and is still running on the St. Lawrence.

This plan is designed to make each barge independent, but the regular system is to have large barges, as now, without any propelling machinery, in order that they may be taken in tow, as coal-barges are. The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company is testing this plan and steadily improving upon it. Their barges are a great success in cheap grain transportation. There is still another scheme which is proposed and will probably soon be put into use by its energetic projectors. It is intended to have large and small barges to be towed in fleets by powerful tow-boats, with tenders or tugs, stationed at points above the water-courses, to haul out and in the barges at different points, as they may be needed. The main propeller will proceed, for instance, from New-Orleans, with barges in tow loaded for Natchez, Vicksburg, Milliken's Bend, Rodney, Napoleon, Helena, Memphis, or any landings where freight may be acquired. On approaching these points, if there be no barge stationed there, the accompanying tender will cut out the proper barge and leave it, while the tow will proceed without stopping. Empty barges, or those loaded, perhaps, will be hauled out and run up to the fleet and made fast to it. Empty barges will be left in any neighborhood where they may be wanted even by planters.

On the return trip the same process will be continued; empty barges will be moved from point to point, and loaded barges taken into the tow and brought down. It is calculated that this system will be far cheaper and more expeditious than any other system of way transportation. Planters and merchants or agents at important points will do all the loading and unloading, as is done on many railroads. The tugs and tenders will cost but little, and will prevent any delay or stoppage on the part of the moving tow.

New-Orleans is the place of all others interested in these movements. Cheap transportation is the only means she can have with which to contend against the present low freights of the East and West railroads which have cut off her up-river trade.

IN CAMP WITH CIRCASSIANS.

Mr. McGahn writes from the interior of Bulgaria to The London *News* as follows: "The proprietor of the present house prepared us some chickens in a sort of ragout, with various vegetables, which was very nice; and we were all soon gathered round a huge earthen basin in which the dinner had been cooked, helping ourselves to its contents with jack-knives and wooden spoons. This low, dark room, with the fire in the middle of the floor, throwing an uncertain light over the low, heavy, smoky beams of the ceiling, and up the huge dark gulf of the chimney, and over the tall sheepskin caps and glittering arms of these Circassians crouched around, eating their soup and smoking thin cigarettes, looked more like a robbers' cave in some deep cleft of the rocks than a Christian dwelling. These Circassians are all fine-looking men, tall, slender, but broad-shouldered, wiry, and active. They all but one were fresh from the mountains of Sughestan, and still wore the national costume—the long-skirted, close-fitting coat, reaching almost to the feet, with a row of cartridges across the breast by way of decoration, and the tall sheep-skin cap. Their leader, likewise a Circassian, had, however, been in Constantinople for some years, and had adopted the Turkish costume, which set off his tall, slender form to great advantage. It is made of unbleached linen trimmed with red, the trousers broad and loose to the knees, where they suddenly contract and fit tightly around the calves and ankles, and then expanding slightly over the foot, where they meet a pair of low high-heeled shoes of the neatest European pattern. A short jacket of the same material as the trousers, beautifully embroidered in red, a broad red scarf wound many times around the waist, and a yellow turban worn around a fez completed the costume. It shows the careful work of a woman's hand, and this man has evidently one wife at least who is very skillful with the needle. They are on their way to Nisch to be on hand for the expected pillage of Alexinatz, and very pleasant traveling companions they are. They have shown no disposition as yet to pillage me, although I am all alone among them, without the protecting wing of the American eagle, in the person of Mr. Schuyler."

STEALING A SWAN.

At the Northamptonshire Quarter Sessions recently Thomas Wykes was charged with stealing a swan, the property of Edward Orland. The swan, which was the subject of the charge, had been presented to the prosecutor, a miller, by his landlord, Capt. Stirling, and was kept on the mill-stream at Holdenby which flows into the Wen. The prisoner, who was mowing with two other men in a field by the side of the stream, killed the swan with his scythe, and took it home with him, where he and his wife tried to eat it, but found the bird too tough. A search was made, and the bones were found in the prisoner's house, and the skin in an osier-bed close by. Mr. Merewether, for the prisoner, objected that a swan which was swimming about on a public river was not the subject of larceny. For the prosecution it was contended that that could not refer to a bird which was branded in the web of the foot, as in this case. Earl Spencer, in overruling the objection, remarked that this stream could hardly be called a public river, although it did run into the Wen. The prisoner was convicted, and, in consideration of his previous good character, sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

FISHING FOR RATS.

Recently several lads were seen to enter the main sewer on the left bank of the Seine at Paris, by one of the barred outlets to the river. A policeman, curious to know what they were about to do, followed them, and found them seated by the edge of the turbid current fishing for rats with a strong line and hook, the latter baited with a morsel of bacon partially fried. When taken to the Commissary of Police they explained that they sold the skins of water rats at from twenty to thirty cents each, according to size, for manufacturing into "kid" gloves for ladies. One of them, who was not fishing, when questioned as to his means of earning a livelihood, stated that he was "un flot," (a wave,) that is to say, in the evening, at one of the theatres, he passed back and forward beneath canvas painted in shades of blue, to imitate the motion of waves at sea; but the official detained him for vagabondage, considering the calling in question too vague to give a living.

ACCIDENT TO MR. CARPENTER.

A telegram from Milwaukee, Wis., 6th inst., says: "Hon. Matt H. Carpenter met with a serious accident to-day while stepping into a carriage to go to Racine to fill an engagement to speak. He slipped on the snow and fell backward, the back of his head striking on a sharp curb. An artery was ruptured by the concussion. He is still bleeding, but is not considered dangerous."

SPANISH CONSPIRATORS.

THE LAST PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

SECRET EMISSARIES BETWEEN PARIS AND SPAIN—A WOMAN LETTER-CARRIER ARRESTED—THE PLOT DISCOVERED—DISTINGUISHED MILITARY OFFICERS IMPLICATED.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Standard* writes under date of Oct. 26 as follows: "A few weeks ago the Spanish Embassy in Paris detected signs of renewed activity around Ruiz Zorilla and his group of exiles. The political Police of the Spanish Government was for weeks on the trail of the secret emissaries moving between Paris and the frontier, and even on the heels of others going into Spain. Now and then a document or a letter of the Republicans went astray and found its way into the Home Office of the Puerta del Sol. In order to prevent the agents of Zorilla from suspecting anything, the Government had instructed the authorities to abstain from any act of severity, until all the threads of the affair should be in the power of the Cabinet. When the present month began, the Marquis of Molins, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty in Paris, reported increasing activity in the movements of the Reformista Republic, as styled in the Salmeron-Zorrilla manifesto. At the same time the Madrid Government was most actively served by the Consul in Bayonne. This gentleman, with whom I am personally acquainted, had been a most valuable public servant during and after the civil war, and he closely watched the doings of the Zorillists near the frontier. A strict inspection was ordered at the frontier, as persons were passing to and fro whose business was not contraband alone. Thus it was that by mere chance an officer near one of the posts near Irun had his attention called to a Basque peasant who had continually been traveling between Hendaye and Irun. The last time this woman entered Spain, on the 21st, she was arrested despite her loud and repeated protests. On being searched she was found to be the bearer of a large parcel of letters directed to persons connected with the Reformista Party and to well-known agents of Zorilla in Spain. She was severely cross-questioned, and she came out with a long tale about her innocence, and her only having received these papers from a lady in Hendaye. She added that she was to have, 'as on former occasions,' posted these letters in the mail train leaving Irun at 3 in the afternoon. The civil and military authorities did not let their captive escape, and they would fain have prevented the affair from being noised abroad; but it inkled out, and hence the escape of some of the persons implicated. The Government was informed by telegrams to the Home Office and to the War Office. The papers were sent down to Madrid to be deciphered, as many of them were written in cipher. The chief employes of the mail on the Northern line were at once arrested, and the whole staff of the authorities put on the alert. When the news arrived in Madrid, at first little importance was attached to the matter until the letters and documents arrived. Then it appears that a Cabinet Council was summoned late in the evening, and a decision had to be taken before the parties interested might have time to be warned from over the frontier by their friends. Few people in Madrid imagined what was going on in official circles, and nothing during the evening could have ruffled the equanimity of the Reformistas and their friends. In fact, several of them were seen in the evening in the clubs, at the Royal Opera, and in the cafés. His Majesty, King Alfonso, moved about all the afternoon, and went to the theatre with his royal cousins, the Dukes of Montpensier and their family. In the meanwhile Señor Canovas del Castille was taking cognisance of the seizure, and he decided that the time had come for decisive action. He discovered that the documents were appointments made by Señor Zorilla to high commands in civil and military posts for the event of a successful pronunciamento. He also found himself in presence of the full and complete instructions given by the chief of the Reformist as to his agents and representatives in several provinces. If we are to put faith in the details given by the Ministerial press and by the friends of the Government, the plan of the conspiracy was to make a series of disturbances in the provinces before the end of October. In every district where they hoped to succeed there was to be named an officer of rank to induce the army to co-operate in their efforts for the overthrow of the dynasty. Señor Ruiz Zorilla seems to have used very freely in his instructions the names of men who held military commands in the days of Amadeus and Castelar. It remains to be seen whether these officers had consented to their names being bandied about in this manner, and I must confess that I can hardly bring myself to believe that several even of the Generals arrested can ever have intended to become the tools of Salmeron and Zorilla. However, the Government obtained such proofs of the fast approaching attempt to disturb the peace that its friends assure us that the whole Cabinet decided upon an energetic policy. The Conservatives and Alfonsists say that the outbreak was to have taken place before the date fixed for the opening of the Parliament, and it seems only now too evident that Señor Ruiz Zorilla had obtained support from different parties, and even from ex-Ministers, ex-Generals, and statesmen of the Revolution. There is but little doubt that had the Republicans succeeded, many who now protest that they consider this affair as an act of folly and a chimera would have willingly supported the Reformista bubble if the bubble had taken the shape of a reality in Madrid.

Governors and generals were put on their guard, and ordered to maintain tranquillity with unflinching severity. The frontiers and ports were also placed under rigorous 'surveillance,' whilst the orders of arrest were dispatched in every direction to the number of over 200 in the first twenty-four hours. The night of Sunday was a busy one in the Home and War Office, and Señor Canovas del Castillo hardly retired before 6 in the morning, when the Captain General of Madrid, Primo de Rivera, and Señor Romero Robledo, came to report that almost all the suspected persons were in safe custody. When gay Madrid retired to rest after midnight on Sunday, very few people had the slightest idea of what was going on. From theatres and concerts, as usual, the people thronged into the cafés and clubs at midnight to absorb their constitutional chocolate or ices. In a few clubs there were vague rumors of something, and the more advanced Liberals began to show some uneasiness, but only a few privileged individuals got notice, like Gen. Borgos, in time to scamper off. When the streets of Madrid got quiet the patrols began to appear, and officers of the civil guards, or Police in plain clothes, went forth to their work. When Madrid awoke this morning the news spread like wildfire, and in every direction the most conflicting rumors went abroad. It was difficult at first to ascertain the truth, as, of course, every party or coterie gave the events of the day the color which best suited its own views and opinions. In the midst of such a deluge of *on dits* and rumors we had to pick our way carefully, and in the afternoon we had sifted the most reliable data. The Minister of Gobernacion undertook to lay hold of the civilians and ex-politicians, who were, before daybreak, safely housed in the Saladero prison. They were a strange crowd of lawyers, journalists, old functionaries, ex-Ministers of State, ex-deputies, and even three or four representatives of the weak sex. The civil Governors of every province did their work swiftly and suddenly, so that by night they were able to report the arrest of the intended rulers of the Reformista Party. In some large towns and in many provinces the authorities are still on the *qui vive*, as these events have caused in the Republican masses a strange and uneasy surging of passions half asleep. Now our narrative must pass to that most melancholy feature of all Spanish political agitation, the onus of which lays on the shoulders of men who wear an uniform, and who call themselves gentlemen as well as officers. However, when such cases are examined abroad, critics ought to bear in mind that a soldier is not in Spain considered bound to stand aloof from politics, and the Conservatives have to blame none but themselves if the traditions of loyalty are so low in the military annals of the country. Thus it is that among the Generals and Brigadiers arrested we find such men as Acosta, Oreiro, Merelo, Lagunero, Velarde, Patino, Goni, Zorilla, Gonzalez, and last, but not least, the Brigadier Marini, who carried the heights above Guetharia only eight months ago. Colonels, Majors, and Captains are among the lists of arrests made by order of the War Office. It must, however, be noticed that almost all these officers were on the retired or unattached lists, owing to the very unwise and impolitic custom which turns out into beggary or 'cessantio' the men who happen to have been appointed under other governments. Most of the civil and military offenders arrested had been either mentioned or nominated in the Zorilla documents in connection with the coming attempt at a pronunciamento. The greater part of the persons implicated were taken so much by surprise that they seem most of them to have considered that their accomplices had betrayed them. The story of the Basque peasant seized in Hendaye is disbelieved by the Zorillistas, and they, as usual in Spain, accuse one another with treason. As far as I can ascertain, not more than forty-five field officers and Generals have been arrested, with nearly three hundred civilians, but the Government has also seized many important documents, many depots of arms and ammunition, chiefly in the northern provinces of Spain.

The Government was somewhat surprised to see among the very first who hastened to congratulate the Cabinet and to offer their services, the Marshal Serrano. He called at the War Office and he gave repeated assurances of his devotion to the dynasty and to existing institutions. His mansion in the Barrio di Salamanca was most numerously attended during the afternoon, and not a few military men were among the visitors. This conspiracy is now the sole topic of conversation, and no doubt much exaggeration will be indulged in by the gossips of the capital. There is now not the slightest doubt that Senor Canovas del Castillo must have had some forebodings of the coming enterprise when he spoke so earnestly of revolutionary intrigues in my last interview with him ten days ago.

A HUGE HOLE IN HIS HEAD.

The Servian correspondent of the *News* writes: "I found Hume and Sandwith apparently extracting the contents of a man's head. The poor fellow had been struck in the forehead by a shell splinter, which had smashed in all the osseous substance with the exception of, it appeared, a single plate of bone. From the depth of the wound, from which the skin and flesh hung down over the face, it seemed to me, not being an expert, that, not to try to speak scientifically, the interior of the head had been reached. But Sandwith took out all the bone splinters, sewed the gash up, and bandaged the head, in the lively hope that the man would pull through. And what is passing strange is that with this huge hole in his head, he walked or rode on horseback some four miles back from the place where he was wounded, conversed quite composedly with Villiers, who walked with him part of the way, and sat talking while Sandwith was rummaging about inside his head for pieces of his skull. It could not be said that he, at any rate, was at all suffering from the 'shock,' which is so nearly a universal immediate sequence of gunshot wounds."

THE HORRORS OF MODERN WARFARE.

THE BATTLE OF DJUNIS — A GENUINE SUCCESS BY THE TURKISH ARMY—3,000 SERVIANS DESERTED—HOW THE WOUNDED PRISONERS WERE TREATED.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "Thus they came on, and presently opened so fearful a rifle fire that the bullets fell around us all like hail. As yet our infantry were quiet; not a rifle was heard, and the foe was coming nearer to the semi-circular trenches of which I have before spoken. Suddenly there is a movement in the bushes, a sharp note from the bugle, a rattle of bayonets and steel barrels, and then a little cheer. Our men are moving, the supports are taking the empty trenches, and the rest of each battalion is in the reserve lines. All at once such a fire pours forth as envelops you in smoke, and makes that still advancing column stagger. Yet only for a minute; there is a counter-cheer and a rapid rush. Whirr! how the bullets fly past them; with what shrieks do the shells bound in! See, the Servians are standing still for a moment, firing yet, but coming no nearer to the mountain. Their line is gradually being fed, too, and they are extending every moment. It is only the fear of the shells and the bullets which makes them hesitate. Perhaps not only the fear, but rather the effect, for now they are falling fast, and without the aid even of a glass we can see that they are strewing the ground by hundreds or staggering away to die. Harder than ever is our fire, as theirs weakens, and more determined, too, are our men, for they now quit the outpost trenches and are advancing upon the bewildered enemy. Volley after volley from the foe fails to stop them; they leave many a comrade on the ground, but on they go, till at length the Servians, seeing their red fezes coming nearer and nearer, turn and fly, deserting 3,000 of their number, who will never see home in Russia or on the banks of the Danube any more. * * * Not one was there but might have been the hardy father of a numerous family. I did not see a boy among them. One in particular I noticed—and he was but a type of the rest—a tall, well-made, broad-shouldered warrior, who, having fought to his uttermost and received a wound in the stomach, had lain down upon the road to Derbent in hope of succor. Unhappily for him, friends were far away, and his comrades had hung in fantastic fashion, on a tree hard by, a Circassian who, having fallen into their hands, had been first tortured and put to death. I was looking at him as I rode by, wondering if he were yet alive, when, horrible to relate, there came upon the scene four Circassians. They, too, had seen their hanging comrade, and they thirsted for blood. At this moment the wounded Serb raised his head and rolled his glassy eyes round in hope of descrying help. Down sprang a Circassian, and with a little dagger pierced the dying man through and through, cut off his right hand, and ripped him up as he lay upon the ground. Fortunately his end was near, and he expired; but even in death he was a handsome giant, this victim to the barbarous war which Russia has caused and waged."

END OF A DROUGHT IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 4th inst. says: "After one of the most extended droughts ever known in this section of the country—reaching over a period of eighty-five days, from August 9 to November 2—shortly after midnight of Wednesday, the welcome rain descended to the thirsty earth in copious and refreshing showers. The performance opened at 1 o'clock in brisk style, although ten minutes before that hour the heavens were clear and starlit, and gave no more promising evidence of rain than has been seen there for nearly three months. For a half an hour the rain continued its vigorous and beneficent service, and then easing off, there was a lull until nearly 3 o'clock, when, with a rise in the wind, the rain came up again, and for more than half an hour the floods fell and the winds blew with a savage ferocity that seemed to indicate a purpose to make up for lost time. Suffice it to say that the dry spell has ended at last, and that thousands who have long suffered for want of water are now happy. The total rainfall was one inch and three-tenths—evidence that while the deluge lasted it was one of the most violent on record. The drought just ended was almost unexampled in its duration. The dry spell of 1874, occurring at about the same time of the year, lasted seventy-one days—or fourteen days less than the duration of that of 1876."

THE HORSE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Cairo: "The horse plague seems to be losing its virulence with the approach of cooler weather. A tropical storm of singular violence broke over the country with floods of rain a week ago, and seems to have cleared the air. Though a few cases occurred at Alexandria, they have not been followed by others, and we hope the city will escape. Cairo has suffered terribly. The death of 1,800 Army horses and 2,700 belonging to private persons was reported up to the 1st of October. Horses of price, well kept and well fed, were most attacked, and succumbed most easily. It is described as a kind of typhus, and death, after great apparent pain, ensues in a few hours. The disease crept down the river, clinging curiously to the right bank, and was so destructive in many districts that bullocks are alone in use from the total destruction of the horses. The Government is now fully alive to the danger. Stringent regulations have been issued as regards isolation of the infected animals and their burial. But the regulations somewhat defeat their object by the imposition of a fine of a dollar on each infected horse—a rule which leads their owners to conceal the death."

ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE IN UTAH.

The Pioche *Record* says: "Parties in from that region report the existence of an ancient Indian village at Paragoonah, Utah, distant about two hundred miles from here. The houses, now covered with trees and brush, were arranged in uniform rows, and were about 8 by 9 feet. They were all two-story, built of adobe, the lower one neatly paved and the upper one supported by pillars of sand-stone rock. The only entrance discoverable was a sort of man-hole in the top. Bone needles, rude appliances for grinding corn, and other relics were found in several of the houses. There is a tradition among the Indians of that region that long years ago the tribe that inhabited those houses were almost exterminated in a fierce fight with the Navajoes, that the remainder of the tribe fled to the other side of the Colorado, and there built them habitations in the mountains where the Navajoes could not reach them, and now live there secluded. Our informant says the structure and arrangement of the houses give evidence of a rude civilization on the part of the builders that no longer exists among the aboriginals now living in that section."

FAST RAILWAY TRAVELING.

The *Engineer* gives an account of "the highest authentic instances of high railway speeds" on record. Brunel, with the Courier class of locomotive, ran thirteen miles in ten minutes, equal to seventy-eight miles an hour. Mr. P. Stirling, of the Great Northern, took, two years back, sixteen carriages fifteen miles in thirteen minutes, equal to seventy-five miles an hour. The "Great Britain," "Lord of the Isles," and "Iron Duke," broad-gauge engines on the Great Western Railway, have each run with four or five carriages from Paddington to Didcot in forty-seven and a half minutes, equal to sixty-six miles an hour. The new Midland coupled express engines, running in the usual course, have been timed sixty-eight, seventy, and seventy-two miles an hour. The 10 A. M. express on the Great Northern from Leeds has been timed, and found mile after mile at the rate of a mile in fifty-two seconds, or at sixty-nine and two-tenths miles an hour. The engines used are Mr. Stirling's outside cylinder bogie express engines, the load being ten carriages.

GEN. BUTLER'S PROMISES.

Gens. Banks and Butler spoke at a Republican meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening. Gen. Butler, in concluding, said: "I desire to say a word to you on the future of the Republican Party, whether in disaster or in success; and I have cause to believe that we have had success in the nation, in the general result, although again I say, I have not had the returns. I believe without doubt that we have success; but whether in success or defeat, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that, so far as in me lies, the banner of Massachusetts, unfurled always in behalf of liberty, of equal rights to all men, [applause;] in behalf of equality of power to all men under the Government; in behalf of equal protection to all men on every foot of American soil—shall be kept in advance. [applause;] and Massachusetts ideas and Massachusetts principles shall find a defender in me to the extent of my ability, not only here, but on the floor of Congress, where I am sent to a new sphere of duty."

SEIZURE OF POISONED CURRANTS.

A seizure has been made of a large quantity of currants, of the value of between £7,000 and £8,000, which had been brought to Bristol, England, by a steamer from Patras. It appears that the vessel brought, in addition to the fruit and other produce, a quantity of lead ore, which was stored in the ship's hold with the currants, and, in the rolling of the vessel at sea, some of the ore, in which arsenic and antimony are found, had entered into the cases of currants. The Customs authorities, discovering this, communicated with the port medical authorities, and their officer immediately seized the whole of the fruit, and afterward made a declaration before the justices, who approved the step he had taken.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORLEY'S LIBRARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SHORTER ENGLISH POEMS. Selected, edited, and arranged by HENRY MORLEY. London and New-York: CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co.

If the accomplished Robert Chambers, the father of literary encyclopedias could revisit "the glimpses of the moon," and in these days see of the development of his great idea, he would assuredly be comforted. When but a young man, struggling with adversity, he was ambitious to shine as a reviver of the almost lost traditions of obscure places, quaint folk lore, rhymes of places, nursery rhymes and superstitions, and he was stimulated by the efforts of the men—the Percys, Herds, Scotts, Motherwells, and Buchans—who had snatched from the almost spent breath of tradition the glorious old ballads which will live forever. When success crowned his efforts, and prosperity rewarded his industry, Robert Chambers projected the *Encyclopedia of English Literature*, which bears his name. This was the first attempt ever made to treat this subject on an exhaustive and comprehensive scale, and despite its many shortcomings, and not a few blunders, it still holds a high place among this class of books. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago, a capital series of cheap paper-cover books were published by Charles Knight, under the title of *Half Hours with the Best Authors*. This work did not profess, as did Chambers', to treat the subject in chronological order, and it partook more of the character of a work of "elegant extracts" from the various authors. During the last twenty years there have been published innumerable "hand-books," "text-books," and "histories" of English literature, but if the subsequent volumes of the series under review come up to the standard of the present, Mr. Morley's "Library of English Literature" is destined to supersede them all. Of course, to that large and rapidly increasing class of readers who may be termed "old book collectors," such a work has no charm where original editions are scarce. They depend for the reproduction of their favorite authors, in style as closely resembling the originals as possible, with the most scrupulous fidelity in the reprinting of the letter-press, even to the printer's blunders, upon the labors of the many admirable literary societies, which have sprung up since the foundation of the famous Roxburghe Society. The individual efforts of enterprising firms have also stimulated a desire for new and perfect editions of old English classics. The dramatic student, for example, who wishes to familiarize himself with the ante-Shakespearean drama, the morality and miracle plays, and the crude, vulgar comedies of the "Royster Doister" type, can have recourse to the new "Dodsley Collection" recently edited by Carew Hazlitt, in fifteen volumes. The student of obscure contemporary Shakespearean literature will find nearly all he desires in *The Old Book Collector's Miscellany*, published by Reeves & Turner, in London; while a whole library of rare and valuable "reprints" of immortal but obscure works, from More's *Utopia* to Buckingham's *Rehearsal* are embraced in the splendid series of works edited by Arber, one of the most accomplished of living scholars. We need not refer to the many editions of the great works of Shakespeare, Jonson, Marlowe, Spenser, Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Webster, Massinger, and others. These are within the reach of most people. The real value of such a publication as the one before us is its comprehensive and exhaustive character. There are probably not half a dozen men living who could have been more safely intrusted with such a task than the learned Professor of English Literature in the London University. If in his treatment of the very earliest poetic effusions produced in England he has not been, for the tastes of some, sufficiently elaborate, let them consult the three magnificent volumes by Skeat, treating of English literature from the earliest times to the end of the thirteenth century, from 1298 till 1393, and from 1394 till 1579; and if these do not suffice, an edition of Morris' work on English literature from 1250 to 1400, a book which is enriched with one of the best glossaries in the language. Mr. Morley's treatment of the subject is novel, and in our opinion disadvantageous, to the reader. He has planned the work as follows:

Volume First—A series selected from all the best and most characteristic of those poems which are short enough to be given in full.
Second—Corresponding series of the best of prose works.
Third—A series of pieces in prose and verse, illustrating from first to last the religious life in England.
Fourth—A series of plays by the best dramatists from the time of the miracle-plays "downward."

When we consider that the plays published in the Dodsley collection which were written before the Shakespearean era would fill three or four volumes as large as the one before us, (and "Dodsley" does not include all,) the work of selection will be difficult indeed. We do not think the author has done wisely in making two volumes of poetic selections. If it were absolutely necessary to devote two volumes to the subject of poetry, no distinction should have been made between short and long poems. We shall endeavor to illustrate the defects of such an arrangement by references to the volume before us. The specimen poem by King James I. of Scotland, printed, is "Peebles of the Play," a humorous piece, of very doubtful parentage, although such acute authorities as Tytler and Maitland have pronounced it genuine. Now, the great and lovely poem, about which there can be no question as to authenticity, "The King's Quair," is not given—not even an extract—because it will come under the category of the "long" poems, and be treated in another volume. Again, the short poems from Spenser's works presented in this volume are the Eclogue, Thomalin, and Morrell, from the Shepherds Calendar and a few others. The poetic merits of this eclogue are, comparatively speaking, of the most meagre kind, and it seems to have been selected because of its very pointed allusions to certain offensive ecclesiastical dignitaries. Macauley's sweeping allusion to the (almost) impossibility of any one getting as far through the "Faerie Queene," as the death of "The Blatant Beast," has doubtless prevented many from even "looking into" that joyous poem, and any young reader who for the first time made the acquaintance of Spenser through this extract will not be disposed to pine for the appearance of the second volume containing the "long" extracts. Happily, there are here to be found, also, such poems as "The Epithalamium," the noblest ode to marriage in the English language. The selections made from the lovely sonnets are very fine, and it is a pity the reader could not at the same time be treated to some of the gems of "The Faerie Queene." The extract from Marlowe given is his well-known "Passionate Shepherd," beginning,

"Come live with me and be my love."

We presume that the same author's splendid poem of "Hero and Leander" will appear in the next volume, but if the part which Chapman tacked on to Marlowe's poem be omitted, as it ought, there is no reason why it should not have appeared among the "short" poems in this volume. To appreciate the fiery, glowing, poetic genius of Marlowe, however, the reader must have recourse to his great dramas, notably "The Tragedy of Dr. Faustus." The sweet lyrics from Shakespeare are very judiciously selected, and when we read them detached from their proper places in the great dramas, one cannot but be struck with the impression that had his dramatic genius not "overwhelmed," as it were, these lovely gems, Shakespeare would have ranked as one of the greatest lyric poets from Pindar to Burns. We have not left ourselves space to dwell further on the merits of this book. We may remark that Mr. Morley's illustrative notes and introductory remarks are valuable, and the book is very handsomely "got up" and charmingly illustrated.

LIFE OF JOHN LOCKE. By FOX BOURNE. HENRY KING. London:

Those who have been wont to look upon John Locke merely in the light of a dry philosopher, will be agreeably surprised when they read these pages, and find that he was a man of warm heart and generous sympathies. His life was during a singularly eventful period, for he was a boy of seventeen at Westminster school when King Charles had his head cut off at Whitehall, and yet lived through two and a half years of the reign of that monarch's grand-daughter Anne. His grand-father was connected with the cloth trade, then the staple of the West of England, and his father was a Somersetshire attorney. John seems to have owed his Westminster education to the extremely disturbed condition of Bristol during the civil wars; a circumstance which stood in the way of his attending school there. He went to Westminster in 1646, the famous Dr. Busby, who ruled the school from 1638 to 1695, being master, and a pretty hard time he seems to have had of it.

The boys attended prayer at 6, after which the school work begun. Two hours were spent in Greek and Latin grammar repetitions, in extempore Latin paraphrases and exposition, by the elder scholars; by the younger of passages they had learned over night under the correction and instruction of their masters. An hour was then allowed them in which to prepare other exercises, and between 9 and 11 they were examined in prose and verse composition, still in Greek and Latin, were called upon to translate *viva voce* passages from English authors into Latin or Greek, and listened to their masters' exposition of classical authors, on which they were to be examined in the afternoon. Two hours were to be devoted to dinner and such pastime—by way of dessert—as the reading of Latin manuscripts, in order that they might be familiar with mediæval handwriting. Between 1 and 3 they were examined in the passages previously expounded to them, and exercised in construing and other grammatical ways, examining all the rhetorical figures, and translating out of verse into prose or out of prose into verse; out of Greek into Latin or out of Latin into Greek.

Between 3 and 4 they were allowed to walk about in the recreation ground; and after that till supper time they were chiefly employed in translating Greek or Latin prose into English prose, or French or Latin verse into English verse, and in preparing their exercises for the morrow. So four days of the week are filled. Fridays were set apart for repetitions, and Saturdays for French and Latin declamations. In the upper forms part of the time was devoted to the study of Hebrew and Arabic, instead of the classical languages, and during Summer a little elementary geography was taught after supper."

And what was the fruit of this awful and wonderful cramming, which would have amazed Paul Dombey's "forcer," Dr. Blimber, himself? According to Locke, who may be presumed to have profited exceptionally by the training, it was in most cases very poor. His writings amply attest this. "A good part of the training now in fashion in the schools of Europe," he wrote, "and that goes ordinarily into the round of education, a gentleman may in good measure be unfurnished with, without any great disparagement to himself or prejudice to his affairs." From Westminster he went to Christ Church as a "student," that is, scholar with allowances, and after going through the regular academic course, commenced the study of medicine, a science which he would have made entirely his profession had health permitted.

In 1665 he accompanied Sir Walter Vane on a diplomatic mission to the Elector of Brandenburg, of which he gives some curious particulars, and of a German Court of that date; and in the following year he became acquainted with Lord Shaftesbury, who had a great influence on his career. This nobleman, the Lord Ashley of Charles II.'s famous "Cabal" Ministry, had fallen into ill health. Chance brought Locke to his notice, and he soon conceived so great a regard for him as to beg him to make his house his home. There Locke became, ere long, almost entirely resident, as guide, philosopher, friend, tutor, doctor, and adviser-general to the family, both in town and country, and a successful operation on his patron in 1668 naturally caused him to rise still higher in his favor. His skill as a match-maker was soon afterward called into request. Lord Shaftesbury's eldest son was a poor creature, both in mind and body, but his father was very anxious that he should marry and have an heir. Strange to say, it fell to Locke to find a young lady, which he did in the person of Lady Dorothy Manvers, daughter of the Earl of Rutland, and to manage the whole of the delicate business, which he appears to have done to the satisfaction of all parties. The son—whom Locke assisted into the world—of this young couple was the author of the famous "Characteristics."

In 1670, Locke became greatly interested in the scheme for planting Carolina, which, granted by Charles II. to several Lords Proprietors, of whom Lord Shaftesbury was the most active and influential, whence it happened that Locke became a sort of managing Secretary of the patentees. It is chiefly to Locke's influence, Dr. Bourne thinks, that no other colony, English or foreign, was ever started with such guarantees for "liberty of conscience." Locke's connection with the colony lasted only during its earliest infancy.

In 1675 Locke, now forty-three, started on a tour in France, and his accounts of this trip form a very entertaining picture of the period. Here is a sketch of a French country inn:

"We were no sooner got into our chambers but we thought we were come there too soon, as the highway seemed the cleaner and more desirable place. It being decreed we must stay there all night, I called, entreated, and swaggered a good while for a pair of slippers. At last they brought them, and I sat me down on the only seat we had in our apartment, which at present was a form, but had formerly been a wooden horse. I thought to ease myself by standing; but with no very good success, I assure you, for the soles of my pantofles being of sturdy timber, had very little compliance for my feet, and so made it somewhat uncomfortable to keep myself, as the French call it, on one end. This small taste of sabots gave me a surfeit of them, and I should not make choice of a country to pass my pilgrimage in where they are in fashion. When supper came we sought to divert our pain, but we quickly found a supper of ill meat and worse cooking. Soup and ragout and such other viands of good savor lost here their relish quite, and out of five or six dishes we patched up a very uncomfortable supper. But be it as rascally as it was, it must not fail to be fashionable. We had the ceremony of first and second courses and a dessert at the close. Whatever the fare the treat must be in all its formality, with some hawe, if no better, under the name of *pommes de paradise*."

Next evening, at Tilliard, they were more fortunate, and afterward, while touring in the South, he chronicles the having "a dish of green peas with gravy, the best thing I ever ate."

He gives a frightful picture of the poverty of the country, so frightfully taxed to pay for the whims and wars of the Grand Monarque. Of a district near Bordeaux he writes:

"Their ordinary food is dry bread and water. Fish seldom enters their pots. They can make no distinction between flesh and fasting days. In several other parts the peasants are much more miserable."

In February, 1676 Lord Shaftesbury was sent to the Tower for disputing the legal existence of Parliament after it had been prorogued seven months. He had been dismissed from the Chancellership two years before Locke went to France, and had become more and more alienated from Charles II. When Locke returned, in April, 1679, he at once repaired to him in Aldersgate street. The house may yet be seen, and its "pilasters and wreaths the

"graceful work of Inigo Jones," are commemorated by Lord Macaulay.

In 1683, finding himself an object of suspicion on account of his intimacy with Shattesbury, who died in Holland that year, Locke quitted England, and in November, 1684, the Dean of Christ Church received the King's commands, through Lord Sunderland, to "have him removed from being a student." His later life was chiefly spent at Oates, in Essex, the seat of his friends, Sir Francis and Lady Masham; for he evidently was one of that happy sort of bachelors whose friends are so fond of them as to become a considerable compensation for celibacy. Sir Francis Masham was a man of considerable estate and position, and father, by his first wife, of the husband of Queen Anne's favorite. His second wife, Locke's friend, was Damaris, daughter of Dr. Cudworth, a distinguished Cambridge man. This lady was clearly a person of extraordinary intellectual power, yet seems at the same time to have been as tender-hearted, affectionate, and feminine as Amelia Sedley. It was no wonder that under such circumstances the philosopher should have consented to have made his home in her establishment. It would seem that Sir Francis and Lady Masham lived entirely apart from the life of Lord Masham and his intriguing wife, Abigail Hill, for we read nothing of them in these pages. No doubt their "set" would have cared as little for the Oates "set" as the Oates set for them. It was at Oates that Locke died, in 1704, tenderly cared for and deeply regretted by Lady Masham, and in the Church of High Laver, near by, he lies buried. The mansion-house of Oates was razed to the ground early in this century.

Locke may be said to be represented to-day by Lord Lovelace, Byron's son-in-law, since that nobleman is the direct descendant of Lord Chancellor King, who was the son of Locke's cousin, an Exeter grocer. Locke took a fancy to the boy, helped him to an education, and assisted him with money, and the fruit of it was his rising to the woolsack. Mr. Locke-King, Lord Lovelace's brother, is to-day a prominent Liberal member of Parliament. Mr. Bourne has performed his task of biographer very industriously, yet might have made a far more compact and interesting work of it. One of these huge volumes would have been quite enough, had wise selection and clever condensation been exercised.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Illustrated by Gustave Doré. New York: Harper & Brothers.

There is such a subtle sympathy between the genius of Coleridge and that of Doré, that one looks expectantly and eagerly into this superb folio. The weird and dreamy fancies of the poet ought, one would suppose, to kindle the fire of the artist. The expectation is amply fulfilled. The mystery and phantasy, sometimes encroaching on the horrible, which distinguish this wonderful poem, are fitly interpreted by the hand of the master. It is evident that the artist has thrown himself without reserve into the spirit of the poem. The result is what may perhaps be called one of the most remarkable series of drawings which have ever come from his pencil. Doré's illustrations to Don Quixote and to the Wandering Jew are usually reckoned as his very best. But one or two in this edition of the Ancient Mariner are of surpassing power. As a whole, the series is far beyond those which appear in the Doré editions of two of Tennyson's Idyls of the King, and only in his illustrations to the Inferno is there anything approaching the vigor and grace exhibited here. Of the more fantastic pictures, the most striking is that which illustrates the couplet—

"Nine fathom deep he had followed us
From the land of mist and snow."

The glimpses given of the bed of the ocean, strewn with wrecks, corpses of the drowned, and slimy, creeping things, are horribly suggestive, though the artist has made these shapes merely vague outlines in the depths of the sea. A more agreeable picture, and one less in the usual "Doré manner," is that which accompanies the lines describing the assembling of the wedding guests, whose "loud uproar bursts from the door." Another, giving the effect of falling rain, is a marvelous piece of work, in which the subject is treated with rare delicacy. Doré, in these latest productions, has resorted more frequently than usual to the expedient of using a high horizon line. In this way a vaster expanse is secured, and a wonderful perspective is contrived for the eye. The Japanese have shown themselves masters of this trick of art, as their pictures of island-dotted bays and crowded market-places attest. A remarkable instance of the skillful use of a high horizon may be noted in Doré's illustration to the line, "The moving moon went up the sky." Here the sky is scarcely shown, but the picture is filled with an image of the far-reaching sea, on whose serpent-like waves the moon gleams ghastly white. This, like most of Doré's drawings, gives one the impression that the artist has used a black surface, on which he has wiped out the half lights and dashed in the high lights with a white pencil. But some of the more agreeable subjects are treated in the manner of an etching, and present a broad and sunny effect which is novel and successful.

There are thirty-nine full-page engravings, the pages being rather larger than those in the Doré edition of Elaine, which book the Ancient Mariner generally resembles in style. There are three delightful vignettes from the same pencil. The engravers are Pisan, Deschamps, Bellenger, and other famous Frenchmen, whose work is familiar to a world of lovers of art. The poem occupies the opening pages of the book, and lines are repeated under the illustrations. It is difficult to conceive of a more sumptuous example of the book-making art than this.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY. By F. H. Huxley, LL.D., Sec. R. S. Assisted by T. N. Martin, B. A., M. B., D. Sc., Professor of Biology in Johns Hopkins University, &c. &c. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1876.

That this little work has reached a second edition is proof that its value has been well appreciated—somewhere. We wish it were in more general use in American schools and colleges, and it is with the hope that it may receive increased attention in those institutions that we give it a place here. The part taken by Dr. Martin in its preparation saves it from having been "revised and adapted to the wants of American students," a recommendation too often appended to works of the kind, as though science in America must be different from science anywhere else. Although specially adapted to the laboratory, the earnest student of biology would find it applicable for use at home; indeed, considering the scarcity of physiological laboratories, it will probably be chiefly valuable, for the present, at any rate, in private study. Any one carefully following its instructions will probably attain to a better and more practical understanding of many things essential to be known in botany and zoology, than by the help of any other textbook. The selections of objects for examination have been made among things which are the most common and easily obtainable, and the method of examination, admirably laid down, will convey at once an accurate and, to the ordinary student, very comprehensive knowledge of details of structure in both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, which, with less explicit instructions, it would be difficult to acquire. It should be accounted a standard text-book for the biological inquirer, and those who will carefully follow it will find it at once simple, accurate, and within its limits thorough. It contains, however, nothing more than every person professing to have a liberal education ought to know.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The second volume of Lord Houghton's Monographs will be a *Memoir of Frances, Lady Crewe.*

—William M. F. Round, author of *Achsah*, has in press with D. Lothrop & Co. a Christmas story entitled *Torn and Mended.* It is said to be original and vivid in conception and style.

—The London *Examiner* suggests to Mr. Rossiter Johnson, the editor of the "Condensed Classics," that the *Scudery Romances*, now little read, offer a vast field for condensation.

—"Hesba Stratton," an English lady, whose true name is Miss Hannah Smith, has recently published three short stories of English low life. Their titles are *A Night and a Day, Apple Tree Court,* and *The Worth of a Baby.*

—The writings of Theodore Parker are increasing in circulation, and many of the Unitarians, holding him next to Channcey, are earnestly debating whether his works shall be adopted as the exponent of present Unitarianism.

—The new volumes in Macmillan & Co's. "History and Literature Primers," edited by Mr. J. H. Green, are *Geography*, by Mr. George Grove, *Classical Geography* by Mr. H. F. Tozer, and *Philology* by Mr. George Peile.

—A Chicago house is making more or less noise over "the first American translation ever made" of that world-renowned poem, *Frithiof's Saga.* The poem was printed here in a good translation made in England ten years ago.

—Hurst & Blackett, London, will bring out shortly *Historic Châteaux* by Alexander Baillie Cochrane, M. P.; *Tales of our Great Families* by Edward Walford; and *My Year in an Indian Fort*, by Mrs. Guthrie, author of *Through Russia.*

—The Princess Leichtenstein, author of *Holland House*, has in preparation a novel, entitled *Nora*, taken from the German, but understood as preluding an entirely original work from the same writer. The publishers are to be Messrs. Burns & Oates.

—The editor of the *Literary World*, a monthly journal, which is rapidly increasing in circulation, is responsible for the opinion that *Mice at Play*, by "Neil Forest," (Mrs. Floyd, of Staten Island,) is very much superior to Mr. Habberton's *Helen's Babies.*

—Ten thousand copies of the special report on *The Public Libraries of the United States*, their history, condition, and management, have been printed and are ready for distribution. The book contains over 1,300 pages, and weighs, in paper covers, five pounds and a quarter.

—The manuscript of the work on *Babylonia*, which the late Mr. George Smith was preparing for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, has been left in a complete state, and is now in the printer's hands. Mr. Sayce, an Oxford scholar, has undertaken to see the work through the press. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam will succeed Mr. Smith in his work of exploration in the East, and a firman for two years has been granted to him.

—*Ancient Streets and Homesteads in England* is the title of a book written by Mr. Alfred Rimmer, to be introduced to the public by a preface from Rev. J. S. Howson, Dean of Chester. It will be uniform with *Holland House*, and will contain about 150 illustrations by the author, including views of the "Rows of Chester," and pictures of ancient buildings in each English county. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers, and intend to have the volume ready before Christmas.

—*The Pearl Fountain and other Fairy Tales*, by the Kavanagh sisters, with thirty illustrations in the beautiful classic style of J. Moyr Smith, will be their Christmas book. Mr. Holt says that he has been led into this field by finding that if he is to have enough books full of goodness, and free from goodyness to keep his own children supplied, he will have to publish some of them himself. It he can improve this department of literature, his books will have a most hearty welcome.

—The late Bishop Thirlwall was the intellectual giant among the English prelates of his day. His charges were more read and quoted than any other Episcopal documents, and furnish a very fair conspectus of the course of religious thought in England during the last sixty years. These charges, together with his literary remains and letters, are soon to be published in London by Daldy, Isbister & Co., in four volumes, under the editorship of Canon Perowne, and will be a most important and valuable contribution to theological literature. Bishop Thirlwall almost created the modern Broad Church element in England, which has been so active in letters and in social science, and whatever proceeded from his master mind is of permanent value. Another announcement, for which many scholars in this country will feel gratified is that of a *Memoir of Alexander Ewing, D. C. L.*, late Bishop of Argyll, the editor of the "Present Day Papers," to which he was a large contributor, and the author of *Revelation Considered as Light*, a volume of sermons. He was a close student and bright thinker, and if his memoir is a proper record of his thoughtful life, it will have much religious value and literary interest. Other books soon to be brought out by the same firm are a new work by Rev. A. W. Thorold, Canon of York; *Across Africa*, by Commander Cameron; the *Christians of Turkey, Their Condition Under Mussulman Rule*, by Rev. Wm. Denton; a new one-volume edition of the *Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, D. D.*; a volume of Dr. Guthrie's sermons, *The City—Its Sins and Sorrows*, and *Pleas for Ragged Schools*; Lady Verney's *Sketches from Nature, in Pen and Pencil*, and the second edition, greatly improved, of Prof. James Geikie's *Great Ice Age.*

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Guide Book to the United States and Canada.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Living too Fast.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Leather Manufactures in the United States.* New-York: Shoe and Leather Reporter Office.

—*Third Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.*

—*One Hundred Years of American Independence.* New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*The Footsteps of St. Peter.* New-York: R. Carter & Co.

—*The Life of Rubens.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Carlyle Anthology.* New-York: H. Holt & Co.

—*A Long Time Ago.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*How to Sing.* New-York: A. S. Wells & Co.

—*Nelly Kinnard's Kingdom.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*The Art Journal.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Hygeia.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

FISH CULTURE IN VERMONT.

Gov. Fairbanks has appointed Rev. W. H. Lord the Fish Commissioner of Vermont. During the last eighteen months the State Fish Commissioners have put 6,000 land-locked salmon into the Winooski River at Essex. Fifty thousand salmon have been put into Lewis Creek, Ferrisburg, and 5,000 each in Franklin and Fairfield Ponds, Franklin County. The total distribution of fish from May, 1875, to November, 1876, has been as follows: Twenty pike, 300 Potomac bass, 363 black bass, and 140,000 salmon—distributed in some thirty different places.

A YOUNG TRAPPER.

A young down-easter named Hendrick makes his head-quarters at Rumney, Maine, every Winter season, and sets over three thousand traps for different kinds of animals in Coos and Grafton Counties. It takes him two weeks to make the round of his traps on horseback. He has very good success in his chosen vocation, and last season secured fur to the value of $1,000, including seventeen otters at $28 each. He has already captured $600 worth this season.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

A few days ago, as President Chadbourne, of Williams College, during a lecture, was telling the Freshman Class that the notion of allowing girls to enter the college for the sake of their good influence on the boys was not as sound as it might be, a Freshman raised his hand and eagerly inquired, "Don't you think it would have a good influence on the young ladies?"

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury, which was sworn in on Monday, was charged yesterday by Recorder Hackett in accordance with the requirements of the statute, and retired to inquire into the matters awaiting their consideration.

Mary O'Connor recovered judgment against the City for $17,000 in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, on an award. The title to the property for which the award was made was in dispute, and has been settled in the plaintiff's favor by the result of the action.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied motions for a reference and to frame issues for trial in the suits brought against the executors of the estate of John L. Brown, deceased, by Oliver W. West and other attorneys, to recover certain fees. The particulars of the actions have been published heretofore in The Times.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Daniel McFail, a peddler, of No. 178 Chrystie street, who, on the night of the 14th October, attacked John H. Deyo, of No. 63 South Fifth avenue, and violently robbed him of $3, was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, and convicted of assault with intent to rob. He was sentenced to three years in State Prison.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard argument and reserved his decision on motions to vacate two orders of arrest against Hardy Solomon, in suits brought against him by ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolina. Solomon was the President of a bank which failed, and the actions are brought to recover a loan of $5,000 in cash and $12,000 of bonds. The question involved is whether the loan was made to Solomon personally or to the bank.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the night of the 22d of October as Benedic Lazard, cook at the Hoffman House, was walking to his home at No. 155 West Twenty-fifth street, he was accosted by Mary Stuart, of No. 421 East Twenty-fifth street, who snatched off his fur cap and ran into an alley-way with it. Lazard followed her into the alley-way to get possession of his cap, and was met by Alfred Smith, a confederate of the woman, who struck him on the mouth with some hard substance, threw him on the floor and held him forcibly while the woman tore open his vest and coat and robbed him of $5 40—all the money in his possession. On regaining his feet Mr. Lazard gave the alarm, and Stuart and Smith were arrested by Officer Gillespie. The prisoners were placed on trial yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, when the above facts were proved by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, and resulted in the conviction of both of petit larceny from the person. Judge Sutherland sentenced them to five years each in State Prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Barrett.

Salisbryth vs. Campbell.—The writ is discretionary, and should not be granted to enable the relator to secure an advantage from his own wrong or laches. Here he waited for over two years, and (without moving) permitted nearly all the work to be done by others free of expense to the City. Now, when the work is almost complete and the prices of labor and material are greatly reduced, he moves. This is not excused on the papers, and the excuse given in argument is entirely insufficient. It is therefore actually unnecessary to consider the other questions. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Brown vs. West.—Opinion.

Simons vs. Simons.—I want all the papers in the case; the affidavits on which the order of publication was made; also those on which the reference was made.

Ballou vs. Haviland.—Opinion.

Zeimer vs. Agnew.—Motion granted and Receiver appointed—Mr. Charles Price.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hill vs. Agnew.—Granted.

Taber et al. vs. Perkins, Jr.—An allowance of $750 is granted to the plaintiffs.

Jones vs. Cornish.—The consents do not appear to be signed by all the parties, and I again call attention to Rule 73.

Steinfeld et al. vs. Salomon.—Motion granted, and reference to John H. Bird, Esq. 7 Abbt., 308; 4 B., 655.

Egan vs. Collins.—The undertaking having been prepared in the Common Pleas, must be re-executed and verified. Is this case one in which, under section 227 of the Code, an attachment can issue?

Dobbs vs. Reynolds.—If the plaintiff has any affidavits to submit in reply to those handed in on Monday by the defendant he may do so within five days from date, and after serving copies of such affidavits on the defendant's attorneys.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank vs. The Empire Laundry, &c.—The objection taken by the defendant's counsel seems to be well founded. See rule 39, and also Martine vs. Lewenstein, 6 How., 227, where the General Term of this court held that where the notice provided for by rule 39 is not served upon a party entitled to notice the report is not affirmed by the rule, so as to preclude such party from filing his exceptions at any time. If the defendant's time to file exceptions to the Referee's report has not expired it would appear to be irregular to enter judgment against them for a deficiency. Motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Chief Justice Curtis.

Black, &c., vs. White.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

Cochran vs. Gottwald.—See memorandum for counsel.

Hacker vs. Hacker.—Form of decree settled.

By Judge Speir.

Dodge vs. Burton.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Roberts vs. Lowden et al.—Reference ordered.

Davison vs. Davison.—Order of reference to William Watson, Esq.

Meeks, Receiver, &c., vs. Kreckler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Roberts vs. Lowden et al.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Madan vs. Sherrard.—Motion denied.

Schultz et al. vs. Anderson.—Order to deliver books and papers.

The National Trust Company of New-York vs. Roberts.—Order granted.

Zimmer vs. Muller.—Reference ordered.

Roberts vs. Lowden et al.—Order that summons and complaint be filed nunc pro tunc as of the 13th day of October, 1876.

Aberle vs. Fajen.—Case ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Solomon vs. Tannenholz.—Pleadings wanted.

Rinaldo vs. Baker.—Copy, affidavit, and order and examination must be submitted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Branch vs. Egan; Frank vs. Horn; Kupper vs. Daly.

Passini vs. Bubines.—Order of arrest vacated.

McCabe vs. Bonner.—Motion to dismiss granted unless within ten days the plaintiff files note of issue and serves notice of trial. No costs allowed on this motion.

Muller vs. Flood.—Motion granted unless the plaintiff within twenty days after notice of the granting of letters testamentary or of administration (if not already issued) continue the action against such representatives.

Jackson vs. Hawkins.—Default opened on terms.

Lewenson vs. Utman.—Commission changed.

Markham vs. Weed.—See indorsement on papers.

Weeks vs. Doran.—Dismissed.

Chase vs. McDonald.—Judgment on demurrer.

Motions Granted.—Well vs. Merchants' Despatch Company; Preuger vs. Lebberg.

McLean vs. Bomer.—Motion granted conditionally.

Gade vs. Campbell.—Proceedings dismissed.

Quinn vs Conrad.—Attachment vacated.

Bozini vs. Stork.—Motion denied conditionally.

Constant vs. Carter.—James McNulty, Esq., Receiver.

Motions Granted.—Allen vs. Anthony; Winans vs. Clark.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Branch vs. Egan.—Receiver's bond approved.

Gulick vs. Morgan.—See indorsement on papers.

O'Brien vs. Seibrecht.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
13—Thayer vs. Marsh.	268—Busteed vs. Busteed
61—Vanderhoff vs. Baldwin.	274—Goelet vs. Daly.
72—Van Holsen vs. Howard.	276—Hoff vs. Peutz.
127—Fairchild vs. Campbell.	290—Heuretty vs. Reilly.
	302—Mener vs. Rosenstein.
128—Parkes vs. Campbell.	310—Rosenthal vs. Dessau.
137—McQuade vs. Dempsey.	313—Blumenthal vs. Andersen.
148—McKine vs. Green.	314—Bard vs. Delafield.
178—Hiller vs. Linguest.	317—Hughes vs. Rubino, (Nos. 1 and 2.)
181—Buisse vs. Wood Bro's & Co.	318—Wilson vs. Groteclose.
199—Buisse vs. Wood.	324—Buckman vs. McMullen.
230—The Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juilliard.	327—McKine vs. Green.
	329—Barnett vs. Barnett.
	334—Hoffman vs. Burke.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	71—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean St'mer C. Co.
506—Uhl, &c., vs. Scharinberg et al.	96—Blatchford, &c., vs. Kidd, &c.
578—Rugen vs. Collins, &c.	110—Houghton et al. vs. Lanonette, &c.
610—Pike vs. Seiter et al.	
621½—Josephthal et al. vs. Heyman et al.	116—Hicks, &c., vs. Martin, &c.
629—Uhl, &c., vs. Hussner, &c.	180—Burdis vs. Kimpson et al.
632—Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.	198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.	261—Vellier vs. The Kings County Manuf. Co.
279—Same vs. Same.	
235—Alden vs. Diossy.	314—Earl vs. Kieley.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.	315—Vanderhoef vs. Tucker.
503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.	350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
575—The Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Barrett.	360—Edelsten vs. Shandley et al.
754—The Hebrew Benevolent Society vs. The Mayor, &c.	374—Mason vs. Libby.

SUPREME COURT GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3446—Masch vs. Winfield.	2878—Stevens et al. vs. Boggs et al.
3564—Ketty, &c., vs. Davison.	3866—McManus vs. Reilly.
3873—Schey et al. versus Clark.	3830—Marx vs. Frohman.
	1502½—Lesznsky vs. Leary
1756—Adgar vs. Bancroft.	3318—Schuessler vs. Wotten.
3184—Coo. et al. versus Granger et al.	3784—Faitoute vs. Barlow.
3442—Christy vs. Hazewell.	3810—Parrington vs. Pope et al.
3680—Bechet vs. Odell.	3843—Mallinson versus Wilds.
3506—Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Leiss.	3882—Boldt vs. Fish.
3426—Cole et al. vs. Kissam et al.	3610—Smith et al. vs. McNeill.
3498—The C. Grain S. Co.	3792—Mason vs. Hall.
	3762—Higgins vs. Lord.
3608—Williams vs. Wood.	1770—Clark vs. Bradstreet. Inquest.
3620—Rothschild vs. Hooks et al.	3624—Hamilton et al. vs. Fowler.
3862—Cano vs. Jova et al.	
3834—Sunday Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Stearns.	3575—Bruce et al. vs. Conger.
3472—McNaughton versus Chave, &c.	148—Jarvis vs. Furman.
	1264—Farley vs. Martin.
3474—Begg vs. Chave, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3395—Perkins vs. Jordan.	3405—Cooper, &c., vs. Barnet, &c.
8059—Hecker et al. versus Haviland.	3725—Isaacs vs. Baer.
3385—Morten vs. the Domestic Tell. Co.	3770—Furschheimer vs. Hoffman.
3359—Doscher vs. Stockoff	3775—Sommerich et al. vs. Best et al.
2460—Horton vs. Nouss.	
3672—Mackenzie vs. Cutler.	3143—Yates et al. vs. Geddings et al.
3189—Chapman vs. Wicks.	3497—The Granite R. R. Co., vs. Patterson.
2515—Rogers vs. Walker et al.	3461—The Ninth National Bank vs. The Manhattan Tel. Co.
3509—Sturgis vs. Stoughton.	
3569—The Middleton Plate vs. the Lucius Hart Manf'g. Co.	3487—Ryerson vs. Post.
	3531—Thurber et al. vs. Potter.
3615—Bennett et al. vs. Wilson.	2946—Haskins vs. The Mayor, &c.
3483—The Fifth National Bank of New-York vs. Hankinson, &c.	3222—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
	3771—Boudem vs. Hallenbeck.
3587—The First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Cornell.	———Brunn vs. Pitcher et al.
2903—Whitney vs. Parker.	3787—Fox et al. vs. Whiteman, &c.
2176—The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Van Winkle, &c.	2837—The National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Fluersheim et al
2911—Smalcess et al. vs. Warren.	3889—Sam vs. Hers et. al.
3879—Kelly vs. Huges et al	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Monday, November 20, 1876.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
8—The Health Department, vs. Smith et al.	66—Meid. vs. Meid.
	67—Wilder, versus De La Vergne.
14—Keys. vs. Reynolds.	68—Kelly, versus De La Vergne.
1—Stauf vs. The Mayor, &c.	44—Dusenbury vs. Hiler et al.
2—Buckover, adm'x, &c. vs Haines.	18—Ingersoll vs. The Tenth Nat'l Bank.
Issues of Fact.	
55—Slauson et al, vs. Watkins et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
299—Welsh vs. The Ger. Am. Bank.	300—Krayer vs. Dallas et al.
263—Meyer vs. Peet et al.	70—Shiels vs. Goldman.
879—Johnson vs. Luxton.	103—Prouty vs. Payne.
6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.	266—McHugh vs. Reilly.
	294—McElverys, &c. vs. Lodewick.
329—Demuth vs. The Am. Inst. of N. Y.	360—Klein vs. The Railway Pass. Ass'n of Hartford.
227—Melcher vs. Dixon.	
144—Algie vs. The Mayor et al.	173—The Sun Printing and Publishing Ass'n vs. The Tribune Ass'n.
216—Stevenson vs. Hinds.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
882—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.	347—Same vs. Same.
	349—Cummings vs. Kelly, &c.
129—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	350—Adolph vs. The Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
288—Schaefer vs. Beringer.	
73—Jackson vs. Wood.	
336—The Rahway Glue Co. vs. Hewett et al.	351—Rindskoff et al. vs. Mulev et al.
340—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone.	352—Karnowsky vs. Walters.
341—Husted, &c., vs. Rathbone et al.	353—Lane vs. The Hartford & N. Y. S. S. Co.
159—Nuhn vs. Brennan, &c.	354—Etzel vs. Byrne et al.
342—Kisner vs. Strauss.	355—First et al. vs. Ramm.
343—Kelly vs. Trainor.	356—Reid vs. Crotty et al.
344—Barnard et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	357—Lehmaier vs. Griswold.
345—Smith vs. Ferry.	358—Andres vs. Dobles et al.
346—Farmers & Mechanics' Nat. B'k of Buffalo vs. Brown et al.	359—Borchardt vs. The U. S. Fire Insur'ce Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.	Nos.
19—Morgan vs. Hammerstein.	27—Baier vs. Hauschildt.
	32—Palmer vs. Palmer.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.; Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
143—Gleeson vs. Robertson.	173—Ready R. Co., N. Y., vs. Chamberlin.
144—Levy vs. Tannentolz.	174—— vs. ——.
147—Lynch vs. Serene.	175—— vs. ——.
153—Folton vs. Strasburger.	176—— vs. ——.
	177—— vs. ——.
156—Abrahams vs. Lewis.	178—— vs. ——.
157—Hymes vs. Bernhagen.	179—— vs. ——.
	83—Hill vs. Dickinson.
158—Geisman vs. Schelling.	10—Dunn vs. Meserole.
160—Fernandez vs. Sharkey.	15—Cantrell vs. Freedman.
161—The Health Dept., N. Y., vs. Finckney.	18—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.
163—Gerger vs. Warnsdoofer, &c.	64—Kavanagh vs. Wilson et al., &c.
164—Quinn vs. Canary.	73—Wright vs. Wright.
	85—Guthman vs. Kline.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4410—Chalmers vs. Hitchcock.	5218—Wilmerding et al. vs. Phelps.
4777—Newman versus Schwartz	5219—Wilmerding versus Keep.
5001—Brueck vs. Conner.	5221—Stevens vs. De Forest.
1919—The Penhyn Slate Co. vs. Allen.	5222—Delgainere versus Litchenstein.
4949—Workman vs. Devine et al.	5223—The Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Dingee.
5218—McGuire vs. Frank et al.	5224—Ins. Co. of N. A. vs. The Russell & T. Manufacturing Co.
5216—Thurman et al. vs. Andrew.	
5217—Dowd vs. Smith.	5225—The Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4615—Davis vs. White.	5246—Connor vs. Heifrich et al.
5073—King vs. Hall.	
4964—Hogan vs. Flanagan.	5247—Hennessey versus Holmes et al.
5067—Connor vs. Fisher.	
5075—Murray vs. Ward et al.	5248—Breilstein vs. Gottlelo et al.
4655—Harris vs. Pollack.	5252—Hagan vs. Brezenger
5045—Hartman vs. Koste	5256—Brush vs. Marsh.
5243—Fegesson vs. Duffy	5259—Larner vs. Ebling.
5240—Metz vs. Aaron et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.	7375—Harrison vs. Cohen.
	4519—Wilkinson et al. vs. Croghan et al.
6645—Maier et al. vs. Springer.	6018—Wolf vs. Moses.
7200—Bacharach vs. Hebeler et al.	5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.
4779—Hall vs. Templeton.	8503—Fix vs. Totans.
7944—Barnes vs. Woodruff.	8652—Deering vs. Demarest.
8469—Crotty vs. Connor, &c.	5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, &c.
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, &c.	8472—Gillies et al. vs. O'Sullivan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.
Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5148—Lasserowitch et al. vs. N. Y., W. S. and C. R. R. Co.	5236—Rohn vs. Kapff.
	5237—Theilhorn vs. Kapff.
	5238—Theilhorn vs. Kapff et al.
5156—Donnelly vs. Glover.	
5226—Wehner vs. Fushay.	5239—Handcock vs. Miller.
5227—Bruce et al. vs. Belden.	5240—Platt vs. Taylor.
	5241—Cheney Brothers vs. Werner et al.
5228—Saward vs. Halstead.	5242—Rhinelander versus Lawless.
5229—Gershel vs. Strock.	
5230—Le Blanc vs. Jameson.	5177—Hayward vs. McCunn et al.
5233—Hall vs. Falk.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Wetmore, seduction, (continued.)	James F. Hines, grand larceny.
John Conklin, rape.	John Adams, William Farrell, forgery.
Benjamin G. Bloss, Monmouth B. Chambers, Alexander Wilder, false pretenses.	William Maher, grand larceny.
William B. Kenny, grand larceny.	Michael McCarthy, grand larceny.
Michael Carroll, grand larceny.	Charles de L. Young, grand larceny.
	Robert Hill, Jane Hill, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Sutherland, J.

John McNally, felonious assault and battery.	Caroline Gross, grand larceny.
Bartholom'w Gordon, grand larceny.	Johanna Ludlow, receiving stolen goods.
John Carroll, grand larceny.	Mary A. Lester, disorderly house.
Matthew Henry, James Jennings, grand larceny.	Kaufman Simon, grand larceny.
Francis McArdle, grand larceny.	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

New-Orleans, Nov. 9.—Cotton strong; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 7,519 bales; gross, 9,688 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,374 bales; to France, 3 bales; coastwise, 2,077 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 174.008 bales.

Galveston, Nov. 9.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 3,186 bales; exports, to the Channel, 1,317 bales; coastwise, 1,140 bales; sales, 4,090 bales; stock, 74.838 bales.

Charleston, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; net receipts, 2,321 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 99,350 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 9.—Cotton excited; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 3,967 bales; gross, 4,306 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,433 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 75,628 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 St. P. C. S. F. 86½	500 Lake Shore....... 56⅜
100 Pacific Mail...... 24½	200 do.......... 56½
100 do.......... 24⅜	300 do.......... 56⅜
100 Erie Railway..... 10⅝	100 do.......... 56¼
200 Western Union... 72¼	100 do.......... 56⅜
200 do.......... 72⅜	500 do.......c. 56⅜
100 do.......b3. 72⅜	500 do.......s3. 56⅜
300 do.......s3. 72¼	600 do.......... 56½
100 do.......... 72⅜	100 do.......s3. 56½
200 do.......... 72½	200 do.......... 56⅝
200 do.......... 72⅝	300 Ohio & Miss...... 8¾
100 Mich. Central.... 45⅜	50 do.......... 9
200 do.......... 45½	300 do.......... 8⅞
400 do.......... 45⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...... 5¾
100 do.......c. 45⅝	200 do.......... 6
400 Cen. of N. J...... 36½	400 do.......... 6¼
20 Mor. & Es....... 94⅜	100 do.......... 6⅜
200 Un. Pac.......s3. 59½	100 do.......... 6½
50 do.......... 59⅝	100 do.......... 6⅜
100 do.......s3. 59½	300 do.......... 6¼
200 St. Paul......... 23⅛	100 do.......s3. 6½
200 St. Paul Pref...... 54	200 do.......s3. 6⅝
500 do.......... 54⅛	300 do.......... 6¾
25 do.......... 54½	400 do.......... 7
100 do.......c. 54¼	200 do.......... 7⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 74	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s,'81 R.117⅜	$65,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67..........115¾
10,000 do......12.117¼	3,000 do......b.c.115⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.........12.117⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68...........117
10,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.110	
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.......113	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R........b.c.113
10,000 U.S.5s10-40C.115¼	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.113
3,000 do....12.115⅛	15,000 do.....12.112⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Va. 6s Con. x. mat. cou.... 68¾	17 Cleve. & P.gd.b.c. 90¾
	100 do.......s3. 90½
2,000 La. 7s,con.b.c. 60½	100 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 37
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. n.110¼	100 do.......... 30¾
5,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.116½	300 C. &N.W.Pf....b.c. 59½
5,000 L. & W. B.con. 68	200 do.......... 59
5,000 M. & S. P. C.S. F.......s60. 85½	500 L. S. &M.S.b.c.s3. 56½
	100 do.......s3. 56⅜
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div.b.c.103	200 do.......... 56⅜
	1700 do.......... 56¼
7,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.106	500 do.......... 56⅛
2,000 C.,C.C.&I.1st.107¾	200 do.......... 56¼
1,000 do..........108	1300 do.......s3. 56⅛
15,000 M.& E.7s,'71..103	1600 do.......... 56⅛
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	1300 do.......s3. 56
1,000 do..........102¼	1000 do.......... 55⅞
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.117¼	500 do.......... 55¾
2,000 No. Mo. 1st... 96¾	900 do.......... 55⅝
5,000 O. & M.c.s.f.b3. 91	7100 do.......... 55½
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 50	700 do.......s3. 55⅜
3,000 P. R. of M. 1st. 95	100 do.......... 55⅝
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st; San J. Br.... 92¼	700 do.......... 55¾
	300 do.......... 55⅞
8,000 St. L.&I.M. 1st.100¼	500 do.......... 55¾
3,000 P.FtW.&C.2d.115	1000 do.......... 55⅝
2,000 Nash. &D. 1st. 89	200 do.......... 55¾
100 D. & H. Can..b.c. 72	100 Cen. of N. J.b.c.c 36⅜
100 do......s30. 70½	100 do.......c. 36¼
5 A. & P. Tel...b.c. 15½	100 do.......... 36⅛
10 U. S. Express.... 58½	300 do.......... 36
100 do.......... 58	100 do.......... 35¾
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.102⅛	200 do.......... 35⅝
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 10½	300 do.......s3. 35½
100 do.......s3. 10½	200 do.......... 35⅝
200 do.......... 10⅜	400 do......s30. 35¼
200 do.......... 10½	200 do.......... 36⅞
300 do.......s3. 10⅜	10 Alb. & Sus....b.c. 89⅞
300 do.......... 10¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 8⅞
300 do.......... 10⅜	100 do.......b3. 8⅞
100 Ill. Cen....b.c.s3. 82	300 do.......... 8¾
100 West. Un......b.c. 72⅝	200 do.......... 8⅝
100 do.......s3. 72½	100 do.......... 8½
100 do.......... 72⅜	25 do.......... 8¾
800 do.......s3. 72¼	500 do.......... 8⅜
100 do.......... 72⅜	900 do.......... 8⅛
300 do.......... 72¼	500 do.......... 8¼
1300 do.......... 72⅛	700 do.......s3. 8⅛
1200 do.......... 72	50 Ohio & M..Pf.b.c. 14½
500 do.......s3. 71⅞	100 do.......... 16
800 do.......... 71⅞	200 C., M.&S.P.b.c.s3. 23
1500 do.......... 71¾	200 do.......... 22⅞
500 do.......... 71⅝	200 do.......... 22¾
700 do.......... 71¾	300 do.......... 22⅝
25 do.......... 72	100 do.......... 22¾
1200 do.......... 71¾	100 do.......... 22⅜
600 do.......... 71⅝	100 do.......... 22¼
1200 do.......... 71½	800 do.......... 21⅞
900 do.......... 71⅜	200 do.......c. 21¾
1200 do.......... 71¼	100 do.......s3. 21¾
1000 do.......... 71⅜	200 do.......... 21⅞
900 do.......... 71½	1000 do.......... 21¾
300 do.......... 71⅝	300 do.......... 21½
200 do.......... 71¾	300 do.......... 21¼
100 D., L. & W.b.c.s3. 73¾	300 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 73⅞	300 do.......... 21¼
300 do.......... 73¾	100 do.......... 21⅜
200 do.......... 73⅝	200 do.......... 21½
200 do.......s3. 73½	100 do.......... 21⅜
500 do.......... 73¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54¼
700 do.......... 73⅛	100 do.......... 54⅛
1100 do.......... 73¼	100 do......s10. 54
800 do.......... 73½	400 do.......... 54
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 45¾	100 do.......s3. 53⅞
400 do.......s3. 45¾	700 do.......... 53⅞
200 do.......s3. 45½	500 do.......... 53¾
400 do.......... 45⅜	100 do.......... 53⅝
200 do.......... 45¼	300 do.......... 53½
100 do.......b3. 45¼	500 do.......... 53⅜
100 do.......c. 45⅛	1300 do.......... 53¼
100 do.......... 45⅛	300 do.......s3. 53⅛
1000 do.......s3. 45	200 do.......... 43¼
100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do.......s3. 53
800 do.......... 45	100 do.......c. 52⅞
100 do.......... 44¾	200 do.......... 52¾
200 do.......... 44½	400 do.......... 52⅞
100 do.......... 44⅝	400 do.......... 52¾
100 do.......... 44½	600 do.......... 52⅝
100 do.......... 44⅜	300 do.......... 52½
300 do.......... 44¼	100 do.......... 52⅝
100 do.......s3. 44⅛	400 do.......... 52⅞
500 do.......... 44	800 do.......... 53
400 do.......... 43⅞	500 T., W. & W...b.c. 7⅛
300 do.......... 43¾	700 do.......... 7
500 do.......... 43⅞	100 do.......c. 6¾
500 do.......... 44	100 do.......s3. 6¾
400 do.......... 44⅛	300 do.......... 6¾
400 do.......... 44⅛	300 do.......b3. 7
300 do.......... 44	100 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 94½
300 do.......... 44	10 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 25½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 C., B. & Q. 7s.111⅞	300 Lake Shore....... 55¾
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 96¼	300 do.......... 55⅝
3,000 Ft. W. 1st....121½	500 do.......... 55½
6,000 N. J. C. conv.. 84½	500 do.......... 55⅜
9,000 N. J.C. 1st, con. 87¾	500 do.......... 55¼
15,000 Har. 1st, C....117	200 do.......s3. 55¼
4,000 do..........117¼	2500 do.......... 55⅛
400 West. Union...s3. 71⅝	200 do.......s3. 55
700 do.......... 71⅝	800 do.......... 55
800 do.......... 71½	1000 do.......... 55⅛
100 do.......s3. 71½	400 do.......... 55¼
1400 do.......... 71⅜	200 do.......... 55⅜
1700 do.......... 71¼	200 do.......b3. 55⅜
100 do.......s3. 71⅜	500 do.......b3. 52½
100 do.......c. 71½	200 do.......... 55⅜
200 do.......... 71⅝	300 do.......... 55¼
225 Pac. Mail........ 24	1000 do.......... 55⅛
200 Erie Railway..... 10¼	400 St. Paul......... 21⅜
100 Mich. Cen........ 44⅜	600 do.......... 21¼
200 do.......s3. 44¼	200 do.......... 21⅛
700 do.......... 44⅛	600 do.......... 21
700 do.......... 44	200 do.......... 20¾
100 do.......... 44⅛	400 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 44⅜	300 St. Paul Pf....... 52⅝
200 do.......... 44½	200 do.......... 52½
100 do.......... 44⅜	100 do.......... 52¼
100 North-western.... 36¼	200 do.......... 52⅛
100 do.......... 36	300 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 35¾	100 do.......... 52⅜
100 do.......... 36	200 do.......... 52¼
200 North-w. Pf....... 59	200 do......s30. 52
100 do.......c. 58⅞	300 do.......... 52¼
100 Illinois Cen....s3. 82	200 Del., Lac. & W.... 73⅜
100 Cen. of N. J....... 36	100 do.......... 73¼
100 do.......s3. 35⅞	200 do.......s3. 73⅜
100 Tol. & Wab....... 6¾	200 do.......c. 73½
200 Ohio & Miss....... 8	200 do.......... 73½
400 do.......... 7¾	200 do.......... 73⅜
500 do.......... 7⅞	100 Alt. & T. H....... 7½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$150,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67..........115⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s C.'81.113

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 M.&St.P.c.s.f.. 86½	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 44¼
10,000 C., B. & Q.7s.111⅞	100 do.......... 44⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.106	300 do.......b3. 44½
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.107	100 do.......... 44⅝
4,000 Ohio & M.con. 89	700 do.......s3. 44½
10,000 Un. P. S. F.... 91	400 do.......... 44½
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106¼	200 do.......... 44⅜
3,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C. 81¾	300 do.......... 44¼
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h.... 92½	100 do.......... 44⅛
	100 do.......... 44
5,000 Har. 1st 7s,R.117¼	100 do.......... 43⅞
50 Del.& H. Can. b.c. 72¼	200 do.......... 43¾
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 24¼	100 L. S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 55
100 Erie..........b.c. 10¼	100 do.......... 55⅛
100 Cen. of N.J....b.c. 36	100 do.......... 55¼
100 T., W. &W.b.c.s3. 6¾	1300 do.......... 55⅜
100 W. U. Tel.....b.c. 71½	1700 do.......... 55½
200 do.......... 71⅜	200 do.......... 55⅝
800 do.......... 71½	1900 do.......... 55¾
600 do.......... 71⅝	200 do.......... 55⅞
300 do.......... 71¾	600 do.......... 56⅝
600 do.......... 71⅞	900 do.......... 55½
500 do.......... 72	1200 do.......... 55⅜
100 do.......s5. 72	950 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 21
100 do.......s3. 72	100 do.......... 21⅛
100 do.......... 71⅞	600 do.......... 21¼
800 do.......... 71¾	200 do.......... 20¾
100 Chi.&N.W.b.c.b3. 36	1000 do.......... 20½
100 do.......... 35¾	1000 C.M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 52½
700 do.......... 36¼	400 do.......... 52¾
100 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 58¾	200 do.......... 52⅝
100 do.......... 59	200 do.......... 52½
240 D., L. & W....b.c. 73½	300 do.......... 52⅜
40 do.......... 73¼	400 do.......... 52¼
50 Chi. B. & Q.......115⅛	200 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 8
6 do......b.c.115⅜	300 do.......... 8
100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 25	200 do.......... 8⅛
24 Mor. & Es....b.c. 94¼	200 do.......s3. 8
22 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.152¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Del. & Hudson... 72	200 Tol. & Wabash... 7
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 15¾	400 do.......... 7⅛
400 West. Union...... 71½	100 do.......b3. 7¼
200 do.......... 71⅜	100 Lake Shore....... 55⅜
700 do.......... 71¼	1100 do.......... 55¼
1200 do.......... 71⅜	3050 do.......... 55⅛
300 do.......... 71½	500 do.......s3. 55
100 do.......... 71⅝	3000 do.......... 55
100 Pacific Mail...... 24⅛	500 do.......... 55⅛
300 Mich. Central.... 43⅝	100 do.......s5. 54⅞
600 do.......... 43½	1600 do.......... 55¼
200 do.......... 43⅜	100 do.......... 55⅜
100 do.......s3. 43¼	1600 do.......s3. 55¼
100 do.......... 43¼	100 Ohio & M. Pf..... 14½
1000 do.......b3. 43½	300 Cen. of N. J...... 35½
200 do.......... 43⅝	200 do.......... 35⅜
700 do.......... 43¾	200 do.......s3. 35¼
100 do.......... 43⅝	300 do.......... 35¼
300 do.......... 43½	300 Del., L. & W...... 73⅜
100 do.......... 43⅜	50 do.......... 73⅝
200 do.......... 43½	400 St. Paul......... 20
200 N.Y.C. & Hudson.102	100 do.......... 20⅛
100 do.......s3.102	100 do.......... 20
100 Erie Railway..... 10⅜	100 do.......... 20¼
1200 do.......... 10¼	100 do.......... 30⅜
100 North-west...... 36½	200 do.......... 20½
100 do.......... 36¼	200 do.......... 20¾
100 do.......... 36	100 do.......... 20⅞
100 do.......... 37	25 do.......... 21
100 do.......... 37⅛	100 do.......... 20¾
800 North-west. Pf.... 59¼	300 do.......... 20½
100 do.......... 59	100 St. Paul Pf....... 52⅛
100 do.......... 58¾	1700 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 58⅝	1100 do.......... 51⅞
100 do.......... 59⅛	300 do.......... 51¾
100 do.......... 59⅜	600 do.......... 51⅞
100 do.......... 59½	100 do.......... 52
100 Ohio & Miss...... 7⅞	400 do.......... 52¼
100 do.......s3. 7¾	500 do.......... 52
100 do.......... 7¾	100 Mor. & Es....... 94½
300 do.......... 8	44 do.......... 94⅜

Thursday, Nov. 9, P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was weak in tone, under an increased pressure to sell. The decline for the day was ⅛ to 3 ⅌ cent., with the greatest depression in the Granger stocks. The St. Paul shares were the weakest of the entire list, the common declining from 23 to 20, and the preferred from 54¼ to 51¾, with a recovery of ½@⅞ ⅌ cent. The North-west shares were affected by the decline in St. Pauls, and the common fell off from 37 to 35¾, but finally advanced to 37⅛. The preferred declined from 59⅛ to 58⅝, and subsequently recovered to 59⅛. Lake Shore declined from 56⅝ to 55 and closed at 55¼@55⅜. Western Union, after an early advance to 72⅝, became weak, and declined to 71¼, closing at 71⅝. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 74 to 73⅛, with a recovery at the close to 73½. New-Jersey Central declined from 36⅜ to 35¼, closing at the latter figure. Michigan Central, after advancing to 45¾, declined to 43¼, and recovered to 43½ at the close. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 8⅞ to 7¾, and closed at 7⅞. Wabash advanced from 5¾ to 7¼. Erie declined from 10⅝ to 10¼, and closed at 10⅜. Pacific Mail declined from 24½ to 24, with a fractional recovery at the close. The other changes were unimportant. The total number of sales for the day were 164,800 embracing 53,800 of Lake Shore, 31,300 of St. Paul, 28,600 of Western Union, and 17,900 of Michigan Central.

Money was comparatively dearer again to-day, and loaned up to 5 ⅌ cent. on call, lenders obtaining 4 ⅌ cent. at the close. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $500,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜ off, selling par@¼ off; Charleston, easy, 5-16@par; St. Louis, 125 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜, bank ¼; Chicago, par, and Cincinnati, exchange dull, 100 discount.

The foreign advices report a decrease in the specie of the Bank of England for the week amounting to £1,296,000. The proportion last week of the bank's reserve to its liabilities remains unchanged—54⅛ ⅌ cent., as does also the bank rate of discount—2 ⅌ cent. Bullion to the amount of £90,000 sterling was withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day. The London market for consols was a shade higher, and United States bonds were also better, the former closing at 96⅜ for money and the account, and the latter at 103⅛ for 1865s, (old,) 109⅛ (after an early advance to 109½) for 1867s, 108½@108⅝ for 10-40s, and 106⅞@107 for new 5s. Erie was about steady at 10. The specie in the Bank of France increased by 23,850,000 francs during the week. Rentes closed at 105.20. At Frankfort United States new 5s were quoted at 102⅜.

The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady, with actual business at $4 81½@$4 81¾ for bankers, 60 day bills, and $4 83½@$4 83¾ for demand. The nominal asking rates remain unchanged at $4 82 for long, and $4 84 for sight drafts.

The gold speculation was active during part of the day, and the price advanced in the forenoon from 109⅝, the opening figure, to 109⅞, but afterward receded to, and closed at 109½. Cash gold was in fair demand, and 1⅛ to 4 ⅌ cent. was paid for carrying.

Government bonds were a fraction lower in the early dealings, but closed steady at about last evening's quotations. Railroad bonds were weak for a few issues, but were steady generally. Ohio and Mississippi seconds declined 3 ⅌ cent., Union Pacific Sinking Funds ⅛ ⅌ cent., do. firsts ⅜ ⅌ cent., and Michigan Central 7s, ¾ per cent., selling at 50, 91, 106¼ and 102¼, respectively. State bonds were firm. Virginia 6s, ex-matured coupon, sold up to 68¾, and Louisiana 7s to 60½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1876.

Gold receipts	$536,423 02
Gold payments	154,146 23
Gold balance	50,299,767 35
Currency receipts	963,446 44
Currency payments	1,013,251 59
Currency balance	42,586,810 80
Customs	387,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 9.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	109½	109½
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	110¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	116
Bills on London	$4 81½	$4 81½@$4 81¾
New-York Central	102⅞	102
Rock Island	101¼	101¼
Pacific Mail	24½	24⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	23¼	20½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	54⅛	52
Lake Shore	56¼	55¼
Chicago and North-western	37¾	37
Chicago and North-western Pref.	60½	59½
Western Union	72¼	71⅝
Union Pacific	59½	59½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	73¾	73⅜
New-Jersey Central	36½	35¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72⅞	72
Morris and Essex	94¼	94½
Panama	125	125
Erie	10⅝	10¼
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅝	7⅞
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	14½	13¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	26½	25½
Michigan Central	45⅜	43½
Illinois Central	82½	82

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	500
Erie	10⅝	10¼	3,300
Lake Shore	56⅝	55	53,850
Wabash	7¼	5¾	5,800
North-western	37⅛	35¾	2,000
North-western Preferred	59⅛	58⅝	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	23	20	11,750
Mil. and St. Paul Pref.	54¼	51¾	19,625
Pittsburg	90½	90½	100
Delaware, Lack. and West.	74	73¼	5,860
New-Jersey Central	36⅜	35¼	3,700
Del. & Hudson Canal	72	72	350
Morris and Essex	94½	94½	240
Michigan Central	45¾	43¼	17,900
Illinois Central	82	82	200
Union Pacific	59½	59½	350
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	25½	25½	200
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅞	7¾	7,075
Ohio and Mississippi Pf.	15	15	200
Western Union	72⅝	71¼	28,625
A. & P. Telegraph	15¾	15¾	100
Pacific Mail	24½	24	600
Alton & Terre Haute	7½	7½	100
Total sales			164,825

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117¼	117½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117½	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	117	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	115¼	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	113	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	113	113⅛
United States 4½s	110½	111

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $160,000 for interest, $8,000 for called bonds, and $8,400 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,455,000
Gold balances	1,392,842
Currency balances	1,535,440

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,526,111
Currency balances	2,945,924
Gold exchanges	8,658,779
Gold balances	1,430,906

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 34	N. Y. Coup. B. L....102⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 34	N. Y. G. L. 1883....120
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 34	N. C. 6's, old, J. & J. 19⅛
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N. C. 6's, A. & O.... 19¼
Alabama 8s of 1892.. 15	N. C.6's, N.O.R., J.&J. 61
Alabama 8s of 1893.. 15	N. C. 6's, N.C.R.A&O 61¼
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 32	N. C. NC.R., c.off, J & J 42
Ar. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 9	N. C. NC.R., c.off A&O 42
Connecticut 6s.......112	N.C. Fund. Act, '66. 9
Georgia 6s.......... 93	N.C. Fund. Act, '68.. 9
Ga. 7s, new bonds...105	N. C N. bs., J. & J.. 7
Ga. 7s, indorsed....103	N.C. N. bs., A. & O.. 7
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..106¼	N. C. S.Tax, class 1. 2½
Illinois coup. 6's,'79..103½	N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 2½
Illinois War Loan..103½	N. C S. Tax, class 3. 2½
Louisiana 6s....... 42	Ohio 6s, '81.......106
La. 6s, new bonds. 42	Ohio 6s, '86.......110¼
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 42	Rhode Island 6s.....110¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 42	South Carolina 6s... 36
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 42	S. C. 6s, J. & J..... 35
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 42	S. C. 6s, A. & O..... 35¼
La. 8s, L. B. of '75... 44	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 35¼
La. 7s, consolidated. 60	S. C. L. C., '89, J&J. 45
Michigan 6s, '78-'9..103½	S. C. L. C., '89, A&O. 45
Michigan 7s, 1890...110	S. C. 7s, of '88....... 35½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102	S. C. N. F. bs......... 2½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878. 102¼	Tennessee 6s, old..... 46¼
L. B., due '82 to '90..106	Tenn. 6s, N. bs, N.S. 45
F. B., due 1894-5....105	Virginia 6s, old...... 31
A'm or U'y, due '92.105	Va. 6s, N. bs., '66..... 31
H. & St. Jo., due '86.106	Va. 6s, Con. bs.......... 79¼
H. & St. Jo., due '87.106	Va. 6s, Con. 2d. S.... 36
N. Y. Reg. B. L....102⅝	Va. 6s Def. bs......... 6¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...109	C. P. & A., old bds.105¾
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 17	C. P. & A. new bds.105
Boston, H. & E. G'd...17	Buf. & Erie, new bds.105
Chicago & Alton S.F.100	Buf. & S. L. 7s......106
Chicago & Alton 1st.117	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st... 80
Chicago & Alton In.102	Mich. C. C. 7s 1902...103¾
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 87½	Mich. C.C.8s.'82 S.F.112
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.103	N. J. So. 1st 7s....... 20
C.,B. &Q.8 p. c.1st..116½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....102⅛
C.,B. & Q. consol. 7s.117½	N. Y. Cen.6s, R. E...100
C.R.I.& P. 1st 7's....110	N. Y. C.& H. 1st, coup.118½
C.R.I.&P. S.F.In6s'95.102½	N. Y. C.& H. 1st, reg.118⅛
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new.110⅛	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.'85.111
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 87	Har. 1st 7s, Coup...117¼
C.R. of N.J. 1st Conv. 84	Har. 1st 7s, Reg....117¼
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 68	O. & M. Consol. S.F. 91
M.&S P.2d,7 3-10P.D. 98¼	O. & M. 2d Consol... 50
M.&St.P.1st. La C.D.103	Cen. Pac. G. B.......110
C. & N. W. S. F. ...109	Cen. Pac., S. J. B... 92¼
C.&N.W.S.F.con.bs.103	West. Pac. bds.......102½
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....106⅛
C. & N. W. 1st......106	Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅝
C. & N. W. coup. G.B. 96	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.....94¾
Galena & Chic. Ext'd106	P.,Ft.W.& Chic. 1st.121¼
Chicago & Mil. 1st...106	P.,Ft.W.&Chic.2d....115
Del. L. & W. 2d.....108	C. & P. C. S. F.4th..105¼
Del.,L.&W.7s,Conv.105	Col. Cinc.&Ind, 1st... 39
Mor. & Es. 1st......115	A. & T. H. 2d pf.... 91
Mor. & Es. 2d.......106⅝	T., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 88
Mor.&Es. 7's of 1871.102½	T., P. & W. 1st, W.D. 84
Mor. & Es. 1st Con G.101	T., P. & W. 2d......... 27
Erie 2d 7s, '79......102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 63
Erie 3d 7s, '83......100½	Tol. & Wab. E. bs..... 10
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98½	Gt. West. 1st '88...... 94
Erie 5th 7s, '88......100	Gt. West. 2d '93....... 68½
Long Dock Bonds..104½	Q & Tol. 1st '90...... 58
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 92½	Ills. & So. I. 1st...... 80
Han.& St.J.8s,Conv. 81	W. Un. bs., 1900 C....106½
Ind., Blm. &W. 1st.. 22	W. Un. bs. 1900 R....106

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........136	Hanover................ 85
Central National....101⅛	Manhattan.............125
Chemical.........1619¼	Merchants'..............116
Commerce..........108	Metropolitan...........122½
Continental.......... 68	New-York..............118
Corn Exchange.....120	Ninth National.......... 89
First National......200	Park......................110
Fourth National.... 92⅛	Phenix................... 85
Fulton...............149	Republic................. 80
Fifth Avenue.......212	St. Nicholas............ 96
Gallatin National...110	

The following statement of railroad earnings is furnished by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

GROSS EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	$285,000	$199,926	$85,074
Bur., Ced. R. & N...	111,441	136,125	†24,684
Cairo & St. Louis*..	22,555	23,129	†574
Canada Southern*..	116,804	112,926	3,878
Chicago & Alton...	526,406	489,019	37,387
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	817,569	974,262	†156,693
Cin., Lafa. & Chic*.	24,928	28,866	†3,938
Denver & Rio Gr.*	23,501	20,044	3,457
Hous. & Tex. Cen.*	254,106	269,670	†15,564
Illinois Central....	718,740	816,508	†97,768
Indianap., Bl. & W.	137,811	137,556	255
Internat'l & Gt. N*.	100,381	98,040	2,341
Michigan Central...	647,210	671,874	†24,664
Mo. Kansas & Tex.	335,275	305,144	30,131
Ohio & Mississippi.	341,679	345,805	†4,126
St.L., A.&T.H. (br.)*	37,711	43,735	†6,024
St. L., I. M. & S....	440,600	388,604	51,996
St. L., K.C. & N....	328,508	263,240	65,268
Toledo, P. & War..	137,979	127,167	10,812
Total.......	$5,408,204	$5,451,640	$290,599
Total decrease.....			334,035
Net decrease......			43,436

† Decrease.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 31.

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
At. Top. & San. Fe..	$2,031,816	$1,188,821	$842,995
Bur. Ced. R. & North	942,675	1,072,695	†130,020
Cairo & St. Louis*	218,097	219,818	†1,721
Canada Southern*..	1,383,549	956,918	426,631
Chicago & Alton....	4,211,817	3,891,673	320,144
Chic. Mil. & St. P...	6,679,139	6,580,820	98,319
Cin. Laf. & Chicago*	306,586	320,977	†14,391
Den. & Rio Grande*	315,246	284,707	30,539
Hous. & Tex. Cen.*	2,218,047	1,988,700	229,347
Illinois Central.....	5,967,501	6,350,030	†382,529
Ind. Bloom. & West.	1,255,502	1,073,380	182,122
Int'l & Gt. North'n*	958,829	929,152	29,677
Michigan Central...	5,708,619	5,482,629	225,990
Mo. Kansas & Texas	2,595,925	2,308,653	287,272
Ohio & Mississippi.	3,051,777	2,763,277	288,500
St. L. Al & T. H., br.*	381,501	445,723	†64,222
St. L. Iron Mt. & So.	3,046,647	2,875,527	171,120
St. L. K. City & Nor.	2,591,998	2,147,539	444,459
Tol. Peoria & War..	1,212,592	882,806	329,786
Total....	$45,078,863	$41,764,850	$3,906,901
Net increase.....			3,314,013

* Three weeks only of October in each year.
† Decrease. Total decrease, $592,888.

The following companies have recently reported their earnings for September:

GROSS EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
Atlan. Miss. & Ohi.	$152,982	$140,224	$12,758
Bos. Cli. F. & N. B.	110,482	108,006	2,476
Clev. Mt. Ver. & D.	35,518	40,459	†4,941
Colum. & Hoc. Val..	87,565	89,381	†1,816
Kansas Pacific.....	301,959	315,641	†13,682
Lou'lle Cin. & Lex..	122,586	115,445	7,141
Louisville & Na'lle.	488,392	444,832	43,560
Mobile & Ohio.....	175,073	149,821	25,252
N'lle C. & St. Louis.	132,828	147,180	†14,352
New-Jersey Mid....	65,377	60,210	5,167
Paducah & Memp..	15,374	16,103	†729
Philadel. & Erie...	319,722	344,047	†24,325
Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	128,954	124,689	4,265
St. P. & Sioux City.	48,957	49,338	†381
Sioux City & St. P.	32,284	27,968	4,316
Total.......	$2,218,053	$2,173,344	$104,935
Net increase.....			44,709

†Decrease. Total decrease, $60,226.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO SEPT. 30.

	1876.	1875.	Increase.
Clev. Mt. V. & D..	$280,801	$315,626	†$34,825
Kansas Pacific...	2,154,821	2,416,054	†261,233
Louisville, C. & L.	830,496	824,628	5,868
Louisville & N....	3,657,670	3,346,346	311,324
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,244,091	1,148,130	95,961
Nash., C. & St. L..	1,267,962	1,164,972	102,990
Paducah & Mem..	150,173	137,214	12,959
Phila. & Erie....	2,409,563	2,462,684	†53,121
St. P. & Sioux City.	409,934	347,411	62,523
Sioux City & St. P.	250,615	185,784	64,831
Total.....	$12,656,125	$12,346,849	$656,455
Net increase......			$307,276

†Decrease. Total decrease, $349,179.

The statement below gives the gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings for the month of September, and from January 1 to September 30, of all the roads that will furnish statements for publication:

	—September.— 1876.	1875.	—Jan. 1 to Sep. 30.— 1876.	1875.
Burlington Cedar Rapids & Northern—				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$90,800	$117,928	$831,234	$935,570
Op. expenses	72,059	60,436	648,725	609,886
Net ea'n'gs..	$18,741	$57,492	$182,509	$326,684
Clev. Mt. Vernon & Delaware and Branches—				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$35,518	$40,459	$280,801	$315,626
Op. expenses	24,732	27,413	221,718	242,865
Net ea'n'gs..	$10,786	$13,046	$59,083	$72,761
Houston and Texas Central—				
Gr's ea'a'gs..	$320,256	$293,761	$1,988,347	$1,758,332
Op. expenses.	145,568	135,653	1,359,140	1,344,339
Net e'a'ngs..	$174,688	$158,108	$629,207	$413,993
Kansas Pacific—				
Gr's ea'n'gs..	$301,959	$315,641	$2,154,821	$2,416,054
Op. expenses.	143,016	142,352	1,291,397	1,287,592
Net ea'n'gs..	$158,943	$173,289	$863,424	$1,128,462
Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington:				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$122,586	$115,445	$830,496	$824,628
Op. expenses.	73,031	68,559	591,782	640,930
Net ea'n'gs.	$49,555	$46,886	$238,714	$183,698
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis:				
Gr's ea'n'gs...	$132,828	$147,180	$1,267,962	$1,164,972
Op. expenses..	83,999	79,215	799,267	771,589
Net ea'n'gs.	$48,829	$67,965	$468,695	393,383
Paducah and Memphis—				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$15,374	$16,103	$150,172	$137,214
Op. expenses.	12,765	10,605	108,237	98,212
Net earnings	$2,609	$5,498	$41,935	$39,002
Philadelphia and Erie—				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$319,722	$344,047	$2,509,563	$2,462,684
Op. expenses.	158,167	195,897	1,080,788	1,687,316
Net earnings	$161,555	$148,150	$728,775	$775,368
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern—				
Gr's ea'n'gs.	$354,914	$333,776	$2,606,047	$2,486,923
Op. expenses.	168,679	169,612	1,432,793	1,444,521
Net earnings	$186,235	$164,164	$1,173,254	$1,042,402
St. Louis and South Eastern:				
Gr's ear'gs.	$104,409	$88,676	$803,454	$708,699
Op. expenses.	74,584	66,773	657,977	632,893
Net earnings	$29,825	$21,903	$145,477	$75,806
St. Paul and Sioux City:				
Gr's ear'gs..	$48,957	$49,338	$409,934	$347,411
Op. expenses.	29,015	27,047	269,429	278,854
Net earnings.	$19,942	$22,291	$140,505	$68,557
Sioux City and St. Paul:				
Gr's ear'gs..	$32,284	$27,968	$250,615	$185,784
Op. expenses..	19,929	16,208	187,409	162,878
Net earnings.	$12,355	$11,760	$63,206	$22,906

The companies in the following list have as yet only brought their figures forward to Sept. 1:

	—August— 1876.	1875.	—Jan. 1 to Aug. 31— 1876.	1875.
Denver and Rio Grande:				
Gr's earnings.	$33,322	$32,761	$259,276	$235,734
Op. expenses.	20,829	19,134	146,211	138,645
Net earnings.	$12,493	$13,627	$113,065	$96,989
International and Great Northern:				
Gr's earnings.	$86,128	$80,061	$725,022	$742,122
Op. expenses.	63,057	49,771	484,156	496,547
Net earnings.	$23,071	$30,290	$240,866	$251,575

Earnings and expenses of the Erie Railway in August, 1876 and 1875, were as follows:

	1876.	1875.
Gross earnings	$1,267,003	$1,497,529
Expenses	843,033	1,075,096
Net earnings	$423,970	$422,433

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Consolidated Virginia.51½	Crown Point.......10¾
California......56¼	Yellow Jacket.......19
Ophir...........50¼	Alpha.............[illegible]
Chollar..........74	Belcher..........16¾
Savage...........13¾	Confidence.........14
Consolidated Imperial. 3½	Sierra Nevada.......11¼
Mexican..........26¼	Exchequer..........14¾
Gould and Curry.....13⅛	Overman.............61
Best and Belcher.....45	Justice.............24
Hale and Norcross.....7⅛	Caledonia..........9⅛

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. R. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA.—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Elma Weatherby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE.—Mr. C. P. Corbian, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcit, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—TOM COBB and ADAM AND EVE, &c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. George Kennan, "Tent Life in Siberia."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH (18TH STREET,)—LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

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NOTICE.

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All doubts as to the result of the Presidential election may be considered at an end. South Carolina, which the Democrats, yesterday, persisted in claiming, has elected CHAMBERLAIN by 8,000 majority, and as his vote runs behind that on the Presidential ticket, the State has, therefore, by a still larger majority cast its vote for HAYES. The Republican majority in Louisiana is so decided—amounting to at least 8,000—that the Democrats have given up the State, and with it, we trust, all intention of stirring up strife over the action of the Returning Board. Florida is ours beyond peradventure. Returns have been received from nineteen counties which give a Republican majority of 4,754, and which show a net gain of 849 over the majority of 1874. Twenty counties remain to be heard from, in which the Democrats had a majority of 3,151 two years ago. Conceding that this majority remains unbroken, the State is still Republican by a majority of 1,603. Assuming what is more likely to be true, that the counties not heard from will show the same ratio of net gain as the counties whose returns are complete, the Republican majority in the State will be over 2,000.

The Tilden organs claimed Illinois yesterday morning; they were claiming Ohio on their bulletins last night. To-day they may probably amuse themselves by claiming Massachusetts. They ought to be the best judges of the intellectual level of the people who look to them for information. While the fly-gobblers are being amused with these latest inventions of the "uncompoops," the leaders are intent on more serious business. A good deal of persuasive instruction has been poured into Florida during the last twenty-four hours. As, according to the *Sun*, "the election machinery of that State is in the hands of honest men who are the friends of Gov. TILDEN," the gist of this advice may be conjectured. There was a drily humorous Scotch Judge who prefaced a sentence on a female criminal in this fashion: "Honest woman, what made you steal your neighbor's cow?" As these "honest" persons in Florida have taken to wrecking railroad trains containing election returns, it may be found necessary for Uncle Sam to address them with some degree of sternness, after the manner of the judicial-minded Scotchman.

It is pleasant to find so pronounced a Democratic journal as the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* looking complacently upon the future, even with a Republican President. "No matter what may be the result of the election," it says, "we have a serene hope that the business affairs of the country will hereafter be established on a surer and more prosperous basis." Other journals of the same faith unwittingly furnish similar testimony. Business improvement has steadily gone on, and would go on, they declare, regardless of the result of the election. Of course, the inference is, that all the attempts to make Republican administration responsible for the hard times were, confessedly, mere partisan devices, which are discarded now they can be no longer serviceable. Apart from this consideration, the Petersburg editor renders good service to his neighbors when he reminds them that the elevation of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency will not prejudice their material interests, however much it may conflict with their wishes as politicians. Further than this, perhaps, a Southern Democrat could not be expected to go. We believe, however, that the South, by a judicious use of its opportunities, may profit enormously by the accession of Mr. HAYES to the Presidency. It has been deluded, hitherto, by the promise of direct gain, as a result of restored Democratic supremacy. It has neglected tangible advantages in its over-credulous reliance upon Democratic help. The mistake should be possible no longer. For the next four years the South must be content to see Federal power in Republican hands. It will be wise if it accept the situation in the spirit which animates the counsel of the Petersburg newspaper. Mr. HAYES' declaration, in his letter of acceptance, his character and the character of the men nearly allied to him, are pledges of just and even generous dealing toward the South, so far as the influence of the Executive extends in the working of the Government. There is, then, no reason why the South may not hope to realize its full share of the financial and business benefits for which the country looks with reasonable confidence. The excitement and uncertainty of the election have kept them back; and with the disappearance of these obstacles, business will surely revive. If the South will drop its sectionalism, it may soon be on a level with the best portions of the country.

Per contra, a Democratic newspaper in Texas, makes the reported success of Mr. TILDEN an occasion for giving free expression to the feeling entertained in some quarters toward Union men in the South, and especially toward men who have invoked Federal aid to secure freedom and purity at the ballot-box. All such the Austin *Gazette* consigns to merciless punishment. They are "villains" to whom it would show no mercy. "Let every mother's son of them be brought to condign punishment," is the classic lingo in which it declares its abhorrence of those who have dared to resist the shot-gun policy. We shall look with a good deal of curiosity for the ebullitions of passion which the less discreet of Southern journalists indulged under the mistaken idea that Mr. TILDEN is the new President. For the sake of the South we hope that the Petersburg *Index* has more imitators than the Austin *Gazette*.

A curious feature of the late excitement caused by the great change in the price of silver, as compared with gold, was a petition from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, that they would suspend the coinage of silver for private persons. This, of course, would have made the volume of the silver currency depend on the discretion of the Government—a state of things which the inflationists would like to bring about with reference to our own currency. The Government very promptly refused the petition, saying, "No man or body of men can ascertain whether, at any particular moment, the interests of the community, as a whole, require an increase or diminution of the currency; still less how much increase or how much decrease is, at any moment, exactly required. No Government which aspires to keep its currency in a sound condition would be justified in attempting that impossible task; or in leaving the community, even for a short interval, without a fixed metallic standard of value." A peculiarly forcible comment on this sensible and truthful statement by the Indian Government is afforded in the fact that silver has already recovered from a good deal of the depression which had, at the time of the petition, taken place since 1873.

The Centennial Exposition comes to an end to-day with simpler ceremonies than those which marked its opening. As an appropriate celebration of the closing of the first century of our national existence, it has been in every way worthy of the occasion and of the Republic. As an exhibition of the arts and industries of many nations, it has been ample and highly successful. The Exposition was formally opened May 10, 1876. But during the six months which have elapsed, constant additions have been made to the great store of exhibits displayed. During this time the attendance has steadily increased, so that the number of those who passed in daily to see the mighty show long since exceeded that reported from any World's Fair ever held before. The managers, who have worked with untiring zeal and energy; the people of Pennsylvania, who have done so much to insure the success of the Exhibition; and the people of the United States, who share in the glory of this achievement, are all to be heartily congratulated on the noble results of this vast undertaking.

REPUBLICAN RESPONSIBILITIES.

With the elections of this year, the Republican Party enters on new responsibilities, differing but little in character from those which it had previously assumed, but of even greater force. Up to 1868, it was unquestionably the principal business of the Republican Party to protect the results of the war from the reaction which the Presidency of ANDREW JOHNSON aroused, and to which his peculiar "policy" gave form and substance. From 1868 to 1872, the chief obligation of the party was, while abating nothing of its fidelity to the principles established by the war, to place the public credit on a sure foundation, and to defeat the assaults made upon it by the Democratic Party, with its mad and wicked scheme for paying the bonds in irredeemable paper. That duty was honorably and bravely discharged. With 1872 new duties arose. The selection of Mr. GREELEY as a candidate by the Democratic Party, and the considerable support which he received from perfectly sincere and patriotic Republicans, were, as we pointed out at the time, significant indications that a strong sentiment in the North demanded that the Southern question should, as far as possible be closed, and that, at any rate, the Republican Party should do everything in its power to establish order, peace, justice, and prosperity in that section. At the same time, the circumstances of the hour, interpreted by the best Republicans in every part of the country, demanded that the Republican Party should address itself to the questions of the future, and particularly to the re-establishment of the currency upon a sound basis and to the reform of the civil service. Had the representatives of the party recognized the obligations which the situation imposed, and had they pressed to their fulfillment with courage and patient persistence, Gen. HAYES would hold the President's chair not by one electoral vote but by a strong majority, and the House of Representatives, instead of depending for its character on the vote of New-Hampshire, and accurate returns from a few close districts, would be firmly Republican.

It is not a pleasant task, at the moment of hard-earned success, when bitter and unscrupulous opponents are scheming to rob us of the fruits of the victory we have labored so greatly to win, to point out why the result has not been more decisive, or to recount the short-comings of our leaders. But the truth will never be more clearly understood or more keenly felt than now. No intelligent and candid Republican can look back over the last four years and set the prominent events in the history of the party opposite the criticism of the campaign just closed, without perceiving that the Republican Party might have surely taken the force from that criticism by simply living up to its own promises.

It was in the power of the Republicans to build up a reliable party organization in the South which should not be divided from its rival by a hateful color line, and this could have been done without sacrificing an iota of the valuable results of the war. Nothing was required except that the party should refrain from unnecessary legislation regarding the South, should deal fairly with the questions which might arise there, and should give the Federal appointments in that section only to men of known probity, who would compel the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Instead of this, the party spent its energies on the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, which was of doubtful constitutionality and absolutely worthless for its professed object; it trifled in a criminal manner with the complications in Louisiana and Alabama, and left the Federal service in the South substantially unchanged, with the rank abuses of many of its representatives unrebuked and unatoned for. We have no hesitation in saying that had the South been dealt with in the spirit in which the Wheeler-Foster Committee dealt with the Louisiana troubles, and had the Federal appointees been held to a strict account, we should to-day have possession of at least seven of the Southern States.

Apart from the Southern question, every one can see that an immense influence was exerted in the recent canvass by the depression of business. Many thousand votes were cast for the Democratic candidates in the hope—vague and unreasonable, but strong—that a change of parties would bring about better times. This depression might not have been prevented, but it could have been greatly lessened; and the Republican Party could have been disconnected from it, had Congress early adopted a well-digested policy for the resumption of specie payments. Up to the crash of 1873, little or nothing was done by the Government to correct the disorder of the currency, while much was allowed which strengthened the popular feeling that the period of irredeemable paper and unlimited speculations was to continue indefinitely. The Resumption act of 1875 was in the right direction, but it was crude, and it came too late.

Still more influential in the canvass was the condition of the civil service under the Republican Party. No one could deny that the service was better in many respects than it had ever been before, and very few really expected that it would be improved under a Democratic Administration. But the actual existence of serious evils was proved, and many people were ready to punish the Republicans for these, and trust the future to chance. The efforts of the better men in the party to make it certain that these evils would be honestly grappled with under Gen. HAYES prevented the hopeless defeat of the party, but they could not prevent thousands of honest men, who had little sympathy with the Democrats, from abandoning the Republican ranks. Certainly, it requires no special astuteness to see that this could have been entirely avoided. Had the party prosecuted in good faith the reform devised by Mr. CURTIS, at the call of President GRANT, no such defection would or could have taken place. But pride, obstinacy, and selfishness among the leaders, weariness and indifference on the part of the President, and want of intelligent conviction in the masses of the party stifled the reform in an early and disgraceful death. Instead of the results we might have had from it, we presented the country with the traffic in post traderships, the whisky frauds perpetrated with the connivance of an army of subordinate officials, and the conspiracy between the lobby and the politicians which drove Mr. BRISTOW and Mr. JEWELL out of the Cabinet. So far as the civil service is concerned, we made the bed in which we are not very comfortably lying.

This unvarnished recital of a few prominent facts in the immediate past throws all the light the party ought to need on the future. Our safety, as well as our duty, is in frankly meeting the obligations that present themselves. In the next four years the Republican Party must put the Southern question at rest so far as rectitude of intention, impartial fairness, and good Federal appointments can do it; and it must give the country a sound currency and a systematic reform of the civil service, or it must prepare to go into opposition, to wrest from its rivals the objects it would not itself seek.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY IN NEW-YORK.

It is a fact to be carefully noted by all intelligent persons that if Gov. TILDEN had been elected President on Tuesday, he would have been placed in that exalted office by the votes of some ten Assembly Districts in this City, where lives a population the most needy and the most ignorant of any on this continent. His total majority of say 30,000 in this State was given him by the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of this City. In the First, Second, and Third Districts, including the vilest haunts of the Metropolis, his majority over HAYES exceeded 10,000; in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, it was about 9,000, and so on through such crowded quarters as Mackerelville, the Seventeenth Ward, and others like them, until over 50,000 was run up in this City. When a more intelligent and prosperous quarter is taken, like the Ninth, for instance, TILDEN stands only 4,293 to 4,220 for HAYES; and in the Eleventh, HAYES has 4,370 to 3,592 for his opponent, this district being inhabited by our most intelligent citizens.

If our readers will refer to the last census, they will see how these strong Democratic wards stand in the most ordinary school acquirements. The Second Ward—that vigorous outpost of the Democratic Party, and TWEED'S citadel—has 2,562 inhabitants who cannot read or write; the Fourth Ward, another centre of Democracy, has 2,332 illiterates; the Sixth, the Five Points region, which may be considered the stronghold of the Democrats, has 4,962, and the Seventh, a similar quarter, 4,862 who can neither read nor write. The Seventeenth Ward contains 2,105 of these intelligent residents, and the Twentieth, which has just polled so large a vote for Mr. TILDEN, has 5,695 of this valuable material for Democracy. On the other hand, the smallest number of "illiterates" are found in the Ninth Ward, which has always been the Republican ward. The sixty thousand persons in New-York who can neither read nor write are residents mainly of those wards which gave Mr. TILDEN New-York State, and nearly conferred on him the Presidency. More than this, these districts contain more criminal and disreputable persons who can read and write than any similar region in America; they have more liquor shops, gambling saloons, and resorts of crime than any equal space of ground in the world.

Throughout those wards where our poorest people live it will be found almost uniformly that the Republicans are the most decent and industrious of these classes, though undoubtedly many honest working men have been beguiled by Democratic fallacies temporarily to the other party. Mr. TILDEN'S majority, then, in New-York was given by its most ignorant constituency. The illiterate and most destitute classes of the cities united with the ex-rebels of the South and nearly made him President. It is a combination which we recommend to those highly respectable citizens of New-York who supported Mr. TILDEN, for their consideration. Is it a union of elements either safe or desirable for the country? A party whose foundation strength is in ignorance on one side and treason and disaffection on the other, is not one which patriots ought to desire to prevail.

We have sufficiently admitted the short-comings of the Republican Party. We are ready to accept the closeness of the vote, as to a certain extent, a vote of "want of confidence" in some of our leaders. But would such a party as gave Mr. TILDEN this city do better? Is it desirable for the interests of property and order, to keep up this union between the ignorance of the North and the disaffection of the South?

A BRIEF PRESIDENCY.

It was not a cheerful and confident party which assembled at the TILDEN mansion on Wednesday night. The feast was like BELSHAZZAR'S. To be sure, the guests did not see the handwriting on the wall. They were continually looking for it. The magnates, great and small, had met to give their allegiance and congratulations to "the President-elect." The fire-works were provided. The band was under waiting orders—around the corner. The President of a night sat at the head of the hospitable board, and cried, "What ho, menial! a beaker of red wine!" But as he poured, his hand trembled. From guest to guest the panic spread. Confusion sat on every countenance when the head nincompoop burst in, with pallor on his brow and a telegram in his hand. "HAYES is ahead!" This was all his message, and he sank into one of POTTIER & STYMUS' chairs, (paid for by the Statute of Limitations) and huskily whispered, "Give me a drink, HEWITT," like a sick girl. The banquet broke up in most admired disorder. The fire-works were hidden away in the cellar. The band, dismissed, went away grumbling. The impromptu serenade was snuffed out, and the impromptu speech was put away in lavender. The banqueters gloomily dispersed, tossing off the "heel taps" as they left the board. The jollification was indefinitely posponed on account of sickness in the family.

It was a brief administration—briefer than Pope JOAN'S, or ABBOU HASSAN'S. Nevertheless, it was jolly while it lasted. When Mr. TILDEN nominated himself at St. Louis, he solemnly drew together the heads of five of his confidential friends, and as solemnly said that he saw in this unexpected result the hand of the people. When Duke GWIN, the Mephisto of this unhappy politician, told him that he was elected President, he said that he was very much obliged indeed, and he should not announce his Cabinet and policy until next day. But, in the gush of the hour, he sent a written speech to Tammany Hall, where a fragrant crowd was yelling beneath the gaslights. "The President-elect" informed the great unwashed that they had "covered themselves with lasting renown." Whereupon the crowd, thinking that this meant something complimentary and promising, yelled again and went over to Irving Hall, where a professional humorist cracked jokes by the hour. This funny fellow said: "I think you may take my word for it that SAMUEL J. TILDEN has over two hundred electoral votes." The unthinking cohorts cheered again. They were willing to forget that this was the same authority who had given his word for it (in the newspapers) that SEYMOUR had accepted the Saratoga nomination, when he had done nothing of the kind. They forgivingly took his word for it again, and went home to dream of fat places in public offices, and to wake up betimes to learn that HAYES was elected.

Nevertheless, it was a happy reign while it endured. The *World* grew hysterically funny as it cracked its ponderous jokes about Republicans who had lost bets and Democrats who had won. It indulged in a wild rigadoon over "the grave of the Republican Party;" magnanimously complimented HAYES as a defeated candidate; then, having relieved its pent-up feelings, calmly returned to its tenses of Latin verbs and calf's head *à la Anglaise*. And the *Tribune*, by turns it wept and smiled, as it hailed "Mr. TILDEN, the President," and said, "We may as well turn ourselves about." All that day the telegrams came in with gloom for the Democrats. The *Evening Express* cheered the drooping spirits of the faithful with windy "extras," which had startling telegrams, but no news. The gentlemen who had cheered themselves hoarse, and had foreign missions in their mind's eye as they cheered, grew weak about the knees as the day wore on; they suddenly reflected that they had engagements in Westchester and Cattaraugus. Now and then a preposterous dispatch came to say that Ohio and Massachusetts had gone for TILDEN. These were desperately believed in, and some romantic Democrats even circulated the tale that Illinois and Nebraska were for "New-York's favorite son." Under the stimulus of such delusions the banqueters assembled to wait for the handwriting on the wall. They were resolved to die game. Perhaps they thought that brag and bluster would make falsehood forever seem like truth.

It was a good administration. "Mr. Tilden, President," dispensed promises and good cheer with a liberal hand. Ten men were appointed Ministers to England, and seven more had begun to study French, as a preliminary to accepting a commission to represent the United States at the French republican court. One-half of the grown men who were in the last Democratic torch-light procession had gone down to take a look at the Custom-house, and pick out the office which had been engaged to them. JOHN KELLY had begun to write his protest against CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Secretary of State. The President for a day enjoyed himself very much. He even forgave the *World*, and sent word to that eccentric organ that he considered it a truly great newspaper. All was happiness, forgiveness, brotherly love, and jollity. For twelve hours the dream was unbroken. For twelve hours the long-famished Democracy fed bountifully on phantom pap and ghostly plunder. But the time came when the play was played out. The curtain went down on the Tilden Administration. The banners of victory were folded up and put away. The fire-works were not lighted, and the music was hushed. Probably the actors felt just as good over their one day of playing at victory as they would if the day had been longer and they had begun to quarrel over the distribution of the spoils. As it is, they have avoided inevitable heart-burnings and internecine feuds. Their administration is over, and by and by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT will issue another general order and tell us what he thinks about it.

EXTRADITION WITH CANADA.

We imagine that the Canadian Minister of Justice has put a rather forced construction upon the telegram received from Lord CARNARVON with reference to extradition and negotiations alleged to be in progress between Great Britain and the United States. There can be no probability of a temporary resumption of the old treaty growing out of the present state of negotiations, simply because, as we have been authoritatively informed from Washington, no such negotiations are pending. What the British Government may propose or expect we cannot tell. The abrogation of the former treaty having been the result of its action, it must take the initiative in regard to a new treaty. This it has not yet done, and the whole subject therefore remains in abeyance. The idea of a temporary arrangement is hardly admissible. The former treaty fell to the ground because Great Britain refused to comply with its requirements in the sense in which they were understood at the time of its negotiation. And extradition will be suspended either until the British authorities recede from the position they assumed, or until fresh negotiations bring the two countries to a distinct understanding upon the subject.

It is creditable to the Canadians that they have endeavored to keep alive the spirit of the extradition arrangement long after its letter was dead. They had no sympathy with the arbitrary and unwarranted construction to which the Imperial Government obstinately adhered. Their own obvious interest worked in conjunction with neighborly comity; and they have more than once delayed the release of American criminals arrested in the Provinces and held for extradition, under the hope that the treaty would in some form be once more rendered operative. The case reported from Toronto probably belongs to this category. A Michigan murderer is retained in custody on the mere chance, apparently, that communications between the two National Governments will by and by justify his surrender.

The question is a serious one to Canada, whose interests are practically identical with those of our Northern tier of States, and whose public men evidently have no sympathy with the view to which Lord DERBY and his colleagues are committed. The Ottawa Government, indeed, had previously proposed an enlargement of the list of offenses covered by extradition, and is otherwise in accord with the position held by our own Government. The colonial relation in this instance entails a substantial grievance. The Canadians must see their country become a place of refuge for American criminals, and their own criminals safe within rifle-shot of the authority they have evaded, and all because officials in Downing street choose to tack to a treaty qualifications at variance with its essential provisions. Why should Canada be thus fettered in a matter of vital moment to its people? It is free to enact a tariff suited to its peculiar circumstances. It cherishes a policy of incidental protection in spite of the imperial policy of free trade. It has asserted its right to issue its own coin, in opposition to the pretensions of the imperial authorities. It conducts its own postal negotiations direct with our Postmaster General at Washington, and the results are mutually advantageous. What but paltry technicalities hinder it from negotiating with Mr. FISH an extradition treaty adapted to the wants of conterminous peoples, and in no manner affected by the caprices of British ministers?

DR. SCHLIEMANN.

It is announced that the Turkish Government has authorized Dr. SCHLIEMANN to resume his excavations on the alleged site of Troy, and that the learned digger, having laid in a new copy of *Homer* and a large supply of spades, will immediately resume his labors.

Some misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the object of Dr. SCHLIEMANN'S labors. It is generally thought that he has hitherto been digging in search of the alleged City of Troy. In point of fact, he has been trying to exhume the *Iliad*, and his success in so doing has been remarkable. There are very grave doubts whether there ever was such a person as HOMER, or such a city as Troy, and granting the existence of the latter, its true site is wholly conjectural. There is, however, no sort of doubt as to the existence of the *Iliad*, as every college Freshman sadly knows, and hence Dr. SCHLIEMANN showed a praiseworthy discrimination in digging for the topographical and biographical incidents of the latter. At first he was rather embarrassed with the richness of the ruined cities which he unearthed, for he exhumed no less than four consecutive buried cities, one above another. The lowest of these he decided to call Troy—throwing the rest away as comparatively valueless—and in this so-called Troy he found everything of interest which is mentioned in the *Iliad*.

The maps which the good Doctor drew were extremely ingenious. They contained a plan of Troy, showing the principal buildings and such localities as have interesting Homeric associations. Priam's palace, the town pump, the cottage occupied by Helen, the Lyceum, the spot where the Trojan horse disgorged its contents, the horse-block on which Anchises perched himself in order to climb on the pious shoulders of Æneas, the Post Office, and the prominent banking and insurance offices, were all duly displayed on SCHLIEMANN'S maps, and gave the alleged city nearly as imposing an appearance as is presented by the map of some projected town in the far West. As for interesting relics, SCHLIEMAN found them by the basketful. His method was a peculiar one. He would strive to put himself in the place of some respectable Trojan, and then imagine how he would have conducted himself in any given contingency. Thus, he said to himself, "If I had been Priam, I would have put my portable property in a small box, and as soon as the Greeks entered the city I would have slipped out of the back door, climbed the back fence by means of the step-ladder, and gone out of the west gate, where a cab would have awaited me." Having thus satisfied himself as to what Priam actually did, he followed that respectable monarch's course until he reached the west gate, where he picked up the box of portable property which Priam had evidently found too heavy, and which the cabman had refused to carry except at an exorbitant price. In like manner Dr. SCHLIEMANN was able to divine where to look for Helen's hair-pins, and where to find the blue spectacles with which Paris strove to disguise himself from the eyes of the private detective employed by Menelaus. Thus the exhumation of the *Iliad* was attended with extraordinary success, and there is no doubt that Dr. SCHLIEMANN in his future diggings will find every sort of object not absolutely inconsistent with a liberal interpretation of the *Iliad*.

Great as is the interest which attaches to the hair-pins of Helen, and the fine-toothed comb of Paris, there are those who feel that Dr. SCHLIEMANN has dug quite long enough at Troy, and that he ought to exercise his remarkable genius in other fields. He is just the man to dig on the site of the Garden of Eden, and to reclaim the articles of personal property which our first parents left behind in the suddenness of their departure. He would not have the slightest difficulty in determining the exact locality of the primeval paradise. All he would think it necessary to do would be to visit the Plain of Mesopatamia; to pick out a good-sized garden spot, and to announce that he had fixed the exact position of the Garden of Eden. Then he would begin to dig and to discover with the energy and success which has hitherto characterized him. He would soon lay bare the asphalt paths over which ADAM was accustomed to walk, and would find his lawn-roller and sickle in a rusty but still easily recognizable condition. As soon as the excavations became large enough to warrant a map, he would construct one calculated to bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened geologist. On that map would be marked the position of the apple-tree which EVE had such melancholy cause to remember, together with a dotted line, labeled "Probable route of the Serpent on entering and retiring from the garden." That same valuable map would also show "ADAM'S Swimming Pool," the "Birthplace of EVE," "The Croquet Ground," and the "Sartorial Fig-tree." As for relics, SCHLIEMANN would find them to order for the use of clergymen's families and Sunday-schools. Fig-leaf aprons would be picked up by the sharp-eyed searcher on every hedge. Small fish-bones, "supposed to have been used as hair-pins;" polished bits of tomato cans, labeled "hand mirrors," and innumerable quantities of agricultural tools and packages of Weathersfield garden-seeds would be sent to Europe and America by the ship-load, and if somebody were to order a slip from the original apple-tree, Dr. SCHLIEMANN would send out more young apple-trees in the course of two years than the united nurseries of Long Island would furnish in ten.

When such a field as this is open to the good German discoverer, it is a pity to see him wasting his time at Troy. Trojan relics are, of course, very well in their way, but the public has somewhat lost interest in them, and in any event they are less interesting than relics from Eden would be. After what Dr. SCHLIEMANN has found at Troy, there is not the slightest doubt that he could find anything at any other locality that anyone might desire. Let him go to Mesopotamia and exhume Paradise, and it may be safely predicted that his discoveries there will be precisely as valuable as those which he has made on the alleged site of Troy.

DESTRUCTION OF BANK NOTES.

CIRCULAR OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY TO NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a circular saying: "It has become necessary to present for the consideration of the national banks a fact which has occasioned much inconvenience, and which is the cause of daily increasing embarrassment, namely, the rapidity with which the national bank notes are wearing out and being returned for destruction, taken in connection with the large number of agents appointed to witness the destruction in behalf of the banks. It is necessary to destroy the notes of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty banks in one day, and the names of about one hundred and fifty persons are registered as agents. Much time is consumed in looking up these gentlemen. Some of them cannot be found when wanted, some are dilatory, and others neglect to attend when notified. Then, when they assemble, the number is often so great that there is no room for their accommodation, and great confusion, delay, and inconvenience are likely to result. The matter has at length reached that point when some change must be made; some relief must be obtained, or the public business will be seriously obstructed." The Controller has accordingly concluded that the most feasible method of obviating the difficulties of the situation will be to submit the names of a sufficient number of reliable agents, and request the banks to make a choice from that number. The following names are presented: The national banks of Washington City, Messrs. A. S. Pratt and Son, J. C. G. Kennedy, T. W. Patobin, Esq., Messrs. Middleton & Co., Lewis Johnson & Co., and Joseph S. Barnett, Esq. All these will be in daily attendance at the office, and will save the necessity of giving special notice, as well as loss of time in looking for them. The necessities of the case have forced him to adopt this plan, and while he does not wish to be arbitrary, such regulations must be prescribed as will prevent unreasonable delay in the transaction of public business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Three events of great importance to life insurance companies, and to persons holding policies therein, have recently transpired:

1. The decision by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of Morris vs. The Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, deciding that by the acts of 1872 and 1873 the non-forfeiture law applies to all companies doing business in that Commonwealth, even when chartered by other States. By this decision a policy issued since 1872 by any company permitted to transact business in Massachusetts, upon the life of a citizen of that State, is not absolutely forfeited by the non-payment of a stipulated premium when due, but eighty per cent. of the reserve, or present value of the policy is applied as a single premium to extend the insurance over an ascertainable period. For example, if a person aged thirty-five insured July 1, 1872, for $10,000, payable at death, omitted to pay the annual premium due July 1, 1876, his insurance would be extended, without further payment, for a period of four years and forty-six days, or until Aug. 15, 1880.

2. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Mr. Justice Bradley in the case of Life Insurance Companies vs. Stratham and others. It is thus established by the highest court in the land that if a person is prevented by circumstances beyond his control, as in the case of war, from paying a stipulated premium when due, the insurance is forfeited; "but in such case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from the premium actually paid. This equitable value * * * may be recovered in an action at law or suit in equity."

3. The failure of the Continental Life Insurance Company of New-York, with nominal assets exceeding $6,000,000. The occurrence of these important events should call attention to the nature of the reserves held by Life Insurance Companies, amounting, as they do in this country alone, to over $450,000,000. These vast accumulations result from the fact that life insurance has been purchased hitherto, almost without exception, by uniform average or commuted premiums extending over the whole of life, or for a stated number of years. Such premiums are necessarily more than sufficient to pay death claims and expenses during the earlier years of a policy, in order that they may be sufficient in the later years. The excess each year is laid aside for accumulation as a reserve, or payment in advance, and must, by law, be invested in certain securities. If the policy-holder should relieve the company from the obligation to insure him in future years, and for which he has paid in advance, it would seem only just that a portion at least of such advance payments should be returned to him. The laws of Massachusetts recognize this obligation to the individual policy-holder by compelling every company doing business in that State to set aside eighty per cent. of the reserve or net value of the policy as a single premium to extend the insurance without further payment. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States above quoted, provides that in certain cases—why not in all—the omission to pay a stipulated premium when due should work a forfeiture of the insurance, but the equitable value of the policy should be paid in cash, and may be recovered in an action at law or suit in equity. The policy contracts of nearly all the companies are so worded that if any premium is not paid on or before the date when due, the policy is null and void, and all payments made thereon are forfeited. This is all wrong. The equitable surrender value in cash for each successive year should be inserted in every policy purchased by uniform annual premiums. Otherwise the individual is entirely at the mercy of the company in case he is unwilling or unable to keep up his insurance. If the managers of companies were compelled to pay an equitable surrender value in each case, it would not only be the best possible check against extravagance and incompetent management, but such a failure as that of the Continental would be impossible. But there is no necessity for confining life insurance to the plan of uniform or level premium, which involves large accumulations or payments in advance for insurance which may never be needed, or which the individual may not live to enjoy. The natural plan would be to pay each year for the cost of insurance during that year, including a suitable margin for expenses, and to guard against adverse contingencies, such as might arise from an epidemic, for instance. In this way the protection of life insurance could be purchased at far less cost for a number of years, and there would be no necessity for piling up such vast accumulations as are now held by life insurance companies. Such accumulations, already the subject of deep concern among thoughtful men, may be injudiciously managed or insecurely invested, are entirely beyond the control of the owners, and offer a fearful temptation to unscrupulous and designing men to get possession of a company, in order that the funds may be manipulated for their own benefit. By this natural or yearly renewable plan of insurance, which is both safe and inexpensive, the protection of life insurance may be secured, each year by itself, and just so long as that protection is needed. When no longer needed, the assured may cease to pay without being obliged to mourn over confiscated accumulations, as is now the case too often. Unless the equitable surrender value in cash for each year is guaranteed in the policy contract, prudent men will soon cease to purchase insurance by the costly method of uniform premium, particularly as they may secure the same protection at less cost by the yearly-renewable plan, and keep their funds for accumulation under their own control. The distinction should be clearly drawn between money paid for insurance and money paid for mere accumulation, as are the reserve portions of uniform premiums. If this is not done, intelligent men will certainly choose the insurance company for the former and a well-managed savings bank for the latter, thus blending the best feature of the two institutions.

SHEPPARD HOMANS.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Monday Oct. 30, 1876.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $339,236 78, and from Customs $445,401 93.

Peter Lusbey, who was acquitted a few months since of the charge of murdering a negro in Uniontown, was found yesterday near Forestville, St. George's County, Md., with his head crushed and two bullet-holes in it. It is thought he was murdered to avenge the death of the negro killed by him.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments for the loss of personal effects and wages were announced: Case No. 1,922, Bernard Redmond, Salem, Mass., dismissed; No. 1,982, Joseph Le Barre, Provincetown, Mass., $450; No. 1,931, John W. Davis, Provincetown, Mass., $450; No. 2,023, Frank L. Allyne, dismissed; No. 2,025, Ernest E. Domansky, dismissed.

THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Courant* of Thursday says: "The election of Tuesday settled it that a rainy day will not prevent the people of Connecticut from going to the polls when they are in earnest. The total vote for President exceeds 120,000, or 20,000 more than the highest vote ever before polled and about 24,000 more than the Presidential vote of 1872. Mr. Tilden's plurality, with three small towns to hear from, is 2,678, and Mr. Hubbard's plurality is 3,455. The total Greenback vote for President so far as reported is 326, and the Prohibition vote 224. For Governor, the Greenback candidate has 632, and the Prohibitionist 795. The returns from the country towns show that except for the certificate voting and other frauds by which large majorities have been figured in the cities, Connecticut would have given an old-fashioned Republican majority. The change in the Legislature is in the nature of a tidal wave. The Democratic majority of 96 on joint ballot in April last is wiped out, and the Republicans have a majority of 37. In every county the Republicans have made decided gains."

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Trenton *Gazette* of Thursday morning says: "The Legislature is almost a drawn battle. The Democrats have two majority in the House, and one in the Senate, making three majority on joint ballot. But in some of the districts the vote is very close, and the official returns may yet change the result. It is not at all impossible that Mr. Thorn is elected in Burlington County, nor is it quite certain that Mr. Cavilier is defeated for the Assembly in that county. At all events, it is plain that the Democrats have not carried the State by a tidal wave, and the retention of power by them will depend altogether upon the manner in which they employ it next Winter."

A STORM IN THE LOWER PROVINCES

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.—The rain-storm continues, and all outward-bound vessels remain in port. The American brigantine formerly reported ashore at Porter's Passage, east of Halifax, is the Elizabeth, of New-York, from St. John, N. B., for Queenstown. She has become a total wreck. The crew is saved.

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

SCENES OF THE LAST DAY BUT ONE.

GREAT INFLUX OF PHILADELPHIANS INTO THE GROUNDS—BANQUET TO COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN NATIONS BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—PRESIDENT GRANT IN THE CHAIR—PROGRAMME FOR THE CLOSING CEREMONIES OF TO-DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The fireworks on the Centennial Grounds this evening attracted to the vicinity probably the largest crowd of spectators yet seen in that quarter. The multitude within the grounds was largely exceeded in numbers by that which surrounded the enclosure, and filled every available space for miles around from which a view of the display was obtainable. The pyrotechnics were divided into two separate displays, that of Messrs. C. T. Brock & Co., of London, taking the precedence of that of Prof. Samuel Jackson of Philadelphia. The first display began with a general illumination of the grounds at half past six o'clock, during which 100 large rockets, 55-inch shells, and six large magnesium balloons made their flight. These were followed at short intervals by a simultaneous flight of fifty 5-inch shells of crimson and *lapis lazuli* stars, an ascent of one hundred brilliant *tourbillsons*, thirty large rockets with twinkling stars, and twenty golden fountains, with a battery of 500 large Roman Candles. The remainder of the programme comprised volleys of 8, 10, and 12-inch shells, mines of *saucissons*, and a great cascade of fire 210 feet long and 100 feet high. The most noticeable pieces were those of seven flying pigeons flying along their wires to and from their cot, and a pair of guilloche wheels, with a chromotrope device fifty feet in diameter, probably the largest of the kind ever seen in America.

The blowing of the steam fog horn was the signal for the opening of Prof. Jackson's display. First, there was an ascension of six gas balloons, illuminated with crimson, emerald, and purple fires and shooting stars; next a flight of towering rockets, which, at an altitude of 3,000 feet, liberated thirteen floating stars, emblematical of the original States of the Union. A battery of bomb-shells and a flight of signal rockets were followed by a beautiful figure in silver-fire representing the arms of the city inclosed in a net-work of coruscating gold. In addition to a fusilade of bombs, a flight of honorary rockets, and a grand discharge of shells, throwing lights of prismatic splendor there was a beautiful device, gem of the pyrotechnic art, showing every color and tint, fixed and revolving fire, known to the art. The seal of the State was the eleventh piece. The concluding spectacle covered an area of 10,000 feet, and showed an immense pyrotechnic temple with a cluster of thirteen columns supporting a dome studded with thirty-eight stars surrounding the seal of the United States. The temple was flanked by two gorgeous fountains, and followed by a grand discharge of rockets.

The Department of Admissions authorizes the announcement that on Sunday next the Exhibition Grounds will be open free to the public, but that the buildings will be kept closed. No passes of admission to the latter will be issued.

GREAT INFLUX OF PHILADELPHIANS YESTERDAY—PREPARATIONS FOR CLOSING DAY—THE PROGRAMME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Though there had been no official appointment of to-day as Philadelphia Day, the people of the city flocked to the grounds in almost unprecedented numbers, apparently determined to unite in a general celebration of the magnificent success of the Exhibition. No formal ceremonies were held. Mayor Stokley was present during part of the afternoon, and cordially welcomed many of the visitors, but no formal reception was attempted. The pyrotechnic displays in the evening attracted many thousand spectators. The feverish excitement of the election manifested itself during the afternoon at the telegraph office in the Department of Public Comfort, where telegrams from Florida upon the Presidential issue were read to boisterous crowds. Commissioner McCormick, Secretary of the National Republican Executive Committee, was present during the afternoon to deliver a lecture on Arizona.

The following is the programme for the closing ceremonies, which will take place to-morrow:

At sunrise a Federal salute of thirteen guns will be fired from George's Hill by the Keystone Battery, and simultaneously from the United States steamer Plymouth in the harbor.

1. Inauguration March by Richard Wagner—Orchestra; Theodore Thomas, musical director.
2. Prayer—Rev. Joseph A. Reiss.
3. Choral Fugue by S. Bach—Orchestra.
4. Address—Hon. D. J. Morrill, United States Centennial Commissioner from Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Executive Committee.
5. Selections from the Dettinger "De Deum"—Chorus and orchestra.
6. Address—Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance.
7. Finale—Fifth symphony of Beethoven—Orchestra.
8. Address—Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General.
9. Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah," by Handel—Chorus and orchestra.
10. Address, Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission.
11. America—Chorus and orchestra. The audience will join in the singing. During the singing of "America" the original flag of the American Union, first displayed by Commodore Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, will be unfurled in front of the Main Building above the platform, and a salute of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory, will be fired from George's Hill by the Keystone Battery, and simultaneously from the United States Steamer Plymouth in the harbor.
12. The President of the United States will declare the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 closed.
13. Doxology, Old Hundred—Chorus and Orchestra, the audience joining.

The Centennial chimes will be played by Prof. Widdows at sunrise, noon, and sunset, the airs of all nations being given during the firing of the salutes. Following the ceremonies the chimes will play in conjunction with the First Brigade band the new national air—Salute to the Flag—words and music by Herbert A. Preston, of Washington, D. C.

Invitations to participate in the exercises have been issued to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the foreign Commissioners, and foreign Legations, Ambassadors, and other representatives of foreign Governments, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and heads of departments of the Federal Government, Governors of States and Territories, and numerous other officials. The ceremonies will begin soon after 2 o'clock.

The gentlemen who are interested in the success of the permanent exhibition movement, have issued invitations for a public meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, which is to be held in the Common Council Chamber on Saturday, in favor of the retention of the main building for a permanent international exhibition. The new company will be called the "International Exhibition Company of Philadelphia," and notice has been given of an application for a charter, with a capital of $600,000, divided into 6,000 shares of $100 each.

The foreign Centennial Commissioners were entertained at dinner this afternoon in St. George's Hall by the Centennial Commission and Board of Finance. The hall was superbly decorated, and flags of all nations were displayed. Among the United States officials present were President Grant, Secretary Fish, Attorney General Taft, and Judges Waite, Strong, Bradley, and Davis of the United States Supreme Court. Gen. Hawley introduced President Grant, who presided, with a brief address, in which he alluded to the kind spirit manifested by the foreign commissioners toward this country. He then called upon the representatives of the various nations, in alphabetical order, who responded in warm and glowing terms of praise to the greatness of this country, and to the admirable features of the International Exhibition, and brotherly spirit manifested toward them by the Americans. Several toasted the next Centennial, with fervent wishes for continued and increasing prosperity. During the evening, national airs of the various countries were played by the band. The entertainment was continued until a late hour.

The reception given to the British Commission, represented by Sir Edward Thornton, was of the most enthusiastic character. Among the prominent persons present were Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts; Bedle, of New-Jersey; Storm, of New-Hampshire, and Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and the entire body of Commissioners from foreign Governments.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Under the belief that the Democrats were successful in the national contest, the following address to the Republicans of Pennsylvania was issued by the State Committee:

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1876.

REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA: Your work in the late momentous struggle demands and deserves commendation. Your two great cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, bravely held the outer forts, on the Delaware River in the east and the Ohio River in the West. So guarded against the invader, the brave men inside surpassed themselves in patriotic heroism. Our superb Commonwealth has been made by them more impregnable than it was in the days of the rebellion. Your admirable organization, in the mass and in detail, must be preserved from this hour, and from this spot we must maintain it, holding the Democratic Party, which has secured a bare majority of the electoral vote only by undeniable force and fraud, to all its pledges, while sternly adhering to our own. The Republican Party of Pennsylvania have thus a double duty before them. They must watch the enemy in his new power, while vigilantly preserving their allegiance to their own principles. In this State we have won everything of national significance. We have removed a Democratic Legislature from our State capital; we have gained probably eight members of Congress; we have secured a Jackson and a Lincoln majority of the popular vote. The credit is due to you, Republicans of Pennsylvania, simply because you have only thought of your country, and not of personal disappointments and trifling side issues. True to your glorious past, you will be found equal to all the responsibilities of the future. By order of the State Committee.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

SHOWING THEIR TEETH ALREADY.

WHAT THE LOYAL MEN IN THE SOUTH MIGHT EXPECT IN THE EVENT OF TILDEN'S ELECTION—AN OUTSPOKEN TILDENITE IN TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUSTIN, Nov. 9.—The following editorial appeared in the Austin *Gazette* this morning, written under the belief that Tilden had been elected. It indicates the fate of loyal men in the South if Mr. Tilden is elected:

"The tables should now be turned on the villains who have ordered and used United States troops for suppressing a free ballot in Southern States, and they should be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. The people of sister States have yielded to brute force and been denied a free ballot, and, now that Tilden is elected President, let every mother's son of them be brought to condign punishment."

STRAWS.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS IN FLORIDA.

The following dispatch from Gov. Stearns, of Florida, was received in this City yesterday:

There is no doubt of our majority in this State if we can secure an honest canvass. The indications are that violence is to be freely resorted to, so as to prevent any returns from any remote points in the interior. Our special train from Tallahassee last night for the Chattahoochie to collect returns from the Western counties was Kukluxed a few miles west of here and the train thrown from the track, which was torn up and blockaded in several places.

A SIGNIFICANT INTIMATION.

From Yesterday's Sun.

There is no danger that the vote of Florida will be rejected or changed by fraudulent contrivances, *for the election machinery of that State is in the hands of honest men, who are the friends of Gov. Tilden.*

THE FEELING IN NEW-YORK STATE.

REPUBLICANS REJOICING—A PROCESSION AND SERENADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COMSTOCKS, Nov. 9.—We have had a grand illumination and torchlight procession here to-night in honor of the election of Hon. Isaac V. Baker to the Assembly. The Granville Brass Band, the Whitehall Band, and Capt. Smith's Drum-corps serenaded Mr. Baker, who made a brief speech.

BUFFALO IN A FEVER OF EXCITEMENT.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The city is in a feverish state of excitement over the special telegrams received by partisan papers on the result of the national ticket. The telegraph offices and bulletin boards in front of them and the newspaper offices are eagerly watched by large crowds. There is considerable speculation on the result by betting men.

THE FEELING IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON—THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES CROWDED—DEEP BUT SUBDUED FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The excitement in this city runs high, and the streets are packed with anxious people awaiting definite election news. It is almost impossible to get near the newspaper offices. Such universal interest in any political event has never been known here before.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—There is a condition of excitement prevalent in this city to-day unprecedented in any election. There is a noticeable absence of anything like boisterousness, and the feeling is absolutely intense, and so deep-seated that the large crowds in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices remain quiet to an extent that is surprising. In the Executive departments no business is being done, and every one, with almost breathless anxiety, is awaiting a definite return from any one of the States regarded as doubtful.

TILDEN CELEBRATION POSTPONED.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS GLOOMY AND IRASCIBLE—A PARADE DEFERRED UNTIL LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA ARE FURTHER HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—The excitement here has been very great all day. The Democratic bulletins have kept up a contradictory appearance of things, and have had about them crowds of anxious spectators over the result of the election; while the Republican bulletins have cheered the supporters of Hayes, and, in a great measure, have convinced Democratic partisans that the information imparted by them was the most trustworthy. The Hartford *Times*, in its latest edition, claims the election of Tilden by the people; but intimates that he may be cheated out of it, and is altogether sour and savage. The Republicans are calm, and not at all disturbed over Democratic threats, having become accustomed to that kind of talk. The Democrats had made complete arrangements for a grand parade of "Boys in White" to-night, and proposed to bring out banners and transparencies made for the occasion, but it was given up, the *Times* announcing that "as the Republicans are preparing to make false returns in Louisiana and Florida, our friends request that the proposed celebration and serenades this evening be postponed." The New Haven *Register* is very joyous, quite the opposite of its Hartford coadjutor, and has no more doubt of the election of Tilden than of its own existence.

TILDEN DOES NOT MAKE A SPEECH.

Gov. Tilden was waited upon at his house in Gramercy Park at 10:30 o'clock last night by a crowd of about three hundred men and boys. They came from the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, their "send-off" being a bulletin to the effect that Florida and Louisiana had both gone Democratic. In response to their cheers, Gov. Tilden came out upon the stoop of his house and said that he thanked those present for their patriotic support. He would not indulge in a speech, but would bid all good night. He bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers that followed this brief address, and then retired.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Victoria, V. I., says Mrs. Trutch, mother of ex-Gov. Trutch, died on Tuesday night last. A deputation from the Carnarvon Club waited on Premier Elliott yesterday with reference to the sentiments expressed by Lieut. Gov. Richards in regard to railway matters in his reply to an address from the citizens of Yale a few weeks ago. The Premier informed the deputation that the Government had not seen the reply until it was published, and did not indorse the Governor's views. The deputation expressed their confidence in the present Government, believing that the interests of the Province are safe in their hands.

FAILURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd to-night called together a number of his personal friends and creditors, and stated to them that he was financially embarrassed, and submitted to them a statement of assets and liabilities which showed an excess of assets of upward of $600,000. A committee of five was appointed to examine into the details, and in a few days a meeting of his creditors will be called to hear the report of the committee. The feeling manifested at the meeting was in favor of providing such assistance as will deliver him from his temporary embarrassment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Wednesday a fire destroyed the Hale House at Hot Springs, Ark., and the banking-house of Sumpter & Smith. Soon after another fire destroyed the banking-house of S. P. Young & Co., and the office of Morgan, United States Receiver. The loss is estimated at $35,000; insurance not stated.

A fire in the Pittman Manufacturing Company's mill at Laconia, N. H., on Wednesday night, caused a loss of $3,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

POLICY AND COURSE OF GREAT BRITAIN—LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH AT THE BANQUET OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—THE MONTENEGRINS AND THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Sir Thomas White was to-day installed as Lord Mayor of London with the usual ceremonies. A grand banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor to-night at the Mansion House. Among the distinguished persons present was the Earl of Beaconsfield. In response to the toast to her Majesty's Ministers, Lord Beaconsfield made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the efforts the Government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the Government had been guided by the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire which were guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as best adapted to secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the Treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. He recapitulated the events of the last year, and stated that the Government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum, and also refused to give its sanction to the proposals contained in the Soumarakoff letter, because it felt that the occupation of Turkish territory would be a violation of the most solemn treaties. The sending of the fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquillity of Constantinople, and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with.

He continued: "Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated, and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purposes which the Government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the Government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbances, whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by selfish agitators." Reviewing the Government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace when Servia first showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice. He testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England on that occasion. His hopes then existing were, however, frustrated by the outburst of feeling in England, which persuaded not only the Servians, but the friends of the Servians in other countries, that England had suddenly determined to abandon her traditional policy. With regard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England had proposed a month as the minimum of armistice and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English Government considered the Porte had completely and adequately met its proposal by granting five months, and, therefore, withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused, but was greatly gratified that an armistice had been at last obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to the English Government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views.

Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words: "I think I am correct in saying that all the powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless do his best for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can be best secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a Government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities or provinces. Our proudest boast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force. But if a struggle should come, it must be remembered that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a righteous cause; and I trust England will never embark in war except in such a cause—a cause which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. If she commences, she will not finish until right is done."

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The *Temps* publishes a telegram from Vienna, which states that Montenegro, finding herself incapable of maintaining the troops in their present position during an armistice, has opened direct negotiations with the Porte for a prompt conclusion of peace.

STORM AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED BY A CYCLONE—A TOWN SUBMERGED AND FIVE THOUSAND LIVES LOST—RELIEF IN THE FAMINE-THREATENED REGION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.—The district of Backergunge was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlutkhan was submerged by a wave, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the desolate section.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.—The *Times of India* announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapore district, where the *Pioneer*, on the 6th inst., reported there were prospects of a famine, and forty-five thousand of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

THE ELECTION NEWS ABROAD.

TILDEN'S ASSUMED ELECTION STILL THE BASIS OF THE COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon, commenting upon the Presidential election in the United States, says: "We think it is a craze or a calumny to assert that Mr. Tilden—so distinctly a representative of business men in the Eastern States—will extend any favor to the crude projects of the inflationists or to the unintelligent dishonesty of the repudiationists."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The *Post*, of this city, says the announcement of Mr. Tilden's election is well received in commercial circles.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE RIVERS OF NORTHERN RUSSIA CLOSING WITH ICE—SPECIE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES—SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS IN CUBA.

CRONSTADT, Nov. 9.—This port and the roadstead are ice-bound, and navigation stopped. The river Dwina is frozen and navigation is closed. The river Neva is also choked with floating ice from the Lake of Ladoga.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The amount of American coin withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for New-York was $255,000. The White Star Line steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New-York, took gold to the value of £50,000, and silver to the value of £70,000.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in eagles was withdrawn from bank yesterday for shipment to New-York.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Australia, has been transferred to Jamaica. Col. C. G. Strahan, Governor of the Gold Coast, Africa, has been transferred to Barbados to take the place of Gov. Pope Hennessy, who is transferred to Hong-Kong.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: The Khan of Khiva, in consequence of the complaints of his subjects, has offered to cede the remainder of his territory to the Russian Government. It is not known whether his offer has been accepted.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Lisbon says Spanish emigrants and refugees have been ordered to quit Portugal.

Mr. W. Watson, Lord Advocate of Scotland, a Conservative, has been elected to the House of Commons by the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen by a majority of 600 votes over Dr. Anderson Kirkwood, of Glasgow, the Liberal candidate.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Six hundred and fifty troops have arrived from Spain.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING—THE AUTUMN CUP WON BY FOOTSTEP—THE FAVORITE NOWHERE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup took place to-day at the Liverpool Autumn meeting. It brought out a field of 24 horses. Lord Wilton's ch. f. Footstep, with fifty to one laid against her in the latest betting, won; Woodlands, at six to one, came in second, and Lord Gewran at 15 to one, third; Julius Ceasar, the favorite at four to one, was not placed. The following is a summary:

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP, of 500 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit; second receives 50 sovs. from the stakes; winners after Oct. 25, at 12 noon, of a handicap. value 100 sovs.; 5 pounds of two such; or one of 200, sovs., 9 pounds, or of any race value 400 sovs., 12 pounds extra; entrance 3 sovs. each, (to the fund,) if declared by noon on Tuesday next; about one mile and a half; 106 subscribers.

Lord Wilton's ch. f. Footstep, by See Saw out of Sandal, 3 years, 5 stone 13 pounds 1
M. F. Swindell's ch. c. Woodlands, by Nutbourne out of Whiteface, 4 years, 7 stone 5 pounds 2
Mr. T. V. Morgan's b. h. Lord Gowran, by Lord Clifden, dam by Merry Andrew out of Cordelia, 6 years, 8 stone 3 pounds 3

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Shaughraun" was reproduced at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, in presence of an audience that filled the house. Mr. Boucicault's drama has been so long before the public that anything in shape of an account of its principal incidents would be of slight interest. The old-time familiarity of the playgoer with the drama has not, however, rendered its scenes less interesting or amusing, and a record of this fact is the single remark suggested by the revival of the work. The success of "The Shaughran" is easily understood. No one is more thoroughly *au fait* of the actor's art than Mr. Boucicault and, while he is uncommonly skillful in the construction of his pieces, he is particularly happy in enriching his dramatic stories with *ad captandum* situations and stage business which may not be exactly new, but which are always effective. "The Shaughraun" is a model play in respect of these qualities, and dullness does not prevail during one minute of its progress. That its occasional pathos and its unflagging vivacity and humor lose nothing at the hands of the artists now engaged in its representation at Wallack's need scarcely be reaffirmed. Mr. Boucicault, as *Con*, still commingles mischief and earnestness in such nice proportions as to make known a wonderfully amusing, if not an absolutely realistic, Irish peasant, and he bears off the largest share of the honors of the performance with as easy a grace as he does the laurels of authorship. Mr. Gilbert continues to dignify the character of *Father Dolan*, and Mr. Montague's ever-welcome nonchalance invests *Capt. Molineaux*, as of yore, with the desirable tinge of romance. The remaining rôles are assigned, with two or three exceptions, to the performers who assumed them from the first. Thus Mr. Arnott personates *Corry Kinchela*; Mr. Beckett, *Harvey Duff*; Miss Dyas, *Claire*, and Mme. Ponisi *Mrs. O'Kelly*. *Robert Ffolliot* now falls to the lot of Mr. Stephenson, who does all that can be done with the personage; Miss Rose Wood portrays *Arte O'Neale* with an earnestness which now and then verges upon staginess, and Miss Josephine Baker is a comely *Moya*. The scenery in "The Shaughraun," it is only necessary to add, is of exceptional beauty, and, in a word, every detail of the stage-attire of the drama is in keeping with its manifold requirements. Last night, the artists were called before the curtain after each act, and, at the termination of the piece, Mr. Boucicault, in deference to long-continued applause, made a brief speech. He said:

I wish I could tell you how thankful I am to find myself once more among you, and for this kind reception you have favored me with, this evening. If I could easily express what I feel I should be ungrateful. Yet if I were silent it might seem ungenerous on my part. You have heard so many long speeches, lately, that you must be glad to hear a brief one now. You know there are three things necessary to constitute a good theatrical entertainment. First, there must be an author to write a piece; secondly, there must be a good company to act it; and, thirdly, there must be—and this is the most important—an audience capable of appreciating it. I have never had the good fortune to have my piece played by a more admirable company than that of Wallack's Theatre, nor enjoyed the advantage of so generous a public as that of New-York, and, if permitted, I shall only be too happy to pass in your midst the rest of my artistic life.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and the temperature has fallen, with clear weather, except in New-England; northerly winds prevail on the Atlantic coast and in the Eastern Gulf States, the pressure has fallen from Manitoba to Kansas, and southerly winds prevail from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward with warmer, clear weather.

The rivers rose on Thursday at Pittsburg and Vicksburg, but fell at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the West Gulf States, north-east to south-east winds, rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler, followed by warm, clear weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer, south-east winds, and clear weather.

For the lake region, cooler north-west back to warmer south-west winds, stationary pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, and partly clear weather.

The rivers will fall slightly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	35°	45°	3:30 P. M.	45°	57°
6 A. M.	33°	44°	6 P. M.	44°	50°
9 A. M.	36°	47°	9 P. M.	41°	48°
12 M.	42°	51°	12 P. M.	41°	46°

Average temperature yesterday .... 48½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 39⅝°

THE FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.

The female pedestrians, Misses Mary Marshall and Bertha Von Hillern, yesterday completed the fourth day of their six days' contest for the prize purse of $1,000 and the championship, at Central Park Garden. Considerable interest is being manifested in the match, the spectators in attendance being quite numerous. A number of ladies were present last evening, and watched the pedestrians from private boxes. Miss Von Hillern started her first mile at 12h., 13m., 45s., Miss Marshall following at 12h., 16m., 5s. The former was attired in a short yellow frock and blue jacket, with a jaunting Derby hat, and carried a short riding-whip in her hand. Miss Marshall was dressed in sombre brown and also wore a Derby hat, but carried no whip. While Miss Von Hillern was fresh and in good condition, Miss Marshall exhibited unmistakable signs of weakness. She also suffers very much from lameness, and at one time during the afternoon, on the forty-eighth mile, was obliged to retire from the track and rest for over three hours before resuming her journey. Miss Von Hillern steadily gained on her opponent, and at 10 o'clock last night was twelve miles ahead. Her intervals of rests were less frequent than those of Miss Marshall, and at one time, after walking ten miles and resting for half an hour, she resumed the track and walked nineteen miles without any apparent difficulty or indication of fatigue. Up to 10 o'clock Miss Von Hillern had walked sixty-five miles to Miss Marshall's fifty-three miles, leaving the total number of miles walked during the four days 221 to Miss Marshall's 213. When Miss Marshall retired at 10:30 o'clock it seemed evident that unless her condition greatly improved she can scarcely hope to win the contest. Indeed, there were doubts expressed of her power to continue the effort until Saturday, the day upon which the match will end.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—To-day Hon. Mr. Lafamine was sworn in as Minister of Inland Revenue, vice Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, retired on account of ill-health.

THE GERMAN RAILWAY KING

BANISHED FROM RUSSIA FOR BRIBERY.

THE GREAT TRIAL AT MOSCOW—DR. STROUSBERG'S ADDRESS TO THE COURT—A SENTENCE OF PERPETUAL BANISHMENT.

Dr. Strousberg, the German railway king, has recently undergone his trial at Moscow for offenses against the Russian commercial laws involved in his transactions with a certain financial association in Moscow called the Commercial Loan Bank. It was laid to his charge that he secured advances from the bank on terms unduly favorable to himself by bribing some of its chief officials. The jury found Dr. Strousberg and M. M. Handen, Poljanski, and Soumacher guilty. The other accused parties were acquitted. Sentence will be pronounced to-day. The number of persons accused was very great. Seventeen members of the Council of the Bank were charged with having presented a fictitious report for the years 1873 and 1874. Two of the Directors were accused of having accepted bribes from Strousberg to advance him some 7,000,000 roubles without sufficient security, and of having presented to the shareholders and published in the newspapers a false balance-sheet up to Oct. 1, 1875, and fifteen members of the council were charged with having, either by negligence or connivance, facilitated these and other nefarious transactions. A dispatch from London dated the 7th inst. stated that the doctor had been sentenced to perpetual banishment from Russia. The following is a summary of his address to the Court at Moscow:

"Up to 1874 I did not know the name even of the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank. In that year M. Manczyk, the partner of a Berlin banking firm, went to St. Petersburg to cash a bill of mine. On his return he told me that while at St. Petersburg he had renewed his acquaintance with M. Landau, a Director of the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank, who was anxious to extend his business. Before describing my transactions with the bank, I beg to be allowed to say a few words upon the manner in which this subject has been treated by the Public Prosecutor. I am a stranger here, unacquainted with the institutions and habits of the country; but from what I have seen in my own land, and in other countries, it seems to me that the Public Prosecutor, conscientiously to fulfill the duties of his office, should have included in his statement not only what he thinks is against me, but also what is in my favor. To blacken my name and reputation, the Public Prosecutor has gone so far as to represent the mere fact of my requiring large sums of money as proof that something was amiss. If I wanted much money it was because I had a large and prosperous business for which my capital, great as it was, did not suffice; and if it is alleged that I had no credit, a glance at my ledgers will show that many of the greatest firms in the iron and engine manufacturing line were in regular and mutually profitable connection with me. It is true, certain Berlin bankers have always been against me. You are probably aware that when no railways had been constructed in Germany for years, because the public could not be induced to invest under the arrangements and usages of those days, I laid down hundreds of miles of rail, and floated shares to the amount of hundreds of millions. I did this at my personal risk, and without any assistance on the part of bankers. I incurred thereby the hatred of those whose help I did not need at that time, and who were only too happy to make me smart for it at a later period, when the rapid growth of my iron works, the establishment of locomotive and railway carriage manufactories, and other concerns consumed more capital than I had immediately at command. To give an idea of the business I was doing, and the property I owned, I need only say that my Bohemian estates contained a full third of the immense mineral wealth of that country. I have created this business in the midst of difficulties brought on by two successive wars; and if the third war—that of 1870—did me serious harm, this, I believe, is no argument against me particularly. Many others suffered while I managed to keep my head above water. As was eventually proved by the official administrators of my Austrian business, I should have recovered lost ground and founded the greatest iron works and manufactories in existence had I been able to complete my Bohemian enterprise, instead of being snatched away from my business and detained at Moscow. Well, in 1874, I wanted money for the purposes mentioned, and as my books proved me to have owned ten million roubles at the time, it cannot with truth be said that I had no stake in my business. Nor has it ever been doubted by any one that every penny borrowed, in addition to my own capital, went to the works, to complete which I strained every nerve. If I borrowed much, it was not to make a private purse, but to form and perfect a concern the profitable character of which has been recognized by persons in authority. I was, moreover, responsible for what I borrowed, and had much to lose of my own. The Public Prosecutor, if he chooses, may call me rash, imprudent, and thoughtless, but he has no right to doubt my integrity just because I was doing business on a large scale. Nor is it very likely that he, or certain commercial gentlemen in a small way whom he has consulted, should be able to form an adequate idea of the lucrativeness of enterprises such as I was engaged in. I received large advances from the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank, for which I gave bills and pledged mortgages, shares, and bills of lading. The bank eventually became bankrupt when I happened to be at Moscow to negotiate for a further loan. Though I had fulfilled my obligations to the bank up to that date—though no bills of mine in the possession of the bank were due at the time of the bank stopping payment—still, when the bank did stop payment, I was arrested on the pretext of being a borrower to a large amount. Unacquainted with the Russian laws as I am, it was evident to me from the first that no civil or criminal case could be based upon such a pretext. If to borrow is a crime, no foreign merchant can afford to buy anything in Russia. After I had been detained in prison for some time, for no better reason than the one stated, the Public Prosecutor preferred another charge against me. I was accused of bribing the Directors of the bank to lend me money, which, had they had the bank's interest at heart, they would have refused. All I can say in reply is that the few trifling presents I made to two Directors were made not before, but after I received advances, and that in doing this I certainly had no idea that I was transgressing the law of the land. No one can deny that fees are habitually given and received in Russia. When I was in St. Petersburg in 1874 I noticed that contractors were in the habit of feeing right and left, and that the money paid in this way was always accepted. M. Meck, to my knowledge, could not obtain a certain concession until he had paid 1,500,000 roubles down. If other moral standards have since been introduced into Russia, I am glad to hear it; but I cannot help regretting that I have been singled out as the only victim. As to the larger sum one Director received, I had nothing to do with the paying of it. The persons who put me in communication with M. Landau continued to act as intermediatories, and brought me the money from the bank, having previously deducted what they thought proper. They had me in their power for the moment, and did what they liked with me; but though I consented to be robbed, I treated them as lacqueys, and would never condescend to bargain with them." These persons, Dr. Strousberg continued, were no doubt on an intimate footing with M. Landau. But how much they gave M. Landau, and how much they kept for themselves, he was unable to say. A special reproach was made against him by the Public Prosecutor for not having the 2,000 railway carriages ready when the money was advanced upon them. But the bank were perfectly satisfied with the transaction, having sent persons to inspect his works and convince themselves that the carriages were in hand. If the carriages had been finished at the time would he have been satisfied with the stipulated advance of 900 roubles apiece? And was it not just because the carriages were not ready that he deposited a quantity of Paris Narbonne shares, in addition to pawning the carriages?

Dr. Strousberg's speech was delivered in German and translated into Russian, sentence for sentence, by the interpreter. The speech took three hours to deliver in this way.

THE ALBANY CONGRESSMAN.

Col. Terence J. Quinn, Democratic Congressman elect from the Sixteenth District, was serenaded at his home in Albany Wednesday night, and in acknowledgment said:

GENTLEMEN AND COMRADES OF THE JACKSON CORPS: I thank you for the compliment given me this evening. Unexpected as it is, I thank you for it. Gentlemen, I am not a speechmaker. It has been heralded throughout the country, and the County of Albany especially, of late, that I could not make a speech. Well, I don't believe I can; still, gentlemen, I can return to you sincere thanks, one and all, to my friends who have stood by me in this most exciting campaign. It was one of the hardest fought battles I have ever been in. I had to cope with one of Albany's proudest men; a man of great ability; a man standing high in the city, and even in the State Legislature. I think it a great victory when an humble man like myself can compete with my neighbor and friend, Hon. Hamilton Harris, and be victorious over him. Gentlemen, when I say that I have beaten him with the votes of the people I must stand very high in your estimation. You have elected me to a high and an honorable position, and it shall be my duty, at all times, to see to the interests of the city and county, of Albany—at whatever hour of the day or night, whenever called upon, to see that the wants of the people are attended to. (A voice, "Yes, Terry Quinn will do that.") If I do not succeed, it will not be my fault. I will do my best to please all, irrespective of party: and I hope, gentlemen, that when my term has expired, that one and all of you will be able to say that I have done my duty, which I shall try to do. Gentlemen: I again thank you kindly, and bid you good night.

A BAD OUTLOOK.

The Troy *Whig* of Thursday says: "The news of the probability of Tilden's election had the most depressing effect upon our manufacturers and business men generally. At the Albany and Rensselaer Stee Works the usual two weeks' notice was posted informing their monthly employes that the works would close Dec. 1 for an indefinite period. All day laborers are to be discharged on Friday of this week. Intelligence has also been received that a number of our stove manufacturers contemplate closing their works next week in the event of Tilden's election being confirmed. About three hundred men will thus be thrown out of employment at the steel works alone."

MR. LINCOLN'S TOMB.

THE DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO DESPOIL IT—THE ROBBERS INTERRUPTED BY ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 7.—An attempt was made this evening to perpetrate one of the most infamous outrages which the mind of man can conceive of—that of stealing the bones and ashes of Abraham Lincoln. Unfortunately the perpetrators escaped, leaving, however, the evidences of their crime behind them, and though the clues are next to nothing, if human ingenuity can track them it will be done. Somehow or other—no one exactly knows how—J. C. Power, the custodian of the Lincoln monument, became impressed with the idea that there were designs upon the remains, and he communicated his suspicions to Leonard Swett and Robert Lincoln. They could hardly believe that any one, even the meanest and lowest scoundrel in the land, could conceive such a thing. However, they concluded to adopt precautions, even should there be nothing in the feeling. Accordingly, Mr. Swett wrote Col. Stewart of this city, about two weeks ago, requesting him to station a guard at the monument. This was done, but no one came to disturb the corpse. Detective Tyrrell, of the United States Secret Service, whose head-quarters are in Chicago, having business here, was requested by Swett and Lincoln to see Mr. Power, and to look around town for suspicious characters. He arrived here three or four days ago, and commenced a vigorous shadowing of several of the small hotels, but he saw no one whom he recognized. This afternoon Mr. Power came into town in a hurry and hunted up Tyrrell and informed him that two very hard-looking cases had been out to the cemetery looking around; and he felt assured that they were there for no good purpose. One registered as from Racine, and the other from Kenosha, Wis. Their names are suppressed, since they have had nothing to do with what occurred later. An effort will, of course, be made to find out who they are. Mr. Power, not being used to detective work, could give but meager descriptions of them. The result of the interview with Tyrrell is unknown, but he must have concluded that election night was an excellent one in which to rob the tomb.

This evening's train brought from Chicago ex-Chief of the Secret Service Elmer Washburn, who, it seems, had been requested by Messrs. Swett and Lincoln to come here and aid Tyrrell. About 6:30 Washburn, Tyrrell, and three other men went out to Oakwood and concealed themselve in Memorial Hall, inside the monument, to await developments. One man was posted in the labyrinth in the rear, so called because of the walls running in different directions and making numerous passage ways, these walls supporting the terrace. His object was to hear the noise made in the vault, if any were made. After patiently waiting for nearly three hours, and when about tired out from standing still, the utmost silence being imperative, he heard a grating noise, which lasted perhaps five minutes. Then, in a little while, came several successive thuds, as if some one was hammering. The time having arrived for action, Washburn and his men slipped out of the door, with cocked revolvers in their hands, determined to shoot to kill if any resistance was made. Just as they were turning the corner to the left one of the men accidentally exploded his revolver. The noise was very loud, so still were the surroundings, and though there were but about 120 feet to go over, when the officers got to the door of the vault the dastardly villains were gone. They must have had some one watching to give them the signal of danger or else had come outside for a breath of fresh air and heard the snapping of the cap and ran into the woods which surrounded the monument. It is but a short distance, and a man could get within shelter and be unobservable in a quarter of a minute. The men at once scattered, and went in the direction the thieves had gone, and, while dodging behind the trees, two of them exchanged shots, each mistaking the other for one of the fugitives. After shooting at each other they cried "Wash," "Wash," indicative of a friend in such an emergency, and then they found out their mistake. The bullets whizzed close to both, and it was miraculous that they escaped injury.

No traces of the thieves being discovered, the party returned to the catacomb. The body is inclosed in a lead casket. This is surrounded by a cedar case, and the receptacle of these is a marble sarcophagus. The latter had a double lid, the upper one not being as large as the other. Both had been pried off with a chisel or an ax, and somewhat chipped in the operation. The under lid was laid crosswise on the casket, the head-piece on the floor, and the upper lid standing against the wall. The casket itself was pulled out about a foot from the body of the sarcophagus, and a small piece had been taken off on the floor, where an ax with the edge full of marble-dust, an ordinary chisel, and a pair of nippers were. The other tools had evidently been taken away since the lock on the iron-grated door had been sawed off. It should be stated that the sarcophagus was in the catacomb and not in the crypt, being thus placed in order that visitors might see it. The damage done is comparatively little.

Only one motive can be attributed to these despoilers of the grave, and that is the hope of a reward for the restoration of the remains. If they had succeeded in carrying them off, it certainly could not have been their intention to take away the casket, for it must weigh from five hundred to six hundred pounds, and half a dozen men could not have carried it to the fence for transfer to a wagon in the road. It is more than likely that they intended to cut open the casket, and gather up the bones and dust of the martyred President and carry them away.

THE GEORGIA COTTON CROP.

REPORTS TO THE AUGUSTA COTTON EXCHANGE FROM NINETEEN COUNTIES.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 9.—The Augusta Cotton Exchange has reports for October as to the prospects and condition of the crop, based upon thirty-four replies from nineteen counties. The average date of the replies is the 30th day of October. The weather, since the 1st of October, is generally reported favorable for opening fruit and picking. The weather is more favorable than that of last year for gathering the crop. There were slight frosts from the 2d to the 5th of October, and killing frosts from the 16th to the 18th, which caused some injury on the low and bottom lands to late cotton; but owing to the advanced condition of the crops the damage is immaterial. Seventy-five per cent. of the crop reported is already gathered, and it is expected the picking will be completed between the 15th and 30th of November. Unusual divergence of opinion exists as to the probable yield, the estimates varying from an excess of twenty per cent. to a decrease of twenty per cent. on that of last year. The September storms wasted a small percentage of the yield, and injured a quantity as to grade, there being a good deal of sandy and discolored cotton. The staple of all is superior. The crop has matured and is being gathered and marketed with a rapidity seldom it ever equaled. It is the opinion of the Committee on Crops that this section is harvesting more cotton than last year by from ten to fifteen per cent.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

SHAKESPEARE MAKES the magician Prospero moralize over the vanishing splendors and enchantments of life. It is only too often that we are compelled to dwell on the seeming evanescence of good and the permanence of evil. This is noticeably so in the cheats of commerce, scented soaps for instance. B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP aims at a reform, for it is delicate, unscented with pungent odors, and the highest delight for the toilet and bath-room. For the use of babies nothing can compare with it.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter at reduced rates.—*Advertisement.*

CURE YOUR COUGH by using MME. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Price, 25, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the fullest election returns; all the general news; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Experience Demonstrates that Parker's GINGER TONIC is a matchless remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat, and by reason of its fertilizing influence upon the blood through the medium of improved digestion, most serviceable to the feeble consumptive. Ask your Druggist for it. HISCOX & CO., Pharmaceutical and Manufacturing Chemists, No. 163 William st., N. Y.

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Usually belongs to the party whose digestion is disordered. MILK OF MAGNESIA relieves the one and regulates the other.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, India Rubbers for ladies, misses, gentlemen, and boys; good article; moderate prices. MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BIDDLE—RODGERS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, assisted by the Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., GEORGE BIDDLE, of Philadelphia, to MARY HOSACK, daughter of the late John Kearney Rogers, M. D.

POILLON—FOWLER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. J. M. Chapman, JAMES O. POILLON to NELLIE W., daughter of J. O. Fowler, all of this City.

PHIPPS—DUNCAN.—At Grace Church, Nov. 9, by Rev. Henry Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church assisted by Rev. Dr. Morton, Rector of St. James' Philadelphia, WILLIAM WILTON PHIPPS, Esq., of Wiltshire, England, to Miss JESSIE PERCY BUTLER DUNCAN, daughter of Wm. Butler Duncan, of this City.

PRENTICE—NESMITH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, HENRY PRENTICE to GRACE, daughter of Benj. L. Nesmith, all of this City.

SARGENT—WILEY.—On the 7th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Clover, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Millburn, N. J., Mr. J. AUGUSTUS SARGENT to Miss ORYNTHIA, daughter of Mr. Howard Wiley.

WILSON—HOADLEY.—In this City, Nov. 9, at the Buckingham, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., WILLIAM H. WILSON, of New-York City, to CORNELIA M., only daughter of the late George Hoadley, of New-Haven, Conn.

WRIGHT—SCOTT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, GEORGE C. WRIGHT, formerly of Mobile, Ala., to EMMA SCOTT, M. D., oldest daughter of the late Dr. John Scott, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BRIDGES.—At Chiswick, near London, England, on Oct. 21, 1876, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Mr. James Bridges, and eldest daughter of the late John McKee, of this City.

BURDELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876, at her late residence, No. 138 West 42d st., Mrs. MARGARET BURDELL, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. A. L. Burtis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M., without further invitation. Interment in family vault.

DECKER.—On the 9th inst., at the "Berkeley," No. 20 5th av., SIMON C. DECKER, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLEN.—Nov. 9, 1876, of pneumonia, MARGARET, widow of James Gillen, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 164 Barrow st., Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Peter's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, James Wallace, and also her brother-in-law, Anthony Gillen, are most respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

JUDSON.—In this City, Nov. 8, KITTIE, eldest daughter of Frederick and Caroline E. Judson, of Hudson, N. Y.

Remains taken to Hudson for interment.

LLOYD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, at Orange, N. J., Dr. J. WIEGAND LLOYD.

Funeral services at his late residence, Main st., above Cone st., on Saturday morning, at 9.30 o'clock. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

MITCHELL.—At No. 4 Clermont Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland, on the 26th of last month, in his 77th year, ANDREW MITCHELL, Esq., formerly a resident of this City.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, in Brooklyn, SARAH H. SEYMOUR, wife of Jacob Odell, and youngest daughter of W. N. Seymour, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner St. James place and Lafayette av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 13th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

RABINEAU.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, at her late residence, No. 51 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., CATHERINE A. L., widow of the late Dr. Jacob Rabineau, in her 87th year.

Relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, Allen A., John J., and William B., are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Church corner of 4th and South 5th sts.

WATT.—On Thursday, at his late residence, 141st st. and 7th av., THOMAS WATT, aged 48.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

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381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and now on exhibition.

at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, a choice collection of valuable household art, comprising Sevres and Dresden porcelain, Majolica and Faience wares, Japanese porcelains and bronzes, rich Bohemian vases, French gilt clocks and mantel ornaments, superb work in brass, Venetian and French mirrors, &c.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

"BIBLIOTHECA" EXTRAORDINARY! MR. MENZIES' LIBRARY.

An unparalleled collection of rare, choice, and unique books.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 7.

"For the better part of half a century the bibliopoles of America and Europe have known Mr. William Menzies as one of the most insatiable and fastidious book collectors in the country. During forty years he has been buying and culling books, having owned in that period the material of many libraries. He has rejected all copies of books that were not in faultless condition. It has been his constant habit to retain a fine copy only until he could get a finer one; money has been no object with him in securing the best specimens; his library, embracing now 4,400 volumes, is a survival of the fittest. To his special taste as a lover of letters he has added the skill of an expert in fine illustrative prints; in restoring, mounting, and inlaying the missing parts of scarce books, and in clothing the results of his selection with sumptuous and appropriate bindings. His library, soon to be sold at Clinton Hall, is therefore one of the most remarkable ones ever seen in America."

The whole to be sold by auction, commencing Nov. 13, at 3:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M. each day.

Now on examination at Clinton Hall. Admission by card only.

Parties wishing to purchase elegant editions for their libraries may rely upon it that no such collection of books has ever before been offered for sale by auction or otherwise.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany, and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.

JAPANESE BRONZES! JUST RECEIVED! CHINESE ENAMEL (PEKIN) VASES, &c., WEDDING AND CENTENNIAL PRESENTS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, VASES, TRAYS, &c. PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., near Fulton.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMP OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Burner, Chimney, and Reflecting Shade.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM BLOOD poisons, pollution, taint, or absorption of infectious diseases, all treated upon in Dr. HEATH'S book; free to any address. Offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DIVORCES QUIETLY PROCURED IN ANY STATE; Pay when divorced. Send for circular. AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, 71 Astor House, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS. READY THIS WEEK.

LION JACK;

or, How Menageries are Made. A splendid, new, entertaining, and instructive book for Boys and Girls, by the great showman, P. T. BARNUM, who knows more about Menageries and Museums than any other man living. Full of spirited illustrations. Price $1 50.

BILLINGS' ALMINAX, 1877.

Josh Billings' Farmer's Alminax for 1877 is now ready, and selling like wildfire. It is one of this famous old Philosopher's most amusing productions—full of marvelous predictions, wise saws, astonishing family recipes, and sage advice. Price, 25 cents.

RECORD OF THE YEAR—December.

The December number of this new valuable monthly magazine, with a splendid new steel portrait of Gov. E. D. Morgan, and over two hundred entertaining and valuable articles. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 453 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.

JOS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Monthly Meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 10th, at Irevourt Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., at 7.30 o'clock.

CHAS. H. WILLSON, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 9, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	Leather, sides	12,459
Broom-corn, bales	35	Molasses, N.O., bbls	45
B. E. Peas, bags	39	Spirits Turp., bbls	380
Beans, bbls	811	Resin, bbls	2,113
Cotton, bales	11,887	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,081
Copper, bbls	89	Pork, pkgs	1,029
Dried Fruit, pkgs	636	Beef, pkgs	1,741
Eggs, bbls	1,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,326
Flour, bbls	12,353	Grease, pkgs	24
Wheat, bushels	114,272	Lard, pkgs	315
Corn, bushels	97,200	Stearine, pkgs	17
Oats, bushels	41,241	Butter, pkgs	6,524
Rye, bushels	1,968	Cheese, pkgs	7,696
Barley, bushels	53,226	Tallow, pkgs	191
Peas, bushels	6,300	Lard-oil, bbls	5
Grass-seed, bags	1,560	Pea-nuts, bags	126
Flax-seed, bags	2,219	Rice, pkgs	151
Corn-meal, bbls	1,411	Starch, bxs	974
Buckwheat Flour, pkgs	449	Tobacco, hhds	69
Buckwheat, bush'ls	400	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	71
Hops, bales	145	Whisky, bbls	343
Hides, No.	238	Wool, bales	134
Hides, bales	32		

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but quoted about steady....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 21,309 bags; at the outports, 20,144 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 60,905 bags, of which 27,746 bags for New York....Other kinds have been quiet at irregular prices. The recent movements have been summed up thus: 3,700 bags Bahia, 2,390 bags Maracaibo and 112 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 9,326 bags and 51,192 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¾c.@20¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18¼c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16c.@20c....Java, invoices, 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16½c.@17½c.; Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted ¼c. ₽ lb higher for early delivery, on a moderate trade....Ordinary quoted at 10 5-16c.; Low Middling, 11 11-16c.@11 15-16c.; Middling, 12¼c.@12 7-16c. ₽ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,029 bales, (of which 198 bales were on last evening,) including 170 bales to shippers, 359 bales to spinners, and 500 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active, opening at an advance of 5-16c., subsequently receding ¼c. ₽ lb., and closing about steady....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,800 bales, of which 3,100 bales were on last evening, and 27,700 bales to-day, with 2,800 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 12 5-32c.@12 3-16c.; December, 12 7-32c.; January, 12 13-32c.; February, 12 19-32c.; March, 12 25-32c.; April, 12 31-32c.; May, 13 5-32c.; June, 13 5-16c.; July, 13 7-16c.; August, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c. ₽ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 11,387 bales, and at the shipping ports 27,871 bales, against 34,716 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 168,067 bales, against 166,882 bales same time last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,181,502 bales, against 1,039,737 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 34,381 bales; to the Continent, 33,910 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 129,034 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 677,019 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11½	11½
Low Middling	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12¼	12⅜	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13¾	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 1-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 11-16	Middling	11 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been again quite moderately dealt in, for export as well as for home trade purposes, at generally easier prices, the actual transactions, in some instances, chiefly of trade and Family Extras, showing a decline of 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl., but this was exceptional. The offerings were more liberal, and receivers seemed more eager to realize. Desirable shipping Extras, in lines, were held with a fair show of confidence, on a limited supply of this class....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,850 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4 25@$5; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$4 50; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 15, mostly at $3 50@$3 75; very poor to choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$4 85 for fair to choice; poor to very good Extra State, $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 30; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75, mostly at $5 40@$5 50, (of which were 500 bbls. very good at $5 40;) City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $5 20@$6 45, mainly at $6 10@$6 30, for the West Indies, $6 45 for very choice, for do. in new bbls., and quoted $5 20@$5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 10@$5 40, very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; good to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$7 60; very poor to very choice, do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 75@$7 60; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 75@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 75@$6 75; poor to fancy Minnesota straight Extras, $5 80@$7 40, chiefly at $6 25@$7 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice, at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $7 50@$8 50....Included in the sales have been 3,700 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,300 bbls. City Mills, 1,500 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 950 bbls. do. patent do., 1,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 65@$6 25, mostly at $5@$6 10; and 550 bbls. Superfine, and 400 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been in comparatively slack demand, though, on rather more liberal offerings, prices have been tending downward....Sales have been reported here of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for very poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 50 for fair to choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....The dealings in Rye Flour have been on a moderate scale. Prices have shown less firmness, especially for other than the best brands of Superfine....We quote at from $4 35@$5 10 for poor Western to fancy State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 340 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been less freely dealt in, yet quoted about steady....We quote at $2 70@$3 10 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., including Yellow Western, choice, at $3; City made White, (Snow-Flake, 200 bbls.,) at $3 10, with other sales rumored, including 1,000 to 1,500 bbls. Yellow, of local make, at $2 80, but not confirmed....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in more request, with sales reported of about 2,700 bags, within the range of 90c.@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice, ₽ 100 lb.; most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 90c.@$1 09....Oat-meal has been selling to a very limited extent within the range of $5 75@$6 50; very choice held much higher ₽ bbl.....Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate demand, within the range of $3@$3 50 for about fair to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania....Most of the lots marketed were within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for good to choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited request, mostly for shipment, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel—this mainly in the instance of grades under prime. Winter Wheat was inactive at about former figures....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels, including about fair to prime new No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 25; new and old No. 3 Milwaukee Spring within the range of $1 15@$1 18; ungraded and mixed Spring, $1 15@$1 25; prime new White Western, a small lot, at $1 35; and poor to very choice new Red do., odd lots, at $1 20@$1 30....Corn has been in generally good request and quoted rather stronger as to values....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, 59c.@60c. for fair to choice; No. 2 Chicago at 59c.@59½c.; Kansas do., at 60c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58c.@58½c.; New York Mixed at 59c.@59¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 58c.@58½c.; New-York Low Mixed at 58c.@58½c.; New-York No. 1 at 59c.@60c., the latter rate by sample; New-York steamer Yellow, 4 car-loads, at 60½; New-York no grade at 56c. for old, and 55c.@56¼c. for new crop; New-York unmerchantable at 55c. for old, and 50c.@53c. for new; Western Yellow at 59½c.@61c., the latter an extreme; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 50c.@56¼c.; new and old do., 1,200 bushels, at 58c.; new Yellow Delaware, from dock, at 56c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominally at 59c.@59½c....Rye has been quoted steady, but without activity; fair to very choice new Western quoted at 75c.@82c.; prime new State at 88c.; new Canada, in bond, afloat, at 87c.@92c., car lots and afloat. Sales included 2 car-loads new Western at 77c....Barley has been held rather more firmly, but has been dull to-day. Sales reported of a car-load of fancy six-rowed State at $1; choice quoted at 90c.; 7,000 bushels six-rowed State sold at 85c.; and 6,000 bushels prime two-rowed do., on private terms, quoted at 80c. ₽ bushel....A limited business has been recently reported in Barley-malt, with fair to very choice Canada West quoted about steady at $1 10@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, good to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been in light request; new State quoted at 80c.@85c. Free offerings of prime, to arrive, reported at 80c., with 80c. bid....Canada Peas have been very quiet and quoted somewhat nominal at 93c.@93½c., in bond....Oats were moderately active, and good to choice lots, which were in comparatively light supply, quoted strong in price....Sales reported of 40,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 35c.@45c., as to quality, mostly at 37c.@41c.; new White State, poor to very choice, at 47c.@51c., chiefly at 49c.@49½c., afloat; new Mixed Western, 29c.@42c., as to quality, mostly at 31c.@39c.; New-York No. 2 White at 41c.; New-York No. 2 at 38c.; New-York No. 3 White at 36c.@37c.; New-York No. 3 at 35c.; New-York Rejected at 31½c.; New-York unmerchantable at 30c.; new Mixed State at 45c.@48c. for poor to choice....Old Oats unchanged....Feed in fair demand, within the range of $12 50@$23 as the extremes....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted....Timothy Seed quiet at $1 90@$2....Clover Seed in good demand and strictly good to prime samples quoted at 14½c.@14¾c. Sales reported of 700 bags, part to arrive.

HIDES—Have been in light supply and good demand at very firm prices....Sales, 1,000 dry Texas, 600 green-salted Texas, and 900 City Slaughtered on private terms; also, 8,000 Montevideo, second hands, 22c., gold.

MOLASSES—A very dull market noted for invoices of refining stock, which, however, having been in comparatively limited supply, especially desirable qualities have been held firmly at the extreme prices....Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 35c.@36c. for 50 test....The demand from jobbing sources has been on a restricted scale for suitable qualities of foreign at previous quotations....Porto Rico quoted at 40c.@58c.; English Islands at 40c.@50c.... The jobbing trade in foreign continues very light, with quotations ruling essentially as before....New-Orleans has been in rather better demand, in a jobbing way, with good to very choice new crop quoted at 55c.@65c. Sales, 300 bbls. at auction at 60c.@63c....Syrup continues in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup quoted at 38c.@55c.; Molasses at 35c.@40c. ₽ gallon.....Sugar-house Molasses has been in light supply and wanted at 22c. for hhds. and 24c. for bbls.; extra lots quoted higher....Estimated stock of Molasses in first hands here this morning, 3,281 hhds. Cuba, 127 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,623 hhds. English Islands, and of New-Orleans, 800 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand since our last, at rather easier rates....We quote at $2@$2 05 for Strained, $2 05@$2 10 for good Strained, $2 15@$2 75 for No. 2, $2 30@$3 50 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₽ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive at $2 25@$2 50 ₽ bbl....Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₽ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand, with marketable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but held firmly, closing at 11¾c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order. ....Refined has been in rather more request; quoted by refiners at 26c. Sales 9,000 bbls high test at 27c. ....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. for standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in more demand for early delivery, but quoted somewhat weaker, and irregular as to values....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 225 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17@$17.25....Other kinds dull and nominal. ....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in slack demand; quoted for November at $17; December, $15 90@$16 05; January, $15 90@$16 05; February, $16 10....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at higher rates, with City quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Pigs at 9c.....Cut-meats have been inactive, at about previous figures....Sales include 7,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 lb. bulk, 12@10 lb., at 9¼c.@10⅛c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range, and 50 bxs. Boston Backs on private terms....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders in bulk at 7c.@7¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.@12½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c....Bacon has been quiet here, for early delivery at rather less firm rates....Long Clear quoted here at 8½c.@8⅝c....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear, for November and December, quoted at 8⅛c. Sales 100 bxs. Long Clear, for prompt delivery, at 8⅛c.; 100 bxs. Cumberland at 8¼c., and 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear, November option, at 8⅝c....Western Steam Lard has been quoted decidedly higher, on favorable Western advices, lighter offerings, and better demand....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. prime at $10 37½@$10 50, closing at $10 50; 40 tcs. off grade at $10 35....And for forward delivery Western Steam was moderately active; quoted at the close, for November, at $10 15@$10 17½; December, $9 90; seller the remainder of the year at $9 90 asked; January at $9 95 asked, and seller February at $10 02½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 250 tcs., November, (for shipment) at $10 15; 250 tcs. do., at $10 17½; 500 tcs. December at $9 90; 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year at $9 90; 1,750 tcs., January, at $9 92½@$9 95; and 2,250 tcs. February at $10 02½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in good demand; quoted at $10. sales 350 tcs.; and No. 1 quoted nominal....Refined Lard in less request; quoted for the Continent at $11 12½ for prompt, and $10 62½ for forward delivery....Sales have been reported of 300 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 62½@$9 75....Beef has been moderately sought after since our last at essentially unchanged figures....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $8@$10 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₽ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $21@$28; India Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25.... Beef Hams have been quiet, but steady, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ₽ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. ....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs have varied little since our last, as to demand or value....Tallow has been more active to-day, at former quotations; sales, 170,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8⅞c....Stearine continues inactive, with Western, in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more request for refining purposes at firm prices. Sales reported of 800 hhds. Refining Cuba at 9¾c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 9½c., and 125 hhds. Melado on private terms....We quote fair Refining Cuba very firm at 9⅝c.; good do., 9⅞c.; prime do., 9¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9⅞c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed at 9⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 9¾c.@10⅝c.; Manila bags, 8¼c.@9c.; Molasses Sugar, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Melado, 5¾c.@7¾c....Refined have been actively sought after at a further rise in prices, with Crushed quoted at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Powdered, 11¾c.; Granulated at 11½c.@11⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Hard Loaf at 14½c.; Soft White, 10½c.@11c., and do. Yellow, 9½c.@10⅜c....The movements in Raw Sugar since Nov. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1876	18,457	14,918	73,597	1,713
Receipts, since	1,784	1,136	57,078	672
Sales, since	532	952	56	467
Stock, Nov. 9, 1876	19,709	15,102	130,619	1,918
Stock, Nov. 11, 1875	45,716	21,783	173,078	7,806

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 9½; and 50 bbls. at $1 10. Market, quiet, but rather steadier.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight market was comparatively quiet here. Grain rates were again quoted easier, on a slack demand for accommodation from this interest. Room for Provisions, Apples, and other general cargo in moderate request at, in instances, somewhat steadier rates. In the charter line, a somewhat freer movement was reported, with tonnage for Petroleum in better demand, and for Grain and Cotton also sought after to a fair extent, rates, as a rule, showing no important changes....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 70 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₽ lb.; 3,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₽ bushel; and 500 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. ₽ tierce; and, by steam, 5,800 bbls. Apples at 4s.@5s., mainly at 5s. ₽ bbl.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ₽ ton; and (through freight) 1,600 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 13-32d.@7-16d. ₽ lb. And by sail from Philadelphia, 27,000 bushels Grain, at 8d. ₽ 60 lb. And by steam from the West, of through freight, 11,000 pkgs. Provisions on the basis of 60c.@65c. for early, and 70c.@75c. for forward shipments (late November and early December,) ₽ 100 lb. Also a British ship, 1,772 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a Norwegian bark, about 400 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Residuum at 4s. 6d. And two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at ½d. ₽ lb....For London, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₽ 60 lb.; a Norwegian bark, 491 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Refined Petroleum, Lubricating Oil, Slate, &c., reported at equal to 4s. 9d. for Refined Petroleum ₽ bbl., (with option of Antwerp.)....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ₽ bushel, and 900 bbls. Apples, part, at 4s. ₽ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, about 32,000 bushels Grain, reported at 5s. 6d. ₽ quarter, with general cargo at proportionate rates; also a Norwegian bark, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., with option of London, at 4s. 4½d. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 379 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, 598 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 447 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl; a Norwegian bark, about 300 tons, with Naval Stores from Wilmington at 4s. 9d.@5s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₽ quarter; and a British bark, 1,058 tons, hence, with deals, at 90s.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a ship, with Oil Cake, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 35s. ₽ ton....For Havre, four ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 1c. ₽ lb.; and a ship, with Grain, from do., on the basis of 19c. ₽ bushel.....For a Continental port, direct, a Norwegian brig, 274 tons, hence, with about 2,000 quarters grain, in bulk, at 6s. 9d. per quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 pks. Seed, at 40s. ₽ ton; also a British bark, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₽ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,700 pks. Seed at 2.75 ₽ reich-marks for Timothy, and 2.20 do., for Clover; and (of recent shipments) 200 bbls. Apples, 250 pks. Provisions, 600 Hides, and 1,200 pks. Hardware and Machinery, at current rates; also, a German bark, 373 tons, hence, with general cargo, at the ruling figures....For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 bags Seed on private terms; 200 bbls. Apples at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 75 pks. Tallow. 50 bales Leather, and 100 tons Slate, (of recent shipments,) at current quotations; also, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 1⅛c. ₽ lb. For a Russian Baltic port, a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at ⅝d. ₽ lb....For St. John, N. F., by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour on private terms....For Philadelphia, a bark, 682 tons, with Barley, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at $12

THE STATE OF TRADE

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Receipts—By Lake, Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Wheat, 98,915 bushels; Barley, 21,500 bushels; by Railroads, Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Wheat, 11,200 bushels; Oats, 11,900 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—by Canal to tide-water, Corn, 57,814 bushels; Wheat, 22,973 bushels; Barley, 7,702 bushels; to interior points, Corn, 7,788 bushels; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 9,787 bushels; by Railroads—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Corn, 27,500 bushels; Wheat, 25,200 bushels; Oats, 11,200 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat quiet; sales of 450 bushels Milwaukee Spring at $1 25½; 25,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 25; quotations on other grades nominally unchanged. Corn in fair inquiry and easy; sales of 2,000 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 52c.; 25,500 bushels do. at 51½c.; 8,000 bushels do. low grade at 50½c.; 400 bushels No. 2 at 51¼c.; 5,000 bushels sample at 50c.; 5,000 bushels Yellow on private terms. Oats and Rye—Nothing doing. Barley—Sales, 1,600 bushels Western on private terms. Malt—Fair trade inquiry; quotations nominally unchanged. High-wines in light inquiry; sales of 20 bbls. at unchanged prices. Pork and Lard firm; trade active; quotations same. Seeds—Nothing doing; quotations nominally unchanged. Canal Freights—Corn, 7c.; Wheat, 7½c. Railroad Freights—Corn, 7½c.; Wheat, 8c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and weak; common to choice Western shipping Extras, $4 25@$6 25; Minnesota, $5 25@$7. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 07¼, cash; $1 08½, December; $1 10, January; No. 3 do., 97½c.@98c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn fairly active, and a shade higher; 42⅝c. cash; 42⅞c., December; Rejected, 42c. Oats active, firm, and higher; 31½c.@31⅝c., cash; 32¾c., December. Rye easier at 56c. Barley higher; 79c., cash. Pork steady and firm; $16, cash; $16 42½, November; $16 40, December and all the year. Lard steady and firm; $9 80, cash; $9 65, November; $9 47½@$9 50, all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 08. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3c. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 125,000 bushels; Corn, 143,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat lower; $1 08¼, December; $1 09½, January. Corn higher; 42¾c., cash; 43c., December. Oats, 31½c., cash. Pork easier; $15 37½@$15 40, all the year. Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Flour in fair demand; Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn higher at 52c.@53c.; New, 40c.@41c. Oats quiet but firm at 30c.@38c. Rye quiet but steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady, with a good demand at $16 50. Lard steady, with a good demand; Steam-rendered, 9¾c., spot; $9 70 next week; Kettle, 10¼c.@10½c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c., all loose. Boxed meats in fair demand; sales of Cumberland Cut 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Shoulders; Short Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Long Cut Hams, 10c., all November delivery. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 08. Butter firmer; Western reserve, 20c.@21c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Hogs steady, with a good demand; common, $5 10@$5 40; fair to good light, $5 50@$5 65; packing grades, $5 55@$5 70; extra butchers', $5 75@$5 85; receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 575 head.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Flour in fair demand; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Family, $5@$5 25; A No. 1, $6@$6 25; fancy, $6 75@$7 75. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and firm at 65c. Oats easier; White, 36c.; Mixed, 34c. Provisions scarce and firm. Pork nominal. Bulk-meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides 8⅞c. Bacon—All offerings taken at yesterday's prices. Lard steady, with a fair demand; tierce 11c.@11¼c.; keg 11½c. Whisky in good demand at $1 08. Bagging in fair demand at 12¼c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; Extra do. do., $1 30; Amber Michigan, spot or November, $1 20½; December, $1 22¼; January, $1 25½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 09½; No 1 Red Winter $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 16; December, $1 18; No. 3 Red, $1 09; rejected, $1 03; do., Dayton and Michigan $1; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 25. Corn steady; High Mixed, 50¼c.; No. 2 at 48c.; damaged new, 34c.; rejected, 47¼c.; new, 43½c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 32c.; do., canal, 31½c.; White, 35c.; Michigan 33c.; rejected, 25c. Lard dull at $8 30.

Receipts—Flour 200 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10¼; No. 2 do., $1 09¼; December, $1 11⅛; January, $1 12⅜; No. 3 do., $1 08. Corn firmer; No. 2, 46½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 31c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 63c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 78c.; December, 8 ,c.@82c. Provisions firmer; Mess Pork, $16 50, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, $9 80. Freights quiet but steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

MOBILE, Nov. 9.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 2,859 bales; gross, 2,859 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,070 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 48,826 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35c. Resin strong at $1 60 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—Printing Cloths are held firm at 4⅜c., cash, for best 64x64 goods, with some sales on that basis.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, 151 head; total for the week thus far, 5,292 head; 8,465 head for the same time last week, showing a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 186 cars less; no sales to-day and nothing offering; demand about supplied. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 400 head; total for the week thus far, 13,400 head; 21,400 head for the same time last week; the market was quiet this morning; the only sales reported were 1 car of Indiana Sheep, averaging 186 lb., at $4; 1 car averaging 74 lb., at $4 35; 1 car of Ohio Sheep, averaging 81 lb., at $4; 3 cars of Canada Lambs, at $5 50@$5 75; 1 car of Canada Sheep at $4 87½@$5; 1 load of Canada Sheep, and 1 car of Western Sheep unsold; a number of Canada Ewes, best offer 4c.; Canada Bucks offering at 3c.; almost neglected. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; total for the week thus far, 12,600 head; 24,2000 head for the same time last week; market opened active at full, strong yesterday's prices; 14 cars of Yorkers on sale; about all of a good average quality, and disposed of readily at $6 25; 4 cars fair to prime heavy Hogs on the market, which found ready sale at $6 25@$6 35; supply hardly equal to the demand; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market dull and unsettled; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market active, firm, and higher; heavy and light packing, $5 50@$5 90; good to choice smooth shipping, $5 80@$6 15. Sheep—Receipts, 520 head; demand good and firm for best, others weak and unsettled.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 323 head, all for this market; total receipts for three days, 1,650 head, all sold out; the best brought $5@$5 25; medium to good, $4 25@$4 75; common to fair, $3 25@$4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,575 head; total for three days, 6,430 head; Yorkers, $5@$6; Philadelphias, $6 10@$6 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for three days, 2,600 head; selling at $3 50@$4 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Pork weaker at $17 75. Bulk-meats fairly active; Shoulders, old, 7¾c.; new, 8c. Bran dull at 77½c. Market for other articles unchanged. Gold, 110. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, $5 27½.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 9:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 100.11, Nos. 51 and 53 East 55th st., north side, 100 feet east of Madison av., for $44,510, to C. S. Davison. Also, three similar houses, with lots each 16.6 by 100.11, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 East 55th st., north side, 16.6 feet east of above, for $58,350, to same buyer.

H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, R. B. Gwilliam, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100.5 by 100, on 2d av., north-east corner 61st st., for $69,250, to Samuel Zeimer, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, a plot of land, 100.8 by 55 by 38 by 100, on 2d av., south-west corner 114th st., for $37,500, to same buyer.

Winans & Davies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100, on East 124th st., north side, 75 feet west of 1st av., for $7,500, to James McMullen, a defendant in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 113 by 157.9, 100.11 by 208.1, on Bloomingdale road or Broadway, north-east corner 103d st., for $13,000, to Elizabeth D. Buttman, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 111.4 by 135, on Concord av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st., Morrisania, for $500, to United States Trust Company, plaintiff; also, a plot of land, 100 by 95, on Tinton av., south-west corner Cedar st., for $300, to same buyer.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following property: One plot of land, 75 by 134.1 on Tinton av., east side, 125 feet north of Cedar st., sold for $900 to United States Trust Company, plaintiff; one plot of land, 75 by 114, on Union av., west side, 25 feet north of Cedar st., sold for $1,500 to same buyer; one plot of land, 25 by 114, on Union av., north-west corner of Cedar st.; also, a plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 100 feet east of Tinton av., and one plot of land on Cedar st., north side, 95 feet west of Tinton av., sold for $3,600 to same buyer.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by H. W. Coates of a house, with lease of lots, on 6th st., near 5th av.; sale by Winans & Davies of buildings, with lots, on East 74th st., west of Avenue A; sale by James M. Miller of plot of land on Union av., north of Cedar st., to Nov. 16; sale by Bernard Smyth of three lots on West 57th st., west of 6th av., to Nov. 22; and sale by R. V. Harnett of a house, with lot, on Broome st., north-east corner of Wooster st., to Dec. 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington st., south-west corner Columbia st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 93.11, on Mulberry st., east side, 125 feet south of Bayard st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 111 West 23d st., north side, 84 feet west of 6th av.; also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100 by 25 by 101.3, on Bloomingdale road, north-east corner 129th st.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 14.1 by 70, on East 46th st., south side, 223.1 ft. east of 3d av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.1 by 100.5, on West 54th st., north side, 175 ft. west of 9th av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of thirteen lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 76th st., north side, 200 ft. west of 9th av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, with lots, Nos. 51 and 53 East 55th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., each lot 20x100.11	$44,510
3 similar houses, with lots, Nos. 57, 59, and 61 East 55th st., n. s., 16.6 ft. e. of above, each lot 16.6x100.11	58,350

By H. W. Coates.

1 plot of land, 2d av., n. e. corner of 61st st., 100.5x100	$69,250
1 plot of land, 2d av., s. w. corner of 114th st., 100.8x55x38x100	37,500

By Winans & Davies.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, East 124th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 18.9x100.11	$7,500

By Scott & Myers.

1 plot of land, Bloomingdale road or Broadway, n. e. corner 103d st., 113x157.9x100.11x208.1	$13,000

By R. V. Harnett.

1 plot of land, Concord av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., Morrisania, 111.4x135	$500
1 plot of land, Tinton av., s. w. corner Cedar st., 100x95	300

By James M. Miller.

1 plot of land, Tinton av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., East Morrisania, 75x134.1	$900
1 plot of land, Union av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Cedar st., 75x114	1,500
1 plot of land, Union av., n. w. corner of Cedar st., 25x114.1; also, 1 plot of land, Cedar st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tinton av.; also, a plot of land, Cedar st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Tinton av.	3,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

63d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; C. G. Cornell and wife to S. H. Allen	$15,000
51st st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 10th av., 40x100.5; G. Case and wife to J. Cameron	19,750
51st st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x100.5; G. Case and wife to W. McBride	12,750
48th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; J. Cameron and husband to G. Case	7,000
104th st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 4th av., 80x100; P. Van Alstyne to J. McNerney	nom.
111th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x75; J. C. Wyman to C. P. Palmer	8,500
10th st., n. s., 450.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 21.6x94.6; J. S. Giles and wife to A. S. Williams	16,000
16th st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of 7th av., 53x18.6; James Kiernan and wife to S. L. Devoe	12,000
49th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; J. McCloskey to J. Carl	5,000
113th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 43.4x100.11; C. A. Schuster and wife to R. Bloomer	7,209
9th av., s. e. corner of 61st st., 100x200; F. Willcox and wife to J. L. R. Wood	1,100
124th st., s. s., 190.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; H. E. Tallmadge, Referee, to S. S. Constant	1,500
74th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to H. S. Valentine	8,500
Bolton road, n. w. corner Prescott av., 100.10x140, J. O. Sinclair, Referee, to G. F. Grantz	3,225
40th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; T. D. Cottman, Referee, to G. H. Studwell	8,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 22D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a beautiful medium-sized house; price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN UNUSUALLY COMMANDING BROADWAY PROPERTY near 22d st., 40 or 80 feet front; by 115 feet; will lease or sell low, and rebuild with handsome elevation to suit either piano-forte, gas-fixture, carpet, furniture, publisher, sewing-machine or clothier's business. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, situated in 10th st., between 4th av. and Irving place; neighborhood first class; price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV. NEAR 26TH ST.—A FOUR-story, English basement, brown-stone house; price, $40,000; possession May 1, 1877. Address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON DAVENPORT NECK, WEST-chester County, a plot of land, ten acres, with a frontage of five hundred (500) feet on Long Island Sound, and in the vicinity of fine country seats; time from New-Rochelle Station on New-Haven Railroad to Wall st., one hour and a quarter; for sale on easy terms. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE FROST FARM, about 197 acres, near Purdy's Station, Westchester County, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in White Plains, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1876, at noon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee. WM. BRUGHTON, Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FULL WIDTH HOUSE ON 5TH AV., near 38th st., to rent, furnished, for two or three years, together with stable, horses, carriages, &c. The location is one of the best in the City, and the house and furniture very elegant. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—An elegant and handsomely furnished, English basement house, on 5th av. near 32d st. The house and furniture have just been put in perfect order, and renovated; rent, $5,000 per annum. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT LOW.—LARGE HOUSE ON HUBERT st., 19 rooms; all improvements; excellent for boarding-house or furnished rooms; also, several other houses down town, from $500 upward. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, beautifully decorated, and furnished dwellings. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

VERY CHEAP.—TO RENT, AT RAHWAY, N. J., only two or three blocks from station; nice house, seven rooms; improvements; good order; rent, $120. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

REDUCED RENTS.

NEW COMPLETE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED LISTS. Offices 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE, OR A TERM OF YEARS, low to a good tenant, store and lofts No. 9 Brevoort place, (10th st.,) near Broadway; all in perfect order. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 14 Wall st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A—TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND CELlar, No. 26 Beekman st.; fine order; excellent location; also, lofts of same building through (185 feet) to Spruce st.; superior light; power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

HOTEL, LODGING-HOUSE, AND RESTAURANT TO RENT.—Nos. 486 and 490 Canal st., at the junction of Watts st.; 47 rooms, stores, and cellars; good thoroughfare; greatly reduced rent. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A CORNER STORE ON CANAL ST. TO RENT, with or without the dwelling part attached; good thoroughfare; reduced rent; also other stores, from $250 upward. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORAGE STORE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE TO RENT.—West st., through over 200 feet to Washington st., close to all the steam-ship lines; very moderate rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, &c.—AT REDUCED rent, the four fine lofts No. 213 West 31st st.; superior light; elevator, office. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY FIRE PROOF WAREhouse No. 34 Washington st.; size 25x85. Apply to J. NAYLOR & CO., No. 20 Cortlandt st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE COUNTRY WITHin one hour's ride from City Hall, by a family of three persons, a neat cosy house; must have all modern improvements, and be in thorough order. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 357 Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; can be seen at her present employers; best City references. Call at No. 24 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a Protestant girl in a private family; good references. Call or address for two days at No. 215 East 29th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, eighteen years old, in private family, or to take care of baby. Can be seen at her sister's, No. 290 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and plain seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City references from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 146 East 3d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 162 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman, or as laundress only; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, or assist with children. Call or address No. 417 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 262 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, and to assist in waiting; references. Call at No. 322 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, and would do coarse washing, or cook, wash, and iron in small family; has good City references. Call at No. 347 East 13th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; would go as first-class laundress has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,416 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND LAUNdress; is a good baker, &c.; willing and obliging; six years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 39th st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS EXCELLENT cook; City reference as such; will do coarse washing; will go to the country. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 10.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; cook is a Protestant; both have best City references. Call at No. 241 East 42d st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook and baker; no objection to the country; the best of reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Call from 11 to 3 at No. 60 West 11th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS GOOD, plain cook; first class baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 28th st., 3d floor front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will be found economical and trustworthy; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City references. Apply at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook; assist in washing and ironing in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 424 6th av. Ring bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent manager; City reference; understands marketing. Call at No. 233 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American style of cooking; meats, soups, game, and jellies; five years' City reference; first-class baker. Call at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK — WAITRESS — COACHMAN. — BY present employer, places together for cook and waitress. Call between 11 and 1. Also, place for a desirable man, capable of caring for horses. Call before 9 A. M. and at 7 P. M. at No. 111 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH FAMILY COOK, AND an excellent baker; willing to assist with coarse washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 406 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or housework; best City reference. Inquire in fancy store, No. 425 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 955 6th av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IS A GOOD BAKER; WILL assist with washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 215 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker; one year's good reference. Call at No. 138 East 29th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as a good, plain cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 25 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; willing and obliging; best references. Call at No. 41 East 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 312 East 32d st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, ASSIST WITH WASHing; best City reference. Call at 244 East 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND FIRST-CLASS OPerator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine wishes the work of a few more families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all family sewing. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall dress-making at home, or at ladies' residences. No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and fitter; work by the day or at home; reference. Call at No. 252 West 15th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, good fitter, engagement by the day in private families. Call or address No. 259 West 37th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nursery governess, or companion to an invalid lady; experienced and reliable in either capacity; City or country; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 418 West 24th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER—AS WORKING HOUSE-KEEPer, by Protestant woman, with or without little girl; best City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 40 Clinton place, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do the house-work of a small family; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 600 West 21st st., corner 11th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL HAVING two years' reference, for general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 462 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small family; City or country; no objection to wages; City reference. Call at No. 125 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 1,466 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 536 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do general house-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 29th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED NORTH German, as lady's maid; a Protestant, with excellent City references. Address German Maid, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH person, as lady's maid; is very tasty in hair-dressing; can alter ladies' dresses; is very obliging; make herself useful; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store, for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE FRENCH person; is first-class in every respect; understands also the care of an infant from birth; best reference. Call at No. 215 West 31st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID.—AND SEAMSTRESS, BY A North German person; dresses hair well; understands dress-making and all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 686 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as laundress in a private family; good City reference if required. Apply at No. 201 West 25th st., corner of 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 363 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; very best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 267 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HIGHLY-recommended Swedish woman as first-class laundress only. Address or call at No. 49 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress; best City references. Call on or address J. H., No. 223 13th st., South Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City reference. Call at No. 458 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT; can cut and fit children's clothing; also embroidery; is fond of children; would take care of an invalid lady; excellent references. Address H. F., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF steady habits and good character as child's nurse or to wait on an elderly lady; ten years' reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 2 East 15th st., corner 5th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as nurse or waitress; two years' City reference. Address, P. S., Box No. 260, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL AS nurse, baby or growing child; or would make herself otherwise useful; good reference. Call at No. 211 East 26th st., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl; would do chamber-work; is a good waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 706 9th av., between 48th and 49th sts., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; willing to do chamber-work or sewing; has best of references from last place. Call or address all week No. 475 3d av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse; understands the care of a baby from its infancy; is a neat sewer; undoubted City reference from last place. Call at No. 230 East 54th st., 2d bell.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND PLAIN seamstress with good City reference; either for infant or grown children. Can be seen at No. 126 St. Mark's place.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; can come well recommended. Call at No. 253 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT TO take charge of a growing child; a good sewer; can cut and fit; willing to be useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG German girl; for growing children; no objection to do chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 6 East 40th st. from 10 to 2.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman as child's nurse and seamstress; is fully competent; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,056 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIENCED, trustworthy infant's nurse; take entire charge of an infant. Call for two days at No. 158 West 16th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE; Protestant; understands the care of children; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent nurse and seamstress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 707 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; is able to sew. Call at or address No. 330 East 18th st.

NURSE. — AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT AS ladies' nurse. Address R. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TEN YEARS' reference from last place. Call at 14 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl, recently landed. Call at No. 765 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WIDOW TO GO BY THE day as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, including repairing boys' clothing, making over ladies' and children's dresses; has worked for years in Lord & Taylor's. Address Seamstress, No. 7 2d st., all week.

SEAMSTRESS.—ANY LADY REQUIRING THE services of a respectable woman as seamstress by the day or week, will find it to their advantage to address E. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a respectable woman; operates Wheeler and Wilson machine; wages no object. Call at No. 50 West 19th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; first-class City reference from last employers. Call at No. 201 Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands silver and salads; willing and obliging; good home rather than wages; City or country. Call at No. 209 East 20th st., near 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; no objections to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 44 East 25th st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist in chamber-work; neat and obliging; good reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 140 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking a man's place; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; UNderstands her business thoroughly; understands all kinds of salads; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING. — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing or ironing, or go out by the day, or house cleaning; is a good laundress; good reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to go out by the day as first-class laundress at $1 per day; can polish and flute. Call on or address Mrs. Cunningham, No. 516 East 16th st., fourth floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN CAPABLE OF DOing all kinds of family washing a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing in her own house. Call or address A. Forster, No. 307 East 26th st., Room No. 9.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AT her home or would go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 626 3d av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some family washing to take home, or to go out by the day; good reference. Call at 220 West 41st st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and first-class groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; is highly recommended in every respect; not afraid of work. Address M. D., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—NATIVE OF ENGLAND; THORoughly understands his business; several years' experience in City driving; sober, honest, and willing, as former employers will certify; excellent City reference as careful man; no objections to any part of country. Address H. W., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable young man; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can attend furnace; do anything he may be required; wages no object; can furnish very best City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; is strictly temperate; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; can milk and attend furnace; is useful and handy man on a gentleman's place; City or country; first-class reference given; moderate wages. Address P. L., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND USEFUL Man.—Would like to find a home in a private family; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; can attend furnace; make himself generally useful; wages no object; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended; eight years' best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly understands the business in its various branches; also gardening; can milk; is competent to be useful in general on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address for two days, Coachman, Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman for a coachman and groom whom he can recommend in the strongest manner; he is a young unmarried German, and is trustworthy, intelligent, and industrious. Address present employer, Coachman, No. 325 Pearl st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; single and useful man; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; has five years' very best references. Address O., Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can take charge of steam or hot-air furnace; can milk; will make himself useful; fourteen years' experience; first-class City reference. Address A. T. Demarest's, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; will be highly recommended by his last employer; can produce several years' testimonials from the old country; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. E., in care of D. H. Gold, No. 35 Nassau st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THOROughly competent, sober, honest, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful; knows the City well, and highly recommended. Address Edward, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who having been in his employ for over eight years, he can recommend as an excellent groom and good careful City driver. Address Post Office Box No. 3,833.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; good City reference; can be highly recommended by his former and last employer. Address J. K., No. 105 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WELL qualified; good driver; capital appearance; understands harness and horses thoroughly; best references. Address A. M., Box No. 210 Times office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business. Call at the office of his present employer, No. 55 Broad st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married; no incumbrance; has several years' first-class City and country reference. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; careful City driver; seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; has fourteen years' City reference. Address H. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; best City reference. Call or address No. 206 7th av., livery stable.

GROOM, &c.—BY AN EMPLOYER FOR AN EXcellent man, with fourteen years' reference; strong and willing; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; would make a competent porter, as he is accustomed to shipping goods. Call on W. H. Doubleday, No. 108 Wooster st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN; AN experienced groom and careful City driver; can milk, tend steam and hot-air furnaces; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 216 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, a situation as nurse to a sick, or an attendant on an invalid, gentleman; good references. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

TO CARPENTERS.—AN ABLE AND STEADY young man wishes to secure a place to finish his trade as carpenter or carver. Address W. J., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A HOTEL to work in kitchen or pantry. Call or address Farly, No. 331 East 25th st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man, in a first-class boarding-house, as waiter; willing and obliging; first-class City references. Call or address J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTESTant young man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has excellent City references. Address L. D., at C. C. Schutte's upholstery store, No. 64 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family; understands his business thoroughly; reference from some of the best families in the City. Address C. L., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family or boarding-house; good City references. Address C. J., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN JUST ARRIVED from France; speaks Spanish and a little English; in private family; good reference. Call or address E. E., No. 67 Amity st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 304 Lexington av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN; thoroughly understands his duties; best of reference from last employer; just disengaged. Call at or address No. 152 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; references. Call or address No. 495 7th av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY AN ITALIAN WAITer; speaks French and English; best reference. Address P. C., No. 502 6th av., near 30th st.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED.—A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house wants a boy, fresh from school; must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, with references, IMPORTER, Box No. 198 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—GARDENER, SCOTCH OR GERMAN, a young married man thoroughly acquainted with green-houses, vineries, and kitchen gardening. Address, with name and references, S. R., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SINgle man as waiter in a private family. Address, stating age, recommendations, and other particulars, P. H. B., Box No. 621 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 1 West 50th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A FAMILY OF two; none need apply without good City references; wages, $16. No. 205 West 44th st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS TO ASSIST IN washing; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 149 West 13th st. before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AT NO. 130 EAST 30TH ST., A GIRL for general house-work; references required.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE this day closed the business of commission merchant hitherto carried on by me in this City.

C. MENELAS.

The undersigned have this day commenced business as commission merchants under the style of MENELAS & MIKAS, No. 80 Beaver st. C. MENELAS, A. MIKAS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JOHN STRAITON, Assignee, in Bankruptcy, &c., Complainant, vs. PHOEBE MYERS, Rebecca Myers, Arthur J. Myers, Rachel Bennino, and Arthur L. Levy, Defendants. On reading and filing the affidavit of Edward Salomon, and upon the bill of complaint filed in this action, and the return of the Marshal to the subpoena issued herein, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the above entitled suit is brought to enforce a claim against certain property within the Southern District of New-York, and that the above-named defendants Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy are not inhabitants of, nor found within, the said District, and have not voluntarily appeared thereto; Now, on motion of Salomon & Burke, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint filed herein, at the Clerk's office of this Court, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1876; and that, if practicable, this order be served on the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy, wherever found, personally; also, that this order be served upon the person or persons in charge of said property, if any there be, and that this order be published in the Chicago Tribune and in the New-York Daily Times, published respectively in Chicago and in New-York, once a week for six successive weeks, which publication shall stand in place of personal service of this order, if such personal service is not practicable.

(Signed,) ALEX. S. JOHNSON, Circuit Judge.
A copy. JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Clerk.
n3-law6w*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EMIL SCHULZE and ROBERT W. TAILER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES A. MENGES, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 20 Nassau street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and eight 33-100 dollars with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 11, 1876. REDFIELD & HILL, Plaintiffs' attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1876. REDFIELD & HILL.
n10-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HARRIET E. WILMERDING, as Executrix of the last will and testament of Henry N. Wilmerding, deceased, plaintiff, against JESSE C. STURTEVANT, and CAROLINE C., his wife; George N. Frost, Lorena J. Spring, John N. Eitel, Charles Oberly, and Charles Frost, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, number 10 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, 1876.

MOODY B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of October, 1876.

MOODY B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o20-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES A. C. STREBECK, plaintiff, against MARGARETHA M. STEISBECK, defendant.—Summons—For Relief (Com. not served).—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 318 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New-York, October 12th, 1876.

GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of October, 1876.

GEORGE W. GIBBONS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n3-law6wF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH ZABINSKI, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Zabinski, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the first day of November, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Bankrupt, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway. n3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEO POPPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Leo Popper, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the second day of November, 1876.

n10-1w3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIJAH M. ALLEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Elijah M. Allen, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-fifth day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n3-law3wF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,
ESS. WHITE ROSE.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP
EAU DE COLOGNE.
FIVE PRIZE MEDALS.
Sold by all dealers.
OBSERVE TRADE MARK!
J. & E. ATKINSON,
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists. No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

PEW FOR SALE.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, (Dr. Tyng,) East 16th st. Address J. P. C., No. 322 East 20th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV. Now open for the reception of pupils. For particulars send for circular.

DIAMOND'S DANCING SCHOOL, ADELPHI BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 52D ST.—The most reasonable and satisfactory arrangements ever offered. Open every day. Six private lessons, $10.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO CONtract any debts against the "Alderney Dairy" from this date except on the written order of Jacob Fussell or M. T. Fussell. JACOB FUSSELL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1876.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Thursday, Nov. 9
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Reculoux...Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.......Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz......Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia......Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia...Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Australia, Dec. 9, noon.
Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | Elysia, Dec. 16, 6 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.......Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25
ODER.......Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR.......Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..........Nov. 21
ETNA..........Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
LESSING........Nov. 23 | HERDER..........Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy.......Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. NICKELLE, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 58 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO.......Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO.......Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22 | PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 5:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE. BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 8:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 8:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-THIRD (3⅓) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past four months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has been declared, payable free from tax, on and after 10th inst. The transfer-books are closed until 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS, WITH STOCK VALUE $1,000, will exchange for land or a good patent. Address A. O., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

NEW YORK AND BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY.



Office, 176 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, $200,000.00
R. GRACIE, V. PRES. S. HYATT, PRES.
N. L. ROOSEVELT, SEC'Y.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.
The holders of the secured indebtedness of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company are requested to deposit their several securities either with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., in the City of London; Messrs. Lombard, Odier & Co., in the City of Geneva; the Frankfurter Bankverein, Frankfort, or the Bank of Mobile, in the City of Mobile, under, and in pursuance of, a plan for the re-adjustment of and for the mutual protection of all parties interested in said securities.
WM. H. HAYS, Chairman,
WM. T. PIERSON,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
Committee of Reorganization.
Copies of the above agreement may be obtained at the office of the Committee, No. 11 Pine st., New-York City.
We, the undersigned, subscribers to the plan proposed for the re-adjustment of the securities of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, recommend that all holders of the above-named securities unite promptly in the said scheme for the protection of the interests of all concerned.
F. D. TAPPEN, President of the Gallatin National Bank.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., New-York.
JAMES TINKER, New-York.
H. B. PLANT, President of the Southern Express Com'y.
DAVID UTLEY, Rome, N. Y.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

WE OFFER $100,000 COUNTY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.
THESE BONDS ARE PROMPT PAYING AND VERY DESIRABLE; ALSO OTHER GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 WALL ST.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
DUE 1906, REGISTERED;
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1886,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
For sale by
C. ZABRISKIE, No. 47 Montgomery st.,
JERSEY CITY.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Nov. 17, 1876, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage dated, April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATH'L THAYER,
BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1876. Trustees.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, Oct. 27, 1876.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November proximo, inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage sinking fund bonds for cancellation, for which purpose ($10,000) ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals for the sale of the second mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in cash for the sinking fund at the office of this company as above, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th November prox.
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, Trustees.

GROCERIES, &C.

FRESH ALDERNEY BUTTER AT MACY & CO.'S, Nos. 438 and 757 6th av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING VERY near the Windsor Hotel, a few steps from 5th av., will let an elegant suite of rooms on second floor with board; house and appointments first-class; highest reference. Any one wishing first-class accommodations address with name H. A. R., Box No. 268, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, STRICTLY private, owning their house, location central, desirable, have two choice rooms and good board for adults; terms reasonable; reference. Address W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely-furnished suites on second and third floors, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 236 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

NO. 597 5TH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished; private table if desired; room on fourth floor, front, for two gentlemen; references.

NO. 56 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Finely furnished reception-room, with bed-room attached; also single room; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; terms moderate; quiet house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND story, suitable for two, with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two single rooms adjoining; strictly first-class board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third floor; one on fourth floor, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.—A LARGE SUNNY BACK and middle room, or whole third floor; location and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room, second floor, with board; also, front room, third floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

ONE SUITE, SECOND STORY, AND ONE fourth-story room, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on third floor; hall room on fourth; references.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor; also, two upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms with board; table and attendance first-class; reference.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, with private family. No. 3 East 30th st.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

FOR RENT.—No. 24 WEST 39TH ST. WITH first-class board, a back parlor, handsomely furnished.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, with alcove, on second floor. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st., near 4th av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., AT NO. 36 EAST.—Rooms en suite or singly; private table if desired; good reference.

WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D ST.—A parlor and bedroom on second floor; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, newly furnished; private table, or without board.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—LARGE SIZE HALL-room on third floor for one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required.

NO. 73 5TH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; two suites of rooms, on parlor and second floor, north-east corner of 5th av. and 15th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 43 EAST NINTH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two large front rooms; very desirable; southern exposure.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE—No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private tables.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT.—A second floor, handsomely furnished; room on first floor; table unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 94.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, to gentlemen, front hall rooms, with grates, on second, third, and fourth floors.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—FURNISHED APARTments, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Desirable sunny rooms, with superior table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with private family. No. 56 West 48th st.

NO. 345 5TH AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; private table if desired.

BOARD.—NO. 130 EAST 23D ST.; HANDSOME rooms on the parlor floor to rent, with board.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

BOARD WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED.—THE ADvertiser wishes to obtain a home for the Winter months in a strictly private household; his family consists of three persons; an elegantly-furnished second floor and private table is preferred; the best of references given and requested. Address O. BOWEN, Post Office Box No. 2,884.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife: large room, or two connecting, fully and nicely furnished; with ample closets, fire, and gas; first-class table, house, and location requisite; vicinity of Madison square preferred; permanent, if suited. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate. Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARties without children, willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations, can secure elegant suites of rooms and board in private family; references given and required. Address X. Y., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM.—All conveniences, ample closets, adjoining bath-room, in a strictly private family of refinement, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address J. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

NO. 7 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms for families, and other rooms for gentlemen; from $7 to $8 per week; references exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished parlor and bedroom near 5th av., between 20th and 28th sts. Address Post Office Box No. 4,769.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United Petroleum Farms Association for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine st., in this City, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hoffman Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 8 Pine st., in this City, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M.
A. STEVENS, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
MARVELOUS AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION!!
A TRIPLE-TAILED JAPANESE
"KINGIYO," JUST BROUGHT FROM
JAPAN, AND LOANED TO
THIS INSTITUTION
FOR A SHORT TIME
BY MR. GILL, OF BALTIMORE.
THE ONLY ONE EVER SEEN
ALIVE IN THIS CITY,
WONDERFUL RESULT OF YEARS
OF SUCCESSIVE BREEDING
BY THE JAPANESE.
ONLY CHANCE EVER OFFERED
OF VIEWING THIS REMARKABLE
VARI-COLORED FISH!
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN!
GREAT CURIOSITY!
OTHER NEW ATTRACTIONS!
ACTUAL LIVING CORAL-BUILDERS!
LIVE SPONGES! WHITE WHALE!
A HUNDRED VARIETIES OF ANEMONE!
SEALS! SHARKS! SEA LION!
SIX SEA HORSES!
ALL THE OTHER USUAL ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

LAST DAYS OF THE GREAT LOAN EXHIBITION
From the Private Art Galleries.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 128 West 14th st.
DAY AND EVENING--25 CENTS.
Will Close Friday Night, Nov. 10.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
LECTURE COURSE.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 8 O'CLOCK.
GEORGE KENNAN
on "Tent Life in Siberia."
Tickets, 50c. Members free.
Geo. W. Colby will preside at the organ.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of the
LIBRARY OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH,
18th st., near 5th av.
Mr. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Elocutionist,
To be held in the Sunday-school Room,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 10, 1876.
Admission 50 cents.

THE GREAT
SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH
Between Miss BERTHA VON HILLERN and Miss MARY MARSHALL will close at midnight TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT. Admission 25 cents.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir Square.—Lessons every day & evening; receptions every Friday evening.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BOSTON, VIA THE FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry Street Pier at 8:10, and 24th st. at 8:30 A. M., landing at Newburg and Poughkeepsie only. Connections at Albany with new train at 8 P. M. for the West, over New-York Central, arriving at Buffalo at 7:10, Suspension Bridge 8:30, and Niagara Falls at 8:20 the following morning. Continuous trains on Lake Shore and Canada Southern Roads. To Newburg or Poughkeepsie and return the same day at excursion rates. Last passage up, FRIDAY, Nov. 10; down, SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 2.... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4.... 9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3.... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7.... 11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6.... 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9.... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8.... 11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11.... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10.... 1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13.... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13.... 6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.
Connecting with Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven Railroads. By steamer
AMERICUS,
daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 2:45 P. M., and foot of 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY TEACHER FROM NEW-ENGLAND, especially successful in teaching young children, desires pupils; best of reference; terms moderate. Address NEW-ENGLAND, No. 1,238 Broadway.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages, TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 38th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
First night
On THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 9,
when he will appear as
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.

Character	As originally written for and played by them.
Father Dolan	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux	Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff	Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corny Kinchela	Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn	Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant	Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan	Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle	Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan	Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott	Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly	Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget	Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy	Miss Blaisdell.

Arte O'Neil..........Miss Rose Wood
Moya..........Miss Josephine Baker
Robert Ffolliott..........Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEW BALLET
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
"THE GLORY OF THE STAGE."
NEW GRAND ITALIAN BALLET.
THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS,
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT
Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH,
THE NEW GRAND BALLET,
introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
THE WORLD-FAMED
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
PIANIST,
and HUMORIST,
Will present the first of a series of entertainments entitled
HELLER'S WONDERS,
at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15, which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."
"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER,
who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
LAST DAYS OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
"ADAM AND EVE" and "TOM COBB."
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE performance of this bill.
MONDAY, the 13th, after careful preparation, a new original drama, entitled
"CRABBED AGE,"
in which Miss LETTY ALLEN will make her début, and Mr. J. B. ATTWATER his first appearance in New-York.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matinée, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO, WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

NEW-YORK COOKING SCHOOL, NO. 8 ST. Mark's Place.—Lesson for Saturday, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.: Vienna Bread, Kaiser Semmel, Italian Macaroni.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 53 West 36th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY....as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETH AND HELENE MENZELLI,
And of the Premieres,
SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

LAST DAY OF ALL!
THE GREAT
LOAN EXHIBITION
Will Close at 10 to-night.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF
LIFE
and
LAST NIGHTS
of the REALISTIC BALLET in the SNOW. Last nights of Mr. COGHLAN and the Comedy Company in their Types of City Life. Last nights of MARIE BONFANTI and Mlle. SOHLKE.
*** Last Matinée of "LIFE," TO-MORROW at 2.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18, first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, and elaborate production of Shakespeare's comedy of "AS YOU LIKE IT."

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S,
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TREMENDOUS HIT
of the
CHAMPION RIDERS, ATHLETES, viz.:
FISH, CARLO FAMILY, EIGHT IN NUMBER, SEBASTIAN DEBURG, LA FEVRE, CLARK, ALMONTE, ROLLAND COOKE, LAISELEE, WHITAKER, SATSUMA.
THE GREEK NOBLEMAN TATTOOED.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Messrs. POOLE & DONNELLY...Lessees and Managers
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING,
GILMORE'S
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
In preparation for next
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1876.
Conductor..........Mr. P. S. GILMORE
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, including admission, 75c. and $1. Gallery, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.
REINHARD SCHMELZ.
FIRST GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1876,
at 8 o'clock.
Soloists, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
General admission, $1; 50 cents extra for reserved seats; tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Steinway's, Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Marten's, and 111 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, on SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccaroni Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
On MONDAY next, Nov. 13.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Will resume its successful career.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st st. A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE-BLANKETS.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.
Stable Blankets, large and strong, from $1.
Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $3 50 to $20.
Truck Blankets immense stock, from $3 50.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at bottom prices.
JOHN MOORE'S, No. 57 Warren st.

A STABLE, NO. 19 VESTRY ST., TO RENT.—Room for several trucks or coaches; stalls for twelve horses; good loft; excellent order; also, other small stables, &c. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—STABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR two horses and two carriages up to June, 1877; should prefer between 15th and 25th sts. and 3d and 8th avs. Answer by letter, No. 43 West 20th st.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of December, 1876, at twelve and a half o'clock in the afternoon, through James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described property belonging to the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, to wit: Certain real estate, bonds, mortgages, judgments, promissory notes, accounts, effects, debts and choses in action, including among others, two undivided third interests in a certain tract of land of 880 40-100 acres situate in Shelby County, Tennessee; a lot of land in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, and known as No. 20 in the South Nashville plot, belonging to James Irvin's estate; also lands in Iowa and Texas. Full particulars and catalogues can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.—Dated New-York, November 8, 1876.
AARON CLAFLIN, Assignee of said Bankrupts,
No. 116 Church street, New-York City.
n10-law3wF

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 8 AND 9,
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood piano-forte, combination buffet bedsteads, rosewood etageres, fine carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 34th st., a general assortment of handsome new parlor and bedroom furniture, black walnut dining-tables, buffets, centre and other tables, lounge, easy, and arm chairs, mirrors, carpets, hair mattresses, fine carpets, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

GREAT ANXIETY OVER THE RESULT.

PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE PACKED WITH A MULTITUDE OF PEOPLE—CROWDS PERUSING THE VARIOUS BULLETIN-BOARDS—THE REASSURING NEWS OF VICTORY FOR HAYES GREETED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM—THE DEMOCRATS TRYING TO KEEP UP THEIR DROOPING SPIRITS.

The intense excitement over the election which was exhibited on Tuesday and Wednesday was continued yesterday and last night in an unabated degree. It was displayed in all parts of the City, but the focal points were the neighborhoods where bulletins were posted, the largest throng being gathered in Printing-house square, near THE TIMES office. The sidewalks, at times during the day and evening, were almost impassable. The vast crowds were orderly in their conduct, and the majority seemed to be in a serious mood, evincing a desire to have all doubts on the subject removed. Reassuring bulletins at THE TIMES building, announcing that victory was certain, elicited repeated and long-continued shouts, which soon drew a crowd that filled all the space around the Franklin statue and spread into the east side of City Hall Park. Contradictory dispatches from Democratic sources which were bulletined at offices of like proclivities, added to the excitement and had the effect of keeping alive the wavering hopes of the great multitude. The rousing cheers in front of THE TIMES bulletins were echoed, more or less faintly, from the neighborhoods of the *Sun* and *World*. The space between the *Herald* office and Astor House was also taken possession of during the afternoon by an animated mass, sometimes impeding the passage of vehicles through that part of Broadway, and occasionally completely blocking the sidewalks. Stray "Centennial visitors" must have been forcibly reminded, as far as the jam was concerned, of some of their experiences in the City of Brotherly Love. Through these crowds of excited men it was an undertaking of some difficulty for a lady to make her way; but those compelled to attempt it were fortunately enabled, rather slowly it is true, to achieve their purpose without serious injury. To add to the distraction, the ubiquitous newsboy was nearly all that adjective implies, and the "extry" with "full 'count of the 'lecshin" was obtainable anywhere on the island for a few pennies. In the morning, announcements were made through Democratic journals, that Florida and South Carolina were claimed by Tilden, the effect of which, when recorded on the bulletin boards, was to revive the drooping spirits of the "reformers" and enable them to get up a semblance of a cheer. It was not so lustily given, however, as that which they prematurely gave on Tuesday night when they thought they were in the fresh flush of victory. Their depression was easily explained by those better posted by the bulletin placed on the TIMES office. This was to the effect that Gov. Stearns had telegraphed that Florida had surely gone Republican. After the cooling of the excitement which followed this piece of news, there was a comparative degree of quiet. This, however, was not to be of long duration. As the day wore on the crowds became denser, and it is to be favorably commented upon that no quarrels have been the result of the long and intense excitement. The dispatch which created the greatest surprise and brought forth round after round of applause was the following, conspicuously placed over the entrance to THE TIMES counting-room: "North Carolina—Latest returns indicate Republican gains." As this good news was disseminated through the crowd the cheering for Hayes received a new impulse, and when an enthusiastic individual called for the regulation "three times three and a tiger," there was no mistaking of the fervor with which the response was given. The reception of this dispatch was so satisfactory that many who had waited, patiently or impatiently, all day, went away, having no doubt that the election was decided in favor of Hayes. A considerable crowd still lingered, however, until a late hour, and there was no perceptible abatement in the enthusiasm.

IN WALL AND BROAD STREETS.

INTENSE INTEREST MANIFESTED BY MERCHANTS AND BROKERS—A LARGE NUMBER OF WAGERS MADE ON THE RESULT.

The interest evinced in the result of the election, yesterday, by the Wall and Broad street brokers, while it was manifested in the same quiet and undemonstrative manner as on the previous day, was very much more intense and universal. As on Wednesday, men congregated at various points in the street to discuss the situation, but it was quite apparent that the opinion of those who had been so positive in their assertions on that day had been somewhat shaken by the conflicting character of the telegraphic dispatches. Where they had been willing to wager at heavy odds on the certainty of Tilden's election, they yesterday decreased the odds very materially. Still, it was apparent that the Democrats were confident of Tilden's success. On the other hand, it was just as apparent that a material change had taken place in the popular sentiment, and that there were many who felt confident of the accuracy of the reports of Hayes' election who had on the previous day been disposed to concede the victory to the Democrats. The business at the Stock Exchange was transacted pretty much the same as on Wednesday, but an increased interest in the political issue was clearly manifested in the number of wagers made during the day, and the very general discussion among the brokers at intervals of leisure.

At the Produce Exchange the political discussion occupied the attention of the members to such an extent that there was a practical suspension of the general business of the day. Every one, excepting only those whose business was so important as to claim all their attention and time, was to be seen conversing with his neighbor on the all-absorbing topic. These discussions were all of an amicable character, and indicated a general disposition on both sides to admit that positive assertions as to the success of either party were idle. There was considerable debate throughout the day relative to the payment of wagers, and a general disposition on the part of all who had staked money, to "hedge," or call things "square," by mutual consent.

The rapid sale of newspaper "extras" was, as on Wednesday, one of the features of the day, but it was a noticeable fact that the newsboys evinced a general desire to be more moderate in their charges than on the previous day, very rarely, if ever, demanding more than the regular price of the papers. The conflicting character of these extras was really amusing, and, taken in connection with the different telegraphic bulletins, served to increase the uncertainty which it is to be presumed they were intended to remove. Short bulletins, the reading of which was very difficult owing to the smallness of the lettering, were posted at frequent intervals in front of the Broad street entrance to the Gold Exchange, and were eagerly scanned by a crowd of anxious brokers. As was previously stated, however, they were merely surmises based upon "ifs," and offered little enlightenment upon the result in the doubtful States. Wherever the casual observer passed his ears caught the fragments of political discussion, and when, at last, the commercial potentates left their various places of business at the closing of the Exchanges, it was easily perceptible that the burden of their conversation related more to the political probabilities of the hour than to the business transactions of the day.

A NOVEL SALUTE FOR HAYES.

As showing how the excitement which has prevailed in New-York for the past few days has pervaded nearly every nook and corner of the City, the following incident may be related: While Prof. Chandler was delivering a lecture on chemistry to the students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, yesterday afternoon, a report was received that Hayes was elected, and in honor of the occasion he performed the experiment of liberating hydrogen from water and firing a salute with the gas from a brass cannon. Some one requested him to repeat the experiment by firing a salute for Mr. Tilden, but the request was not complied with.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The greatest excitement prevailed in all the cities of New-Jersey yesterday over the election, and large crowds were all day, till late at night, in front of the news centres, anxiously inquiring after results.

THE LOCAL TICKET IN SUFFOLK AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES.

The Republicans of Suffolk County have been successful with their County ticket, their average majority being about 300. O. B. Ackerly is re-elected County Clerk; George W. Cooper is elected Sheriff, and Moses R. Smith, member of Assembly.

In Queens County the Republicans had no candidate for County Clerk, and John H. Sutphin, the Democratic candidate, had no opposition. The other local offices—all Democratic—are as follows: Sheriff, Benjamin F. Rushmore; Coroners, William D. Wood, James McCarthy, John Carroll. The Democratic candidates for Assembly in both districts are also elected; in the First, Elbert Floyd Jones; in the Second, George E. Bulmer.

AT REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL FILLED WITH ANXIOUS CROWDS—CHEERING NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISIANA AND OTHER STATES.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel and the open space in front of it were filled with eager crowds yesterday afternoon and evening, anxious to hear the good news which was constantly being received by the Republican National Committee. The State Central Committee, having got through with all its important business, gave up its rooms early in the evening. Messrs. Chandler and McCormick, the Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee were not present, the former having gone to Washington, and the latter to Philadelphia, and the business of the members of the committee who have remained in town was confined almost exclusively to the receiving of dispatches, the active campaign business of the committee having been completed. Among the dispatches received last evening was one from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, that the returns from remote parishes were even more favorable than they had expected, and that there was no doubt about the Republicans having carried the State by a good majority. This was followed by another dispatch from him that there was a Republican gain of 6,000 in New-Orleans, and that the Republican majorities were larger all over the State and the Democratic majorities smaller than had been anticipated. Gov. Stearns, of Florida, sent the following telegram early in the evening:

"Last night the Tallahassee train for the western counties, which was expected to bring in the return from remote points in the interior, was Ku-kluxed and the train thrown from the track, which was torn up and blockaded in several places. This shows that Florida is believed to be for Hayes on an honest count."

Word was received that Oregon was all right, and would give Hayes at least 1,000 majority beyond all question. Mr. T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, telegraphed that returns from the western part of the State improved greatly the prospects that it had been carried by the Republicans.

The general tone of all the callers at the committee-rooms was not only cheerful but confident, no one expressing a doubt that full returns would conclusively show that Hayes had carried South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, and possibly North Carolina.

MAKING BOGUS DISPATCHES.

TILDEN'S BUREAU AT THE EVERETT HOUSE SENDING OUT FALSE REPORTS TO COVER UP HIS DEFEAT.

The Democrats, in their anxiety to account for the defeat of Tilden, have organized a "counting-out" telegraph bureau at the Everett House, and an imposing and highly sensational array of the concoctions of that outrage mill was furnished to the Tilden newspapers yesterday. An explanation of how the thing was managed will be interesting. Although hundreds of anxious Democrats thronged the Everett House, and besieged the doors of the head-quarters of the State and National Head-quarters, where they were informed important dispatches, placing the election of Mr. Tilden beyond all doubt, had been received, they were neither shown these dispatches nor allowed to even look within the sacred apartments. All doors were kept under lock and key, and none were admitted except the members of the committees and their intimate friends. Reporters from the Tilden papers were admitted to the first room, but representatives of Republican journals were not allowed to pass the threshold. The bogus dispatch manufacturers carried on their operations in an inner room, and sent out to the reporters slips of ordinary paper, purporting to be dispatches from Florida, South Carolina, and the other States, stating that a majority vote had been cast for Tilden, but that the Republican leaders in New-York had sent orders that he should be counted out at all hazards. On asking for the originals of these "dispatches," the reporters were informed they could not have them, and on inquiring the names of the senders were told that the information was not in possession of the attachés of the bureau. The manufacturers of the dispatches in question had even forgotten to date them until reminded by the reporters that that was an important feature. That these dispatches were manufactured in the mysterious inner room became all the more apparent from the fact that while they were not exhibited, and all information in relation to the senders was denied, reports of far less import were promptly filed and given to the press to copy. From the extraordinary mystery by which these terrible dispatches were surrounded, and the manner in which the process of manufacturing and issuing them was carried on, it was apparent to the representatives of the press that they were merely produced for the purpose of getting up a feasible explanation of the Democratic defeat. The dispatches were looked upon as unreliable even by Democrats, and it was stated that one of the reasons of their manufacture and publication was in order to influence the pools and enable those who had bet heavily on Tilden to get back some of their money.

Up to a late hour last night the Everett House was surrounded by a crowd of excited Democrats. Mr. Magone, the Chairman of the State Committee, stated to them at 11 o'clock that "Florida and Louisiana had certainly gone Democratic." He was cheered by the listeners, but they did not seem to be at all satisfied in regard to the accuracy of his statement, and went to their homes with grave apprehensions of the election of Hayes.

A HIGH RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES.

From the London Economist.

Capt. Tyler's speech to the Grand Trunk meeting on Thursday contains a remarkable account of the ruinous kind of business forced upon it, which is all but unprecedented, we should say, at any rate on so large a scale, in railway history. During the last half-year they had received £936,000, but this had been earned at a cost of £734,000, or seventy-eight per cent. The result was that the company had only £202,000 to pay its pre-preferences, whereas, if they had received the same rates for conveying their goods as in 1873, they would have earned £350,000 more, and been able to pay the preferences in full. Capt. Tyler allows that probably they might not have had so much traffic if the former rates had been maintained, but the falling off is so enormous as to make it evident that a higher rate would probably have been nearly as much more profitable as this estimate, for if the traffic had fallen off the working expenses would also have been diminished. It is quite certain that no capitalists would have consented beforehand to make railways anywhere with the prospect of working at such rates as the railway war has forced on the Canadian and some of the United States railways; and we can only hope, for the sake of the large capital already embarked, and also because it is not desirable that the business of old countries lending to new ones should be wholly stopped, that Capt. Tyler's not over-sanguine hopes of an agreement among the companies may be realized very soon. Traders in America probably derive some benefit from the excessively low rates, but the benefit is a doubtful one when the rates are so much below the paying point to the carrying companies as they now seem to be. Such rates cannot be depended upon to last, and the uncertainty makes them less beneficial to trade than a moderately low rate would be.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN RUSSIA.

From the London Economist.

The general depression of trade is evidently being felt in Russia with exceptional acuteness. According to the *Official Gazette*, the Customs receipts for the first nine months of this year have amounted to only £5,528,000, which is a diminution of £930,000, as compared with the same period in 1875, and £33,000 less than was raised in 1874. The *Gazette* gives no information as to the particular sources of revenue that have proved less fruitful, but the evidence of diminishing trade which the Customs receipts afford is borne out by the statistics of the foreign trade of the country for the first six months of this year, which have just been published by the Minister of Finance, and which show a very general falling off both in the imports and exports. Running over the chief articles of export, we find that while in the first half of 1875 there were exported 1,964,924 cwt. of wheat, the export during the first six months of the present year was only 1,542,014 cwt. Similarly the export of barley has sunk from 353,200 cwt. to 148,000 cwt.; of oats, from 1,228,342 cwt. to 852,153 cwt.; of flax, from 2,057,500 cwt. to 1,160,283 cwt.; of hemp, from 568,067 cwt. to 548,843 cwt.; and of seeds, from 1,348,426 cwt. to 514,112 cwt. Only in wood is there any noteworthy improvement, and of that the value has risen from £2,365,214 to £3,097,852. As regards the precious metals, also, the movements are decidedly adverse to Russia. She has sent out of the country during the first seven months of the year gold and silver to the value of £11,460,200, which is no less than £9,320,850 in excess of the amount exported in 1875, and an increase of £9,907,300 upon 1874. Her imports, on the other hand, have amounted to only £403,000, which is a decrease upon 1875 of £165,700, and of £687,500 upon 1874. And these movements show a drain of the precious metals which Russia, with her enormous depreciated paper currency, is little able to bear.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AMONG ROUGHS.

A MAN FATALLY WOUNDED IN A DISREPUTABLE DRINKING SALOON—THE PLACE LICENSED BY THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Tivoli Hall, a low drinking place at No. 263 West Seventeenth street, the resort, as claimed by the Police, of thieves and disreputable characters, was the scene yesterday of a desperate affray, during which Charles G. Bornham, alias "Rocks," the bar-tender in the place, was shot and fatally wounded. Tivoli Hall and the West Atlantic Garden, in West Thirtieth street, near the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, are both known as the "Burnt Rag." The proprietor of both places is William Burns, who formerly kept a vile resort in the basement of No. 50 Bleecker street. This place was closed up after a number of raids had been made upon it by Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Burns then established the "Burnt Rag" in West Thirtieth street, and more recently opened Tivoli Hall in West Seventeenth street. Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, endeavored, by representing to the Excise Commissioners the nature of the persons who resorted to the place, to prevent a license being issued to the proprietor, but his representations were not heeded by the Commissioners, and a liquor license was granted.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning Bornham and a strange woman were in a room in the rear of the bar. Two men, one of whom is supposed to be James McGuire, were in the barroom. It is stated that Bornham attempted to commit an outrage on the woman, and her screams attracted the attention of the men, who rushed into the back room. A fracas occurred, during which a pistol shot was fired. Bornham was shot in the left side, and fell bleeding to the floor. The two men rushed out of the place and escaped, leaving Bornham and the woman in the place. The woman's screams attracted a crowd to the spot, and a policeman soon arrived. Bornham was placed on a stretcher and carried to the West Twentieth street Police-station. Police Surgeon McLeod was called to attend him, and finding that he was dangerously wounded, ordered his immediate removal to Bellevue Hospital. While at the station-house Bornham stated that he had been shot by John McGuire, alias "Mug," a notorious rough, but refused to state under what circumstances the shooting had taken place. A general alarm was sent out to the Police, calling for the arrest of McGuire, and the suspected man was soon after arrested by Patrolman Cain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, as he was leaving his house, No. 349 Ninth avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was confronted with the wounded man, who, however, failed to identify him as the man who shot him, and he was accordingly discharged. With singular stupidity the Police failed to detain the woman who was in the place when the shooting occurred. She remained in the place until it was closed up by a barber living next door, to whom she remarked when leaving, that she thought the shot was intended for her. It is believed that the shot was fired by James McGuire, a brother of "Mug" McGuire, and the Police are looking for him and for the woman who was present at the occurrence.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday took up the communication of Mayor Wickham vetoing the resolution allowing the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to make sewer connections with the edifice free of cost. In his veto the Mayor stated that if the privilege were granted it would establish a precedent by which other churches and institutions could claim like favors from the City, and that the right to make sewer connections had always been paid for at the regular rates. The amount involved in granting the proposed privilege to the Cathedral was about $700.

Alderman McCarthy said that the fee for making one sewer connection was $10, the connection representing one lot. It was proposed to make only one sewer connection with the Cathedral, and yet for that one sewer the Trustees might be called upon to pay $10 for every lot covered by the edifice if the resolution were not passed. Alderman Purroy then quoted from the minutes of the board a number of resolutions granting similar privileges to St. Joseph's Asylum and other institutions, which he said were approved by the Mayor. The resolution was then adopted.

Mayor Wickham also sent in a veto of a resolution providing for sprinkling Fifth avenue from Washington square to Fifty-ninth street, and Broadway from Bowling green to Fifty-ninth street. The Mayor says that his objections to the measure are based on the scarcity of Croton water.

Alderman Gross offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the causes of the present scarcity of Croton water, and to report means of preventing such scarcity in times of long drought. On motion of Alderman Billings, the matter was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council to execute a lease of the premises on the south-west corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street, for the use of the Eighth District Civil Court, for five years from May 1, 1877, at $3,000 per annum.

The estimates for 1877 were then called up and laid over.

AN ADROIT ROBBERY.

On Wednesday evening about 6:30 o'clock, a man about thirty years of age entered the jewelry store of Richard Keeping, No. 1,601 Broadway, and requested Mr. Keeping to call at once at No. 230 West 47th street to see a Mrs. Stuyvesant, who desired to purchase some jewelry, and who was too ill to leave the house. Mr. Keeping went to the place indicated, leaving the store in charge of his wife. A few minutes after he left, two strange men entered the store and asked for him. Mrs. Keeping told them that her husband was out, but would return in a short time, and the men said that they would wait for him. One of them asked for a glass of water, and Mrs Keeping went into the kitchen in the rear of the store to get some. The man who had asked her for the water followed her and engaged her in conversation for a few minutes, standing before her in such a manner that she could not see the interior of the store. When she returned to the store the man who had been left there had disappeared, and in a few moments his companion went out, remarking that he would return when Mr. Keeping was in. When Mr. Keeping arrived at No. 230 West Forty-seventh street he discovered that the premises were occupied as a private stable, and that no person resided there. Becoming alarmed, he hurried back to his store, and there learned of the visit of the strange men. On looking through his stock he found that seven gold and five silver watches, valued at $450, had been stolen. Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was yesterday informed of the robbery, and, with Detective Cottrell, is searching for the thieves.

CHORAL MUSIC AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

The choirs of Trinity parish held their fourth annual rehearsal at Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth street, last evening. There were about two hundred members of the chorus in the chancel, and the body of the chapel was well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The several choirs present were Trinity Church choir, A. H. Messiter, director; St. Paul's, J. H. Cornell, director, and the choirs of St. John's and Trinity Chapels, under the direction of Messrs. G. F. Le Jenne and W. B. Gilbert respectively. The programme opened with a processional hymn entitled "Forward! Be Our Watchword," during the rendition of which the choir marched down the central aisle and returned to the chancel. Evening prayer followed, the service being conducted by Rev. Dr. Swope. The responses were chorally rendered by the choir. At the conclusion of this service Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., delivered an address, giving a brief outline of the origin and history of choral music. After narrating the primitive style of choral music, he stated that a school of music was started in the year 1838 for the instruction of the younger members of Trinity Parish in vocal music and the style of choral music now in use in that parish. The funds for conducting this enterprise were furnished by the parent society, and the first appropriation for the purpose was $1,000, which was devoted to the congregation of St. John's Chapel in Varick street. The success of the enterprise was conclusive after one year's trial, and the result had been a more elevated character of sacred music than could otherwise have been attained. Right Rev. Bishop Nealy, of the diocese of Main, occupied a seat in the chancel.

THE GARDEN CITY WATER WORKS.

By invitation of Mr. Henry Hilton and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, a large party of ladies visited Garden City yesterday, by special train, to witness a public trial of the new water works and to inspect the city on which so much money has been spent, with the view of making it, from a sanitary point of view, one of the most attractive places of resort in the State. The remarkably complete system of drainage has been finished for some time, and now there has been added a system of water supply which will amply meet all demands, even should the city increase ten-fold. The water works are situated about a quarter of a mile from the railroad station, in a low meadow at the rear of the Stewart Hotel. The special train arrived at Garden City about 11 A. M., and the visitors proceeded to inspect the works. The engine was put in operation, and the process of pumping the water from the great reservoir shown. An exhibition of the effectiveness of the system in case of fire followed, and gave great satisfaction. A number of the visitors afterward visited the memorial church which is being erected by Mrs. Stewart, in memory of her husband, at a cost of $350,000. By invitation of Mrs. Stewart, the visitors lunched afterward at the Stewart Hotel, and returned to New-York in the afternoon.

WAS IT THE FRANKLIN?

A LARGE STEAMER SEEN OFF CAPE SABLE IN A GALE—HER APPEARANCE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE FRANKLIN.

The German bark Norma, Capt. Herman Bernecker, which left Glasgow on Sept. 20, passed Quarantine about noon yesterday, and anchored off the first landing, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock. Capt. Bernecker, having been questioned as to whether he had seen any vessel answering the description of the Franklin, which is hourly expected, with William M. Tweed on board, made the following statement:

"About 11 o'clock on last Saturday night, when I was in latitude 42° 2', longitude 62° 2', about two hundred miles south-west of Sable Island Bank, I passed a large, three-masted, full ship-rigged propeller of apparently about three thousand tons burden, which seemed to be laboring heavily, and which I fancied to be in distress. She had no sails set, had steam up, and was making very little headway. She was heading in a direction about south-west from Cape Sable. It was a moonlight night, and I had a fair view of the ship, which I took, from her general appearance, to be a large man-of-war. I saw no guns, however, nor any port-holes open, nor many men on the decks. I passed within about six hundred yards of her, and should have gone to her relief had she made any signals of distress, but she had no flag flying and did not speak to me nor I to her. There was no peculiarity about her build to denote her as an American ship. My first impression was that she was in distress, but as she kept on her course, although laboring and rolling very heavily, and did not notice us, I did not go nearer to her, as it would have been extremely dangerous, the sea being very heavy, the weather rough, and the wind blowing a stiff gale. I was not aware that Tweed had left Vigo on the Franklin, or I would have endeavored to speak the vessel, although it did not notice me. I had experienced exceedingly heavy weather for over two weeks before I saw this steamer, having endured a succession of gales from the north and north-north-west."

It is not impossible that the vessel Capt. Bernecker saw was the Franklin, which answers his description—a "large, three-masted, full ship-rigged propeller of about three thousand tons burden." Both vessels were steering in substantially the same direction, and as the passage of the bark was prolonged to fifty days on account of rough, heavy weather and strong, unfavorable winds, the same causes may have operated to delay the steamer.

THE FRANKLIN ONE OF THE STANCHEST SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

The following facts in regard to the Franklin are from the *Army and Navy Journal*:

"Every day brings out a new story about the Franklin, which has been thirty-five days from Vigo with Tweed on board. First, we are informed that this fine frigate does not carry sufficient coal to make the voyage, and next that she is one of the oldest ships in the Navy and is unseaworthy. The Franklin was launched just finished—in 1866, and is, therefore, only ten years old. She is one of the stanchest ships that ever floated on the ocean, and is the largest wooden vessel in the Navy. Her length on the boat water-line is 265 feet; her extreme breadth of beam on the load water-line is 53 feet 8 inches. Her mean draft of water, at load-line, is 25 feet 8 inches, at which draft she displaces 5,298 7-10 tons. The maximum speed of the vessel (on trial) that could be sustained in smooth water was 10 1-4 knots, or 11 73-100 statute miles per hour, on an hourly consumption of 7,215 pounds of coal. The vessel carries 860 tons coal. At the rate of 8 1-3 geographical miles per hour—200 knots per day—the vessel carries sufficient coal to steam 5,200 geographical miles, or 6,000 statute miles. The Franklin is in one of the best sailing ships in the Navy, and is in every way a safe and seaworthy vessel. If Tweed is on board the Franklin he will surely reach the United States. In this age of retrenchment all the vessels sail, and never use their steam-power except in emergencies: hence the long passage of the vessel. Steaming at the rate of 8⅓ knots per hour (200 knots per day) the Franklin would burn 32 86-100 tons of coal per day, which costs (at $10 per ton) $328 60, and for 3,000 miles the cost of the coal would be $328.10 by 15=$4,929. A good deal more than the ex-'boss of the New-York Ring' is worth dead or alive."

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR SUIT.

The hearing of evidence in the suit of Kingsley and Keeny against the City of Brooklyn, to recover $178,000 for work alleged to have been done on the Hempstead Reservoir, was resumed yesterday before the Referees. Chief-Engineer Adams testified at the commencement of the present suit that the reservoir was finished, with the exception of the dam, which needed eight feet of facing. Two letters known as the "water-scare" letters, written by Adams and sent to the Water Board, one on Jan. 27, 1871, and one in February of the same year, were put in evidence. The letters set forth that there was a scarcity of water, and were supposed to have been written for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion in favor of the building of the Hempstead Reservoir. Adams was the only witness examined, and his testimony was mainly of a technical nature. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

THE "WALLACK" CLUB.

The "Wallack," one of the prominent amateur theatrical clubs of the City, gave a very enjoyable entertainment at the Lyceum theatre last evening, under the management of Mr. A. S. Fitch. The pieces presented were "David Garrick" and "The Loan of a Lover," in the former of which Miss Ellis-Arden played *Ada Ingot*, and in the latter, *Gertrude*. In "David Garrick" the title rôle was presented by Mr. T. F. Clark, *Simon Ingot* by Mr. Eddy, and *Squire Chivy* by Mr. W. R. Hind. In the "Loan of a Lover" Mr. T. C. Hall took the part of *Peter Spyk*. This was the first performance of the club's fourth season, and it appeared to give much pleasure to a numerous audience.

THE VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Veterans' National Committee, under whose auspices the Boys in Blue were organized for the campaign in all of the States of the Union, have removed their head-quarters for 1876 to 1880 from the Fifth Avenue Hotel to No. 229 Broadway, opposite the new Post Office, and will continue under the management of Gen. John A. Dix, Chairman, and Drake De Kay, Secretary.

THE LICK ESTATE.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 2d inst. says: "The filing of the application by Mr. John H. Lick for letters of administration upon the estate of the late James Lick was not wholly unanticipated. We learn from a trustworthy source that negotiations have been going on ever since Mr. Lick's arrival in San Francisco, between himself and the Trustees under the trust deeds, to come to some arrangement by which a contest might be avoided, and, though they are still pending, there does not present the least likelihood of the matter being arranged. A settlement on a basis of $500,000 to be paid to Mr. Lick by the residuary legatees, the California Pioneers and the Academy of Sciences, has been mentioned. The present indications are that there will be a complete contest upon the whole three deeds. The proceedings in the Probate Court are preliminary to a suit in a District Court to set them aside, on the ground of undue influence exercised over Mr. James Lick and of his insanity. The hearing of the application for the granting of letters of administration has been set for the 20th inst. by Judge Myrick."

GIN-HOUSES BURNED.

The Columbus, (Ga.,) *Enquirer* of the 7th instant says: "We have carefully looked over files and find recorded since Sept. 1, forty-three gin-houses burned. Of these twenty-nine were in Georgia and fourteen in Alabama. They must have averaged five hundred dollars each, so as to make the total loss from houses alone $21,000. Of the twenty-nine burned in Georgia, we find with them were destroyed 200 bales of cotton worth now $10,000. So we find that with the houses the loss in Georgia in less than two months has been $24,500. Of the twenty-nine houses destroyed in Georgia, of eight, the precise losses in cotton are not given. This will make the total loss greater. Of the Alabama houses we have no losses of cotton, but it is safe to say the losses from the two States have fully amounted to $75,000, which have gone up in smoke. Is it not better to spend some money in insurance? These losses are not the results or designs but the larger proportion of accident. Grit in the saw, a match accidentally dropped—a rock—almost anything may cause a conflagration. Sometimes no cause can guard against it."

BIVOUACKING IN SERVIA.

From the London News.

Darkness fell when we were in the vicinity of a large bivouac of troops on the edge of the valley, and yet some distance from Sarvanovac. We did not know the road, and it seemed the wisest course to spend the night by a watch-fire in the bivouac, and go on in the morning. Passing through the camp, we found the officers of the brigade in front of a hut which they had come to consider their home, and wherein, to judge by their numbers, by its size—or rather smallness—and by the hay which littered every foot of floor, they must have been rather tightly packed on retiring to repose. In the meantime they were seated round a fire, drinking tea out of tumblers, and tossing for dinars. Where the Briton calls, "Heads or tails?" the Servian challenge is "Milan or not Milan?" which is as if we said "Victoria or not Victoria?" Russians and Servians were amicably trying their luck, and I saw one handsome young Russian persevere till he was utterly "rooked," and he had even exhausted his borrowing power, when he left the plank which served as a gambling-table and entered into a conversation with me on the subject of "*Le boxe*," in which he avowed himself a proficient. No "science" could save him from the ugly shell wound on the biceps with which he was tramping to the rear next day, when Mr. Villiers saw him and gave him directions for the Verbandplatz. It rained heavily in the night, and it was from a sodden bivouac that, damp and stiff, we rose to journey onward to Sarvanovac, which we found lay to the north, up one of the little side valleys.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Montague L. Marks will lecture this evening at the Liberal Club on "Journalism—an Art."

The Albany day-boats, C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew, will make their last passage up for the season to-day, Friday, Nov. 10, and down Saturday, the 11th inst.

"Race Education, or Literary Culture for Parents, Teachers, and Thinkers," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening by Prof. S. Royce.

Mr. Robert C. Ferguson, of Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty street, states that he is not the Robert C. Ferguson whose name was signed to a letter which appeared in THE TIMES of last Tuesday.

Patrick Kelly, of No. 316 East Thirty-sixth street, was shot in the foot and slightly wounded during a fight with some strangers at Thirty-sixth street and First avenue. His assailants escaped.

While ex-Mayor Manners, of Jersey City, was gazing at the bulletin-boards in Printing-house square on Tuesday night an adroit thief relieved him of his gold watch. He did not discover his loss until he reached home.

William B. Holmes assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Samuel Holmes, yesterday. Elias D. Carpenter and Mary C. Howell, composing the firm of E. D. Carpenter & Co., made a similar assignment, to Mason Meyers.

James Mulhearn, aged seventeen years, of No. 147 Sullivan street, jumped from one freight car to another of a Hudson River Railroad train while it was in motion, at the corner of Gansevoort and West streets, yesterday morning, and fell between the moving cars, receiving serious injuries.

The body of the man who registered on October 29, at the Coleman House, as J. F. Christie, and committed suicide in his room on Sunday night last, will be interred in Potter's Field to-day, unless the friends of the suicide claim it before its removal from the Morgue.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday discharged George W. Hicks, the driver of car No. 122 of the Third Avenue Line who was arrested on Nov. 3, for allowing his car to run over and kill a child named George Tremberger. The jury in the case decided that the occurrence was accidental.

While Mary Schwigert, aged fifty-one, of No. 46 Delancey street, was driving through Grand street, near Elm, yesterday morning, her wagon was run into by Grand street car No. 100. The woman was thrown to the pavement and seriously injured. James Drum, the driver of the car, was arrested.

John D. Wright, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, No. 860 Broadway, having been appointed guardian for the little acrobat, an interesting boy of four years of age, rescued in California, is desirous to find some respectable family that would be willing to adopt him as their own.

An autopsy of the body of George R. Bentler, a barber, who, as alleged by his family, died of heart disease at his residence, No. 155 Second street, on Wednesday, was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt, who discovered that death was due to strychnine poisoning. Other circumstances point to the belief that Bentler committed suicide.

While locomotive No. 55 of the Hudson River Railroad was passing along Eleventh avenue, going north, and when between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, it ran into a truck belonging to Richard Tregoning, of No. 528 West Fortieth street, which was crossing the track. The truck was demolished and one of the horses had his leg broken. The loss to Mr. Tregoning will be about $500.

BROOKLYN.

Louis Krueger, of No. 9 Cook street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of dealing in policy slips.

John Sterrett, aged forty-seven, of No. 57 North Second street, dropped dead yesterday. His death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

Samuel Lawrence, colored, of No. 31 Elm street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant is a Mrs. Mary C. Frank, of No. 23 Stagg street, whom, it is alleged, Lawrence knocked down and attempted to rob.

Miss Mary L. Smith sued Peter Mallon, a Fulton street florist, for embracing her without permission in his shop, where she went to purchase a bouquet. The jury, when the case was first tried, disagreed. Yesterday, at the conclusion of the second trial, the jury, after an hour's absence, found a verdict for the defendant.

In the trial of the charges preferred against Water Commissioner William A. Fowler by Mayor Schroeder, nothing new was developed yesterday. Col. Adams, who testified from 10 o'clock until 2 before the Referees in the Kingsley & Keeney suit against the City, took the stand before the Aldermen at the latter hour, and testified for three hours on technical points in connection with excavation for the reservoir.

NEW-JERSEY.

Daniel Deering, of Academy street, Newark, who was arrested for false registration, was yesterday bailed to answer in the sum of $1,000.

At the meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders, held yesterday, the Auditor announced that the total of unpaid taxes due the county is $830,756 36.

Matthew Harney was arrested in New-Brunswick yesterday, to answer a charge of having, during an affray on election day, stabbed Philip O'Brien on the face under the eye.

W. M. Lake, of Pamrapo, jumped from a morning train at Bayonne, Wednesday night, and was thrown violently to the sidewalk. One arm was broken and he received other serious injuries.

Sergt. McBride, of the Paterson Police, while arresting a man for disorderly conduct in the streets election night, was fired at several times by the prisoner's friends. None of the balls struck him.

The coroner's jury in the case of Larry Holton, the ex-policeman who died in Newark from lockjaw, the result of having been bitten on the hand by Patrick McManus, returned a verdict holding McManus for manslaughter.

Francis Cook, a sailor on the canal-boat Bedford, lying at the Morris and Essex coal docks, Jersey City, was beaten almost to death Wednesday by Freeman Hall, the Captain, and Charles Wilson, the mate. He is in a precarious condition. Wilson has been arrested, but the Captain has fled.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex Gov. John Evans, of Colorado, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Chief Engineer William W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the Everett House.

Gen. George J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

F. E. Church, and J. W. Ehninger, the artists, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and Prof. Alexander Winchell, of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman House.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

The Utica *Herald* of Thursday morning says: "A short time ago we published an item from a Philadelphia newspaper announcing that the wife of Rev. James C. Stewart, of Oswego, had been arrested at the Centennial upon the charge of purloining jewelry from the Italian Department. The statement of the arrest was true, but it was made by error, no wrong having been committed or intended. Mrs. Stewart, separated from her husband, was selecting a necklace for her younger sister. She took two from the case, and while examining them saw her sister in the crowd. Wishing to know which would please her most, she followed, still holding the necklace in her hand and calling the sister by name. The sister disappeared in the crowd and a detective arrested Mrs. Stewart upon the charge of stealing the jewelry. She went to head-quarters and sent for her husband, who came and was identified by Bishop Simpson. The statement of facts made by the lady was considered sufficient and she was allowed to go. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart speak highly of the courtesy of the detective and other officers, who only did what was their duty until the annoying incident was explained. A similar incident happened to the wife of a wealthy broker with like results. The friends of Mrs. Stewart did not need this explanation, but they will be glad to have the circumstances explained."

A MAN SAVED AND WON.

A Boston clergyman, at a recent temperance meeting, told the following story, remarking that he knew the parties referred to: In one of the Canadian cities, a few years ago, a young lawyer became addicted to habits of intemperance, and finally got so low that one day he fell down drunk in a public street, and lay there with the sun pouring upon his face. A young lady, a stranger to him, passing by, took pity upon him, and covered his face with her handkerchief. When he came to his senses, and was told of the act of kindness, he was so affected by it that he said he would thereafter be a temperate man. He took the pledge, and soon became a promising man in his profession. Not long after he was introduced to the young lady who had done him that act of kindness, and afterward married her. The parties are living happily together, and the young lawyer is now the Attorney General of one of the Canadian Provinces.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A LITTLE GIRL CRUSHED BY THE CARS—ESCAPE OF HER COMPANIONS.

The Utica *Herald* says that a sad accident occurred on the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Road near Oriskany Falls Wednesday noon, resulting in the decapitation of Nettie Hicks, aged nine years, a very bright and interesting daughter of Warren D. Hicks, of that place, and the narrow escape of three of her companions from the same fate. They were hunting for beech-nuts. The *Herald's* correspondent at Oriskany Falls gives the details as follows: "This afternoon Nettie Hicks, aged nine years, youngest daughter of Warren D. Hicks, was instantly killed by engine No. 61, drawing a wild-cat train of twenty loaded cars. About 1:30 P. M., as Engineer Koon was rounding a curve, half a mile south of this village, he saw on a trestle fifty yards ahead four young girls—Misses Julia Hazard, Lena Hazard, Helen and Nettie Hicks. He whistled 'down brakes,' and reversed his engine, hoping to check the speed of the train sufficiently to allow the girls to get across, but finding that impossible, shouted to them to jump into the stream. Helen Hicks and Lena Hazard jumped and saved themselves. Miss Julia Hazard made a brave and desperate effort to save Nettie Hicks by pulling her off the trestle, but failed. Julia then dropped through an opening into the stream, miraculously escaping death as the engine struck her head as she dropped, taking off her hat and comb, and making a slight scalp-wound. Little Nettie's head was completely severed from her body and crushed beyond recognition. No blame can be attached to engineer Koon or the train hands. It was through their prompt efforts that the three others escaped death. Miss Hazard states they heard the whistle for the trestle some minutes before they attempted to cross, and she advised the party not to go on until the train passed. The three others started and she followed. When about one-third the distance across, she heard the whistle for brakes and saw their perilous position, but it was too late. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are at the Centennial, and as yet they know nothing of the sadness at their home."

TEXAN HOSPITALITY.

The San Antonio *Herald* says: "In no city in the United States is the travel-stained, weary traveler taken as good care of as he is in a San Antonio hotel. The manners and customs of the guest are carefully studied. A young man from the frontier, stopping at one of our hotels, told the clerk the other evening that he was going to be out late. 'Just wait a minute,' replied the accommodating clerk, and he rushed off, but soon reappeared with a large envelope, which he placed in the guest's breast pocket, with the remark: 'That is a bond for your appearance before the Recorder, properly signed. As soon as you are arrested for being drunk and disorderly, just give the bond to the Policeman, mention my name, and he will bring you home in a hack. Good night.'"

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9—1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ⅌ cent. Rentes at 105f. 25c for the account.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,296,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 54½ ⅌ cent., is now the same. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £90,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9.—United States bonds, new fives, 102⅜.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 23,850,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Pork—Eastern dull at 81s.; Western dull at 72s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s.; Short Clear dull at 44s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 54s.; Shoulders steady at 36s. Beef—India Mess firmer at 82s.; Extra Mess dull at 112s.; Prime Mess firmer at 72s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 49s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 43s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin—Common dull at 5s. 9d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice steady at 59s. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 10s.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 4d.; Winter dull at 9s. 8d. for Western, and 10s. 3d. for Southern. Corn—Mixed Soft firmer at 25s. 9d.

12:12 P. M.—Cotton—Futures opened 1-32d. ⓐ1-16d. cheaper, but have since improved, and are now strong; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 1,800 bales, all American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is advancing; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 25,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export; additional sales late yesterday, after the regular closing, 6,000 bales. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 23-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Lard, 49s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Pork, 73s. ⅌ bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 43s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 44s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 21-32d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,700 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December sail, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December sail, 6 11-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures partially 1-16d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 49s. 6d.ⓐ50s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon, 44s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 19d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits of Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—Petroleum closed buoyant at 52f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Nov. 9—3 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 18¾d.ⓐ19d. ⅌ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d.ⓐ27s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 8.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; good Firsts, 6,100ⓐ6,250 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24½. Average daily receipts during the week, 9,000 bags; shipments of the week to the Channel and North of Europe, 8,000 bags; to the United States, 13,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 9,000 bags. Sales of the week, for the Channel and North of Europe; 11,000 bags; for the United States, 70,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 1,000 bags; stock, 176,000 bags. Freight for sailing vessel per Channel, 32s 6d.

SANTOS, Nov. 8.—Coffee—Market quiet, downward tendency; Superior Santos, 5,800ⓐ5,950 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts during the week, 2,500 bags. Shipments of the week to all countries, 41,000 bags: to the Channel, Europe and Mediterranean, 37,000 bags. Sales of the week, for Europe, 20,000 bags; for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 39,000 bags.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Spanish Gold, 218ⓐ218½. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 5½ⓐ5 discount; short sight, do., 4½ⓐ4 discount; on London, 14½ⓐ15½ premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. Rebecca Marsh, Joseph W. Todd, Albert M. Capen, Ramon Vala, Robert Merry, Julio de Ximeno, Edward Jungbluth, W. J. Durrell.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pommerania, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Morganstern and two children, Nicolas A. Masurin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenberg, Dr. Von Baumbauer, Felipe Lopes Netto, W. Remy, F. Konig, E. Newman, G. Droege, L. F. Dommerich and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rumpf, Wm. Strange, Jacob Weismann, Otto Boessneck, Mr. and Mrs. Heinecke, M. Best, F. Faure, and daughter, Miss Marie Gosewisch, Isaac Plant, Oscar Thimmy, Nathan Heilmann, Wilhelm Ande, Mrs. Rose Rosenthal, Mrs. Pauline Winter, Peter Kamper, Henry Hughes, Dr. Leopold Lossen, Robert Simon, P. Picard.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:40 | Sun sets....4:47 | Moon rises.12:48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:01 | Gov. Island..3:50 | Hell Gate.....5:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, Nov. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Ann Eliza, Pierce, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Swift, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Magnolia, Daggett, Savannah, George Yonge; Yazoo, Wilbank, Savannah, C. D. Owens.

Barks Victor, Wago, London, Benham & Boyeson; Echo, (Norw.,) Gultornsen, Havre, Louis Tetons; Helios, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker.

Brigs G. F. Gerry, Conglin, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; Rosebud, (Br.,) Churchward, Plymouth, Eng., G. F. Bulley.

Schrs. W. H. Jones, Falkenburg, Fernandina, A. Abbott; B. J. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., &c., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jordan L. Mott, Brown, Jacmel, Hayti, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; R. Sheppard, Key West and Cedar Keys, Benner & Pinkney; Maggie, (Br.,) Collins, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Abbie S. Emery, Emery, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with mdse and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Nov. 8, 15 miles S. Five Fathom Light, signaled a brig with white flag with red letter T, bound S.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Brown, St. John's, N. S., Nov. 2, Halifax 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Thetis, Swift, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Champion, (of Liverpool,) Cook, Calcutta July 8, with mdse. to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Game Cock, Hardy, Bremen 36 ds., in ballast to D. G. Bacon.

Ship Bertaux, (of St. John, N. B.,) Davis, Amsterdam Sept. 26, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Crystal, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Louis, (Ger.,) Winnerman, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast to C. Luling & Co.

Bark Norma, (Ger.,) Benecker, Glasgow 50 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Carrie E. Long, (of Rockland, Me.,) Park, Dunkirk 50 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. George Calhoun, Seeley, (of and from St. John, N. B., 6 ds.,) with potatoes to John Boynton's Son—vessel to A. F. Heney.

Schr. Hannah McLoon, (of Rockland,) Keen, from Galway, arr. 8th. Oct. 4, lat. 52, lon. 57, Robert McAlpen fell overboard from the top of the after house and was lost.

Schr. Cynia Wright, Clark, Charleston 5 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Palestine, Howes, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Crosby, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Emily O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. H. T. Potter, Anderson, Gardiner, for Albany.

Schr. Defiance, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Graham, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Scull, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. A. Gessner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. C. Bee, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abbie, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Satterthwaite, Wolfe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Favorite, McDaid, Providence.

Schr. Harry and Ned, Chambers, Westerly.

Schr. J. B. Carrington, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary Ann Kirby, Lewis, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charles Miller, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Martha Nichols, Hall, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. North America, (of Halifax,) Joyce, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Ulalume, Keho, (of and from St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with lath to Parker & Co.—vessel to A. F. Henry.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Teall, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. Armstrong, (new, 600 tons,) Gresner, New-Haven, in ballast to L. W. P. Armstrong.

Schr. Mary C. Arnold, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. A. M. Lee, Williams, Appanog, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Frolic, Dillingham, Tisbury.

Schr. Anna Jones, New-London.

Schr. Alnorma, Crosby, New-London.

Schr. J. H. Youman, Bassett, Torwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Annie Chase, Gibson, Greenport.

Schr. Lucy Wentworth, Dow, Mystic.

Schr. Panthea, McDaid, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Maas, for Rotterdam; Pommerania, for Hamburg; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Canima, for Bermuda; Magnolia and Yazoo, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.; Hatteras, for Richmond; ship Seminole, for San Francisco; barks Victor, for London; Hans Tode, for Oporto; brig Ciro, for Trieste; schrs. S. D. Barnes and Mary C. Arnold. Also, via Long Island Sound, steamer Glaucus, for Boston; brig J. L. Stewart, for St. John's, N. F.; schrs. G. F. Baird, for St. John, N. B.; Sparte, Sarah F. Bird, Velaut, Wm. L. Elkins, R. & S. Corson, and Charles S. Edwards, for Boston; Ella J. Staples and Philadelphia, for Portland.

SPOKEN.

By schr. Hannah McLoon, Oct. 16, lat. 42 34, lon. 32 23, bark Aurora, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Dantzig for Delaware Breakwater.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Thomas S. Falk, (Norw.,) Fuglestadt, from Antwerp, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen, which arr. and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this A. M.

Ship N. Boynton, Blanchard, from Manila, &c., which arr. 7th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this A. M., 9th.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 9.—Arr. 8th inst., schr. E. G. Willard, from Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Sld. 3d inst., Jesse Carll; 7th inst., Superb, Capt. Neilson; B. Hilton, Ironsides, James Ford; 8th inst., Erling, John Schulte, Lameck, J. M. Haskell, H. A. Parr, Alida, Capt. Colley; 9th inst., Johanna, Margaretha, Elcans, Heinrich Ibsen, Forest Belle.

Arr. 1st inst., Lydia, Capt. Nielsen, the latter at Carlshamn; 6th inst., Rialto, C. C. Sweeney; 8th inst., Republik, the latter at Deal; Jason, Ther, Capt. Thorveldsen, the latter at Berwick; 9th inst., Andean.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Sld. Nov. 8, Jamestown. Arr. 8th, Hovding.

BY CABLE.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamer France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York Oct. 28, by way of Plymouth, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The National Line steamer Italy, Capt. A. Thomson, from New-York Oct. 28, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at noon to-day.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

AWARDED TO THE

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PLATE-WARMERS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER,

No. 601 SIXTH AV., and No. 1,308 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.

HORACE WATERS & SONS,

No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7851. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

LATEST RETURNS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, AND LOUISIANA—THE RESULT REMAINS SUBSTANTIALLY AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED—ORDERS FROM PRESIDENT GRANT TO GEN. SHERMAN—THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF AN HONEST CANVASS.

The special dispatches received by THE TIMES from official sources and its special correspondents since yesterday morning do not change the result as claimed by us during the last two days. They all agree that the three disputed States—Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida—have polled unquestionable majorities for Hayes and Wheeler, which cannot be overcome, except by the grossest tampering with the returns, or the most barefaced frauds in the count. The exact majority in Louisiana will probably be made known to-day; that of South Carolina is from 6,000 to 8,000, while that of Florida is definitely fixed at not less than 1,500. Ohio, which the Democrats were trying to claim on Thursday to offset their Southern losses, has gone Republican by at least 7,000, and the majority in Oregon has been increased by later advices to 1,252.

President Grant has ordered Gen. Sherman to direct the officers in charge of the troops in Louisiana and Florida to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the people and the legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. The full text of the President's orders to the General commanding the Army will be found elsewhere.

Our list of Congressmen is not materially changed. Mr. B. F. Marsh, Republican, proves to be elected in the Tenth District of Illinois. Yesterday we conceded the district to the Democrats. The Democrats claim to have chosen their candidate in the Third District of Missouri by one majority. These two changes counterbalance each other, and conceding them both, the membership of the House remains unchanged as printed yesterday—143 Republicans and 147 Democrats. It should be added that the Republicans of the Sixth District of Missouri claim to have elected Mr. Havens by about 200 majority. Should their claim prove correct, the House would stand, as at present advised, 144 Republicans and 146 Democrats. New-Hampshire would then, with its three members, decide to which party should be given the control of the House, should not later returns make other changes in the list of the members already chosen.

The latest returns, in large part official, show that the Assembly of this State is Republican beyond question, and by a good working majority. Our table shows 72 Republicans to 56 Democrats, which is a change of only one from the estimate published in Wednesday's TIMES.

THE BALLOT TO BE PROTECTED.

THE PRESIDENT ORDERS THE COMMANDING OFFICERS IN FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA TO PRESERVE PEACE AND PROTECT THE LEGAL CANVASSERS—A FAIR COUNT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The following is a copy of a telegram from President Grant sent at about noon to-day:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Instruct Gen. Augur in Louisiana, and Gen. Ruger in Florida, to be vigilant with the forces at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal Boards of Canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns.

U. S. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.

Gen. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Send all the troops to Gen. Augur he may deem necessary to insure entire quiet and a peaceful count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other States, I understand, is requested in Louisiana to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men of both parties will go. U. S. GRANT.

TROOPS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—Company C of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, which is stationed here, was to-day ordered to New-Orleans.

DISCUSSION IN PHILADELPHIA—HOW THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER WAS RECEIVED—THE DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS TO CARRY FLORIDA—SEVERAL GENTLEMEN INVITED BY THE PRESIDENT TO GO TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The publication, late this evening, of the President's order to Gen. Sherman to send troops to Florida and Louisiana, has created a new excitement. The proclamation of Hewitt has also stimulated public discussion. The general temper and tone is not unfavorable among the more moderate Democrats, who confess that the sentiments are sound and well stated, but they are horrified about the troops. Republicans universally approve, so far as one may judge from the casual discourse on the streets. The orders are understood to have been sent soon after midnight last night, and to have reached their destination before morning. The occasion was furnished by information, of which an outline was printed in THE TIMES this morning, in a statement from the National Committee. The information received was of such a character as to warrant a suspicion that the Democracy intended to overcome the Republican majority in Florida by violence. It was known that immediately on the announcement that Florida would decide the election, Democratic agents had started South, and so far as heard from they were not of the sort to trouble themselves much merely to witness a fair count. The indications of intended interference were so strong that immediate steps were taken to protect whatever single result the votes actually cast might disclose. This is all there was of it. As to the legality of the order, the President has the same rights to order troops from Georgia to Florida as to New-York Harbor, and the Democrats would not have found fault with that or denounced it as unlawful. All the information received confirms the belief here that Hayes has gained the election.

At the request of Gov. Kellogg, the President has asked several gentlemen to go to New-Orleans to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board. Among those thus far requested to be present are Gen. Garfield, Gen. Logan, Congressman Kasson, of Iowa; Mr. Ditty, of Maryland; M. S. Quay, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania; Thomas Boaver and John Shoenberger, two large manufacturers of this State; Gen. James L. Reynolds, brother of Gen. John Reynolds, killed at Gettysburg, and of Admiral Reynolds, now in the Navy; and Henry B. Stebbins, of New-York. Many others will be asked to go to New-Orleans, where it is not an honest, but a dishonest, count that would endanger the election of Hayes. The President will return to Washington to-morrow noon.

TROOPS ORDERED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Gen. Sherman has acted upon the telegrams received from the President, and has received word from Gen. Ruger that he has ordered nine companies to Florida, and will order five more, and go in person with them, leaving Col. Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, in command in South Carolina. A company of artillery will be part of the troops sent from South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 10.—United States troops have been ordered from South Carolina to Florida. Two companies stationed at Aiken left this afternoon for Tallahassee.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—Transportation has been ordered for troops to pass through this city to-night for Florida.

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

AN EXACT STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION—DESPERATE ATTEMPTS OF THE DEMOCRATS TO DESTROY THE BALLOTS—THE STATE INDISPUTABLY REPUBLICAN BY 2,000 MAJORITY—TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN CONFIDENTLY CLAIMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 10.—The importance which Florida has suddenly assumed before the country calls for a fuller statement regarding the situation here than has been made. The election everywhere was an unusually quiet one, although considerable apprehension was felt at a number of points. The vote was the largest ever cast, the colored vote being almost in a body for the Republican ticket, while the Republican white vote was unexpectedly large. Heavy Republican counties came fully up to expectation, while the Democrats were disappointed in their heavy strongholds. This state of affairs becoming known, the Democrats raised the cry of fraud, and, in face of 2,000 majority against them, now claim the State. From the first, they boasted that they would carry the State at all hazards. On what that claim was based appears now from what took place in Jackson County, for instance, where a raid was made on two heavy Republican precincts, the ballot-boxes violated, the poll-list destroyed, and false returns made, whereby it is made to appear that that county has given 100 Democratic majority, instead of the 500 or 600 Republican majority which it actually has given. The same night a train containing a party of Republicans was wrecked, to cut off communication, and a number of bridges were burned and the track torn up. The Republicans have taken steps to repair the fraud and preserve the true majority in the county. Similar proceedings are reported in other distant counties, but it may be stated for a certainty that the desperate plans to thus wipe out the true Republican majority of 2,000 in the State will be foiled at all points. Fortunately for the Republicans, the actual results in the heavy counties became known too early for the success of the Democratic schemes. Their only hope here is based on compulsion and violence. The Republicans of Florida fully realize their position before the country, and will do their whole duty. They have a Board of State Canvassers whose action will be independent of all clamor and in defiance of the threats of violence and the attempts at intimidation. And thus the fruits of as gallant a fight as was ever made will be preserved.

The country should understand that the Republican majority here is indisputable, and without flaw; that the fight has been made without help from any quarter, and, from first to last, against all sorts of adverse influences. Intense rancor prevails outside, and force, and every conceivable influence, in support of the desperate purpose of Democrats, are threatened. Leading Democrats all over the country are constantly telegraphing, to encourage their party leaders, who are already sufficiently desperate. It cannot be disguised that the situation is a very grave one; meanwhile, the Republicans are vigilant, cool, and confident, and will stand by the square and honest victory. Gov. Hayes, for President, was fully five or six hundred ahead of Stearns, for Governor. The latter's election, as well as the election of two Republican Congressmen, is claimed with entire confidence. The Legislature is Democratic.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, ALLOWING THE DEMOCRATS ALL THEIR REGISTERED NAMES IN THE COUNTIES NOT YET HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 10.—Reports from Marianna, Jackson County, give 443 Republican majority. In two Republican precincts in the county the poll was attacked, the Inspectors were overpowered, and the returns changed to Democratic majorities; the ballots were burned, and the result in the county was changed, giving a Democratic majority of 106. There is great excitement throughout the State. The Republican majority is certainly 500 in Jackson County. Democratic frauds in other counties have been detected. The Democrats are desperate, and the Republicans are firm and hold the fort. Allowing the Democrats every registered vote they have in the counties to hear from, the State stands surely Republican. There are fears of desperate ventures in a few remote counties where the vote is small. Only unheard-of tampering with returns and gross violence can give the State to the Democrats. The Republicans of Florida have fairly 1,500 majority, are wide awake, and determined.

PETER JONES,
Secretary Republican Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS WHOLLY UNFOUNDED—THE STATE SURE FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 10.—The claim of the Democrats to Florida has no foundation. Returns come in slowly as we have no rail or telegraphic communication with the extreme southern and western counties. The situation has not changed since yesterday. The counties not yet heard from cannot reduce the Republican majority already reported, below 1,000. We are confident of this and Hayes can feel sure of Florida. M. MARTIN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES CONFIRMING THE PRESS REPORTS OF A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury received a dispatch from Gov. Stearns at noon to-day saying that Florida had gone Republican by 2,500 majority. Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, also telegraphs from Tallahassee to a friend in this city that "the Republicans have elected their National and State tickets, sure," and a similar private message was received early this morning from A. H. Knight, Collector of Internal Revenue at Jacksonville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Private telegrams to Col. Bristow and other Republicans, from the South and from Washington, claim that Florida has surely gone Republican.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A report was current on the streets here to-day that a private telegram had been received from Senator Conover conceding Florida to the Democrats by a majority variously stated at 1,000, 1,200, and 2,000. Diligent inquiry failed to discover any responsible authority for the story, but it was to-night revived in the shape of a specific statement that Senator Conover had telegraphed to that effect to the National Republican Committee in New York City. Inquiries addressed to that committee, authorize the denial of the existence of any such dispatch.

HAYES' TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA.

A DECIDED REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—INCENDIARY DISPATCHES RECEIVED IN NEW-ORLEANS FROM NORTHERN DEMOCRATS—THE DEMOCRATIC HOPES BASED ON THE ESTIMATED RESULTS IN THE "BULLDOZED" PARISHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—As it becomes more apparent that Louisiana is to be the national pivot for election turning, the political situation here grows critical. Giving the Democrats all the benefit of all the "bulldozing" work, Louisiana has gone Republican by a decided majority. Had the national contest been decided elsewhere, the Republican victory would not be questioned as to this State now. Democrats from all quarters are sending appeals to Louisiana Democrats to insure a Democratic majority at all hazards. A dispatch from the Chicago *Times* office, published in the *Democrat* here, says: "All eyes and hopes turn to Louisiana. If you tamely submit to disenfranchisement, the end is defeat for the hope of reform. The North will say God speed to a cleaning out of the Packard-Kellogg scoundrels." This is only a sample of the incendiary dispatches sent to this inflammable people. Within a day several prominent Northern Democrats will be here to direct movements in person. The Democrats rest their hopes entirely upon the intimidated parishes. The three parishes of Ouachita, East and West Baton Rouge have a registered vote of 2,103 white and 5,330 black. These parishes, according to Democratic returns, gave Kellogg in 1872 a majority of 2,922; in 1874 they gave a Republican majority of 2,621; the Democrats now claim a majority of 3,000 in the same parishes. The Parish of East Feliciana in 1874 gave a Republican majority of nine hundred, having at the same time local party divisions. The Democrats now claim a majority of 1,743 there, and only one Republican vote was cast on Tuesday, and that by the Commissioner. The Parish of Morehouse gave a Republican majority of 363 in 1874; at this election the Democrats claim a majority of 528 in Morehouse—this, in the face of the fact that, in the parishes not intimidated, the present election shows large Republican gains, and also shows that where not molested, the negroes, with very few exceptions, voted the Republican ticket. Packard says he is elected by about 5,000 majority. Taking the vote as it stands, without thought of contesting the "bull-dozed" parishes, the Democrats do not claim the Legislature, while they are claiming a majority for Tilden. The New-Orleans *Republican* says: "The election of sixty-one Republican members of the House is assured—five more than a majority." Among the Republicans elected to the House is ex-Gov. Warmoth from Plaquemine Parish. The returns come in very slowly, and it is impossible to give the exact Republican majority at this time. The streets are crowded with excited people, especially about the Democratic head-quarters and telegraph offices. So far, no riotous demonstrations have been made. The Republicans are quiet and confident, and feel assured that in a few days they will be able to show that against all the adverse circumstances, and in spite of the terrorism which has existed in many country parishes, the Republican State ticket has been elected beyond question, and a majority given for the Hayes and Wheeler Electors.

A SUGGESTION FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

The following dispatch was received at the Head-quarters of the National Republican Committee in this City yesterday:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1876.

Hon. Z. Chandler:

We have received private dispatches that leading Democrats are en route. Perhaps you had better send some men of national reputation who have the confidence of this country. We want the situation and its facts thoroughly known, and we will stand or fall by the record, knowing we are right. WM. P. KELLOGG.

STATEMENT BY GOV. KELLOGG.

VERY FEW OFFICIAL RETURNS RECEIVED—DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES AND INTIMIDATION IN COUNTRY PARISHES—A LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Gov. Kellogg furnishes the following statement to the Associated Press regarding the election:

Very few official returns have been received outside of the City by the Secretary of State, the proper custodian. Unofficial statements have been received and published here of fifteen Republican and thirteen Democratic parishes, besides the city, twenty-eight out of fifty-seven, which may be called tolerably reliable. The other parishes are estimated by each side, and the State is claimed according to each estimate by both sides. The Democrats only claim the State by estimating the Republican parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse and Ouachita having given them, as they claim, nearly 4,000 majority. No one can dispute that these parishes were overrun and intimidated by armed bands of the White League before and on the day of election. These parishes have always been largely Republican. The registration in these parishes is, White 3,698, Black, 8,709. They gave me 3,000 majority in 1872 by the returns of the fusion Democratic Board, and they gave the Republican candidate 3,900 majority in 1874 as conceded by the Democratic State Central Committee. In Ouachita a deputy United States Marshal was killed on election day, the polls taken possession of and run by the White League.

In East Feliciana not a single Republican vote was allowed to be polled. The Republicans were not allowed to run a ticket. This parish is next to the Mississippi line, and has been turbulent, more or less, since the Democrats obtained possession of Mississippi. In this parish I received over 900 majority in 1872, and in 1874 the Republicans carried the parish by more than a thousand majority. The vote claimed by the Democrats in these parishes was procured by intimidation, violence, and assassination, and the proof of this fact is overwhelming and perfectly conclusive. Notwithstanding the claimed vote in these parishes, we confidently believe we have carried the State. The Democrats never claimed to have carried the State by but about 4,000 in 1874, not counting Carroll Parish, which gave us over 1,800 majority, but where they always alleged frauds and refused to concede but about 900 of this majority to us. They admit that we have gained in the city alone 2,400 votes over the vote of 1874. They admit we have carried Iberia, St. Martin, Assumption, Rapides, Caddo, Webster, and Lafourche, already heard from, which they carried in 1874. They admit that we have increased our majorities in Bossier, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Natchitoches, Plaquemine, and St. Charles. Of course, none of these are official. There are only about twenty parishes accessible by rail or telegraph, and the official vote of several of the remote parishes cannot be had for five or six days. The result will probably be close, counting the vote in the five *bulldozed* parishes, as the Democrats say. Not counting these parishes, while the Republicans will be deprived of a legitimate majority of nearly 4,000, in no contingency can the Democrats have carried the State. It will not be denied that, with scarcely an exception, in all the heretofore Republican parishes, except the five bulldozed parishes the Republicans have gained over their majorities of 1874. Neither can it be denied that the colored people voted the Republican ticket with, if possible, more unanimity than ever before. I have heard that several prominent gentlemen are coming here, drawn hither by the exigency growing out of this election. I am glad of this. I telegraphed Secretary Chandler last night suggesting that several gentlemen of prominence, who have the confidence of the country, be sent here—such men as William M. Evarts, ex-Gov. Dix, Mr. Bristow, Senator Blaine, George T. Hoar, Gen. Logan, Stanley Matthews, or such gentlemen. If the North wants a true disclosure of our affairs, let men come whose reputations will be a guarantee that they come to find the truth and not to manufacture newspaper and sensational articles against us. The statements of the estimated returns referred to are the votes cast for the State ticket. That the vote for Hayes was considerably larger than that of the State ticket, the Governor said, the Democrats generally admit: that Leonard Smith and Darrell are elected to Congress, and that the Republicans have carried the Legislature. He said he had just received a dispatch from Smith, and one other gentleman from Shreveport, that desperate efforts are being made by the Democrats in the parishes up the Red River to change or destroy the returns.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJORITY.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY FULLY EIGHT THOUSAND—DEMOCRATIC VIOLENCE IN SEVERAL COUNTIES—THE OFFICIAL RETURNS NOT NEARLY COMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10.—We do not change our views from those sent last night. Official returns have not been received from more than half the counties. The remaining figures are reports or estimates. The Democrats report heavy majorities in several counties where our reports represent such violence and terror as to suppress or defeat the will of the majority entirely. Such results are the only basis of the Democratic claims of carrying the State. The official count will give the State to Hayes according to all present indications.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10.—The returns to-day do not change the result. The State is safe for Hayes and Chamberlain by a decided majority. The Democratic dispatches are based on party estimates, not on official returns. We are sure of a good majority. R. B. ELLIOTT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator Patterson received to-day the following dispatch from Gov. Chamberlain, dated Columbia, 1:30 P. M.:

"South Carolina is safe for the Republicans. The Democrats claim it on the basis of immense apparent majorities in Edgefield, Laurens, Barnwell, and Abbeville. If any such results appear they are fraudulent and will not avail. Giving the Democrats all they claim in the counties not yet definitely heard from, and giving the Republicans only what we know we have, the result is a majority for the Republicans. Estimating upon the basis of the real and honest vote and final canvass and determination we shall carry the State by fully eight thousand."

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

The following table gives the majorities for Hayes and Tilden and for Morgan and Robinson, respectively, in the several counties of the State. The returns of the Gubernatorial vote are still meagre:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Morgan.	Robinson.
Albany	....	1,200	....	....
Allegany	3,100	....	....	....
Broome	1,343	....	1,287	....
Cattaraugus	1,300	....	....	....
Cayuga	3,002	....	....	....
Chantauqua	4,380	....	....	....
Chemung	....	497	....	866
Chenango	1,200	....	....	....
Clinton	600	....	....	....
Columbia	....	512	....	520
Cortland	1,450	....	....	....
Delaware	900	....	....	....
Dutchess	358	....	500	....
Erie	790	....	688	....
Essex	1,500	....	....	....
Franklin	1,167	....	1,100	....
Fulton	284	....	274	....
Genesee	1,000	....	....	....
Greene	....	1,000	....	....
Hamilton	....	50	....	....
Herkimer	750	....	650	....
Jefferson	2,159	....	....	....
Kings	....	18,518	....	15,817
Lewis	....	200	....	....
Livingston	1,043	....	950	....
Madison	1,651	....	....	....
Monroe	1,563	....	1488	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	....
New-York	....	53,155	....	51,405
Niagara	....	315	....	357
Oneida	1,308	....	1,262	....
Onondaga	2,478	....	....	....
Ontario	805	....	00	....
Orange	....	261	....	....
Orleans	1,050	....	....	....
Oswego	2,799	....	2,760	....
Otsego	....	161	....	160
Putnam	200	....	....	....
Queens	....	2,677	....	2,643
Rensselaer	....	800	....	....
Richmond	....	1,454	....	1,385
Rockland	....	1,157	....	....
St. Lawrence	7,500	....	....	....
Saratoga	1,267	....	1,144	....
Schenectady	....	306	....	300
Schoharie	....	1,800	....	....
Schuyler	607	....	....	....
Seneca	....	664	....	661
Steuben	1,100	....	....	....
Suffolk	....	100	....	....
Sullivan	....	500	....	....
Tioga	767	....	....	....
Tompkins	1,002	....	707	....
Ulster	....	1,561	....	....
Warren	500	....	....	....
Washington	2,457	....	2,327	....
Wayne	2,400	....	2,400	....
Westchester	....	2,485	....	2,400
Wyoming	1,168	....	1,100	....
Yates	1,100	....	....	....
Total	58,348	89,367	....	....

Tilden's majority, 31,019.

ELECTION OF RAWSON, REPUBLICAN, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—For Justice of the Supreme Court, the Counties of Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Steuben, Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga, and Yates voting, Rawson, Rep., is elected by a majority of 7,759. In Monroe County Rawson's majority is 92.

HAYES' MAJORITY IN OHIO.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL BUT TWO COUNTIES—HAYES' MAJORITY OVER 7,000—THE GOVERNOR CONFIDENT OF HIS ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 10.—The Republican State Committee now have semi-official returns from eighty-six out of eighty-eight counties of Ohio which show a net Republican gain of 623 over Barnes' majority in October, which was 6,636. If the two counties not heard from should cast exactly the same vote they did in October, Hayes' majority will be 7,259.

The excitement over the election news is unabated. The streets have been filled all day with excited crowds much more irritable and less generous than heretofore. Several street fights have occurred. The Democratic State Committee still assert their perfect confidence in the election of Tilden.

The Republican Committee, a majority of whom have heretofore had doubts as to the result, are now perfectly confident of Hayes' election, and have so notified their correspondents. Gov. Hayes himself no longer doubts his election, and is confident that an honest canvass of the votes in States that have been set down as doubtful will fully prove this fact to the perfect satisfaction of all fair-minded men.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 3,000.

CONCORD, Nov. 10.—Two hundred and thirty-two towns give Hayes 41,546; Tilden, 38,456; scattering, 93. The remaining three towns last March gave Cheney 33; Marcy, 42.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HAYES' MAJORITY NEARLY 41,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Gosnold, is as follows: Hayes, 149,205; Tilden, 108,247; Rice, 136,282; Adams, 105,829; Baker, 12,127. Rice's plurality is 30,453; his majority 18,326. The official returns in the Third Congressional District show that Dean, Dem., is elected by seven votes.

CONNECTICUT.

THE COMPLETE VOTE OF THE STATE FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Hartford *Courant* of Friday gives the subjoined statement of the vote of Connecticut on Tuesday, and says: "The total vote reaches as high as 121,696, which is a remarkable increase. We have no doubt that, except for the certificate voting and the repeating and fraudulent voting in the cities, the State would have given a decided Republican majority, and would have elected two Republican Congressmen:"

FOR PRESIDENT.

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Smith.
Hartford	12,311	13,535	109	42
Tolland	2,734	2,338	4	11
New-Haven	13,180	15,619	57	58
Middlesex	3,865	3,657	3	50
New-London	7,173	6,620	8	56
Windham	4,322	2,820	4	14
Fairfield	10,209	11,408	36	9
Litchfield	5,135	5,921	131	7
Total	58,929	61,918	352	247

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Robinson.	Hubbard.	Atw'r.	Cum'gs.
Hartford	12,345	13,539	110	106
Tolland	2,715	2,347	2	37
New-Haven	13,059	15,579	364	147
Middlesex	3,771	3,708	8	109
New-London	7,082	6,649	9	151
Windham	4,132	2,716	5	57
Fairfield	10,142	11,436	41	39
Litchfield	5,151	5,946	116	78
Total	58 397	61 920	655	724

Mr. Tilden's plurality is 2,989; his majority is 2,390. Mr. Hubbard's plurality is 3,523; his majority is 2,144. The total vote of the State is, for the Presidential tickets, 121,446; for the Governors', 121,696.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

First District.

	Hartford Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.
Hawley, Rep.	12,625	2,757	15,382
Landers, Dem.	13,211	2,319	15,530

Landers' plurality, 148.

Second District.

	New-Haven Co.	Middlesex Co.	Total.
Kellogg, Rep.	13,066	3,736	16,802
Phelps, Dem.	15,631	3,739	19,370

Phelps' plurality, 2,568.

Third District.

	New-London Co.	Windham Co.	Total.
Wait, Rep.	6,866	4,256	11,122
Waller, Dem.	6,547	2,738	9,285

Wait's plurality, 1,837.

Fourth District.

	Fairfield Co.	Litchfield Co.	Total.
Hubbard, Rep.	10,313	5,156	15,469
Warner, Dem.	11,288	5,950	17,238

Warner's plurality, 1,769.

THE RESULT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The result of the election in New-Jersey is the choice of the Tilden Electors by about twelve thousand majority; the re-election to Congress of Messrs. Sinnickson, Republican, and Ross, Cutter, and Hardenberg, Democrats; the gain of a Republican Congressman, Mr. Peddie, to succeed Mr. Teese, Democrat, in the Sixth District; the return of a Republican to succeed Mr. Dobbins, and a Democrat to succeed Mr. Hamilton—the delegation standing four Democrats to three Republicans. The Democracy secure the State Senate by one, gaining Senators in Burlington, Middlesex, and Hunterdon, and losing one in Passaic. Cape May returns a Republican and Sussex a Democrat. Messrs. Thorn and Jarrard were defeated for re-election. Of the new Senators Mr. Hobart, of Passaic, was formerly Speaker of the House, and Mr. Ward, of Sussex, a member of that body. Mr. Leaming, of Cape May, is the present Surrogate of that county. The House of Assembly is a tie, with one Democratic seat to be contested. The Republicans gain one member each in Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean, and Monmouth but lose one each in Burlington, Mercer, Middlesex, Salem, and Warren; two in Essex, and four in Hudson. Of the members of the last Assembly the Republicans return 18 and the Democrats 12, leaving 30 new members. Of the newly elected, Mr. Sykes has been a member of Congress, and Messrs. Stevens and Yard members of former Assemblies.

The re-elected members are as follows: Republicans—Messrs. Ashley, Taylor, Cavileer, Scovel Lund, Stevens, Payne, Traphagen, Howell, Van Renssalaer, Drake, Moore, Griggs, Cunningham, Keasbey, Voorhees, Corey, and Vail. The Democrats re-elect Messrs. Winant, Ferdon, Matthews, Hannon, Rabe, Campbell, Martin, Rue, Sanderson, Bergen, Egan, and Mackey.

Senator Abbett, (Dem.,) of Hudson, will probably be President of the next Senate, and Mr. Scovel, (Rep.,) of Camden, or Bergen, (Dem.,) of Somerset, Speaker of the Assembly. The Democrats will probably elect the successor to Mr. Frelinghuysen, unless the contested seat should be decided in favor of the Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY INCREASING.

RALEIGH, Nov. 10.—Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic majority in this State. It may reach 17,000. A painful anxiety in regard to the Presidential election is manifest in this city to-night among adherents of both parties.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

A GAIN OF SIX REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Gen. John M. Corse, a prominent Democrat, and Chairman of the First Congressional Committee, left this city last night for Louisiana.

Besides the Republican Congressmen gained in Illinois, whose names have been already reported, Marsh is elected in the Tenth District. This makes a gain of six Republican Congressmen and reverses the Congressional delegation from Illinois. The Republicans here claim, also, the election of Ashcroft over Sparks in the Sixteenth District.

INDIANA.

TILDEN'S MAJORITY A LITTLE OVER 5,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Seventy-two counties in full show a Democratic gain of 263 over the October election. The counties to be heard from gave a net Democratic majority of 5,349, to which is to be added 114—the number of votes Tilden is now ahead—making his probable majority 5,463.

11:30 P. M.—Returns from all but three counties in this State give Tilden 3,887 majority, being a Democratic gain of 251. The three counties to hear from, Adams, Crawford, and Pike, gave 1,503 Democratic majority last month, indicating a majority for Tilden of 5,450 in the whole State.

RETURNS FROM MISSOURI.

THE MAJORITIES IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—TILDEN AHEAD OF THE STATE TICKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The following are the estimated or claimed majorities for Congressmen in the districts outside of this city: Fourth District, Hatcher, Dem., 18,000, no opposition; Fifth District, Bland, Dem., 6,000; Sixth District, Morgan, Dem., 750; (in this district the Republicans claim the election of Haven by 200 majority;) Seventh District, Crittenden, Dem., 4,000; Eighth District, Franklin, Dem., 7,000; Ninth District, Rea, Dem., 2,000; Tenth District, Pollard, Rep., 800 to 1,200; Eleventh District, Clark, Dem., 15,000 to 18,000; Twelfth District, Glover, Dem., 3,000; (there was practically no opposition in the Twelfth District;) Thirteenth District, Buckner, Dem., 12,000 to 15,000.

Unofficial returns from fifty counties in the State give Tilden 36,000 majority. Phelps, Dem., for Governor, has about ten per cent. less than Tilden. A re-examination of the vote in the Third District of this city, it was claimed last night, gives Frost, Dem., one majority over Metcalf, Rep., for Congress.

THE VOTE OF KANSAS.

HAYES' MAJORITY 40,000—NOT A COUNTY IN THE STATE FOR TILDEN.

TOPEKA, Nov. 10.—The official vote of every county in the State was counted to-day, and the majority for Hayes will reach 40,000, and that for Anthony, for Governor, 25,000. There are only three Democrats elected to the State Senate, and twelve to the lower house. Not a county in the State has given Tilden a majority.

THE VICTORY IN OREGON.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER TWELVE HUNDRED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Full returns from twenty counties in Oregon show a Republican majority of 1,202. There remain three more counties to be heard from, two of which will offset each other, and the third will give fifty Republican majority. The accuracy of these returns can be relied on.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Press dispatches received this evening from Portland, Oregon, give, in twenty counties, 1,292 majority for Hayes. Only three counties, Curry, Grant, and Lake, remain to be heard from. These will be about a set off, and will not reduce the above majority.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Returns from the southern district do not yet certainly show whether Pacheco, Republican, or Wigginton, Democrat, is elected. The chances are in favor of the former. Luttrell, Democrat, is probably elected in the Third District.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONTEST IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 10.—The Congressional election in the Third District is still in doubt between Cravens and McClure., Rep. An official count only can decide the result.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY UNABATED—THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The excitement here is more intense than ever, and crowds are congregated at many points throughout the city, earnestly discussing the situation of affairs. Conflicting reports are received almost every hour from Florida, and are posted for the information of the crowds.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—The excitement here to-day over the present aspect of the Presidential election is intense. At no time since the day of the election has there been anything to approximate the deep feeling manifested this afternoon. The Democrats claim that Tilden has been honestly elected, and if there is to be any trouble over the matter, the people of the North must decide the question. Republicans generally sustain the action of the President.

TUMULTUOUS CROWDS OF DEMOCRATIC ROUGHS BLOCKADING THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE—THE REBEL BATTLE-YELL AND CONFEDERATE SONGS INDULGED IN BY THE MOB—OPEN THREATS OF WAR.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—For three days the city has been in a state of feverish excitement, and around the newspaper offices and political head-quarters there have been gathered such tumultuous crowds as were only seen on the 19th of April, 1861. The Democrats have held control of everything, and their throngs of roughs and strikers have made pandemonium of day and night. The streets in the centre of the city have been impassable and decent females have hardly dared to venture out. Cheers for Tilden and Jeff Davis were mingled with blasphemous curses on Hayes and the Republicans, and every now and then the genuine rebel yell could be heard rising above all the din. The excitement has been kept up from early morning far into the beginning of the next. As the confidence of the Democrats sank under the reversal of the prospects of Tilden's election, they grew more turbulent and riotous, and late to-night there is no abatement of the disorder. Democratic clubs have been parading the streets singing campaign songs and blocking up the highways. The scenes that have occurred have been disgraceful in the extreme, and all good citizens feel humiliated. The mob is principally made up of the same roughs who carried the elections in Baltimore, before the war, with the knife and pistol, and who have gravitated over to the Democracy as the stronger party in local politics. Being plentifully supplied with money by the leaders, in payment for their dirty work on election day, they have maintained their enthusiasm on liquor, and by night have made roaring, howling maniacs of themselves.

At an early hour this morning a gang of them saluted the *American* office with the "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," and other Confederate songs. The supposed election of Tilden was hailed here as a Confederate success, and threats can everywhere be heard on the streets that if he is not given a majority of the Electoral College, there will be a new rebellion, or revolution, as they call it. They claim that South Carolina and Louisiana can only be counted for Hayes by the Returning Boards nullifying the will of the people, and that the Democrats will declare war before they will allow Hayes to take his seat on the votes of those two States. This wild and foolish talk can be heard at the Democratic head-quarters and among the mob on the streets, and it does not seem to be entirely whisky valor. The Democrats have twice made preparations since Tuesday for a jubilation meeting, but have each time concluded that they had better not hurrah until they were certain of the result. By keeping the whole Police force on duty, night and day, any serious trouble has been prevented. There has been a great deal of scuffling and knocking down among intoxicated Democrats, but the Republicans have kept out of the way and studiously avoided a collision, so that the Democrats have had all the fighting to themselves.

An instance of Democratic treachery in the Sixth Congressional District has come to light. Four counties of the District were solidly Republican, and combined, gave 739 majority for McComas. The remaining county (Montgomery) is Democratic, and the Democrats held back the announcement of its vote until they discovered what was necessary to overcome the outside Republican majority. Then they counted up 755 majority for their candidate, Walsh, in Montgomery, and so claim his election, while McComas is undoubtedly elected on an honest count.

THE ELECTION IN DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., Nov. 10.—Kidder, Rep., is elected in this Territory, as Delegate to Congress, by a majority of nearly 4,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. The entire Republican Territorial ticket was successful.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—In a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature to-day Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee was unanimously nominated for United States Senator.

THE LOCAL ELECTION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says the returns from Washington Territory indicate the election of Jacobs, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, by about 250 majority.

TROTTING AT UTICA.

UTICA, Nov. 10.—The trot between Great Eastern and Rarus, best three in five, mile heats, to wagon, for $1,000, took place on the Utica Park track to-day, and was won by Great Eastern in three straight heats. The weather was cloudy and cool, and the track damp and comparatively heavy. Rarus was driven by John Splane, and only arrived here this morning, after riding two days in the cars. The betting was even at the opening of the race. In the first heat Rarus had the pole, but was passed by Great Eastern on the turn, who led by from one to two lengths to the finish, Rarus breaking near the distance pole. Time—41, 1:19¾, 157, 2:35. In the second heat Great Eastern led by more than a length throughout. Time—39, 1:16, 1:53½, 2:30. In the third heat Great Eastern led by a half to one and a half lengths to the three-quarter pole, when he was lapped by Rarus for about thirty feet, and crowded closely to the finish. Time—38¾, 1:12, 1:42, 2:24¾.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Comprising Portions of His Diary from 1795 to 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. XI. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The eleventh volume of John Quincy Adams' diary continues of the same quality as the ten preceding. It was essential to the character of the man that, while never rising to anything like a burst of eloquence, his daily journal should flow on without a break at just the same sustained level of excellence, exhibiting no less and no more of the writer himself and the political events of the time. The present volume deals with the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses, from Sept. 1, 1841, to March 30, 1844, and therefore falls entirely within the Presidency of Tyler. Daniel Webster is Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun is in the Senate, and Henry A. Wise and Caleb Cushing enliven the House with motions and methods not at all to the taste of Mr. Adams. The encroachments of the slave-owners' party on the right of petition and free speech in regard to their peculiar institution are going briskly forward, while the old schemes for increase of territory for the benefit of slavery are in full vigor. Texas is fighting with Mexico, suspecting its own Governor, Houston, and clamoring to be admitted, slavery and all, into the Union. England is at work on the African coast attempting to destroy the slave trade, and the United States is being shamed into helping her. Both with Mexico and England unsettled boundary questions are making great stir, and the young nation, that does not know or remember what war really is, appears to be only too ready to fight either. Commodore Ap Catesby Jones is filbustering in California, while Cuba, alarmed and indignant at English interference with the slave trade, is calling on the Government at Washington to protect her.

This is the position of affairs while Mr. Adams is conscientiously jotting down the items of his diary for the years 1841 to 1844. As to more local politics, the prospect through his spectacles is no better. The Democrats are not only in power, but increasing their strength, and are continually charged by Mr. Adams with shameful truckling to the slaveholding aristocracy. It is especially in reference to Massachusetts men that he loses patience, for of them he expects better things. He querulously confides to his diary the disgust he feels at seeing riches override right, and the destructive materialization of slavery corrupt the minds of free men. He feels that old age is upon him, and groans aloud to think of the course that public affairs are taking and his own powerlessness to stem the tide. That others besides him felt in the same way is evident from Dickens' *American Notes*. On March 10, 1842, Mr. Adams records a visit of Charles Dickens to the House of Representatives. Subsequently appeared the *Notes* of the famous novelist, which caused so much angry comment in the United States. It will be remembered that the country is thus apostrophized:

"'Oh, Columbia! rotten to the core!'"

Undoubtedly it was slavery that Dickens meant, although it may be a question whether he fully understood what he was talking about. Dickens did not go deeply into anything, and least of all could he be expected to penetrate the dismal coil of American politics, but the intuition of genius told him at once that something was rotten somewhere. With Adams the knowledge of it had grown with boyhood, had become only the more clearly defined during his ministries abroad, and while he was President, and now, in his old age, it was preying upon his peace of mind. Hence, his use of such expressions as the following:

"At least ten dough-faced Democrats changed their votes from aye to no after the roll had been called through."

But on the whole he restrains his propensity to peevishness in a very manly way. The outbreaks are few, and of them all, the worst in this volume is a note against Romulus M. Saunders, as follows:

"There is not a more cankered or venomous reptile in the country."

Concerning which it is fair to say that his anger had not been aroused by abuse of himself, a species of persecution to which he was continually a victim, but by a violent invective against the Whigs, "which includes the whole compass of his [Saunders'] conceptions." Here, under date of May 21, 1842, we have a condensation of much of his life about that time; elegant extracts, verses, religion, politics, and letters of compliment and abuse:

"21st.—The chill north-eastern continues, but this day without rain. I wrote lines in the album of Anna Payne, Mrs. Madison's niece, and in the Boston *Mercantile Journal*, edited by a man characteristically called Sleeper, Mr. G. Brown has published, with a puff, my paraphrase of the first and second verses of the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah, written at his request. Not a day passes but I receive letters from the North, and sometimes the West, asking for an autograph and a scrap of poetry or of prose, and from the South almost daily, letters of insult, profane obscenity, and filth."

A very religious man, Mr. Adams is fond of reporting the sermon of each clergyman of note whom he happens to hear. Yet his searching remarks on these discourses prove him the reverse of bigoted. He appears to be a strong Christian, without bias in favor of any Church. That he was no atheist appears from his own statements, and the attacks made upon him by freethinkers, when he disclaimed the authorship of a translation of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, which had been edited by another J. Q. Adams, of Boston. In regard to his literary attainments, the liking for verse-making, which he deplores early in his lifelong diary, has not abandoned him. He is not only a famous public man, but editors and friends press about him for copies of his poetical efforts. Thus, on the 8th of September, 1841, he records that his poem on the "Wants of Man" has been republished in Washington from an Albany journal, and that he has given copies of it in his own handwriting to a list of people, some eight in number, hailing from all parts of the Union. Nevertheless, as a kind of moral counterpoise to these marks of public approbation, he frequently takes himself to task for the dullness of his wit and his feebleness of expression. Thus, of the habit of public speaking, he says that his cultivation of it is inadequate, his experience much interrupted, and his practice, "like everything about me," unsystematic, confused, and drowsy.

These are strong words written in a moment of depression, but they serve as another illustration of the proverb that "the race is not to the swift." In comparison with the array of ready speakers fostered in the United States during the first fifty years of this century, Adams may have had reason to bewail his inferior style. Yet he seems to have done more work than any three of the "magnetic speakers," and bids fair to be one of the most prominent names handed down as representative of that time.

The glimpses of Daniel Webster which Adams affords us only confirm the almost universal report of his character and acts. Utterly at variance with him in politics, Adams cannot help showing his respect for that great intellect, while he bitterly inveighs against his morals. Thus, in September of 1841, after he has made a strong speech favorable to Webster, he writes:

"I revised the proof-slips of my speech delivered on the 4th inst. on the McLeod resolution, the language of which, wholly extemporaneous, is mean and tautological, full of repetitions and desultory, but has the *mérite de l'apropos*. The speech has, for the time, saved Webster from the catastrophe which has befallen his colleagues. It has given him the means of saving himself from ruin and his country from a most disastrous war [with England.] My reward from him will be professions of respect and esteem, speeches of approbation and regard for me to my friends, knowing that they will be reported to me, secret and dean-laid intrigues against me, and still more venomous against my son. Such is human nature in the gigantic intellect, the envious temper, the ravenous ambition, and the rotten heart of Daniel Webster."

And when in June of 1843 President Tyler is brought by Webster to assist in celebrating the completion of the monument on Bunker Hill. Adams will not go to see it, since he has "an utter aversion to all pageants," and especially abhors this one, but stays at home and writes in his diary as follows:

"But now, with the ideal association of the thundering cannon, which I heard, and the smoke of burning Charlestown, which I saw, on that awful day, combined with the pyramid of Quincy granite, and Daniel Webster spouting, and John Tyler's nose, with a shadow outstretching that of the monumental column—how could I have witnessed all this at once, without an unbecoming burst of indignation, or of laughter? Daniel Webster is a heartless traitor to the cause of human freedom; John Tyler is a slave monger. What have these to do with the Quincy granite pyramid on the brow of Bunker's Hill? What have these to do with a dinner in Faneuil Hall, but to swill like swine, and grunt about the rights of man?"

Alas! poor Mr. Adams; it would have been far more appropriate that a survivor of the Revolution like yourself should have inaugurated that pile of granite! But it is easier to truckle than to fight, to sell one's self than to remain perversely poor, and above all, to listen to an unprincipled orator than to a stiff and somewhat prosy patriot.

As might be expected, poor Tyler does not receive much sympathy at the hands of the veteran Whig. He tells us that never since the Government existed was President so totally neglected. On New Year's Day of 1842 he credits the White House and not the President with attracting the crowd of visitors, which made so violent an irruption on the house of the Chief Magistrate that the doors had to be closed. This may be ill-tempered, even in a diary, but the fact nevertheless remains that Adams—in spite of the limited nature of his mind, which made such a diary possible—seldom gossips or retails malicious stories. Mrs. Tyler is only mentioned once, and then in a way which means no harm. He says of Caleb Cushing, that he "has taken a lover's leap over to the Tyler territory, and makes his court, (*fait sa cour*,) to the Lady Elizabeth."

Mr. Adams' frequent use of French terms is all the more remarkable from the fact that by nature he was the opposite to all that is French in mind and manners. He appears to have approached closer to the Quaker type both in manners and religious bent, having on the one side an antique stateliness and sobriety of manner, which represented well his quiet but inflexible opinions, and on the other no mean quantity of religious toleration. That he was not by any means wanting in human weaknesses he himself confesses, nay, rather obtrusively laments. But we have evidence, that in his old age he was also by no means wanting in appreciation of the fair sex. Late in the Autumn of 1843, he goes by appointment to Cincinnati, to lay the corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory there, and his progress from Boston is a series of public ovations. At Cleveland the party is compelled to take to a canal boat (!)—that classic craft which so many American poets have sung in comic, and some in serious, vein. The discomforts of the slow Wintry journey are found to have been softened to the venerable ex-President by a Miss Charlotte Macy, "a handsome and amiable young woman, and Miss Langdon, of Buffalo, with fascinating manners." Perhaps it was the sprightly companionship of these charming persons, and the absence of Mrs. Adams, (for truth compels one to remember that Mr. Adams traveled, on that occasion, without his spouse,) which emboldened the old gentleman. For when the inhabitants of Akron insisted, as usual, in having him out to a hand-shaking, the following scenes took place:

"Among the women, a very pretty one, as I took her hand, kissed me on the cheek. I returned the salute, on the lip, and kissed every woman that followed, at which some made faces, but none refused."

At Covington, Ky., he has become a hardened sinner—or victim—for he notes such special favors from the other sex without one exclamation-point of surprise:

"A very pretty woman, as she took my hand, whispered, 'The first kiss in Kentucky,' which I did not refuse."

After these very pleasing signs of human nature in the old gentleman, one is surprised to find evidences of a Spartan brusqueness of behavior to persons who seek to testify their admiration of him in ways which the nicety of his scrupulousness will not admit. In January of 1844 the Banner Clay Committee of Baltimore present him with a flattering letter and a gold-headed cane. The former he accepts gratefully, but the latter he declines. On another occasion he accepts a small ivory cane with a flattering inscription, for a certain time only—that is, until what was known as the gag rule, for the abolition of which he had long been battling, should be finally done away with in Congress. But it was not only Clay Committees and private American citizens who sent him words of encouragement and approbation. The papers of June, 1843, contain honorary resolutions of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at London, which, he says, filled his soul with humility and fervent gratitude to God. He is also remembered in France, for Louis Philippe asks Gen. Cass "what in nature had got into Mr. Adams, with whom he recollected to have formed a very pleasing acquaintance in England, and whom he had ever since considered as a friend." When Gen. Cass asks him for an explanation, the good King says: "Why, he denies my title."

It appears that in one of Mr. Adams' numerous lectures, delivered before a literary society, he had said that Louis Philippe owned his crown neither by monarchical title of hereditary descent nor by the republican title of popular election. This the King had heard. The anecdote proves that either Adams was a very important person at the time, or that Louis Philippe was exceedingly sensitive, or possibly that the system of French foreign reports was very carefully organized.

In these years the increasing importance of the daily press is making itself felt. Mr. Adams is not kind to one of the reporters at Washington, "John Howard Payne, a confidential correspondent of James Gordon Bennett's New-York *Herald*," whom he states to be a poetical, dramatic, and political adventurer. The *Herald* is charged with fulsome adulation of President Tyler and unbounded abuse upon every member of the Cabinet. "This paper has, at the same time, had almost daily notices of me; sometimes minatorial, but for the last ten days nauseously flattering." Yet Adams nowhere objects to the press, nor defends the attacks of members of the House on reporters. On the 26th of January, 1844, he defends the reporter for the *United States Gazette* of Philadelphia against summary proceedings on the part of Charles J. Ingersoll, whose words and acts on a former occasion the reporter had correctly published. The day before this move on Ingersoll's part, Weller, of Ohio, egged on by Payne and Belser, of Alabama, had knocked down, beaten, and wounded another reporter because he had reported to the Baltimore *Patriot* some blackguard treatment of a member on the part of Weller. During the debate, another member, coming to Ingersoll's assistance, moved that no reporters should be admitted within the hall, except those for the city papers. A Georgian member moved that they should be appointed officers of the House, and only allowed to report certain specified things. Mr. Adams expresses his opinion that the ruffians of the House cannot bear the exposure of their villainies by the press, and that they combine with the Speaker to silence or smother its voice.

It is evident that Mr. Adams hopes nothing from the Democrats in the way of improvement or education. He thinks the people of the United States do not sufficiently estimate the importance of patronizing and promoting science as a principle of political action, while he directly charges the slave oligarchy with systematically struggling "to suppress all public patronage or countenance to the progress of the mind." It is also curious to note the first alarm sounded by Mr. Adams in regard to a Governmental freeing of the slaves by martial law. What brought the matter up was the debate on a bill seeking to reimburse Gen. Jackson for a fine laid upon him at New-Orleans in 1815. Judge Hall had decided that he must pay a fine for having declared martial law in New-Orleans illegally. Adams stated during the debates on reimbursing the General, that he might have freed the slaves of Louisiana at the same time, since the declaration of martial law gave him that right, as well as others. This was of course violently resented by speakers and pamphleteers on the slave side. It is curious merely from the fact that President Lincoln finally freed the slaves under similar circumstances, but on a more gigantic scale than Adams probably ever dreamed of.

A man who has been in public life for the greater part of a century may be assumed to know something about deliberative assemblies. John Quincy Adams was neither brilliant nor profound, and we find very little powerful generalizing in his diary. The present volume, however, contains one result of his experience which may be worth recording on account of its practical qualities. It is called by Mr. Adams in the somewhat pompous phraseology which his reading and early education had fostered, "a law of political gravitation."

"Aug. 29, 1842.—The progress of the tariff controversy exhibits a signal exemplification of what I have long and often remarked as a law of political gravitation, as uniform in its operation as that other gravitation which governs the system of the universe. It is that all great systems of policy maintained by antagonist parties and subject to deliberative decision, the opposite practical measures are modified into mutual approximation, till they come to a balance turned by a single vote."

Undoubtedly the formal and precise nature of Mr. Adams did him harm in the personal contact with fellow-members of Congress. Nothing was more calculated to irritate and exasperate the quick tempers and more liberal natures of the Congressmen of the South and South-west than the polished, and, it is very likely, pedantic utterances of this most worthy statesman. Andy Johnson, fresh from his free-and-easy cobbler shop of Tennessee, feels the influence at once, and instinctively aims his first speech at a man whom he no doubt would have liked in some respects to resemble. But the reader of his diary sees the pathetic side of Mr. Adams' character. He finds that he was conscious of want of that heat and light in his mind which made other men of inferior attainments and meagre brains not only effective, but liked. And old age is coming upon him with no hope in the future for a settlement of the questions which are eating the heart out of the Union. In March, 1844, he begins to despair:

"25th.—I approach the term when my daily journal must cease, from physical disability to keep it up. I have now struggled nearly five years without the interval of a day, while mind and body have been wearing away under the daily, silent, but unremitting erosion of time. I arose this morning at 4, and with smarting, bloodshot eye and shivering hand still sat down and wrote to fill up the chasm of the closing days of the last week; but my stern cease after time is, to borrow a simile from Tom Paine, like the race of a man with a wooden leg after a horse."

It is sad enough, if one can put one's self in the place of Mr. Adams, but to do so requires something of an effort. The war which has taken place seems to have separated those times from ours with very much the same kind of gulf that lies between childhood and manhood. The days of puerilities in political elections, such as the old Democratic campaigns against the Whigs had to show, are fortunately past. But if one does cross over to the old shore, the spectacle of Mr. Adams is wholesome and satisfactory. It is pleasant to see a man thoroughly in earnest without being fanatical, a man of unquestioned uprightness of character, who yielded neither to the extreme disunionists and cold-water Temperance men on the one side, nor the temptations to Democratic popularity on the other; a man who, without brilliant parts, so used his talents during a long life of study and travel that he was able to please the people of his day by literary and historical disquisitions, while he contended in Congress against the evil growths which no Administration had been able or willing to cut out of the Union. The country has too few capable and faithful servants such as he. When they are found no brusqueness of manner or sturdy independence of thought should keep Americans from securing their services.

The long list of volumes which constitute this Diary cannot rank as a history. The style is too colorless; there is too much left out and very often too little of the really important brought in. Though there can be little doubt that Mr. Adams always expected his Diary to be published, yet that has not succeeded in making it generally interesting. It's value is that of a book of reference, to which the student of a certain year of the rather dreary and exceedingly intricate history of our country may turn, in order to see what the plain, upright mind of Mr. Adams thought of that period. But as a book of reference, its value will depend a good deal upon its editing. Without a full and even minute index, half its usefulness will be lost. We may expect, therefore, that the close of the series will be marked by the appearance of a thoroughly digested key to all the persons, places, and events mentioned by John Quincy Adams.

THE MENZIES LIBRARY.

There is now on exhibition at the salesrooms of Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, one of the most remarkable collections of books ever offered for sale in this country. Mr. William Menzies, to whose expenditure and indefatigable industry book-lovers are indebted for this rare exhibit, has resolved to part with a library which is the product of years of loving labor. Of the 2,000 lots here catalogued, not one can be reckoned as "book trash." Many are uncommonly fine, or rare, and a few are absolutely unique. One striking peculiarity of this collection, and one which will allure the virtuoso, is the fine condition and beauty of the works. The collector has evidently been at great pains to make each copy a perfect one, though he may have been obliged to sacrifice two or three in order to produce one from them. In the matter of bindings the most fastidious taste has been exercised; no expense has been spared, and many of the lots are simply luxurious and sumptuous in dress and appearance. Rare and curious plates, autographs, and maps are inserted in many of the books, and to accomplish this labor of love, one would suppose that the portfolios of innumerable collectors had been ransacked. One of the most prominent features of this library is that relating to bibliography. Not only literary history, but typography, illumination, engraving, and the mechanism of printing, are all amply represented. Beginning with rare and perfect missals and books of honors, works of the fourth century, we are able to trace the art down through successive generations, to the perfect pages of the best modern printing. Of the early printers there are several rare and fine examples. Guttenberg is represented by one title, and Faust and Schoiffer and Peter Schoiffer respectively by one each. A beautiful copy of Higden's *Polycronycon* bears the famous imprint and colophon of William Caxton, the father of English printing. His son-in-law and successor, Wynkyn de Worde, is represented by a perfect copy of Cicero's *Book of Offices*, and by an exquisite copy of Fyssher's *Penitential Psalms*. Of early printing in America there are some fine examples, of which one of the most notable is Eliot's Indian Bible, in perfect condition. As this is said to be the first Bible printed in America, it has a two-fold charm for collectors. It is a matter of common notoriety that only one man in the world is able to read this wonderful book, and there runs a dreadful rumor that he has forgotten the language, though nobody is able to prove it. Davenport's *Discourse About Civil Government*, printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1663, is another venerable relic of colonial times, preserved in admirable shape. The second book printed in Boston, Hubbard's *Indian Wars*, dated 1677, bound up with a discourse by the same author, which was printed a year earlier, and is the first, is a rare specimen. The first book printed in Philadelphia was Leeds' *Temple of Wisdom for the Little World*, which bears the imprint of William Bradford, 1688. The copy in this library is thought to be unique. A copy of the first New-York book, Lingard's *Letter of Advice to a Young Gentleman*, printed by Bradford, in 1696, is further enriched by an autograph of the printer inserted. *A Confession of Faith*, being the original Saybrook Platform, printed by John Foster, New-London, 1680, has the honor of being the first book printed in Connecticut. Of William Bradford's works, (the first printing in the middle Colonies,) there are fifty examples, and "B. Franklin the printer," is represented by more than twenty titles, the most famous of which is a copy of his *Cato Major*, a book which he is said to have taken to England with him as a specimen of American colonial printing. Among the works strictly relating to bibliography, a magnificent set of Dibdin stands pre-eminent. The volumes are uniform in size, richly bound, and perfect in every respect. The sentimental and reverential old bibliophile could not have asked for himself a more appropriate monument than this admirable series, preserved and dressed with the loving care which he affected toward all that is rare and curious in the art of book-making. Of the other writers in this branch of literature, Brunet, Watts, Brydges, Harrisse, and others, are fully represented. The *Bibliographia Grenvilliana* is on large paper, and is an uncommonly fine copy. Besides a large collection of historical portraits, engraved by eminent masters, the collection contains some of the best works known to collectors, the volumes of Lodge and St. Memins being among the number. Early Scotch and English editions of Burns and Scott are also among the interesting modern books.

As Mr. Menzies' explorations extended over a period when the rage for collecting *Americana* was high, his library shows fine results in this direction. Books of early voyages to the North American Continent are numerous. Some of these are rare and curious, and all of them are in good condition. There are three editions of Peter Martyr's *Historie of the East and West Indies*, of which Hakluyt's, 1628, is a remarkably fine copy. Hakluyt's collections of voyages and discoveries are also here in all their original perfection and beauty. There is also a fine copy of De Bry's *Voyages and Peregrinations*, and Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Hamor's *True Discourse of Virginia*, and many other curious tomes, attest the industry of the collector. In American colonial history the library is uncommonly rich. The works of Cotton Mather and Increase Mather, Morton's *New English Canaan*, Bullock's *Virginia*, *New-England's First Fruits*, Thomas' *Account of Pennsylvania*, Bond's *Publick Trial of the Quakers*, and several curious tracts on the Salem witchcraft, are among the rarities of this department of history. Such fiery epistles as Roger Williams' *Bloudy Tenent*, and Mather's *Bloudy Tenent Washed*, are interesting examples of the religious controversial literature of 1644 and 1647. It is noticeable, however, that sundry modern works have as companions a great number of bound pamphlets which were the results of a sharp controversy provoked by the book which they follow. In this way Bancroft's *History of the United States* draws after it a mass of tracts produced by the historic wrangle over his ninth volume. Among the interesting relics of the revolutionary war will be noticed the original manuscript order-book of Gen. Wayne, written at Valley Forge, and still showing a vivid example of the old hero's handwriting. A poem by the hapless André, called "The Cow Chace," in which is celebrated a comic incident of the war, is appropriately bound up with a tragedy on the subject of André, "performed at New-York in 1798." Of the autographs in this collection, those known as the Reed letters of Washington are the most valuable. During the siege of Boston, and for some years thereafter, Washington wrote quite regularly to Gen. Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania. The letters, which have been religiously preserved, enter largely into the works of Sparks, Irving, and others. They cover a period in which some of the most momentous events of the war occurred. This invaluable collection descended to the late William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, and from him passed into the possession of Mr. Menzies. The letters are fifty-four in number, nearly all of them on foolscap paper, written in the formal, precise hand of Washington, only one or two being in the handwriting of a clerk. Although it must be confessed that the Father of his Country was sometimes a little shaky in his orthography, the penmanship is faultless and characteristic. Nowadays, a series of letters from a great living public man would probably be written in the mechanical hand of a stenographer, or, worse yet, disguised in the vulgarity of a "type writer." These remarkable letters should not be suffered to be hidden in a private library. They should become the property of the nation and kept with the national relics of Washington.

Curiosity-seekers, however, will be most attracted by the wonderful edition of Irving's *Washington* which graces this library. Putnam's well-known five-volume edition, 16mo., is here given on large paper, "a rivulet of text meandering through a meadow of margin." But by insertions and inlayings innumerable, the work is expanded to ten volumes 4to, with two small tenders containing a manuscript copy of one of the chapters of the life in Irving's delicate handwriting and Tuckerman's *Character and Portraits of Washington*. Independent of the fine engravings originally contained in this work, the volumes have been enriched by nearly two thousand plates. Of these, more than two hundred are portraits of Washington, and eight hundred are of his associates and contemporaries. Autographs of Washington and his Generals, and of noted British and American military men and statesmen connected with the history of the time are also inserted, and many drawings, engraved views, photographs and etchings, make up this most unique monument of industry and taste.

The library is to be sold at auction next week, beginning on Monday, and continuing until the whole is disposed of. It is a pity that such a good collection should not be kept together, but the fates have ordered its dispersion. The catalogue, which is a handsome octavo, is a fine specimen of the typographic art, and is compiled by Mr. Joseph Sabin. His name on the title-page is ample guarantee of the faithfulness and intelligence with which the work has been performed.

THE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

State Treasurer D. A. Jenkins of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 22d inst., and it is understood that Gov. Brogden will appoint the successful candidate at the late election to fill the vacancy. Mr. Jenkins says that only one of the county Sheriffs has rendered his account of the State taxes, owing to the difficulty in making collections. Previous to 1869 the settlements of Sheriffs were completed by Sept. 30, the close of the fiscal year, and the Treasurer was thus enabled to have all his books and accounts ready for inspection by the committee of the General Assembly, as well as for a transfer, with the effects of the office, to his successor on the succeeding 1st of January. Mr. Jenkins adds: "I do not, at the last moment, shrink from a responsibility that has been endured for more than eight years past, but the brief time that elapses from the meeting of the General Assembly to the 1st of January will not, in all probability, in view of the financial embarrasments of the people, be sufficient for the Sheriffs to complete their settlements. In view of all the circumstances, these settlements should be supervised by one officer. Again, my successor will be afforded an opportunity of consulting with the committees of the General Assembly, especially that on Finance, and of becoming familiar with the needs of the Treasury, so as to aid in devising means of raising revenue. After a service of nearly eight and a half years to the people of the State in the midst of trying times in the State's history, I lay down my office with the consciousness of having always endeavored to discharge fully the duty which the laws imposed on me, and I am pleased to believe that the verdict of the people is in accord with this expression."

HOW A NAME WAS CHANGED.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "Mr. Minor A. Strong is the Republican Representative from Warren. Mr. Strong is an old soldier of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and a farmer of fine position in his town. Mr. Strong, by a curious play of words, gets into the papers as 'Mr. —— Minor.' It evidently came about by such a dispatch as this: 'Representative Minor; a strong Republican,' in which the comma was put after the first word instead of the third."

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

HOW A PRESIDENT IS CHOSEN.

PAST AND PRESENT LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ON THE SUBJECT—THE DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT OF SENATOR MORTON'S BILL.

Never before in the history of the United States has there been a national election so closely contested as the present one, and the good-nature now pervading the crowds which manifest the general and deep interest in the result by densely thronging the hotels, the committee rooms, and the neighborhood of the newspaper bulletins, but scantily conceals the almost immeasurable misfortune of a disputed election to the Presidency. War and ruin have repeatedly followed such disputes in the South American Republics, and, though the temperament of our people and the wisdom of our rulers form a sufficient protection against such disasters in the present emergency, yet it is to be regretted that there does not exist any law to definitely control the action of Vice President Ferry when, on the second Wednesday of February, and in the presence of the assembled Congress, he proceeds to count the electoral vote. But though there is no directly controlling law, there are a few precedents, and of them a slight sketch will be given.

Notwithstanding that not a few enlightened voters were heard to complain on Tuesday last that the names of neither Hayes nor Tilden were to be found on the ballots provided, every citizen is supposed to know that when he casts his vote for a President and Vice President, he does not vote for those officers directly, but for a body of men called the Electoral College, and composed of a number of electors from each State equal to its total representation in both the Senate and the House. And to prevent the person in office at the time of the election from having any improper influence on his re-election, by his ordinary official powers, it is provided that no person holding any office of profit or of trust under the United States shall be an Elector, and in no other respect does the Constitution define the Elector's qualifications. These Electors meet at the capitols of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and vote by ballot for a President and Vice President, at least one of whom must not be an inhabitant of the same State with the Electors. The ballots for the two officers must be separate, and distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and as Vice President, are signed, sealed, certified, and transmitted to Washington, directed to the President of the Senate, who, in the presence of both houses of Congress, opens all the certificates on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the Electors; "and the votes shall then be counted." A majority of the votes of the whole Electoral College is necessary to a choice, and if no candidate has a majority, then from the persons on the list of those voted for as President, not exceeding three, and having the highest number of votes, the House of Representatives proceeds immediately to choose a President by ballot—"immediately" being construed to mean any time before the 4th day of the following March. In this latter mode of choosing the President, the votes are taken by States, the representation from each State having a single ballot. A majority of all the States is necessary to a choice, and a quorum consists of a member or members from two-thirds of the States. Finally, if the House does not choose a President when the duty devolves upon it, then the Vice President acts as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. Vice Presidents are chosen in a precisely similar manner.

It is not now intended to discuss the wisdom of this plan, though we are told by the *Federalist* that the reason of its enactment was the opinion of the framers of the Constitution that the choice of *several* to form an intermediate body of electors was much less apt to convulse the community than the choice of *one*, who should himself be the final object of the public wishes. But however wise the plan may be in principle, it is certainly defective in practice. To pass over less obvious but equally fatal objections, it is nowhere provided what agent shall count the electoral votes, nor by what rules that agent shall be guided in its decision as to their regularity. In the case of questionable votes and so close an election as the present, this power may obviously be all-important. On this point it is the opinion of Chancellor Kent that, in the absence of legislative provision, the President of the Senate counts the vote, and determines the result, and that the houses are present merely as spectators, to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only in case it is declared that no choice is made by the Electors. Such, too, was the practice, and the first difficulty which arose was in 1857, when objection was made to receiving the vote of Wisconsin, upon the ground that the electors had not cast their votes on the day fixed by law, having been prevented by a snowstorm, although the vote was cast on the next day; but Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the President of the Senate, decided that the objection was not in order, and that nothing was in order but to count the votes. His decision created great excitement and much discussion at the time, as the precedent thus set, if pushed to its extreme, gave one man the dangerous power of seriously modifying, if not of actually defeating, the popular will. Nevertheless, his action prevailed, and was not repudiated or condemned by either house. The law, too, was not changed until January, 1865, when the twenty-second joint rule for the government of the proceedings of the houses was adopted. By that rule, if a vote was objected to, each house withdrew and considered it, without debate and voted upon it. If either house sustained the objection, the vote was not counted. This was certainly a crude way of treating the case. The objection might be arbitrary and sustained for partisan reasons alone, and under its operation a State might be deprived of its vote in the Electoral College. The temptation to the House of Representatives, moreover, to raise factious objections was very great, because if by such means it was made impossible for any one candidate to have a majority, the election would go to the House for decision. But vicious as was this mode of arbitrament, it was at least a mode, and one which might, in certain not impossible contingencies, avoid difficulties of a very serious character. How the rule operated was shown in February, 1873, when objection was made to counting the vote of Arkansas, because the certificate signed by the Governor was not attested by the seal of the State. Upon this objection the two houses voted separately. The House of Representatives overruled the objection, but the Senate sustained it, and the vote of Arkansas was lost. Objection was made also to counting certain votes from the State of Georgia, which were cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that Mr. Greeley was dead. This objection was overruled by the Senate and sustained by the House, and so those votes were not counted. By the precedent thus set, it became clear that it was within the power of either house by mere inaction, by simply refusing to overrule an objection, to disfranchise any State, or all the States, on a trivial or even immaterial pretext.

At that time both branches of Congress were strongly Republican, and it was therefore solely in the interest of justice and order that Senator Morton introduced an amendment to the joint rule, providing that no electoral vote should be rejected unless by the concurrent action of both houses, and afterward reported a bill from the Committee on Privileges and Elections embracing this amendment and providing for a limited debate in each house upon any objection that might be offered to electoral votes. This bill, after much debate, passed the Senate by a large majority, but was not reached in the House for want of time. At the last session of Congress he again brought forward the bill, and it again passed the Senate. On its second passage it became nearly a party question, receiving only two Democratic votes, those of Senators Thurman, of Ohio, and Merrimon, of North Carolina. After the passage, and before the bill was sent to the House, Senator Thurman made a motion to reconsider the vote, and upon this motion no action was afterward taken, the action of the Democratic members of the Senate making it certain that the House would reject the bill. And so it failed the second time, although Senator Morton had demonstrated that it would be quite within the bounds of possibility for forty-five members of the House, controlling the votes of nineteen States and representing only about one-fifth of the people of the country, to determine the choice of a President. This was an extreme case, but it showed how easily a President might be chosen in strict conformity with the rule, and who should have yet received but a small minority of the popular vote.

The defeat of the bill was due to Democratic inaction in the House, but to the action of the Senate it is due that even a still denser fog does not surround the subject. For some doubt exists, or rather did exist, as to the nature and force of these joint rules, although the better opinion is that given by Senator Morton to the effect that they are simply agreements between the two houses for methods of action in regard to particular matters, and necessarily expire with each Congress. One Congress cannot make such rules binding upon a succeeding Congress, but as they generally pertain to matters about which there is no dispute, they have been usually accepted by a new Congress without readoption, and acted upon by common consent, with the perfect understanding, however, that it is in the power of either house to dissent from any one or all of them. At the last session the Senate, by resolution, expressly dissented from the twenty-second joint rule, thus taking away any argument of assent or adoption that might be drawn from mere silence. The matter now stands as if no such rule had ever been in existence, and unless further action is had by Congress before the day fixed for counting the votes in February, the count will have to be made under the provision of the Constitution as they have been above outlined.

This position is supported by prominent men of all parties. Senator Bayard, an authority which will hardly be disputed by Democrats, expressed his opinion in the debate of the 13th of March last, that "concurrence of the House was not essential," after the Senate had rescinded the rule. Senator Thurman alluded to the rule as "abolished." Mr. McMillan, (Liberal,) of Minnesota, declared that the joint rule had "been repealed," and Mr. Morton, that Congress "had no rule." The power of counting and announcing the electoral vote, therefore, seems to remain where the Constitution placed it, that is in the hands of the President of the Senate, and as that officer is not now a Democrat, that party has to fear the sting of its own action, and there is grave reason to fear that if objection should be made, next February, to the counting of a sufficient number of votes to prevent either of the candidates receiving a majority, there would instantly arise pretensions, based on grounds of a certain plausibility, which no human tribunal could decide, and which would have to be disposed of, if at all, by an incredible degree of wisdom and forbearance on both sides.

THE BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATED BY ITS ALUMNI—SPEECHES BY MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON AND HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

On Wednesday evening last about one hundred of the Alumni of the Boston Latin School observed the centennial anniversary of the reopening of the school by Master Lovell after the evacuation of Boston by the British. There were present in the evening many distinguished gentlemen who received education in this school, among them Rev. E. E. Hale, President of the evening; Hon. William M. Evarts, of New-York; Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, President Eliot, of Harvard College; Hon. Charles Hale, ex-Chief Justice Charles S. Bradley, of Rhode Island; E. H. Derby, Rev John T. Sargent, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Prof. J. Henry Thayer, and others. The dinner was served at seven o'clock, and it was not until nearly nine that the intellectual exercises began with a pleasant speech from Rev. Mr. Hale, who then introduced Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson said:

"I dare not attempt to say anything to you, because, in my old age, I am forgetting the word that I should speak. I can't remember anybody's name, not even my recollections of the Latin School. I have therefore guarded against absolute silence by bringing you a few reminiscences which I have written. [Applause.] When I entered the Latin School, nine or ten years old, William Bigelow was master. The school-house was very old and shabby, and it was decided to pull it down and rebuild it on the same ground. In wintering, the scholars were removed to the old wooden block on the Milldam, and soon after to a loft on Pemberton Hill. You need not seek for the places, for you cannot find them. One was where the Boston and Maine depot now stands, and the other was where Scollay's Building stood, now called Tremont row. We are now coming to the new school-house, rebuilt where the Parker House now stands. In Mr. William Bigelow's reign, the boys discovered his habit of drinking, and one day, when he was giving orders to the boys on one side of the school, there was a sudden shout from the opposite side. He turned round amazed to them, and instantly the boys on the eastern side roared aloud. I have never known any rebellion like this in the English schools to surpass it. I think the school was immediately dismissed, and I think Mr. Bigelow did not enter the school again. I remember that on the following morning the prayer was simply these words: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' A few days afterward the School Committee, Mr. Bulfinch, the famous architect who built our State-house and the Capitol at Washington; Mr. Thacher, Mr. Wells, and the rest of the committee, if there were more, or their friends, came to school and introduced Mr. Benjamin Gould as the new master. Mr. Thacher addressed us, and expressed every confidence in the high merit of Mr. Gould as a scholar and a gentleman, and congratulated the boys upon his appointment. As soon as the committee took their hats and turned to the door, the boys began to buzz their opinion of the new master in low tones. Mr. Gould turned around to them and lifted his finger to command silence, which was instantly obeyed, and from that moment he ruled. He was an excellent master and loved a good scholar, and waked his ambition. Frederick Percival Leverett was at the head of my class, and long afterward the master of the school. William Foster Otis, son of Harrison Gray Otis, was another member of the class. George A. Otis, Edward G. Loring, now Judge at Washington; John Gardner, Theodore Russell, of Cambridge—these names are still known to you. Mr. Gould in his first year waked the ambition of the boys to found a school library, which was immediately set on foot and grew rapidly. Mr. Gould valued good speaking, and Saturday morning was devoted to it. He waked the ambition of the boys to do. He did not forget his scholars when they entered college, but came to see them there, and especially if he found that they were losing ground in any department of study. Mr. Gould one day informed the school that there was a rumor that the British Government was going to send a hostile fleet to Boston Harbor, and that a gentleman had desired that the boys of the school should give one day to assist in throwing up defenses on Noddle Island, and that all who were ready and willing to go should be at the bottom of Hanover street the next day at 9 o'clock, when a boat would be in waiting to carry them to the island. The whole school went. I went, [applause,] but I confess that I can't remember a stroke of work [laughter] which I or my school-fellows accomplished. [Renewed laughter.] Whether the news of this action on the part of the Latin school reached England and decided their Government to sue for peace, I have never learned." [Applause and laughter.]

Wendell Phillips was then introduced, and after giving interesting reminiscences of the old Latin School, criticised the present common school system, which, he thought, with all its boasted advantages, was yet faulty.

Hon. William M. Evarts was the next speaker, and on being introduced by the Chairman he was received with great applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

"I received the invitation of the committee with the greatest pleasure. It seemed to me an occasion that must necessarily be very delightful. I expected to see some of my schoolmates, some of the members of my old class in the school, that I had hardly met since we parted at the school; and I expected to see many of the eminent men of Boston, older than myself, and many of the young and promising men that had hitherto been unknown to me. I have been a little disappointed in not seeing some of my classmates here whom I had expected to meet, but otherwise I am not at all disappointed. I supposed the assemblage would be as free and natural and simple as a collection of school-boys always is and always will be, however old they are, if they meet as schoolmates, and I am not disappointed. [Applause.] All that I can notice of variety in the aspects that you present from the traditional one of school-boys' shining morning faces is, that I see the shining evening faces. [Laughter.] I think Mr. Leverett had charge of the school at the time that I entered it, in 1828. I remained in the school as long as he did, till 1831, when he left to open a private school on a higher standard of scholarship, and with a larger rate of charge for tuition than had hitherto been known in Boston. This school of ours had up to that time, pretty much monopolized the scholarship and educational advantages of the city. Unable, in the circumstances of my family, if I had otherwise desired, to leave a free school to join Mr. Leverett's at the high rate of tuition, he was kind enough to suggest to my mother, who was then a widow, that he would be glad to have me as one of his pupils without any other charge than that of a free school. And it is to that circumstance I had the benefit of further instruction from that distinguished scholar in his own school; but I also suffered the loss—which I have always regretted—that I cannot claim to be a graduate, and that I have lost the Franklin medal of the Latin School. As, however, I went to the Latin School with a Franklin medal from the Derne Street Grammar School, I am not so disconsolate. [Applause.] My life at school was a very happy one. I know nothing more regular, more scholarly, and, in school days, more completely limited to learning and reciting lessons. Four times a day, back and forth, I passed from School street to Pinckney street, varying the route a little by passing the Park street corner of the Common, or going around Beacon street, where the Athenæum is, down to School street. Four times a day, every week day, accompanied almost always down or returning from school by one or more schoolmates. And as far as I recollect, there was very little thought of influence over the scholars, behind that of instruction and discipline in learning. I cannot recall any influence upon the souls or morals that was exerted by the school, except by the association of ingenuous boys of good social position and influence at home. I should think the school was wholly occupied with the teaching of lessons and the hearing of them, and with instruction in composition and in declamation. We have had in this country some schools that have brought to bear upon the children committed to them more of that high and important and enduring influence—what we all associate with the name of 'Arnold' in England. [Applause.] No doubt a school like the Latin School, where the boys all live at home, and where all the influence, moral and religious, is secured to them, precisely that kind of influence and authority that I have referred to is not expected and may not be imparted; but from what I have heard said here to-night, I imagine that, since my time, there has perhaps been more of that influence on the part of masters over the scholars than during my period. There was not very much need of punishment, and I don't think punishment was administered when it was not needed during my experience with the school. All my recollections of Boston are of the pleasantest kind. When I left for college—I went to New-Haven—my vacations were spent in Boston; but finally, when I left the law school, I chose New-York for the practice of my profession and for my home. Since then I have not seen so much of Boston as I would like. I have been too busy, I suppose. At any rate, the lines of my travel in Summer don't carry me through Boston, and in Winter there is not any reason to come to Boston. [Laughter.] But how about education? I agree with Mr. Phillips that the common school has run a little away from what was the true New-England conception of its service to the State, and whether it can ever be brought back—it is the return, the regression, the revocation of a step that is difficult. In this, as in all of her matters, we can always go on and destroy and then rebuild. But whether we can regress is the difficulty. As for the service of education, I suppose there will always be a controversy whether discipline or acquisition is the principal object. To my mind it has always been clear that discipline was the main object of education. [Applause.] As I have felt in my own experience as a scholar, and have always endeavored to teach my boys, that if a young person can be taught to do well what they don't wish to do at all, then you may trust them to do well pleasant and easy things that they prefer. [Applause;] and if they lose this as a fundamental discipline in those school days, there is no hard discipline, even in real life, that can repair the mischief that they have suffered. It would seem to me, therefore, that discipline we had at the Latin School. I certainly was taught to say in the most perfect manner the longest list of Latin nouns and prepositions that I didn't wish to learn at all, and became intimately acquainted in their whole pedigree and relation with large sums and words that I never expected to meet in my subsequent life at all; but having learned that, I could learn other things very easily. Now, the first thought, as it seems to me, of so many graceful seminaries for girls and boys is that the teachers not only do the teaching, but do the learning as well. I never could see any good reason for making so many new Latin grammars. I wish my boys could have such a grammar as I had, and if they learned it as well as I did they would have learned a great deal more toward the mysteries of Latin than from the improper instruction in the large grammars that they now have." [Applause.]

THE COTTON CROP.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS STATES—A HEAVY FALLING OFF IN THE YIELD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The following is the Cotton Exchange crop report for October:

Louisiana.—We have fifty-seven replies from twenty-nine parishes, of the average date of Oct. 30. The weather has been generally dry, and more favorable for harvesting than last year. A killing frost is reported from the 1st to the 10th of October; a few exceptions reported "no killing frost yet." The damage from this cause to top crop and young cotton is from two to twenty per cent., but we find four per cent. on the whole a fair deduction. It appears that eighty per cent. of the cotton crop has been picked, and while some have finished already, picking generally will not be completed before the latter part of November. The yield is estimated at twenty-four per cent. less than last year. A few of our correspondents, remote from each other, note the fact that the yield of lint in proportion to the seed is much less than last year. They attribute this to the long dry season.

Mississippi.—We have received reports from twenty-seven counties, dated Oct. 30 to Nov. 2. The weather since Oct. 1 has been dry and favorable for the crop; more so than last year. A severe frost took place Oct. 1 and 2, killing the top crops in nearly every county under review. Only one report was received from Yazoo County, stating that no damage had been done by the frost. The aggregate damage by frost is reported to be fourteen per cent. Picking has progressed rapidly. Seventy-five per cent. of the crop is reported as out of the field, and the rest will be picked, according to thirty reports, by the 15th of November; according to thirty reports by the 1st of December; according to seven reports by the 15th of December, and according to two reports by the 31st of December. The yield, as compared with last year's, is reported to fall short twenty-five per cent. on an average, owing to overflows in some counties, and drought and early frost in all of them.

Arkansas.—Our report is compiled from thirty-nine answers received from nineteen counties, of the average date of Oct. 31. The weather has been generally warm and dry, decidedly more favorable for picking than during the same time last year. Killing frosts are reported in every county, in some as early as Oct. 1, and others not before the 16th. The damage from this cause is estimated at twenty-five per cent. Picking has progressed very rapidly, sixty per cent. of the crop being reported picked at the date of our answers, and the remainder will be gathered by the 1st of December. The yield, in comparison with last year, shows a heavy falling off, an average decrease of fully thirty-eight per cent., owing to prolonged drought and killing frost.

NORFOLK, Nov. 10.—The following report by the Cotton Exchange of the condition of the cotton crop is compiled from thirty-two replies from seventeen counties in North Carolina and three replies from Virginia: Thirteen report weather good and more favorable for picking than last year; ten replies report about the same, and twelve favorable; all report frost about the 15th of October; sixteen report not much damage done by frost, while nineteen say much injury has been done to the crop; twenty report three-quarters of the crop as picked and will finish picking by the last of November, while eleven say about two-thirds of the crop has been picked and will finish picking about the last of December; ten report the yield better than last year, six about the same, and nineteen report it from ten to twenty per cent. decrease. There is not much top cotton this year.

THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SURRENDER TO COL. MILES YELLOWSTONE—GEN. SHERMAN'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following official account of the Indian surrender to Col. Miles has been received here at the head-quarters of the Army, by telegraph from Chicago:

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Over four hundred lodges of hostile Indians, belonging to the Missouri River Agencies, surrendered to Col. Miles, Fifth Infantry, at a point on the Yellowstone, opposite Cabin Creek, giving five of the principal chiefs and head men as hostages for the delivery of arms, ponies, men, women, and children at the Cheyenne Agency on Dec. 2, 1876. Sitting Bull, with his small band of thirty lodges, escaped, going in the direction of the Dry Forks of the Missouri River, Col. Miles in pursuit. He attacked the Indians north of the Yellowstone on the 21st of October, driving them out of their camps and killing five. The Indians fled toward the Yellowstone, Col. Miles pursuing until the 27th, when the surrender above described took place.

Gen. Crook and Col. Mackenzie leave Fort Fetterman to-day or to-morrow to hunt up the Northern Cheyennes and Crazy Horse's band of Ogallallas from Red Cloud Agency, and if successful, which I do not doubt, the Sioux war, and all other Indian wars of any magnitude in this country, will be at an end forever.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

To the foregoing dispatch Gen. Sherman to-day telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan the following reply:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received, and I congratulate you and all concerned on the prospect of closing this Sioux war at this critical point. Gen. Miles has displayed his usual earnestness and energy, and I hope he will crown his success by capturing or killing Sitting Bull and his remnant of outlaws. I infer that Gen. Hazen has reached Fort Peck, and it may be that his presence there will assist Gen. Miles materially in his pursuit. Should Gen. Crook be as successful with Crazy Horse, and if we could collect all the Sioux on the Missouri River as near Fort Randall as possible, disarmed and dismounted, it would reduce itself to a simple question of feeding them till they learn to raise some food for themselves. Meantime, miners and settlers will fill up north of Laramie and about the Black Hills, so that these troublesome Indians would be hemmed in, and would gradually become like those in Minnesota.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Commander Henry D. P. Manley is ordered to command the Ranger at Wilmington, Del.; Lieut. Talcott as Executive Officer of the Ranger; William H. Carson to the Naval Academy; Midshipmen Thomas D. Griffin, William H. Allen, and Richard Henderson, to the Essex; Assistant Surgeon Millard H. Crawford to the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island; Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor to the Ranger; Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith is detached from the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders; Cadet Engineers Henry H. Stevens, Robert J. Reid, and William B. Dunning, from the Essex and ordered to the Ranger at Wilmington, Del.

CHAMPAGNE MANUFACTURE

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF WINE.

A VISIT TO THE POMMERY CAVES—THE BOTTLING TIME—HOW THE SEDIMENT IS GOTTEN RID OF—THE SWEETENING PROCESS—THIS YEAR'S VINTAGE.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from Reims: "The proprietors of the Pommery champagne manufactory were lucky enough to possess themselves some years ago of a deserted chalk quarry, and out of this have been constructed, with very slight additions and fortifications, some of the finest—if not the very finest—cellars in the champagne district. These are interesting apart from the use to which they have been put in this instance, for geologists tell one that in the very self-same wave of chalk the sub-marine tunnel between England and France will one day be made. The ease with which these subterranean passages have been modeled, the solidity of their appearance, and their kindly disposition to the contact and assistance of brick supports, may well inspire the talented engineers of both countries with new hope and courage. It must be remembered that the maker of champagne requires immense storage rooms. The juice of the grape comes to him in barrels; it leaves him after an elaborate process of manufacture in bottles, and in those alone is champagne perfected for the market. This delicate wine does not require cellars in the ordinary and accepted use of the term alone. They must be deep; they must be spacious; they must be capable of maintaining a proper temperature; they must not be cramped, cabined, or confined, but lordly, vast, and, before all things, high. So, thanks to characteristic energy and a liberal supply of capital, the water was finally pumped out of the abandoned pit, the intersecting tunnels were made, the arches were shored up, the flaws and faults in the chalk were patched, the floors were simply concreted, and now as they stand the Pommery caves are the best possible example of the enterprise of commerce, and as good a locality as could be found for showing the general process by which grape juice is made into champagne. When we have done admiring the garden, and the decorative devices of the outer ornamental walls, a wide door opens, extensive enough to admit a Lord Mayor's Show, banners, men in armor, and all, and the visitor to the Pommery caves is introduced to the first cellar. Although this is on what may be called the ground floor, and is rather a *chais* than a cave, the enormous space is deliciously cool. It is, in fact, a vast hall; the burning sun is carefully kept out; the temperature is jealously regulated; the windows are high and small, and there is a sense about one of a pleasant coolness, and not of any shuddering chill. At the extreme end of the hall are the offices and the visitors' waiting-rooms, but they occupy but a very little of the main space, which is devoted to the barrels of wine which are undergoing the necessary process of fermentation before they are carried to a lower depth, and the bottling commences for the year. Into this place the casks of juice are brought straight from the presses in the vineyards, and in this huge Westminster or Guildhall of Champagne stands the mighty vat or *cuve* in which the various kinds are amalgamated, and the wine of every year is made. I have endeavored before to hint at this vital moment in the manufacture of champagne; but let it now once more be understood that the wine is not the growth of one district, but the product of many, and that the difficulty of the whole business is at the side of the *cuve*. A little more of the vineyard of Ay, a little less Verzenay, a dash of Bouzy, a suspicion of Cramont, a thimbleful of Mailly, and so champagne is made. There are those among us who pride ourselves on the mingling of a bowl of punch, and many a friend of mine is terribly conceited on the subject of the high art of salad-mixing. But think of the delicacy of taste required in this manufacture, involving the reputation of a great house, and threatening some millions of stomachs. This is tasting with a vengeance when the practiced palate can say long before the fermentation is complete that the liquor in the mighty tun or vat or *cuve* is fit to be bottled, and is allowed to pass for this market or for that. The *cuve* satisfactorily filled, the elaboration of champagne has scarcely commenced. The bottling takes place in the Spring-time; that is to say, this year's vintage, which with my own eyes I have seen gathered and pressed, and which I have tasted in its cloying and saccharine state before going into the cask, will not be sufficiently fermented and fit for the *cuve* until the Spring of 1877. Once the wine has passed this test it is temporarily bottled, corked roughly, and strapped about with a stent iron ligature. The wine has fermented in the cask, and will continue to do so. Every single one out of these millions of bottles of champagne, in their preparatory state, must necessarily contain a thick muddy deposit, and the art from this point is to coagulate the sediment, to twist it and turn it until it forms into a ball, and eventually to get it up to the top of the bottle, so that it may be expelled with a bang when the temporary cork is taken out and the proper one is adjusted. This gradual coagulation and expulsion of the sediment is what may be called the conjuring trick of champagne-making. You will imagine, of course, that the bottles already placed in rack are allowed to settle, and then subjected to a process of gentle turning by machinery. Not a bit of it. Every single one that is made is twisted day after day by the human hand. No more delicate and gradual motion than this can be discovered. Think of the labor of this process. It is the duty of one person to go round the cellars, cave after cave, and bin after bin, and to give every bottle a gentle wriggle. The turn of yesterday having been accurately marked at the foot in chalk. I asked in amazement if the individual to whom this hideously monotonous task was intrusted was not mad or suffering from incipient softness of the brain. Dazed as I was with these multitudinous piles, I marveled how any one could be found to undertake the task without some relief; but my accomplished guide, M. Vasnier, the leading spirit and artistic motive power in this celebrated firm, satisfied my scruples by showing me the twister-in-chief, and assuring me that, far from being mad, he was particularly fond of his duty, which he had never left for years, and was moreover particularly sensitive and jealous of the slightest interference. In fact, he took a pride in the millions of his children, he grieved when rapid fermentation smashed one of them into fragments, and he could only be consoled for the departure of twisted and perfect bottles by the knowledge of the approach of many more cloudy, sedimented, untwisted, and imperfect tyros. In process of time, and with much gentle handling, the sediment gradually ascends to the top of the bottle, and settles at the base of the cork. Once firmly established there, it is expelled, cork and all, with a pop and a bang, and the bottle of wine is left *minus* its sediment, clear as a bell, and, doubtless, as many will think, fit to be properly corked again and packed for exportation. But even yet the vital moment has not arrived. It is even too dry at this moment for English palates, and now comes the time when the sweetening liqueur, composed of many good things, is added to the manufactured wine. English champagne—or rather, not to be misunderstood, champagne for the English market—requires very little of this foreign ingredient—a small percentage; Germany takes its champagne very sweet, indeed, and both Russia and France moderately so. All this requires care and judgment; but when as much liqueur has been added as is judged sufficient for each market, the bottles are properly corked and wired, all by hand, and are sent up stairs to be made pretty for the various markets. England likes for the decoration of its joyous wine gold foil, pink paper, rush cases, and wooden crates. Other countries are partial to waxed bottle-necks, disdain pink paper, and insist upon the conveyance of champagne in neat wicker baskets which would do wonderfully well for the system of garden flower and sweet herb incremation so ably defended by Mr. Seymour Haden.

We have now taken a rapid run round one of the largest manufactories of champagne in Reims, and as the regal stone stair-case is ascended, leading from the caves to civilization, when the wax tapers are extinguished and daylight is gradually gained, the visitor is informed that in looking over the caves of Mme. Pommery he has traversed no less than twenty-one acres of cellarage, and is once more told that every bottle of wine placed on the table passes through at least three hundred hands in its manufacture. The caves of Mme. Pommery at Reims are always, through the kindness of that lady, open to the inspection of the public, and various good stories are told by M. Victor, the kindly *chef* of the cellarage, who has been at the same post for over thirty years, and has a list of anecdotes almost as long as that of the names in his visitors' book. It may be well at this point to remark generally upon the likelihood and promise of this year's vintage in Champagne. I have seen a bountiful supply of grapes in the vineyards of Ay, considerable disease and pourriture at Verzenay, and have heard excellent accounts from Epernay and elsewhere. As remarked at the outset, the quantity is good; the quality is doubtful. If you will follow my brief description of the manufacture of champagne, you will see that the result of the wine harvest of 1876 cannot be accurately determined until the various cuvées are composed from the selected juices. But there is one strong fact which will be likely to influence public opinion in judging the commercial result of the vintage. It is this: The manufacturers of first-class champagne for the English market are not buying in any large quantities. In that splendid year of 1874, they were at the vineyards begging for more grapes. It is not so this year. On the contrary, the growers are begging for the custom of the manufacturers. The wine that we like in England cannot be made out of indifferent fruit; and the year 1876 will not be celebrated for its dry champagne."

A FAREWELL TO STAGE-COACHES.

The Georgetown (Col.) *Miner* of the 4th inst. says: "It will be a matter of regret to many to learn that our Concord coaches, which have been gradually pressed back westward from the Missouri River against the Continental Divide, will soon be exchanged for light spring-wagons of the omnibus pattern. So it is, and the glory of staging along the valley of Clear Creek will, in a few weeks, be exchanged for this safer and more comfortable, though tamer mode of conveyance. Charles Ruter, Superintendent of the Colorado Stage Company, left last week for the East, for the purpose of newly stocking the line throughout. Instead of the old-fashioned coaches, he will have made a full complement of broad track, platform-spring passenger wagons, capable of carrying twenty persons each. The seats will face the front; the sides will be arranged to give a good view of the country, or to be closed in rough weather, and no baggage will be carried. Thus many of the inconveniences of coaching will be obviated, passengers will be more comfortable, and the time of the journey will be reduced one-third. In sixty days this change will be carried into effect, and the new era inaugurated."

GERMANY AND COUNT ARNIM.

A HEAVY SENTENCE—FIVE YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR INSULTING THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

From the Saturday Review.

Germany, like other nations, has two sides—the prosaic and the poetic—and exhibits them sometimes in rapid succession. Things happen in Germany, often within a few days of each other, of which every honorable German must be justly ashamed, and of which every honorable German must be justly proud. It is impossible to believe that there is one lover of his country in a hundred, out of the strictly official circle, who does not deplore the monstrous sentence on Count Arnim. That Count Arnim is a very foolish person, and has behaved in a very improper way, may be readily admitted. The pamphlet *Pro Nihilo* was a very offensive document. It betrayed confidences of the Emperor which were made with the unguarded ease that is natural when one gentleman thinks he may trust another. If Count Arnim did not compose it he must have supplied the materials, and there is something very discreditable in the attitude he has assumed in regard to its publication. He never says that he did not write it or cause it to be written; he merely challenges his adversaries to prove that he had anything to do with it. This is not the course a high-minded man would take in such a case. If he had had nothing to do with it, Count Arnim should have distinctly repudiated it as totally unworthy of him, and should have given every possible assistance in the discovery of the real author. What would be thought in England if a pamphlet appeared in which the confidential utterances of the Queen to Mr. Gladstone were revealed; and, on Mr. Gladstone being taxed with the authorship, he merely replied, "Prove that I sent it to the printer?" Count Arnim by his conduct had irretrievably lost his position and his reputation, and he might have been safely left to linger on in merited disgrace. But to sentence him to five years' penal servitude for doing what he has done is a frightful outrage on justice. The court which awarded the sentence set forth, with a kind of comic gravity, the reasons for its decision—that Count Arnim had betrayed his country, abused the confidence of the Emperor, and insulted Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office. That he had betrayed his country in any intelligible sense is totally untrue. What he had done was that, when French Ambassador, he failed to recognize that he was completely the subordinate of Prince Bismark, and was haunted by the old Prussian notion that he was answerable to no one but his sovereign. He did abuse the confidence of the Emperor, for he repeated remarks of the Emperor which were meant to be confidential, and for this he deserved to be dismissed from the Emperor's service. The offence of insulting the Foreign Office is so strange and new a one, so incomprehensible to English readers, that it is difficult to judge whether Count Arnim committed it or not. We can only guess that, if such an offense could be imagined, Count Arnim would be sure to have been guilty of it. But to give a man five years' penal servitude for insulting the Foreign Office is like a landlord burning a peasant's cottage because the peasant has not taken off his hat when they met. Lord Derby would walk through a wilderness if all the Londoners who have insulted the Foreign Office in the last few months were sent to prison. Prince Bismarck has, of course, had a triumph. He has shown how very powerful he is, just as the pagan gods were supposed to show how very powerful they were when they sent an earthquake or a thunderbolt, because a pig of the wrong age had been sacrificed. But the sacrificers of pigs cannot have much admired or loved such gods, and many Germans will secretly pass judgments on Prince Bismarck's triumph into which very little love or admiration will enter. No doubt the official world will be, if possible, more abjectly afraid of him than ever; but many an honest noble will think that to persecute with vulgar tyranny the head of one of the first families of Prussia is a sad departure from good old traditions, and many an honest Liberal will sigh over the thought that at this time of the world's day such things can be done in the name of German justice.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

From the Saturday Review.

Our Sisterhoods' work is unexampled and unequaled, but there are certain things which your clergymen's wives can do which our Sisters cannot. There can be no doubt that, on the whole, the wives of the clergy are most useful. They certainly do a great deal of work. They teach in the schools, they act as district visitors, they superintend female parish work, they help to find situations for the girls in their town or village, and they attend to the decoration of the church. All this they do gratuitously, nor do they expect any thanks for it. They willingly agree to a far larger proportion of their husbands' incomes being devoted to charitable purposes than would the wives of most laymen, and they are most careful in saving such remnants from their table as can possibly be spared, in order to feed the weak and sickly around them. The very small establishment of the Rector is thus sometimes more productive of "crumbs" for the poor than the kitchen of a neighboring Crœsus. The clergyman's wife is very useful in another way. However charitable the Squire's wife may be, she is often away from home, and during her absence her servants cannot carry on, in the same manner that she would, her works of charity. But the Rector's wife rarely takes a holiday, and therefore the poor can almost always fall back on her; and, if need be, she can write to the Squire's wife when she is absent, and lay before her any cases where money, or that which will require money, may be necessary. Hundreds and thousands of kind acts have been performed by our clergymen's wives. These excellent women have denied themselves numberless luxuries and pleasures, and have screwed and pinched their slender purses in order to help their poorer neighbors. How many Summer tours and pleasant visits have they not given up to assist some member of that lower middle class whom it is so difficult to reach, and for helping whom so little credit is to be obtained. Sometimes the parson's bride brings a nice little dowry, and then a large slice of her income is cheerfully given up to help her husband's parishoners. On the whole, few people who are not religious (in the ecclesiastical sense of the word) make so many self-sacrifices as do clergymen's wives. Some of them are, of course, selfish and worldly-minded; but we believe that these form rare exceptions to the general rule. Usually all is well, so long as the wives of our clergy do not interfere with the care of souls. But no women would be so careful to avoid meddling in matters of religion as they. In other words, the clergyman's wife must not become the priestess.

HOW A CORRESPONDENT LOST HIS BOOTS.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes: "In the Head-quarters of the Army of the Morava at Deligrad, after the mid-day meal has been eaten in the large room of the ex-school-house, which I have in former letters dignified with the appellation of the Head-quarter Château, it is the custom, when there is no fighting anywhere about, for men to indulge in relaxation. Some chat over their cigarettes in the open air and consume countless tumblerful of tea *a la Russe*; others pursue the avocation of letter-writing under difficulties, owing to the absence of such accommodation as a table or a seat; and very many addict themselves to slumber in the semi-subterranean structures. It is an eligible period for refreshing sleep, since it is possible then to take off one's boots without being kept awake by cold, as is the case when one rashly strips on going to bed for the night. In our cave most were asleep about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th, when we were rudely awakened by a sudden shout for Prince Ghika and Mr. Salusbury. The former is an officer on the General Staff, the latter is a young Englishman, who is acting as the aide de camp of Gen. Dochtouroff, having quitted for that function the position he previously held of Lieutenant in the squadron of cavalry raised by Col. McIver. We all turned out, and it was found that the alarm had been given by Gen. Dochtouroff, who was just starting, the arrangement having half an hour before been made between him and Gen. Tchernayeff, for Eastern Servia, to assume the direction of the operations impending there. In five minutes Ghika and Salusbury, who were both to accompany the General, were ready for the wagon which was already waiting. A more betattered aide than young Salusbury I never saw. From continued bivouacking his uniform has assumed a curiously negative tint, and his tunic is long past patching. In the matter of boots he was simply a scandal, both to the Army of the Morava and to his own nationality; and for the credit of our common country I had to lend him mine, without anticipating that he was suddenly to depart with them on an expedition of uncertain length. It was therefore with unmitigated horror that I watched him obey his chief's summons, arrayed in the trusty safeguards I had provided for myself against the greatest nuisance of campaigning—wet feet and legs in rainy weather. But there was no alternative. A barefooted aide de camp I have never heard of except in the armies of Abyssinia and Ashantee, and so with a deep sigh I watched the departure of the General, his aide, and my boots."

KILLED AT A TOURNAMENT.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* says: "On Saturday last Peed's Mill, in the southern portion of Kaufman County, was the scene of an accident by which Hiram Millsack, a young man about twenty-one years of age, came to a terrible death. A tournament ground, with track and poles, had been laid off at that place, and last Saturday was the appointed time for the gallant knights to test their skill. Prof. Townley, a writing master of the neighborhood, was one of the most proficient gentlemen present in taking the rings. He rode a fierce, powerful, and unmanageable horse, and upon starting to run through advised the others not to follow him until he had succeeded in stopping the fiery animal. Millsack, however, disregarded the advice, and started after him at full speed on a pony. Prof. Townley succeeded in taking all the rings but one, and, in turning his horse at full speed, ran against Millsack, who turned on a sharp angle. The powerful and fiery horse of Townley struck Millsack with his head, knocking him from his pony. The larger horse struck the pony and threw it with terrible force upon the fallen young man. Millsack was crushed to death."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Judgment was obtained yesterday by the Government in three suits against Charles R. Tyng & Co. in the United States District Court for amounts due on warehouse bonds.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Caroline Gross, living at No. 127 Goerck street, who stole a set of furs, the property of Emma Hellricks, an inmate of the same house, pleaded guilty. She was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the Penitentiary.

The suit of Martin Jackson against Fernando Wood was brought to trial before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued as the Assignee of N. Hill Fowler, to recover $800 alleged to have been paid by the latter in 1864, on the order of Wood, to one Charles McCarthy. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

On the 23d October Bartholomew Gordon, a notorious young thief, living at No. 492 Tenth avenue, snatched a pocket-book from Mrs. Ellen Howard, of No. 538 Tenth avenue, and was arrested. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Gordon pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison.

On the 23d of October John McNally and Eugene Hess, of No. 492 Tenth avenue, quarreled, and in the course of the dispute McNally stabbed Hess in the side with a penknife. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted a plea of assault and battery from McNally, and Judge Sutherland sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

The persons convicted at this term of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, will be brought before Judge Benedict this morning for sentence. It is understood that at this time a motion in arrest of judgement will be made in the case of Capt. J. L. Grindle, of the ship St. Mark, convicted of inhuman treatment on the high seas, and sentence will be postponed to admit of argument.

As Albert Gastman, of No. 305 Avenue A, was standing at his door on the evening of Oct. 25, he was approached by Francis McArdle, of No. 344 East Thirty-first street, who snatched his watch and chain and ran off, but was subsequently captured. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the thief pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in State Prison.

The suit of the United States against James Watson Webb, late Minister to Brazil, to recover about £9,000, alleged to be due in the settlement of claims against the Brazilian Government, will be called for a second trial in the United States District Court next Monday. The case was tried in June last, before Judge Blatchford, resulting in a disagreement of the jury, they being equally divided as to a verdict.

A second trial of the case of the United States against the Fourth National Bank of this City was had yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. The suit was brought to recover the amount paid on a bounty check alleged to have been fraudulently indorsed, and at this trial judgment was returned for the Government for $154 70. Assistant United States Attorney Sly appeared for the prosecution.

A decision was rendered yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, by Judge Wallace, on a motion for a new trial in the case of Samuel S. Archer against the Ocean National Bank. The suit was brought to recover the value of certain bonds belonging to the plaintiff, and stolen at the time of the bank robbery, some years ago. At its trial the jury decided against the plaintiff, and Judge Wallace now denies the motion for a new trial.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM A. FOWLER.

The investigation of the charges made by Mayor Schroeder against Water Commissioner Fowler was continued yesterday afternoon by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. Only eleven members answered to their names when the roll was called, which is two less than a quorum; but by mutual consent of counsel for both sides, the trial went on without a quorum. Daniel Northrop, the Secretary of the Board of City Works, was recalled and examined by Corporation Counsel De Witt. Witness testified that he did not know when the bids for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir were received by the Board of City Works; they were formally opened Jan. 4, 1872, as appeared by the indorsement made by witness at that time. Mr. Northrup was cross-examined briefly by Mr. Pryor, in reply to whose questions he said that he had never seen any act of Mr. Fowler which appeared to him to evince a disposition on his [Fowler's] part to sacrifice the interests of the City, or to show any partiality toward Kingsley & Kenney. John Cameron, a contractor, residing in Plainsfield, N. J., was the next witness. He testified that he was familiar with earth excavating, and knew the character of the soil in the Hempstead Reservoir. He was also familiar with the price of labor, &c., in 1872, and, in his opinion, twenty-five or twenty-six cents per yard would have been a fair price for that work at that time. The remainder of the day's session was taken up by the presentation, by the Corporation Counsel, of a large amount of documentary evidence, consisting mainly of the minutes of the Board of City Works, before and since its reorganization, and including a number of communications from Chief Engineer Adams in reference to the Hempstead Reservoir.

MANDAMUS DENIED.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied applications in two cases for a mandamus against Allan Campbell, the Commissioner of Public Works. The first of the applications was made by John Salisbury, Jr., who attempted to have Commissioner Campbell compelled to sign a contract made in July, 1874, for the regulating, &c., of Ninety-third street, from Second avenue to the East River. In this case it appeared that Salisbury had not done the work, but that it had been done by private parties at about one-quarter of the contract prices. Judge Barrett, in a memorandum of his decision refusing to grant the writ mandamus, says: "The writ is discretionary and should not be granted to enable the relator to secure an advantage from his own wrong or laches. Here he waited for over two years and, without moving, permitted nearly all the work to be done by others free of expense to the City. Now, when the work is almost completed, and the prices of labor and materials are greatly reduced, he moves. This is not excused in the papers, and the excuse given argumentatively is entirely insufficient. It is, therefore, unnecessary to consider the other questions. Motion denied, with $10 costs."

The second application was on behalf of Isaac Lummey, who desired a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to sign a contract for the regulating, &c., of Ninety-ninth street, from First to Third avenue. This case was similar to the first, and in it Judge Barrett renders a similar decision.

AN EX-POLICE OFFICER CONVICTED.

On the 17th of October, 1875, Dr. Shephard, of No. 215 East Tenth street, was attacked with cholera, and drank some medicine containing a quantity of opium. Shortly afterward, while walking through the street, he was again attacked, and entered the liquor store at the corner of Tenth street and Avenue A, where he drank a glass of brandy. The pain was so intense that he could not leave the store, and while in a semi-unconscious condition he was approached by William H. Kenny, an ex-Police officer, who, after asking him what time it was, robbed him of his watch and chain, valued at $150. Kenny left the store, and although the Doctor made the most active efforts to capture him, he did not succeed until the 13th of last October—a year after the occurrence—when he had him arrested. Kenny was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and denied the theft. A searching cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Bell elicited the fact that the prisoner, who was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police force, and subsequently hung around the Bowery and Bayard street, had once been arrested for assault and battery, and on another occasion had been tried and convicted of burglary. The jury promptly found the ex-policeman guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

KINGSLEY & KEENEY'S SUIT.

The suit of Kingsley & Keeney against the City of Brooklyn for the recovery of $178,000 for extra work, which they claim to have performed on the Hempstead Reservoir, was continued yesterday in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber, before the Referees, Messrs. Lott, Rodman, and Fisher. Corporation Counsel De Witt and Mr. Parsons appeared for the city, and the plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott and Gen. B. F. Tracy. The entire day's session was taken up with the examination of Mr. Samuel B. Probasco, the Consulting Engineer of the Board of City Works, and his testimony consisted entirely of a technical account of the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir. The reference was adjourned until one week from next Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Nov. 13: No. 1, People vs. Christopher; No. 2, Meyers vs. People; No. 3, People vs. Pratt; No. 4, Lawrence vs. Lindsay; No. 5, Same vs. Same; No. 6, Same vs. Same; No. 7, Sisters of Charity vs. Kelley; No. 8, Embury vs. Sheldon. The court will convene at 10 A. M. Tuesday, Nov. 14, will be a motion day.

A DISHONEST HOTEL PORTER.

On the 22d of October the room of John Britton, a guest at the Westminster Hotel, was robbed of a cash-box containing $2,125 in money, a bank book, and a cambric handkerchief. The stolen property was subsequently found in the possession of John Carroll, an employe of the hotel, who admitted his guilt. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to four years in State Prison at hard labor.

POPPENHUSEN'S RAILROAD.

A number of the stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company recently applied to the Supreme Court, Kings County, for an injunction to restrain that company from carrying out the terms of its lease of the Southern Railroad of Long Island, and the North Shore and Flushing Railroad for a term of ninety-nine years, on the ground that the terms of the lease were extravagant in their character, a fraud on the stockholders of the Long Island Company, and were made principally to enhance the personal and pecuniary interests of Conrad Poppenhuson and others. The case was argued before Judge Gilbert, who yesterday morning rendered his decision, denying the motion to continue the injunction, with $10 costs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Van Hoesen vs. Howard.—This appears to be a proper case for the appointment of a Receiver. See Insurance Company vs. Stebbins 8, Paige 565; George A. Halsey, Esq., appointed Receiver.

In the matter of Barnes.—A day should be assigned for taking proofs, as required by section 5 of 2 R. S., chapter 5. Little 2, Edwards 32.

Sloane, &c., vs. Williams.—(Nos. 1, 2, and 3.)—Granted by default.

Baerlein vs. Sinsheimer.—This is in the Court of Common Pleas.

Granted.—Carleton vs. The Mayor, &c.; Boiff vs. Security Insurance Company; Thayer vs. Marsh; Bohm vs. Nussbaum; Same vs. Same; Morris vs. Porter; Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents Minor vs. Willis; Leonard vs. Leonard.

Murray vs. Bedell.—Order granted.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Brennan vs. Aresten et al.—Motion to vacate judgment and execution and for leave to come in and defend denied, with costs. See memorandum.

By Judge Spear.

Hyenbein vs. Hall et al.—Order continuing action against Louisa Walter as Executrix of the last will and testament of August Walter, deceased.

Sutton vs. Titus et al.—Undertaking approved.

Ogden vs. Nord.—Allowance of five per cent. on sum claimed—$15,000.

Kaufman vs. Hamburger.—Motion for reference denied.

Whitehead vs. Harrison et al.; Chadwick vs. Latourette.—Reference ordered.

The Fire Association of Philadelphia vs. Chippen et al.—Extra allowance to plaintiff of $800.

McDermott vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company.—Order to advance cause on general calendar.

Sowrely vs. Stauf.—Extra allowance of $250 to defendant.

Brady vs. Crowe et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

Leonard vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Case settled and ordered on file.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Potts vs. Weeks.—Opinion filed.

Pforzheimer vs. Tucker.—Motion granted. H. L. Joachimsen, Esq., appointed Commissioner. See indorsement on the papers as to form of order, &c.

Woolworth vs. Lawrence.—Case settled after argument.

Motions Granted.—Harrison vs. Harrison, Fleishhauer vs. Blum, Fleishauer vs. Haggerty, Gullig vs. Hubb, Schmitt vs. O'Donnell, Schmitt vs. Curley, Hassell vs. Cole, Stuart vs. Stein.

Witte vs. Chalvin.—Default noted.

Anspeck vs. Green.—Sureties approved.

Conlin vs. Harris.—Motion granted conditionally.

Anderson vs. Newman.—Proceedings dismissed.

Laforte vs. Stein.—Motion denied.

O'Neill vs. Pentz.—Plaintiff's attorney must disclose his client's address, but need not produce his authority to prosecute.

Sonneborn vs. Leipziger.—Injunction continued on terms.

Cromwell vs. Burr.—See indorsements on papers.

Clough vs. Burns.—Receiver authorized to sue.

Eplattiner vs. Leopold.—Order continuing action against personal representatives granted.

Maires vs. New-York Athletic Club.—Defaults opened.

Orders Granted.—National Toy Company vs. Dobbins; Welsh vs. Schuyler; Hain vs. Mallahan; Latonrette vs. Bellows; Watson vs. Park; Peck vs. Milnor; Martin vs. Milnor; Conlin vs. Harris; Doherty vs. Ready.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Motions Granted.—Dalton vs. Hoffman; Ellis vs. Connolly; Butler vs. Baldwin; Smith vs. Allt.

Menzesheimer vs. Cohen.—Motion denied.

Schwarz vs. Oppold.—Order denying motion signed.

By Judge Goepp.

Rothermell vs. Conner; Ackerman vs. McDevitt.—Cases settled and filed.

WHAT RUSSIAN CONQUEST MEANS.

From the Saturday Review.

It is evident that, if Russia is determined to make war upon Turkey, the rupture can only be prevented by the menace or the use of force. The quarrel was utterly unprovoked on the part of Turkey; for even the Bulgarian outrages which now furnish a pretext for interference were caused by Russian intrigues to promote insurrection in the province. It might have been supposed that the thin disguise which covers a policy of aggrandizement would have served the purpose of conventional decency rather than of concealment; but it seems that Russian professions of sympathy for the oppressed subjects of Turkey are seriously accepted. In an article on the Turkish Empire in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, the writer, who is friendly to Russia and hostile to Turkey, gravely speaks of the immense sacrifices which Russia has for generations past made for the sake of the kindred Christian races which are still under the Turkish yoke. It might be difficult to show that Russia has ever expended a life or a rouble for the benefit of Bosnia or Bulgaria. The kindred Christian races whose grievances have often furnished excuses for territorial aggression have only been known as kindred to the Russians within the last dozen years. At the time of the Crimean war neither Russians nor South Sclavonians had learned that they were associated with one another by irresistible sympathies of blood and language. The early inventors of ethnology little suspected the crimes which would in future times be committed in the name of their fascinating science. The different branches of the Sclavonic race had been content for centuries to dwell apart, and those of them who were subject to the Turks were described in the language of diplomacy as Greeks, because they for the most part belonged to the Greek or Eastern communion. The Russians from time to time made war on the Turks in the alleged interest of their coreligionists, and not of their kinsmen. The orthodox monks of Jerusalem and their congregations who, perhaps much to their own surprise, caused the Emperor Nicholas to avenge their wrongs by crossing the Pruth, were probably not of Sclavonic blood. English promoters of Russian policy will perhaps be shocked to learn that the students at Pesth have lately proclaimed their sympathy with the Turks on account of their Turanian origin. Political feeling readily assumes the form of pedantic nonsense. It may be doubted whether the Christian inhabitants of the Turkish provinces really wish to substitute the Russian for the Turkish rule; but it is possible that they may, like the world in general, prefer unknown evils to actual sufferings. At present they are ill-governed, neglected in ordinary times, and occasionally exposed to gross oppression; but the weak and lax administration of Turkey has not prevented the growth of population and prosperity in Bulgaria. A Russian conquest means a rigorous despotism, exclusion from trade with the rest of the world, and for those who depart from the orthodox creed the negation of religious liberty. Large districts in Poland have been forcibly converted from Latian Catholicism by military force, and the same measures would be unhesitatingly applied to Catholics or Protestants in new Russian provinces.

THE MONTREAL FEMALE JAIL.

The Montreal *Witness* of Wednesday says: Yesterday eighty Roman Catholic women were removed from the common jail to the new female prison. There were fifty of the number Canadians and the remainder English-speaking. One of the latter managed to be removed by stating that she was a Roman Catholic, while in reality she was a Protestant. Mr. L. J. Lauzen, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the new prison, informed our reporter to-day that no decision had as yet been arrived at by the Local Government as to whether Protestant female prisoners in the common jail should be placed in the new prison or not. There is, however, a Protestant chapel in the building. There are at present two dormitories, the English-speaking women and the Canadians being separated, but this number may be increased to four. The inmates work in four divisions, each one being classed according to the nature of the offense for which she may have been committed. There is accommodation in the building for between 140 and 150 prisoners. The prisoners are watched over by twenty-one nuns of the Bon Pasteur. There are also about twenty fallen women, who, before the nuns took charge of the new jail, had placed themselves under their care. The Government, Mr. Lauzen, says, pays nothing toward the support of these.

FORTY-TWO YEARS' BALLOTS.

The Ithaca *Journal* says: "A very valuable and interesting collection of documents is in possession of Mr. Henry A. Morgan, of Aurora. It is a complete set of the various election tickets, of all parties, that have had candidates for town, county, State, or national offices in that place since 1834. Opposite each name, on each ticket, is the number of votes cast for that person. The official canvass of the County Committee for each year is also given. The collection was begun by Christopher Morgan, uncle of the gentleman who holds it at present. Col. E. B. Morgan, Hon. W. H. Bogart, and Mr. Arms have added to it successively, Mr. H. A. Morgan assisting Mr. Arms for many years, and for the last year or two keeping it himself. One good-sized book has been filled and another will shortly be begun."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

56 Del. & Hudson... 71¼	600 Cen. of N. J....... 35
200 Western Union... 71¼	350 do........ 34¾
1700 do........ 71⅛	200 do........ 34½
1000 do........ 71¼	400 do........ 34¼
300 do........ 71⅛	100 do........c. 34¼
1300 do........ 71¼	300 do........ 34
600 do........ 71⅛	100 do........c. 33½
200 Pacific Mail...b3. 24¼	300 do........ 33½
100 N.Y.C.&H....s3. 102⅞	100 do........ 33⅞
8 do........ 102	5 do........ 34½
100 do........s3. 101½	100 do........c. 34½
1100 Mich. Central... 43	500 do........ 34
200 do........c. 42⅞	100 do........ 33¼
300 do........ 42⅞	300 do........ 33½
500 do........ 42¾	200 do........c. 33⅞
200 do........ 42⅞	400 do........ 33⅞
200 do........ 43	200 St. Paul........ 20½
500 do........ 42⅞	100 do........ 20⅜
100 do........c. 42⅞	200 do........ 20¼
300 do........ 43	100 do........ 20½
200 do........c. 43	100 do........ 20⅝
200 do........c. 43⅛	200 do........s3. 20⅜
700 do........ 43⅛	1300 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 43⅛	500 St. Paul Pref........ 52
900 do........ 43⅛	200 do........ 51⅞
300 do........ 43	300 do........ 51¾
100 do........ 42⅞	100 do........c. 51¾
100 do........c. 42⅞	100 do........ 51⅝
500 do........ 42⅞	200 do........ 51¾
600 do........ 42½	200 do........ 52
500 Erie Railway...s3. 10	400 do........ 51⅝
100 do........ 10⅛	200 do........ 51¾
100 North-west...b3. 36⅞	1300 Ohio & Miss........ 7¾
100 do........ 36¾	100 do........ 7⅝
500 North-west.Pf.s3. 59	100 do........ 7⅝
200 do........ 58¾	100 do........s3. 7¼
100 Lake Shore........ 55¼	100 Del., L. & W........ 73⅜
100 do........ 55⅛	200 do........ 73¼
500 do........ 55	600 do........ 72⅞
500 do........ 54⅞	100 do........c. 73⅛
1500 do........ 54¾	1500 do........ 73
1000 do........ 54⅞	100 do........c. 72⅞
400 do........c. 54⅞	100 do........ 73
1500 do........ 55	200 do........s3. 72¾
300 do........ 55⅛	100 do........ 72⅞
400 do........ 55	400 do........ 73
800 do........ 54⅞	200 do........c. 72⅞
1300 do........ 54¾	400 do........ 72¾
500 do........b3. 54¾	400 do........ 72½
700 Tol. & Wabash... 7	500 do........ 72¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N........112⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68........117⅛
50,000 do......b.c.112⅞	1,000 do.....12.117
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........115¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '68........12.116¾
25,000 do......b.c.115⅞	4,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Tenn.6s,n.ser. 44¾	500 C. & N. W.Pf..b.c. 58½
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¼	200 do........ 58¼
8,000 do........ 69	200 do........ 58
14,000 do.....b.c. 69	300 do........ 58⅜
7,000 B., H. & E.Gd. 17	200 do........ 58½
10,000 M. & S. P. C.S. F.......s60. 85¾	100 Ill. Cen........b.c. 81
4,000 do........b.c. 86½	100 C.,C.,C.& Ind..b.c. 39
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div........103	1000 L. S.&M.So....b.c. 54⅝
	500 do........s3. 54½
	2000 do........ 54⅜
1,000 M.&E.1st.con.101¾	2400 do........ 54¼
1,000 Mich. C. 7s....102½	400 do........ 54⅛
5,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.... 99	300 do........ 54¼
	300 do........ 54⅜
15,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 50	1600 do........ 54½
5,000 do........ 49½	1600 do........ 54⅝
3,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 90	2100 do........ 54¾
1,000 Cen. Pac.gold.110¼	1000 do........ 54⅞
1,000 do........110⅛	450 do........ 55
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h.... 92½	1500 do........ 54⅞
	1400 do........ 54¾
5,000 C. & P. 4th....105	600 do........s3. 54⅞
3,000 U. Pac. 7s Lgt.101⅛	4700 do........ 55
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 98	300 Cen.of N.J........b.c. 33¼
1,000 Gt.West. 2d.... 68½	300 do........ 33
5,000 do........ 68	100 do........ 32½
10,000 W. U.C.,1900.101	100 do........ 32⅜
1,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94 99½	100 do........ 32¾
50 Merch. Bank....117	225 do........ 33
200 A. & P. Tel.b.c.s3. 15½	200 do........ 33⅛
100 do........ 15¾	300 do........ 33¼
1800 West. Un....b.c. 71⅞	100 do........ 33⅜
1000 do........ 71	100 do........s3. 33⅜
2300 do........s3. 71	200 do........ 33¾
200 do........ 71⅛	200 do........s3. 33½
100 do........ 71¼	100 do........ 33¾
100 do........ 71⅛	200 do........ 33⅞
200 do........ 71¼	100 Chic., B. & Q........115
100 do........ 71⅛	25 do........b.c.115
100 do........ 71¼	600 C., M.&S.P.b.c.s3. 20¼
2000 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 20¼
300 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 20¼
100 do........b3. 71⅛	100 do........ 20⅜
200 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 20¼
200 do........ 71¼	100 do........c. 20⅜
300 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 20⅜
100 Adams Ex....b.c.108	1500 do........ 20
10 do........108½	200 do........ 20¼
25 Amer. Ex...b.c.s3. 60½	300 do........ 20½
140 Wells Fargo..b.c. 85¼	200 do........ 20⅝
50 Del.& H. Can. b.c. 71¼	400 do........ 20¾
200 do........ 71	200 do........ 20⅞
100 do........ 70¼	400 do........ 21
100 do........ 70	200 C.M.&S.P.Pf..b.c. 51½
100 do........ 70¼	100 do........ 51⅜
600 Pacific Mail...b.c. 24	200 do........ 51¼
400 do........ 23⅞	100 do........ 51⅜
300 do........ 23⅞	300 do........ 51½
400 do........ 23¾	100 do........ 51⅜
50 do........ 24	100 do........ 51⅝
600 do........ 23⅝	300 do........ 51⅞
500 do........s3. 23½	300 do........ 51¾
1300 do........ 23⅝	500 do........ 52⅛
400 do........ 23¾	200 do........ 52
110 N. Y.C.& H....b.c.101⅞	100 do........ 51⅞
100 do........ 101¾	100 do........s3. 52⅛
800 Erie........b.c.s3. 10	100 do........ 52¼
200 do........ 10	400 do........ 52⅛
600 do........ 10⅛	50 Mor. & Es........ 94¼
200 Erie Pf........b.c. 16	100 do........b.c. 94
100 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 59½	500 C. & R. I........b.c.101
300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 42¼	200 D., L. & W........b.c. 72⅝
100 do........s3. 42⅛	100 do........ 72¼
100 do........ 42	100 do........ 72½
500 do........ 41⅞	600 do........ 72
100 do........ 41⅞	100 do........ 71⅞
500 do........ 41¾	200 do........ 71¾
200 do........ 42	600 do........ 71¾
500 do........ 42⅛	300 do........ 71⅝
600 do........ 42¼	1100 do........ 71¾
100 do........c. 42⅜	200 do........ 72⅛
700 do........s3. 42⅜	200 do........ 72⅜
100 do........ 42½	100 do........ 72⅜
200 do........ 42½	200 do........ 72½
200 do........ 42⅜	1300 do........ 72
400 do........ 42½	200 do........ 72⅛
600 do........ 42⅝	200 do........s20. 72
700 do........ 42¾	100 do........s4. 72½
1000 do........ 43	500 do........ 72⅝
200 do........ 42¾	100 H. & St. Jo........b.c. 13
300 do........ 42½	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 24½
300 do........ 42¾	200 do........ 24¼
400 do........ 43	200 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 7¼
200 do........ 42¾	100 do........b3. 7⅜
100 do........ 42⅞	300 do........ 7½
200 do........ 42¾	25 do........ 7⅜
100 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 36⅞	100 do........ 7⅜
300 do........ 35¾	610 do........b3. 7½
100 do........ 36	400 do........s3. 7¾
100 do........s3. 35⅞	200 Ohio & M.Pf....b.c. 14½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s Old.. 45¼	1300 Lake Shore........ 55⅛
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. Br....... 92½	1700 do........ 55¼
	100 do........ 55⅛
5,000 do........ 92⅝	1600 do........s3. 55
1,000 Un. P. S. F.... 90½	1000 do........ 55⅛
3,000 B.&So.Ill.1st.. 84⅞	2000 do........ 55
5,000 N.W.C.C.G.... 96	100 do........ 55⅛
29,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 49½	1700 do........ 55¼
2,000 N. J. C. conv.. 81	400 Cen. of N.J........ 34
30 Park Bank........112	200 Rock Island........101⅛
400 West. Union........ 71⅛	100 do........101
700 Pacific Mail........ 23¾	100 Del., Lac. & W........ 72⅝
100 North-w. Pf...s60. 58½	100 do........ 72¾
200 do........c. 58¾	200 do........ 72⅝
100 Mich. Cen........ 42⅝	100 St. Paul........s3. 21⅛
800 do........ 42¾	100 do........ 21¼
100 do........ 42⅞	400 do........ 21⅛
800 do........ 43	100 do........ 21
100 do........ 42¾	200 do........ 20⅞
200 do........ 42⅝	300 do........ 20¾
500 do........ 42½	200 do........ 20⅝
100 do........ 42⅝	300 do........ 20¾
100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 7⅝	200 St. Paul Pf........ 52
200 do........ 7⅝	100 do........ 51⅞
200 do........b3. 7¾	200 do........ 52
200 do........ 7¾	100 do........ 52¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s R.'81.117	$30,000 U.S.5s R.'81.112⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Alb. &Sus.1st.110	700 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 55¼
3,000 M.&St.P.c.s.f.. 87	900 do........ 55⅛
35,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d..b.c.s60. 46	500 do........s3. 55
	200 do........ 55¼
8,000 Un. Pac. 1st...106	200 do........ 55¼
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 90	200 do........s3. 55⅛
1,000 do........b.c. 90⅝	400 do........ 55⅛
4,000 U. P. 7s, l. g...101	2400 do........ 55
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. n.110½	1200 do........s3. 54⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. Br........ 92½	700 do........ 54¾
	100 do........b10. 54¾
2,000 Mor. & Es.1st.115	600 do........b3. 54⅞
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 23⅞	100 Chicago &R.I.b.c.101
100 do........ 24	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 20¾
100 Mich. Cen.b.c.b3. 42⅝	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52½
300 do........ 42½	100 do........ 52¼
200 W. U. Tel....b.c. 71¼	300 do........ 52⅛
100 do........b3. 71⅜	100 do........s3. 52⅛
200 do........ 71⅛	100 do........ 52¼
500 do........ 71¼	400 do........s30. 52
500 do........ 71⅛	300 do........ 52⅛
100 do........ 71¼	300 do........ 52½
8 Amer. Express........ 60½	100 T., W. & W....b.c. 6⅞
25 do........b.c. 60	200 D., L. & W....b.c. 72½
100 Adams Ex....b.c.107½	100 do........ 72⅝
5 N. Y. C. & H....b.c.101⅞	150 do........ 72½
700 Erie Railway.b.c. 9⅞	100 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 7¾
100 Panama...b.c.s3.125	100 do........ 8
100 C. & N. W....b.c. 36⅝	300 do........ 7⅞
100 C. &NW.Pf....b.c. 58¾	100 do........ 7¾
100 do........ 58⅝	100 do........ 7⅝
300 Cen.of N.J.b.c.s3. 33½	700 do........ 7⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

50,000 U. S. 4½ R....111	100 Cen. of N. J........ 33⅛
100 Canton Co.....s3. 30	100 do........ 33¼
400 West. Union........ 71¼	100 do........ 33⅛
100 Pac. Mail........ 23⅞	200 do........ 33
300 do........ 23¾	100 do........ 32⅞
100 do........ 23⅞	100 do........ 33⅛
30 N.Y.C. & Hud..s3.101¾	100 do........ 32¾
100 do........101¾	200 do........ 32⅜
100 Erie Railway........ 9¾	500 do........ 32⅞
200 Mich. Central.s3. 42½	100 do........s3. 32⅝
200 do........ 42⅜	600 do........s3. 32⅜
400 do........ 42¼	100 do........ 32¼
500 do........ 42⅛	300 do........ 32½
300 do........ 42¼	100 do........ 32⅝
500 Lake Shore....s3. 54¾	200 Rock Island........100¾
300 do........ 54¾	50 do........100⅞
300 do........s3. 54⅝	100 do........100⅜
2300 do........ 54⅝	100 do........100½
4500 do........ 54½	100 St. Paul........ 20⅜
1400 do........s3. 54½	8 St. Paul Pf........ 51⅞
2000 do........ 54⅜	100 do........s3. 52
1000 do........ 54¼	100 do........ 52
200 do........b3. 54⅛	100 do........ 51⅞
500 do........ 54⅜	100 do........s3. 51½
300 do........b3. 54½	1000 do........ 51⅝
200 Un. Pacific........ 59¼	100 North-w. Pf...s60. 58¼
100 Del., Lack. & W.. 72⅝	100 do........ 58½
200 do........ 72½	300 Ohio & Miss........ 7¼
500 do........ 72¼	400 do........ 7
100 do........s3. 72¼	200 do........ 7¼
400 do........ 72⅛	100 do........s3. 7⅛
800 do........ 72	100 do........ 7¼
400 Tol. & Wab........ 6¾	

FRIDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

The stock market was weak and feverish, and a still further heavy decline in prices was established. The feeling of uneasiness created by the contradictory reports circulated as to the result of the Presidential election had a tendency to unsettle values and intensify the depression which has recently formed the most prominent characteristic of speculation. Some special causes have also contributed to this state of affairs, such as the decreased earnings of railroads and the reported troubles of some of the coal companies. The entire business aggregated 165,850 shares, which included 61,850 of Lake Shore, 21,100 of Michigan Central, 17,000 of St. Paul, 16,300 of Western Union, 14,000 of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,200 of New-Jersey Central, and 6,500 of Ohio and Mississippi. The coal shares recorded the greatest decline, New-Jersey Central fell from 35 to 32⅛, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 73⅜ to 71⅝, with only a fractional recovery at the close in both instances. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 71 to 70. Lake Shore fluctuated between 55¼ and 54⅛, closing at 54½. Michigan Central dropped off from 43¼ to 41½, and closed at 42¼. The Granger shares were weak and lower, North-western common falling from 36⅞ to 35¾, and the preferred from 59 to 58, with closing sales respectively at 36⅛ and 58½. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 8 to 7, and Wabash, which recently developed such unaccountable strength, was weak again to-day, falling off from 7¾ to 6¾. Among investment shares, Rock Island declined from 101¼ to 100½, and New-York Central from 101¾ to 101½. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined ¾ ₩ cent. for the common and 1¼ ₩ cent. for the preferred, compared with the closing quotation of last evening. In express shares, Adams declined to 107½ on small transactions.

Money loaned early in the day at 4 per cent. to call borrowers, and was afterward advanced to 5 ₩ cent.; then the rate was reduced on larger offerings to 2½ ₩ cent., and at the close loans were made at 2½@3 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 5@6 ₩ cent. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $600,000. The rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day were—Savannah buying ⅜ off, selling par at ¼ off; Charleston, scarce, 5-16 to par; Chicago, par; Cincinnati, 100 discount; St. Louis, 125 discount, and New-Orleans Commercial ⅜, Bank, ¼.

The foreign advices report a decline in Consols at London of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent., the closing quotation being 96@96⅛ for both money and the account. United States bonds were also weaker and closed at 103⅜ for 1865s, (old,) 109 for 1867s, 108⅜@108½ for 10-40s, and 106½ for new 5s—the latter showing a falling off of ⅜@½ ₩ cent. from last evening's quotation. Erie closed at 9⅞@10. The Bank of England lost £210,000 bullion on balance to-day. Bar silver is quoted at 54⅛d.@54¼d. ₩ ounce. Rentes at Paris closed firm at 105.25. The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 3,350,000 marks during the week. United States new 5s at Frankfort were quoted at 102½.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady at yesterday's quotations, namely: actual business rates, $4 81½@$4 81¾ for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 83½@$4 83¾ for demand, and nominal asking rates $4 82 and $4 84.

Speculation in the Gold-room was more active to-day. The price opened at 109⅝ and fluctuated frequently between that figure and 109⅞, closing at the intermediate quotation. On gold loans 1 to 3 ₩ cent. was paid for carrying. Loans were also made flat.

Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds declined 3 ₩ cent. for New-Jersey Central convertibles, ½ ₩ cent. for Ohio and Mississippi seconds, and 1 ₩ per cent. for Union Pacific Sinking Funds, with a recovery on the latter at the close. The balance of the list were generally firm on slight changes. State bonds declined ¾ ₩ cent. for old Tennessees, to 45¼. District of Columbia 3.65s were also lower, selling down to 69.

The $2,381,000 registered consolidated stock of the City of New-York, awarded last June, has been placed upon the regular list of the Stock Exchange, to be called "New-York City 6s, 20-50s of 1876." The Louisville and Nashville Railroad second mortgage gold bonds have been placed upon the free list.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1876.

Gold receipts	$478,958 89
Gold payments	281,375 32
Gold balance	50,497,350 92
Currency receipts	505,373 19
Currency payments	449,247 47
Currency balance	42,642,936 52
Customs	229,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 10.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	109½	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	110¾	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	113	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	116	115⅞
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81¾	$4 81½@4 81¾
New-York Central	102	101¾
Rock Island	101¼	100¼
Pacific Mail	24½	23⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20½	20⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	52	51⅝
Lake Shore	55¼	54½
Chicago and North-western	37	36⅛
Chicago and North-western Pref	59½	58½
Western Union	71⅝	71¼
Union Pacific	59½	59¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	73⅜	72
New-Jersey Central	35¼	32⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	72	70¼
Morris and Essex	94½	94
Panama	125	125
Erie	10¼	9¾
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅛
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13¾	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	25½	24¼
Michigan Central	43½	42¼
Illinois Central	82	81

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	530
Erie	10⅛	9¾	3,000
Erie preferred	16	16	200
Lake Shore	55¼	54⅛	61,850
Wabash	7¼	6¾	1,200
North-western	36⅞	35¾	900
North-western Preferred	59	58	3,100
Rock Island	101⅛	100½	1,350
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20⅝	20	8,400
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	52	51¼	8,600
Delaware, Lack. and West	73⅜	71⅝	14,050
New-Jersey Central	35	32⅛	10,225
Del. & Hudson Canal	71	70	600
Morris and Essex	94	94	100
Michigan Central	43¼	41¾	21,100
Illinois Central	81	81	100
Union Pacific	59½	59¼	100
C., C., C. and I	39	39	100
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	115	115	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	13	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf	24½	24¼	300
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7	6,525
Panama	125	125	100
Western Union	71⅝	71	16,300
A. & P. Telegraph	15¾	15½	300
Pacific Mail	24¼	23½	5,950
Canton	30	30	100
Adams Express	108	107½	200
Wells, Fargo & Co	85¼	85¼	140
Total sales			165,820

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	124	124¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	117	117¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	109⅞	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	109⅞	110⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	116⅝	117
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	115	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	112¾	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112¾	113
United States 4½	110⅝	111

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $148,000 for interest; $3,600 for called bonds, and $19,900 for fractional currency.

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$62,545,134
Currency balances	3,180,014
Gold exchanges	6,432,438
Gold balances	676,516

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending this date, were $989,048, and the amount marketed, $1,061,350. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, were $73,362,806, and the total amount marketed, $74,827,284.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 34	N. Y. Reg. B. L.....102⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 34	N. Y. Coup. B. L....102⅝
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 34	N. Y. G. Reg'd, 1887.116
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N. Y. G. L., 1891....120
Alabama 8s of 1892.. 15	N. Y. G. L., 1892....120
Alabama 8s of 1893.. 15	N. Y. G. L., 1893....120
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 32	N. C. 6's, old, J. & J. 18¼
Ar.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 8½	N. C. 6's, A. & O.... 18¼
Ar.7s,Memph.&L.R. 8½	N. C. 6's,N.C.R.,J.&J. 61
Ar.7s, Ar. Central R. 7½	N. C. 6's,N.C.R.,A.&O. 61
Connecticut 6s......112	N. C.N.C.R.,c.off,J.&J. 41
Georgia 6s.......... 93	N. C.N.C.R.,c.off,A.&O. 41
Ga. 7s, new bonds..105	N.C. Fund. Act, '66. 9
Ga. 7s, indorsed....102	N.C. Fund. Act, '68. 9¼
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..106	N. C. N. bs., J. & J.. 8
Illinois coup. 6s, '77..103	N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 2
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..103½	N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 2
Illinois War Loan..103½	N. C. S. Tax, class 3. 2
Kentucky 6s........103½	Ohio 6s, '81........106
Louisiana 6s........ 41	Ohio 6s, '86........112
La. 6s, new bonds. 41	Rhode Island 6s......110
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 41	South Carolina 6s.... 37
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 35¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 36
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66.. 36
La. 8s, L. B. of '75... 41½	S. C. N. F. bs........ 2
La. 7s, consolidated. 50¼	Tennessee 6s, old.... 45
Michigan 6s, '78-9..103	Tenn. N. bs........ 44
Michigan 6s, 1883...106	Tenn. 6s, N. bs.N.S. 44¾
Michigan 7s, 1890...110	Virginia 6s, old...... 30
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102	Va. 6s, N. bs., '67.... 30
Mo. 6s, due in 1878. 102¼	Va. 6s, Con. bs....... 78¼
A'm or U'y, due '92.105	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 68½
H. & St. Jo., due '86.105	Va. 6s, Con. 2d. S.... 35½
H. & St. Jo., due '87.105	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.68

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs....109¾	Ind., Blm. & W. 1st.. 23
Alb. & Sus.2d bs....100	Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..101½
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 17	M.S&N.I.S.F. 7p.c..108
Boston, H. & E.G'd.. 16½	Clev. & Tol. S. F....100½
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s.g. 35	Clev. & T. new bds.105
Chicago & Alton In.103	C., P. & A., old bds.107
Joliet&Chicago 1st..110	C., P. & A.,new bds.106
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 87½	Buf. & S. L. 7s......105¼
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st.103	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st... 80
C.,B. &Q.8 p. c. 1st..116½	L. S. Div. bonds......105
C.,B. & Q. consol. 7s.111¾	L. S. Cons. coup. 2d. 95
C.R.I.& P. 1st 7's....110¼	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902...109¼
C.R.I.&P.S.F.in6s'95102½	Mich.C.1st.8s.'82S.F.112
C.R.of N.J. 1st. new.110	N. J. So. 1st 7s....... 20
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons. 86	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....105¼
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 65	N. Y. Cen.6s, R. E....100
M.&S.P. 1st 8s, P.D.116	N. Y.C.&H.1st,coup. 118
M.&S.P.2d.7 3-10P.D. 98½	N. Y.C.& H.1st, reg. 118¾
M.&S.P.1st7s,g.R.D..102½	Hud.R.7s,2d,S. F.'85.112
M.&St.P.1st. LaC.D.103	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....117¼
M.&St.P.Con. S. Fd. 86½	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.....117¼
M. &. St. Paul 2d.... 91	N. Missouri 1st...... 96
C. & N. W. S. F......109	O. & M. Consol. S.F. 90
C.&N. W.S.F.con.bs.103¼	O. & M. 2d Consol... 49¼
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 108	Cen. Pac. G. B......110¼
C. & N. W. 1st......106	Cen. Pac., S. J. B.... 92½
C. &N.W.coup. G.B. 95¾	Un. Pac., L. G. Ss...101
Galena& Chic. Ext'd106⅛	Atl. & Pac. L. G..... 10
Penins. 1st Conver..100	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st.... 94¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st..105⅛	P.,Ft.W.& Chic. 3d..103
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s,S.F.107½	C. & P. G. S. F......108
Del. L. & W. 2d......108¼	Col. Chic.&Ind. 1st.. 39
Mor. & Es. 1st.......115	A. & T. H. 2d pf..... 91
Mor. & Es. 2d.......106½	T., P. & W. 1st,E.D. 88
Morris & Es.Const.. 92½	T., P. & W. 1st,W.D. 84
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......102½	T., P. & W. 2d........ 27
Erie 3d 7s, '83.......106½	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 68
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 98	Tol. & Wab. E. bs.... 16
Erie 5th 7s, '88......100	Gt. West. 1st '88..... 95
Long Dock Bonds..104	Gt. West. 2d '93...... 65¼
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 93	Ills. & So. I. 1st...... 80
B.N. Y & E. Lar bs.. 83	W. Un. bs. 1900, R....100
Han.& St.J.8s,Conv. 81	

And the following for City bank shares:

America...........136	Hanover........... 87
Central National....101⅛	Importers' & Traders'........182
Chemical..........1021	Manhattan......125
Commerce..........108	Merchants'.......117
Corn Exchange....126	New York.........117½
East River........ 90	Park..............111
First National.....200	Phenix............ 87
Fourth National.... 92	Republic.......... 63
Fulton............140	Union.............[illegible]
Fifth Avenue......212	
Gallatin National...110	

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha........39½	Justice........22
Belcher.......15¾	Kossuth........1
Best and Belcher......48	Kentuck........13¼
Bullion.......34	Leopard........6¼
Consolidated Virginia.49¾	Mexican........24¾
California.......54¾	Northern Belle.....30¼
Chollar........78	Overman........78
Confidence........12	Ophir........47¾
Caledonia........9¼	Raymond and Ely........5¼
Crown Point........9½	Silver Hill........9
Exchequer........18¾	Savage........12
Gould and Curry........12¼	Segregated Belcher....71
Hale and Norcross........7½	Sierra Nevada........11
Imperial........3½	Union Consolidated........12
Julia Consolidated........6¾	Yellow Jacket........16¼

A dividend of $1 per share on Northern Belle stock was declared to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 10—12:15 P.M.—Consols, 96 3-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 106⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 9⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols, 96 1-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P.M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £210,000. United States Bonds, new 5s, 106½.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₩ cent. Rentes at 105f. 25c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—United States bonds, new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, Nov. 10—Evening.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 3,350,000 marks.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Pork—Eastern dull at 80s.; Western dull at 71s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s.; Short Clear dull at 44s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 54s.; Shoulders steady at 36s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra Mess steady at 112s.; Prime Mess steady at 90s.; all Beef, India Mess, is new. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 50s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 43s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits firmer at 27s. Resin—Common dull at 5s. 9d.; fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American Choice firmer at 60s. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 9s. 11d.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 3d.; Winter dull at 9s. 7d. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 26s.

12:15 P. M.—Weekly Cotton Market—Sales of the week, 138,000 bales; Exporters took 7,000 bales; speculators took 51,000 bales; Total stock, 426,000 bales; American, 146,000 bales; Total receipts, 48,000 bales; American, 24,000 bales; Actual export, 9,000 bales; Amount of cotton afloat, 260,000 bales; American, 167,000 bales; Forwarded from the ship's side, direct to spinners, 7,000 bales; American sales of the week, 44,000 bales; Futures steady, at last night's prices; Uplands, low middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 10,900 bales, of which 5,500 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 22,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is buoyant; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull except for Corn which is firmer. Corn, 25s. 9d.@26s. ₩ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 2d.@10s. 4d. ₩ cental for average California White, and 10s. 4d.@10s. 7d. for Club do. Provisions—Lard, 50s. ₩ cwt. for American. Pork, 72s. ₩ bbl. for Prime Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 21-32d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail, 6 17-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 1,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅝d. Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm, and tending upward.

LONDON, Nov. 10—3:30 P.M.—Refined Petroleum, 19d.@19¼d. ₩ gallon. Sugar, 30s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 29s.@30s. for do. afloat. The market is excited.

Evening.—Sperm-oil closed at £90@£91 ₩ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum closed at 53f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Spanish gold, 218@218½. Exchange, on the United States, 60 days currency, 5½@4½ discount; short sight do., 4½@3½ discount; on London, 15@15½ premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10½@11 reals per arroba in gold.

FROM THE WRONG TRAIN TO JAIL.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* of Friday says: "A young man named Fitzpatrick, from New-York City, was arrested on a Centennial train from Philadelphia to New-York, when it arrived at the Clinton street depot last evening, and brought to the City Hall and locked up. He had two ladies with him, and he had excursion tickets for all three, from New-York to Philadelphia and return. It seems that in returning he got on the wrong train, he alleges, by the direction of the train-agent, and when the conductor came around he told Fitzpatrick that he was on the wrong train, and demanded $6 more. Fitzpatrick refused to pay this, and the conductor said he would put him off when the train arrived here. Fitzpatrick replied that he could not do it, and the conductor said if he could not he would have help enough to accomplish it. On arriving at the Clinton street station he was given in charge of an officer and brought to the City Hall and locked up. The two ladies accompanied him, and sat weeping by his cell door."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fawsitt. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ida Dvas. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss E. Menzelli. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT—Mr. Reinhard Schmelz, Miss Emma C. Thursby.

PARK THEATRE—TOM COBB and ADAM AND EVE, &C. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

We stated yesterday morning that there was no room for further doubt in regard to the result of the Presidential election. We have simply to repeat that assertion to-day. The returns which will be received in New-Orleans to-day from the river counties of Louisiana may have the effect of making still more preposterous the Democratic claim that the State remains in doubt. They are hardly needed to increase the certainty that the State is Republican by a large majority. South Carolina is just as certainly ours as it was yesterday, and as it will be when the official canvass has been fairly concluded. Fresh details from Florida merely show that THE TIMES dispatches were correct in claiming a certain Republican majority of 1,500, and a probable one of 2,000. It has taken some of our contemporaries two days to reach the conclusions given in THE TIMES of Wednesday morning. Let us hope that two days more will be sufficient to bring about a general agreement on our statements of Thursday and yesterday. The pernicious and totally uncalled-for excitement of the last forty-eight hours is too costly, in a business sense, and too dangerous to the maintenance of public peace, to be fomented by any newspaper with a character to lose.

The action of those who persist in keeping alive the public excitement over the result of the election by sensational dispatches and news without foundation is something more than mischievous. It is positively wicked. People who prefer to doubt the correctness of election returns which are susceptible of but one interpretation must be content to wait, with as much patience and good humor as they can command, the result of the official count. It is bad enough to have a pack of fools and knaves who have wagered money on the election howling insane threats about what will happen if they are compelled to pay their bets. It is infinitely worse to find the telegraph system of the country used, apparently with the consent of its acting managers, to disseminate reports either deliberately false or obviously prejudiced about matters which involve issues of the utmost delicacy, if not of the greatest peril. If the gross abuse of their functions which has been tolerated and apparently encouraged among the Southern agents of the Western Union Telegraph Company be due to the illness of Mr. ORTON, the honest and sober majority of this people will be disposed to pray very earnestly for his recovery. The Western Union Telegraph Company has just as little right to allow its agents to go into the business of concocting and making public sensational or bogus news as the Central Railroad would have to pervert its franchise to similar uses.

We are constantly in the receipt of telegrams from distant towns and cities informing us that dispatches have been sent from this City to Democrats saying that "THE TIMES concedes Florida to TILDEN," or "THE TIMES concedes Louisiana to TILDEN," and asking if it be true. In reply we will state, once for all, that when THE TIMES concedes anything more to TILDEN than it has done, the report will be made either from this office or through its own columns. Had we based our returns on conjecture, instead of taking measures to get accurate information, we should have conceded TILDEN's election on Wednesday morning, as all our City contemporaries did. There was no guess work about our conclusions then, and our readers may rest assured that there will be none in any that we may hereafter declare. To show the difference between newspaper reports based on guess work and on trustworthy information, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that every morning paper in this City except THE TIMES gave the Democrats a majority in the next Assembly of this State ranging from 5 to 15. THE TIMES gave 73 Republicans to 55 Democrats, and the official returns thus far show only one variation from these figures. What reliance can be placed on reports from Florida and Louisiana published in newspapers which could not give more accurate returns than these of the election in their own State?

Without claiming any more credit than is justly due to honest and painstaking journalism, we may further call attention to the correctness of our tables of the members of the next Congress. The *Tribune* of Thursday set down the complexion of the House as Democratic by a majority of 22, while the *Herald* of yesterday outdid this blunder by putting the majority at 25. THE TIMES of Thursday published a table showing a probable tie in the House, and our list of yesterday gave the distribution of members which to-day's dispatches leave unchanged —143 Republicans and 147 Democrats, with three members still to be elected. The only qualification called for by the latest news is that in the Sixth District of Missouri the election is claimed for the Republican candidate by a majority of one, while our list gives it to the Democrats.

LET THE COUNT BE HONEST.

President GRANT's mistakes have usually resulted from influences which at the time surrounded him. Left to himself, his common sense, and his instinctive appreciation of the right, have more than once, during his civil administration, served the country well. Both obtain expression in the dispatches which he yesterday addressed to Gen. SHERMAN in relation to the complications apparently existing, or to be apprehended in Louisiana and Florida. "No man worthy of the office of President," telegraphs Gen. GRANT, "should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud. Either party," he adds, "can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns." Truer or wiser words have not been authoritatively spoken since the closeness of the Presidential contest was made manifest. They cover the exigencies of the case completely, and they will have an echo in the breast of every American citizen whose judgment is not warped by the passion of partisanship. Republicans, especially, will applaud the President's declaration as responsive to their earnest wishes. If, as HENRY CLAY said, it was better to be right than to be President, it is infinitely better for the Republican Party to be defeated in the election just over, than to achieve victory "tainted by the suspicion" of fraud. It would be false to its duty, however, if, while protesting against fraud in its own behalf, it allowed fraud on the part of its opponents to be counted out, without employing the methods provided by the law for its prevention. This is what President GRANT's order amounts to. It deprecates and denounces fraud, and it brings into play the powers intrusted to him for the purpose of giving effect to the honest preference of the States concerned.

There will be a great outcry, of course. The two orders, issued almost simultaneously, will be assailed as intended to use troops to sway the action of the boards of canvassers in Louisiana and Florida. The proceeding will be attacked as an interference with the freedom of election. Only blind partisans can be misled by these pretenses. The objects indicated by the President as those to which Gens. AUGUR and RUGER should confine themselves, are beyond cavil. What are these officers to be instructed to do? "To be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties." Could anything be less objectionable as terms indicative of the duty to be discharged? Not the slightest effort to influence the result is contemplated. All the commanding officers are to be required to effect is the enforcement of peace and good order and the support of the proper officials in the performance of their duties. They are required, in fact, to sustain lawful authority, if that authority find itself unable otherwise to perform its functions. The orders are issued in pursuance of the policy which dictated the Attorney General's circular of instructions to United States Marshals. The purpose then avowed was to place troops in every district where violence was apprehended, or where intimidation was practiced or threatened in any form, in connection with the election, in order that they might be within the jurisdiction of United States Marshals, and subject to their call for the protection of the public peace and the enforcement of the law applicable to the election. The counting of votes is as much a part of the election as the depositing of ballots; and the need of the presence of the military is at this moment as urgent in Louisiana and Florida as it was in South Carolina during the canvass and while the voting was in progress.

The circumstances are exceptional. The result of the election turns upon the votes of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, whose refusal to be parties to the making of a solid South has upset the Democratic calculation. The presence of troops in South Carolina frustrated the shot-gun policy. A Republican majority was secured on Tuesday in spite of all the intimidation, all the chicanery, that had been employed on the other side. It is not pretended that a single lawful Democratic voter was interfered with by the troops. The fact that they were available if occasion arose, secured good order at the polls, and assured the colored Republicans in the exercise of the franchise, without restraining the white Democrats. More than this the Federal Government could not have done without transcending its power; less it could not have done without neglecting its duty. Precisely the same exercise of authority is now called for in Louisiana and Florida. There can be no injustice to the voters, for the voting is over. Events, however, have given the two States a pivotal character. The acquisition of either would make TILDEN the next President. The gain of both would crown the Republican cause with success. Hence the concentration of national interest upon them, and the development of contingencies which warrant, to the fullest extent, the action of the Executive.

So far as a judgment can be intelligently formed, no room exists for doubt as to the verdict rendered by the majority of voters in Louisiana and Florida. They are in the same category with South Carolina,—States which only want fair play at an election to insure their alliance with the Republican Party. It is known that in the present election they have yielded Republican majorities. On that point our knowledge is sufficiently complete to justify the confidence we express. Between the depositing of the ballots, however, and the final and formal count, opportunities exist for violence and fraud; and either is again possible in reference to the count. Certain classes of Democrats are desperate. The game they have played so defiantly is lost unless by some means these States can be secured. The result already has been seen in the destruction of ballots and the falsification of records in Florida, and in Louisiana in attempts to swell fraudulently the votes in Democratic parishes, and to get rid of the records in parishes unquestionably Republican. These tactics are not yet ended. Threats and preparations for violence are reported from both States. The independent action of the Returning Boards is menaced. The position of Florida, as our dispatches show, is critical, and only the presence of Federal troops can restrain an excitement which jeopardizes the public peace, or prevent the consummation of plans which are designed to subvert the lawful will of the States and make them tributary to a Democratic triumph.

The good faith of the Republican managers both in Louisiana and Florida could not be better attested than by the proposition alluded to by President GRANT in his second order. "The presence of citizens from other States," he says, "is requested in Louisiana to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast." The suggestion came from Gov. STEARNS, of Florida, as well as from Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, and nothing could better show the integrity of their course. Whether it be acted upon or whether it come to naught, the suggestion indicates a desire which is shared by respectable Republicans all over the country. Their temper contrasts admirably with that displayed by some of our Democratic contemporaries, whose mischievous hints point to serious trouble if the scheme for capturing Louisiana or Florida break down. They would make the law a minor matter, if it stand in the way of their success. Their wild talk as to what may happen if, after all, HAYES be declared elected, shows how unfit they are to be trusted with the power they are eager to grasp. The Republicans, we are proud to say, have none of this spirit. They have from the first been prepared to accept the electoral verdict, whatever it might be, and they only ask now that the lawful authority of the Government shall be exercised to prevent frauds, or the suspicion of fraud, in counting the votes of the people.

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED.

It cannot be expected that the ceremonies with which the Centennial Exposition closed yesterday should be regarded with the enthusiasm which marked the opening. The whole subject has become too familiar to evoke the acclamation which attended the inauguration. We are still in the midst of a prolonged political excitement, and, theoretically at least, we cannot speed the parting guest with the same cheerfulness which met him when he came. There is an element of regret in the final closing of any work which has been prosperous, even though it may have been full of labor and difficulty. Nevertheless, as we review the brief history of the Exposition, we are moved to admiration and praise. It has been highly successful, after passing through a variety of discouragements. It has been useful in spite of many drawbacks and many gloomy forebodings. As the exhibitors go away, whether they go with a sense of regret, or of relief from vexation, they certainly may carry with them the reflection that they have severally contributed to the achievements of one of the greatest of world shows. It is unnecessary to say that these achievements, of which we can now take but little account, are of enduring value.

The Exposition has had a good effect in keeping alive the patriotism of the people. It may be fairly said that we need no incentive to vain-gloriousness, but, in a good sense, we have been made more proud of our country. Its resources—material, mental, and artistic—have furnished an exhibit which is not only creditable to us, but is surprising to many of the more intelligent of our foreign visitors. It is certain that an increased respect for the capabilities, history, and institutions of the Republic will be among the fruits of the Exhibition which has closed. It is a good thing, too, that our own people have thus been enabled to learn something of the products and methods of other nations. Possibly, our native self-confidence may have been startled, now and then, but, since we are not reckoned among the least conceited nations of the earth, it is not likely that we have found any check too severe for discipline. At any rate, if we have taught our visitors from abroad "that some things can be done as well as others," our own people have had before them striking examples of the difficulties with which we must contend in any international competition.

Nor is it true that the Exposition has been one of material prosperity and products only. It is a fact that the picture-galleries were the only places where crowds were ever dense. No cases in the Main Building attracted such knots of visitors and interested observers as those which contained the most artistic work in bronze, silver and gold, and fictile ware. The majolica, glass, porcelain, and wood-carvings were a constant feast to people of every rank of life. It is not possible that they went away without a gleam of enlightenment, nor that they clustered about these objects from motives of mere curiosity. And, knowing the mental alertness of the American people, we may be sure that each visitor went to his far-distant home in the West, or New-England, or Pennsylvania, with fresh ideas which will germinate and bear fruit among those to whom he became a reporter, a messenger. There, too, the commingling of people from various sections of the country was a good thing for everybody. Associations are formed and communications established which will be immensely valuable to the individual and to the nation. We may take credit to ourselves that the Exposition has brought out so many capital national traits. The patience, under discomfort and disappointment, which is certainly one of the American virtues, has been signally exemplified during "the great show." People have endured crowding in all sorts of conveyances, delays, buffetings, and various trials of patience, with exemplary cheerfulness. In the Exhibition grounds and at the daily besieged gates, there has been neither rowdyism nor ill-natured resistance to our slenderly equipped forms of authority. Vast numbers of people have been transported over long distances without many accidents, and, we may add, without provoking many complaints of hard usage.

The managers and projectors of this enterprise, now finished, deserve high praise. Every visitor has promptly expressed his surprise at the extent, beauty, and permanent character of the buildings, and in the magnitude of the work which had been accomplished with so little noise. The complex and widely ramifying machinery of the Exposition has usually been well managed and ingeniously contrived. The results are before the world. It is a matter for regret that the system of awards should have been so much out of keeping with the general conduct of the work. But it is too late now to recall errors. The Exposition is over at last. We have reasons for profound thankfulness that it was as good as it was. We have abundant cause for patriotic pride in all that was brought to light. It nobly rounded a century of national existence. It will long be remembered, let us hope, in our enjoyment of continued prosperity and peace.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD ON THE EASTERN WAR.

Lord Beaconsfield has made a full and unusually frank statement of the purposes of the Government in regard to Turkey and the Eastern war. Nothing, however, which was unknown to the public has been revealed in his speech. The armistice has been agreed to, and a conference of the great powers will be held, where will be present not the ambassadors only, but "the statesmen" of each country—that is, in all probability, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Prince BISMARCK, Count ANDRASSY, the Marquis of Salisbury, and others.

The British Government, judging from this statement at the Lord Mayor's dinner, will insist on the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and oppose such occupation as will infringe on the supreme rights of the Porte. They will also seek in a mild and moderate manner to introduce the necessary "reforms" into the Turkish administration. But for a foundation, they stand on the Treaty of Paris, and are prepared to treat the Eastern question as they would have done seventeen years ago, and to act as though the Bulgarian massacres or the Bosnian outbreak had never occurred.

This is a policy which will by no means be satisfactory in England. Nor will the apparent threat of war, contained in the conclusion of DISRAELI's speech, be one which will meet with much response or support among the English people. It would be a war directly in opposition to popular English feeling—one waged to strengthen Mohammedan tyranny over Christian peasants. It is true that in England, as here, a Government can permit the nation to "drift" into war, before the people are ready for it. If DISRAELI is committed to support Turkey to any degree, he might occasion many dangerous complications before Parliament could be assembled and could stop him. But this is not characteristic of so skillful a diplomatist. He knows the power of words, but he does not propose to go beyond words. These bold hints of war are meant for the foreign market. Nothing is quoted in Russian journals or repeated in Turkish diplomatic circles but official utterances. When a Prime Minister, even on a social occasion, talks of war, the words pass through the Continent. They are there a threat. In England they are nothing but sound and rhetoric, and after-dinner oratory. But in the approaching conference they are expected to have their effect, both in intimidating the Russians and encouraging the Turks. They do not, however, express the popular sentiment of Great Britain, which we believe to be against war, on whatever pretexts, to hold up Turkey and Turkish oppression.

In the important conference soon to be held of the European powers, through their representatives, the uncertain element is as to the intentions of Russia. There are two views as to her policy. One maintains that, after having aimed for centuries at the great object of her ambition—the possession of Constantinople—she has at length attained such a favorable condition of affairs that she can strike boldly and without reserve for the prize. Her old enemy has made herself obnoxious to all Christendom; she is entangled in a dangerous and wide-spread rebellion; she has no cordial allies; the times seem ripe for the disruption of the Moslem Empire, and for vigorous blows both at her Asiatic and European possessions. Russia herself, too, is in unusual harmony with other powers. The Czar is bound by ties of blood to the Emperor WILLIAM, and, more important still, the policy of BISMARCK is to preserve the alliance of Russia. Austria is fettered by her Sclavonic subjects; Italy is in good understanding with the Muscovite Cabinet; France is indifferent; and England, who was the only opponent to be dreaded, is rendered cold to her old ally by Mohammedan cruelties. The hour seems favorable for the long-deferred and hoped-for enterprise against the City of the Bosphorus. This is the aspect of the question generally taken.

Another is, that Russia has been somewhat goaded into this struggle by popular excitement; that she will be content with much less than the final prize of Constantinople; that she is not ready, financially, for a great war, and is by no means certain what share in it the rest of Europe, and especially England, would take. It is claimed that the moral power of such a conference as is proposed would be felt even by her, and there can be no doubt that all Europe dreads war. The whole pressure of the Governments represented will be exerted to induce Russia to yield her most exorbitant claims, and Turkey to submit to reasonable changes. This would make peace possible, without a final campaign between Russia and the Porte, which might involve all Europe. This, we believe, will be the result.

STANLEY'S FLAGS.

It is the evident belief of certain English, philanthropists that Mr. STANLEY is marching through Central Africa with the American flag in one hand and the English flag in the other, perpetually killing native kings with his elephant rifle, and torturing such as he has merely wounded by reading to them old copies of the *Herald*. The philanthropists have therefore asked Lord Derby to say something withering concerning STANLEY, and that respectable nobleman has replied that he really hopes that STANLEY will give some satisfactory explanation of his Central African amusements, and that in the meantime the British consuls in Africa will be directed to request STANLEY to put his British flag in his pocket and to keep it there.

It may be fairly doubted whether the consuls will carry out Lord Derby's orders and whether STANLEY would be greatly grieved if they did. In the latter case, he would probably convert his British flag into a gross of scarlet neck-ties, and with their aid buy the devoted friendship of all the leading Central African monarchs. There is, however, little prospect that any British consul will succeed in acquainting him with Lord Derby's wishes. The Central African mails have latterly been exceedingly irregular, and it is scarcely to be supposed that any consul in the possession of his right mind and a comfortable salary would dream of setting out in personal search of the explorer. STANLEY will, therefore, continue to carry the British flag in his right hand—assuming that such has hitherto been his custom—until he returns to civilization, and is formally notified by the British Foreign Office that he must not play with it any more.

Skillful physiologists are of the opinion that both the English philanthropist and Lord Derby are mistaken in supposing that STANLEY constantly carries a British flag. They argue that no man with a flag in each hand could either shoot native kings or write letters to the *Herald*, and as it is conceded that STANLEY does carry the American flag, it follows that he does not carry the British flag. Moreover, as Lord Derby remarks, STANLEY is not a British subject, and hence has no reason for meddling with a flag that does not belong to him. But there is an Englishman in company with STANLEY who would naturally take his own flag with him. It is, therefore, in the highest degree probable that while these two brave men are marching across the continent, each one carries his own flag in his left hand, and thus gives to the procession a brilliant and awe-inspiring appearance. If at the same time STANLEY whistles the "Star-spangled Banner," and his companion whistles "God Save the Queen," Central Africa is enjoying one of the most gorgeous internationl pageants that the world has ever seen, and which could hardly be made more dazzling even by the addition of a small colored boy with a large and sonorous tin-pan.

As to STANLEY's alleged habit of shooting native kings, it is, to say the least, extremely rash for any philanthropist outside of Africa to assume that the explorer's conduct is either indiscreet or criminal. The native king is, of course, a man and a brother up to a certain point—though not too far—and hence ought not to be needlessly shot. But who can say that STANLEY has been guilty of any unnecessary shooting? His first battle on the shores of the Victoria Lake was clearly a defensive one. He had landed to buy food, and was immediately surrounded by a crowd of native kings who confidentially mentioned that they intended to kill him, and who brandished their heavy white-wash brushes and iron-bound pails in a way so plainly hostile that the wayfaring man, even though a member of the *Herald's* staff, could not fail to comprehend their deadly purpose. When STANLEY tried to execute a quiet retreat they attacked him with great fierceness, shouting their terrible war cry, "Golimahser!" and throwing all sorts of things at him. Naturally, he took up his rifle in his right hand and fired at them, a course which no unprejudiced man can honestly condemn. A few days later he returned to the place and attacked his enemies, in order to teach them that they could not try to massacre travelers with impunity. If he had not done so, the life of no future traveler in that region would be worth the smallest accident insurance policy. What he did on this occasion was precisely what a British steamer recently did on the Niger, when a tribe of native kings who had previously attacked a trading expedition were severely chastised, in order to encourage others to conduct themselves peaceably. The English philanthropists have not a word to say against the slaughter on the Niger, but assume that they are better judges than STANLEY what was the proper course for the latter to pursue.

But, argues the philanthropist, trade is one thing and exploration is another, and what it is proper for the Government to do in defense of trade, STANLEY has no right to do in defense of exploration. According to this theory, the native kings have a right to feel aggrieved when a white man forces his way into their back-yards, and, without hiring them to calcimine his straw hat, or so much as offering to sell them policy tickets at reduced prices, mentions that he wants to make a map of their premises and to "interview" them for the benefit of the *Herald*. If these outraged kings try to brain the intruder with the nearest club, or draw indignant razors from their boots and proceed to hew him in pieces, we are told that he has no right to defend himself. It is possible that a few confirmed and hardened philanthropists may believe this monstrous doctrine, but it is safe to say that most of those who pretend to believe it are perfectly well aware of its intrinsic absurdity.

The real origin of all this professed dissatisfaction with STANLEY is probably the profound disappointment which is felt both in England and America because Sergt. BATES was not selected, instead of STANLEY, to carry flags through Central Africa. The Sergeant has carried the American flag through the Southern States and through England, with the vain hope that somebody would kill him. Two nations shared this hope, and everybody watched his footsteps, but they were bitterly disappointed. Now, it is reasonably certain that were Sergt. BATES to carry a flag into Central Africa, the native kings would promptly meet his views by slaying him and tearing his flag into pieces. When we read that instead of thus serving the cause of humanity, they are attacking STANLEY, and get themselves shot for their pains, we cannot but regret to see so much energy wasted. The rash philanthropist is so exasperated by this thought that he visits his indignation on the innocent STANLEY, and thus becomes both absurd and unjust. Instead of doing this, let him organize a new expedition, with Sergt. BATES at its head, and send it into Africa without a weapon of any kind. There is no fear that the native kings will not be equal to the occasion. They are rude, ignorant barbarians, but show them Sergt. BATES with a large flag and without a rifle, and we shall speedily find that whatever may be their faults, their hearts are in the right place.

OBITUARY.

COMMODORE ALFRED G. GRAY.

Commodore Alfred G. Gray, the senior commander of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, died at his residence in Brooklyn at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of more than two months. The late Commodore's father was for many years British Consul at Norfolk, Va., where his son Alfred was born in July, 1818. The boy went to sea in 1835, and became a Captain in 1845, and since the latter date his active service was continuous. When twenty-five years old, and while yet a Lieutenant, he commanded the Texan sloop-of-war Austin. On May 16, 1843, after having waited several days for wind enough to manœuvre the Austin and the Wharton, he succeeded in drawing out to battle, off Campeachy, the Mexican vessels-of-war Montezuma, Guadaloupe, and Regenerador, (steamers,) and two brigs and two schooners, under the command of Admiral Don Tomas de Nearna. In the afternoon the Mexican ships were withdrawn into channels with which Admiral Nearna was familiar, and where the Texans could not follow him. In this action five of the Austin's crew were killed, or died of wounds, while the total of killed and wounded was twenty-five. In his log, of this action Commodore Gray said: "The Austin was struck eleven times; eight times by a 68-pound solid shot, once by a 42, ones by a 32, and by two pieces of shell. Either the Guadaloupe or the Montezuma, with their steam and batteries, should have been able to sink both the Austin and the Wharton in one-half the time, (of the engagement,) had they been properly managed and commanded by brave men." Before the close of this year he came to New-York to seek professional employment, but found that his connection with the Texan Navy was "all against him." Disgusted, angry, and almost destitute, the fiery young Captain managed to raise money enough to pay his way to St. John, N. B., where a brother resided, and where, as he notes in his log, "if I could not get employment, I should at least have shelter." His experience of sailing vessels dated from June, 1835, until Dec. 1851, (sixteen years,) during which period he crossed the equator sixteen times, and on various meridians between 20 west and 135 east. The first steam-ship in which he ever sailed was the Philadelphia, in which he made several voyages between New-Orleans and Aspinwall as first mate. In the same year (1853) he was made Captain of the steam-ship Falcon, of the same line and route. Afterward he commanded the El Dorado of the same line, and subsequently the Crescent City between New-York and New-Orleans, the George Law, Empire City, Prometheus, Star of the West, Moses Taylor, Baltic, and Atlantic, these steam-ships having been run under his command, several of them to Central America, the Gulf, and Southern ports, and one to Southampton and Havre, between 1853 and 1861. On April 7, 1861, Capt. Gray entered the service of the United States Government in command of the Atlantic as a chartered steamer. From this he was transferred in September, 1861, to the command of the army transport McClellan, in which he served three years and made twenty-three cruises. THE NEW-YORK TIMES of October, 1861, had a long letter from a naval officer, who was on board at the time, concerning an action in which the McClellan was engaged at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in this letter Capt. Gray was commended in the highest terms. While Captain of this vessel he repeatedly received the thanks and the praise of department commanders with whom he had official relations. In 1865 he was appointed to command the Henry Chauncey, then new. This was his first service in the Pacific Mail Company as that company was then and has since been constituted. From this vessel he was transferred in 1868 to the Alaska, then new, and running to Aspinwall. In 1870 the Alaska went to the Pacific, when Capt. Gray took command of the Rising Star for a brief period, when he resumed the Chauncey, where he remained until October, 1873, when he was appointed to the new iron propeller Acapulco, which he commanded till August of this year. The last entry in his log is dated "Wednesday, Aug. 30." He left the Acapulco the next day, and went to his home in Brooklyn, and never left his room afterward. He had been offered the command of every steam-ship built by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company since the Chauncey, but declined, on account of the establishment here of his family, to sail out of any port except New-York.

It is not too much to claim for him to say that no other American Captain ever won or maintained a greater popularity with passengers. As an ocean commander he was conspicuously what owners and underwriters call "lucky." He had made 120 round voyages between New-York and Aspinwall for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and carried hundreds of millions of treasure, of which he never lost a dollar's worth. He had sailed nearly a million miles as Captain, and never lost a life by an accident. In 1874 he was promoted to be Commodore of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which at that date made him the chief of thirty-three captains. He has left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter was married to Mr. Rufus Hatch on Oct. 8 last.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Announcement was made at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, of the death of Mr. Frederick Sydney Parsons, a member of the Exchange, and a very popular young ship merchant. He was in his twenty-third year at the time of his death. He was the youngest son of William G. Parsons, of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, and had recently been admitted into the firm of Messrs. George Slocovich & Co., with which house he had been connected for eight years.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—There is no record at the Executive Mansion of a pardon having been issued for McKee, now in jail at St. Louis, for complicity in the whisky frauds. It is certain that no warrant for his pardon has yet been signed, though friends of McKee express the absolute conviction that pardons will be issued for both McKee and Avery, on the return of the President to this city.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $236,350 70, and from Customs $519,304 25.

James L. Kinningham was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

The Post Office Department to-day ordered the further issue of Centennial stamped envelopes to be discontinued. This order is in accordance with the notice given when they were first issued at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. All that have been sold and remain unused will still be valid.

NEW STOCK BOARD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A new stock board, to be called the Nevada Stock and Exchange Board, is being organized, to go into operation Dec. 1. It will be devoted mainly to dealings in Government bonds, stocks, State and county securities, gas and water stocks, and mining stocks.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

The Concord *Monitor* says that the roll of delegates elected on Tuesday to the convention to revise the Constitution of New-Hampshire shows that it will be a body of great ability. Among the distinguished members are ex-Gov. Goodwin, of Portsmouth; ex-Gov. Smyth, of Manchester; Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth; ex-Chief Justice Jonathan E. Sargent and Hon. William E. Chandler, of Concord; Hon. Harry Bingham, of Littleton; Hon. James W. Johnson, of Enfield; Gen. Gilman Marston, of Exeter; Hon. Levi W. Barton, of Newport; Hon. W. C. Sturoc, of Sunapee; Hon. Nathan R. Perkins, of Jefferson; Hon. William Burns, of Lancaster; Francis A. Faulkner, of Keene; John M. Shirley, of Andover; Gen. Daniel E. Colby, of New-London, and Hon. James F. Briggs, of Manchester.

THE EXHIBITION CLOSED

CEREMONIES OF THE DAY.

ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. MORRELL, WELSH, GOSHORN, AND HAWLEY—PRESIDENT GRANT DECLARES THE EXHIBITION CLOSED—THE CROWD AND THE WEATHER.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.

The Centennial Exhibition is ended. With the gathering of the shadows of evening its great doors were closed; the gates opened only to let out the last lingering group of visitors; the great engine in Machinery Hall was lifeless; the thousand wheels to which it gave motion were still; the long avenues of the Main Building were deserted and silent; night settled down upon all, and the Centennial Exhibition passed into history. The formal ceremonies of closing had been arranged on a scale of magnitude fully equal to those of the opening; nor was the attendance of visitors much less numerous than on the 10th of May, when, amid the roar of cannon, the crash of a thousand instruments, and the thundering chorus from 200,000 people, the President of the nation announced from the front of Memorial Hall that the Exhibition was open. But on that memorable occasion a bright sun smiled upon the scene and made open-air ceremonies possible. Yesterday's steady fall of rain, a leaden sky, and a raw, cold wind, rendered it absolutely necessary that whatever was done should be done under cover, and, there being no adequate preparation for this contingency, only a very small fraction of the enormous crowd present on the grounds were able to participate in the ceremonies of the day. It was unfortunate in some respects; yet when one saw how thoroughly the mass of people were enjoying themselves and making the most of the last hours of the Exhibition, it seemed that they did not feel the disappointment of their exclusion from Judges' Hall with any distressing keenness. While the opening proceedings were arranged for in the avenue between the Main Building and Memorial Hall, the arrangements for to-day contemplated the use of the wide space between the west end of the building and Machinery Hall for the closing ceremonies. In front of the doors here a series of seats and an ample platform had been erected for the use of the speakers, the orchestra and chorus, and the invited guests. In front of this, again, a large semi-circular space was inclosed with ropes, and well supplied with benches, on which the audience would have been seated if the rain had not come in to spoil all the arrangements. Carpenters were at work putting the finishing touches to the platform at 10 o'clock this morning, and this being done, the whole was draped with flags. Proceedings were to commence at 2 o'clock, but long before that hour the rain began to fall heavily; the gay drapery hung bedraggled and dripping, large pools of water flooded the ground to be occupied by the audience, the people began to desert the ground, and take refuge in the various buildings, and the gentlemen who had charge of the ceremonies decided to hold them in the Judges' Hall. Utter confusion followed this enforced and sudden change of programme. Very few people knew of it at all, and under a canopy of umbrellas hundreds arrayed themselves before the platform when the hour of 2 came, and continued waiting and wondering until some one kindly came to the front and announced the change. There was a rush for Judges' Hall, but on arriving there no one was admitted without a special pass. People who had received passes to the outside platform reasonably supposed that the presentation of these would admit them to the hall, but this was not to be. "You must have a hall pass," was the invariable response of policemen and guards to every damp and anxious applicant. Where could the passes be obtained, was the next question; and it appeared that they could be obtained at the office *inside* the Hall, which could not be reached without a pass, and which having been reached, there was no necessity for one. Probably the gentlemen in charge did the best they could in the emergency; but it must be said their best was but a poor one.

From another quarter, and with considerable trouble, some two or three persons whose business it was to be inside, obtained the necessary permit, and entered the hall by a side way, the front approach being entirely blocked up by the crowd and the Police. By this time the ceremonies had already commenced, but the hall was not two-thirds full. The orchestra of 110 pieces, under Theodore Thomas occupied the gallery, the chorus of 400 selected from the Philadelphia singing societies, was crammed into the opposite one. The platform was occupied by the speakers and distinguished guests; a semi-circular space in front of this was kept clear by the staff officers of the State Governors present; the First Cavalry Troop of Philadelphia, acting as body-guard to the President, guarded a passage from the platform to the front entrance, and the select audience moved freely about in the remaining space. The central figure on the platform was President Grant, whose square-shouldered, thick-set figure, stern face, and plain, not to say shabby, attire, made him conspicuous among the throng of carefully-dressed and smiling gentlemen who surrounded him. On his right sat Gen. Hawley, Don Cameron, and George W. Childs; on the left, Hon. D. J. Morrill, Secretary Fish, Hon. John Welsh, Rev. Dr. Seiss, Mrs. Gillespie, chief of the Women's Department; and Gen. Robert Patterson. On the second row were Gov. Hartranft, Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts; Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey; Gov. Cochrane, of Delaware; Chief Justice Waite, Judge David Davis, Sir Edward Thornton, Gen. Banks, Aristachi Bey, Turkish Minister; Col. Thomas Scott, Bishop Simpson, Hon. Asa Packer, Bayard Taylor, Prof. Blake, Count D'Assi, President of the Italian Commission; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New-Jersey; Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia; and others.

The ceremonies were opened with the performance of Wagner's celebrated "Inauguration March," after which Rev. Joseph A. Seiss made a brief and eloquent prayer. Then came a chorale and fugue of Bach's, and when the applause had subsided, Hon. D. J. Morrill, United States Centennial Commissioner from Pennsylvania, rose and delivered an address. After referring at some length to the difficulties under which the Exhibition started, and the various agencies which had contributed to its success, he continued:

The members of the commission and the Board of Finance have recognized that they were on exhibition as fully as any material object inclosed within these grounds; that thousands of eyes would scan their every act, after the fashion of these times, which is to attribute mercenary or corrupt motives to all engaged in the execution of public trusts; and I shall esteem above the prizes the nation has won in the Exhibition, an award from that higher group of judges which represents the conscience of this world, that this work which we to-day commit to history is free from taint—that good men shall say it was honest. That managers of future Centennial celebrations to be held on these grounds will see and do things more wonderful than our wildest dreams, and the remnants of our finest things may be exhibited as proofs of the rudeness of early days; but in the records we have made the full measure of our manhood will go down to them untouched by the gnawing tooth of time. Of the Exhibition, now to be numbered with the things of the past, it is difficult to speak. The nations are here; they have made this great spectacle what it is, and they deserve the gratitude of the American people. While they have taught much, they have also learned something; and they have seen in the crowds of American citizens of all occupations and conditions of life who have thronged these grounds a polite, orderly, self-respecting and self-governing people. So far as their representatives have entered into our social life, we will hope they have found that what may be lacking in form is made up in substance; that the simplicity of republican manners is dignified by the sentiment of good will to men. The Exhibition was opened by starting in motion the Corliss engine, that giant of wonder to all, which for six months, with equal pulse, without haste, without rest, has propelled an endless system of bolts and wheels. Silent and irresistible, it affects the imagination as realizing the fabled powers of genii and afrite in Arabian tales, and, like them, it is subject to subtle control. When these our ceremonies here are ended, the President of the United States, by the motion of his hand, will make the lightning his messenger to stop the revolution of its wheels, and at the same instant to tell the world that the International Exhibition, which marked the Centennial of American national life, is closed.

Selections from the "Dettingen Te Deum" were then sung by the chorus, with orchestral accompaniment.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN WELSH.

Following the address of Hon. D. J. Morrell, the orchestra and chorus performed selections from the "Dettingen Te Deum," and then came the address of Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial

Board of Finance, whose rising was greeted with loud and long applause. Mr. Welsh said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this closing scene of the International Exhibition I may well give expression to the grateful emotions which swell my heart, that all who have shared in the labor of its preparation and conduct in your approval of it meet their coveted reward. The predictions of evil which were made of it—and by many in high places—have not been realized. The nation has not been dishonored. The good name of its people has not been imperilled. This day witnesses that the noble purpose of its projectors has been accomplished. It has hallowed the Centennial year by an inspiration of the past. The circumstances attendant on the nation's birth have been recalled. The patriotic impulses of the people have been quickened. Their love for their country has been strengthened. The Exhibition has concentrated here species of the varied products of the United States, and made better known to us our vast resources. It has placed side by side, for comparison, the industries of the world. In viewing them the utilitarian revels in the realization that man is striving earnestly to make all things contribute to his convenience and comfort; the philosopher stands in awe at their contemplation as he dwells upon the cherished thought of the possible unity of nations; and he who looks on the grandeur of the scene from a spiritual stand-point is filled with the hope that the day is near "when the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." It has taught us in what *others* excel, and excited our ambition to strive to equal them. It has been the occasion of a delightful union among the representatives of many nations, marked by an intelligent appreciation of each other, rich in instruction and fruitful in friendships. It has placed before our own people, as a school for their instruction, a display—vast and varied beyond precedent—comprising the industries of the world, including almost every product known to science and to art. It has made the country and its institutions known to intelligent representatives of all nations. It has concentrated on this spot, in the short term of six months, 8,000,000 of visitors, who have enjoyed all its rare privileges without a disturbance or any personal hindrance from violence, or even rudeness. It has exhibited the American people in their true character, respectful of each other's rights, considerate of each other's convenience, and desirous of allowing to others a full participation in their enjoyment. It has afforded an opportunity to show that the administration of an exhibition on a grand scale may be liberal in its expenditure without useless extravagance; that its laws may be strictly enforced without impartiality and without harshness; that its regulations may secure the efficiency of its departments and uniformity in their action; that its whole course has been free from financial embarrassment, or even a payment deferred; and that notwithstanding every part of its machinery was in constant motion, no one of the immense throng within the limits of the Exhibition was sensible of its restraint. The International Exhibition is to be regarded as a reverential tribute to the century which has just expired. That century has been recalled. Its events have been reviewed. Its fruits are gathered. Its memories are hallowed. Let us enter on the new century with a renewed devotion to our country, with the highest aims for its honor, and for the purity, integrity, and welfare of its people.

And now, to my fellow-laborers of the United States Centennial Commission, and of my more immediate associates in the Centennial Board of Finance, I need only say that our work has its place in the annals of the nation. If the memories of it be pleasant to our countrymen, we have done well.

ADDRESS OF HON. A. T. GOSHORN.

The rendition of the splendid finale from Beethoven's fifth symphony by the orchestra preceded the address of Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General, who was received with much applause. Mr. Goshorn said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The high sunlight that came last May to greet the opening hour of the International Exhibition of 1876 was a propitious omen. Those who had labored from its inception to place before the world in a proper manner an enterprise in which great expectations and interests were concentrated were encouraged and strengthened in this work. It has since prospered and won the favor of general commendation. Millions of people have come hither to enjoy the teachings of a school that has laid the foundation for more liberal thought and for a more extended knowledge of the social, industrial, and political elements that contribute to the welfare of man. The beneficial results that will ensue from these teachings cannot be over-estimated. This Exhibition has been a great educator. It has given the people of other nations new and correct ideas of the resources and institutions of America. It has given the people of America enlarged information of the arts, products and wealth of the participating nations. It has also augmented and strengthened social and commercial relations between nations, which are results of high importance, and may be considered a happy consummation of the objects of this international work. Had it accomplished less than this it would have failed of the hopes of its projectors.

But the hour has arrived when we must dismantle these buildings and take our departure. * * *

Having been for almost four years intimately connected with the internal and external administration of this work, I feel that we have abundant cause for congratulation that the close of our labors terminates in the midst of a success that is manifestly satisfactory to our country, and approved by the patriotism of our people. In this great undertaking, we had from the beginning the zealous co-operation and faithful services of both the officials and exhibitors in the various departments, to whom we are pleased in this manner and on this important occasion to acknowledge our indebtedness. To our friends, the foreign Commissioners and foreign exhibitors, I am glad of another opportunity to express and repeat our most cordial greetings and thanks for the valuable part they have taken in this Exhibition. Without such co-operation it would not have attained the dignity and interest which has so profitably affected the people of the United States. Your presence, gentlemen, has been accepted by the people of this country as a mission of international good will and profitable intercourse. I pray you, therefore, to carry with you the convictions of the friendly feelings of this Government and this people toward you for your honorable and successful co-operation. I also have the pleasure to congratulate my fellow-citizens, the exhibitors from the United States. You have contributed abundantly of the rich products of the soil and mines and of your own ingenious and skillful workmanship; you have won fresh honors in every department and have revealed and made better known to our people and to the world your strength and progress and the vast resources at your command. Your contributions and intelligent co-operations entitle you to claim a large share both of the credit and benefits of this Exhibition. If the influences of this Exhibition should discourage all inclinations to the showy and superficial, and elevate the standard of quality and workmanship, and thereby add to the intrinsic merits and values of our products, it will produce its legitimate results and justify the expenditures of thought and treasure that have been lavished upon it.

But I cannot conclude without alluding to the efficient and faithful work of my co-officials and of my personal staff, which commands my highest acknowledgments of respect and esteem. The amount of labor and thought which has devolved on you, gentlemen, can never be known, nor need it be. We have our record in the consciousness of the confidence placed in us and in the support we have always received from the United States Centennial Commissioners and Centennial Board of Finance, and from the numerous contributors, here and elsewhere, who laid the foundation for this Exhibition, and from the public.

And now, Mr. President, with the close of this day, another International Exhibition will be concluded and added to the records of the past. But it will not be ended; it will rather have only begun. The real exhibition we have striven for is not limited to the display of material products, which, however pleasing, must be brief. The teachings, the social and moral influences, the improvement of the productive powers of genius and inventive knowledge, constitute in part the object and aim. May these be fully recognized as the legitimate results of this Exhibition.

GEN. HAWLEY'S ADDRESS.

As Mr. Goshorn sat down, the orchestra and choir took up the "Hallelujah Chorus." At its conclusion, and after a slight pause to permit the emotions which this thrilling hymn of praise excites to subside, Gen. Hawley rose, and spoke as follows:

The final day of the Exhibition has arrived. Four years and a half ago, the Centennial Commission was organized under the legislation of the National Government to celebrate the Centennial anniversary of our national independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine. The National Congress deemed it fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence should be commemorated by a presentation of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations. Happily the United States was and is at peace with the whole world. International exhibitions have become an established factor in modern civilization, but connected with this were features of peculiar and local interest. They have not interfered with its progress; indeed, the acceptances of other nations and the very friendly congratulatory letters addressed to the President of the United States on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July shows that they have rather given an opportunity for expressions of cordial good-will that have given very great pleasure to the whole American people. There were many and great difficulties in the path of the enterprise—the usual misapprehensions, the disturbed condition of business and finance at home and abroad, and the slow conversion of public sentiment which in the earlier days feared that justice might not be done to American resources and capabilities. We recall the hours of uncertainty and discouragement solely that we may felicitate ourselves upon results that have answered the hopes and predictions of the most sanguine. The Exhibition has given us a better comprehension of our position and progress. We expected and hoped to be taught our shortcomings in some respects, and we shall profit by the lessons. And yet I gathered from my countrymen the general impression that they are not a little pleased to see how well our productions in many departments have borne the comparison to which they have been subjected. Unquestionably, international trade and commerce will be promoted; our manufacturers, mechanics and artists will show by their work that they have been close students of the admirable exhibits from abroad, and have taken advantage thereof. The ingenuity and excellence of our mechanics and inventors will be made better known. A high benefit has been wrought. The bonds of peace have been strengthened. Innumerable ties have been created that will be strongly felt wherever national disagreements are threatened. Our people are so widely scattered, and their relations have been so seriously disturbed that every patriot anxiously desired them to seize the great occasion to know each other better, that they may love each better. What has been done toward this is one of our most valuable labors. The concurrent and almost wholly harmonious testimony of our citizens, at home and abroad, permit us to feel that we have on the whole been largely successful in all our work. This commendatory judgment is very grateful to us. My associates have given expression to our gratitude. I would gladly add to what they have said if I could. The Commission thanks the City of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, the National Government, and especially you, sir, our honored President. It thanks the Foreign Commissioners, one and all, most heartily. It thanks the exhibitors of all nations. It thanks the American people, whose conduct here has commanded unbroken respect. It thanks warmly its associate corporation, the Board of Finance. Above all, it reverently acknowledges the kind favor of heaven, which has so smiled upon us that while we turn somewhat sadly from these scenes of great labor and greater pleasure, all who have been associated here may feel that they have done something toward advancing the world to the better day coming. God be praised for the past. God send us all, individuals and nations, a happy future.

Mr. President, we await your pleasure.

The President half rose to speak, but it was on the programme that the hymn "America" should be sung at this point; therefore, Gen. Hawley, recollecting himself, waved his hand to the gallery, and orchestra, chorus, and audience in unison began the hymn and sang two verses of it. While this was being done, the large windows at the end of the hall were thrown open, and the original flag of the American Union, first displayed by Commodore Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard, was unfurled; while a salute of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory, was fired from George's Hill by the Keystone Battery, and simultaneously from the United States steam-ship Plymouth, in the harbor.

Now came the last act in the ceremonies. President Grant rose and stepped to the front of the platform. A tremendous burst of applause greeted him. He bowed slightly and with military stiffness, and, turning first to those around him, then to the general audience, said in quiet tones:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I now declare the Centennial International Exhibition closed."

"Give the signal," said Gen. Hawley at the same instant, and turning to the telegraph operator behind him. The signal—'76—was given, and while a thousand gongs rang out their last alarm there, the great Corliss engine in Machinery Hall gave one or two expiring strokes and stopped. Its work was done. At the same time, the following message was sent to London, to Canada, and throughout the Union:

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA, UNITED STATES, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.
The President has this moment closed the International Centennial Exhibition—3:37 P. M.

The last act of the programme was the singing of the Doxology by the audience and chorus, accompanied by the orchestra. The remainder of the hours before closing were spent chiefly in the buildings, for the rain still continued to fall, and at dark the gates were closed forever.

THE BUILDINGS TO REMAIN OPEN DURING THE REMOVAL OF EXHIBITS—STATISTICS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Although the Exhibition was formally closed to-day, it has been officially announced that the grounds and buildings will be kept open to the public for the next ten days. As the exhibits will probably be removed very slowly, it will still give persons who have delayed their visit an opportunity to see the Exhibition without encountering the crowd which has thronged the buildings for the past few weeks.

All photograph tickets running to Nov. 10 will hereafter admit the persons to whom they were issued upon presentation.

The total officially reported admissions up to and including Wednesday last, were as follows:

To Live Stock Exhibition	90,448
To Main Exhibition, at 25 cents	651,983
To Main Exhibition, at 50 cents	6,978,552
Total	7,720,983

The estimated cash admissions for Thursday were 176,756, and for to-day 106,474, making a grand total of 8,004,214.

The cash receipts from the gates, officially reported, up to and including Wednesday, were $3,674,884 74.

THE CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

THEIR PROFITS DURING THE EXPOSITION—NUMBER OF GUESTS ENTERTAINED.

From the Philadelphia Times, Nov. 10.

A *Times* representative yesterday called upon the proprietors and managers of the leading Centennial hotels in West Philadelphia—those built expressly for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition—to ascertain their purposes, now that the great fair is nearly over, and whether or not their season had been successful. Mr. Rice, of the Globe, said his house had made "plenty of money," and was reaping a tremendous harvest at this time. He opened May 1, and since that time had housed and fed at least 200,000 people, his daily average being about 1,400. His intention was to remain open as long as business paid, and certainly until December 1. The manager of the Grand Exposition, which consists of 140 houses, with 1,325 rooms, said his house had been full ever since he opened on May 1. He had accommodated 196,000 persons in all. The hotel will be closed Dec. 1, and the houses of which it consists sold for private residences. The Atlas has averaged 1,200 guests daily since the opening of the Exhibition, and the manager said his season had been extremely successful. He will close about Dec. 1, when the building will be demolished. Col. Duffy, of the Transcontinental, said his average had been 1,100 persons daily, and be estimated that at the close of the Exhibition he will have provided for 200,000 persons. The hotel is to be permanent. The United States, which was opened on Jan. 15, 1876, will remain open until that date in 1877. It will then be altered into dwellings. Its daily average has been about 500, and its total 125,000. The Hotel Aubry, which opened on April 29, has had 300 guests every day since, and has taken care in all of 50,000 people. After Monday it will be continued on the American plan. The Channing House has averaged 275 guests every day, and had an aggregate of 50,000. It will close on Saturday, and then be altered into dwelling houses. The Westminster, which averaged 160 daily, and provided for about 20,000 in all, closed on Monday. Congress Hall, which has a daily average of 600, and has accommodated 180,000 people, will remain open as long as business pays. It is a substantial brick building, and will not be taken down. The Belmont, with 400 daily, and a total of 30,000, will close on Saturday. All its furniture and effects are to be sold at private sale, after which the building will be destroyed. The Grand Villa, which has had 200 daily and a total of 24,000, will remain open until Dec. 1. It will then be transformed into private residences. The Ross House, Lancaster, Elm Avenue, Metropolitan, Cosmopolitan, and International Hotels have together had 114,000. They are all substantial brick houses, and will be kept open as long as they do a paying business. Afterward they will be used either for dwellings or manufactories. The following table exhibits the number of guests at all the Centennial hotels in West Philadelphia since the opening of the Exhibition.

	Average.	Total.
Globe	1,400	200,000
Grand Exposition	1,350	196,000
Atlas	1,200	175,000
Transcontinental	1,100	200,000
United States	500	125,000
Congress Hall	600	180,000
Aubry	300	50,000
Channing	275	50,000
Westminster	160	20,000
Belmont	400	30,000
Grand Villa	220	24,000
All others		114,000
Grand total		2,564,000

THE STEAM-SHIP FRANKLIN.

ORDERS TO THE POWHATTAN TO BE READY TO PROCEED TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FRANKLIN IF NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A telegram was last night sent by Secretary Robeson to the Captain of the United States steamer Powhattan at Norfolk, to proceed to sea in search of the Franklin, which was, in consequence of the report of the bark Norma, which yesterday arrived in New-York, thought to be proceeding home in distress. Subsequently, however, the commandant at the New-York Navy-yard was telegraphed to ascertain from the Captain of the Norma his opinion as to whether it was the Franklin in distress, and as he had no particular reason for believing that the ship he saw was in distress, the orders to the Powhattan have been revoked, but she is directed to be in readiness to proceed to the assistance of the Franklin if it should be necessary. The Powhattan is ready to go to sea, and Capt. Russell, in command of that vessel, so reported to the department this morning. Unless the subsequent order of the department holding her was received, she would be likely to sail to-day. Naval officers here do not believe the ship the Norma sighted was the Franklin, and furthermore they are not apprehensive of any accident having happened to her. If the Powhattan should have started she will be stopped at Fortress Monroe, telegrams for that purpose having been sent there.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA—THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED—TCHERNAYEFF.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Count of Chandordy has been appointed French delegate to the conference of the powers on the Eastern question. It is expected that the conference will begin its session in about a fortnight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—The Porte has not yet replied to England's conference proposal.

BELGRADE, Nov. 10.—Gen. Tchernayeff has resolved to remain permanently in Servia.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Post* publishes an official announcement of Russia's formal acceptance of the English proposal for a conference at Constantinople on the basis of the integrity and independence of Turkey. The proposal, as accepted by Russia, includes the condition that the powers jointly and severally renounce all intention of aggrandizement.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade, says Gen. Tchernayeff will remain there to organize a Russian legion which will garrision Belgrade, as a precaution against the discontent of the people.

The Foreign Office publishes a long dispatch, dated Nov. 10, which Lord Derby has sent to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, for transmission to Prince Gortschakoff.

The following extract, in which Lord Derby relates a conversation he had with Gen. Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister at London, shows the nature of the relations only recently existing between Russia and England:

"Gen. Schouvaloff expressed doubts to me whether Russia would accept the six months armistice offered by the Porte. I thought it right to warn Gen. Schouvaloff that however strong might be the national indignation against the Turkish cruelties, it might be superseded by a very different sentiment if the English nation once believed Constantinople was threatened. I told him everyone here would believe Russia's rejection of an armistice indicated a fixed purpose for war against Turkey; and entreated him to use every effort to make the Russian Government understand the light in which the English people would view such a resolution."

The *Post* says the Marquis of Salisbury will go to Constantinople by way of Vienna.

Accounts continue to be received of the deplorable condition of the Servian army. The *Times* correspondent at Viena says, on Oct. 29, Gen. Horvatovitch's force, consisting of Servian militia, and nominally numbering 22,000, had been reduced by desertions to 4,000. Gen. Tchernayeff's army suffered in the same way. A leading Russian newspaper asserts that 9,000 Servians mutilated themselves, and 10,000 deserted. These losses amounted to about a sixth part of the Servian army.

Reports of war-like preparations in Russia continue. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* and *Viedomosti* speak of the impending mobilization of the army. The latter journal asserts that orders for mobilization will be issued to-morrow.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily News* says a Capt. Brown, of Chicago, has received the Servian gold cross for gallantry in the battle of Alexinatz, where he lost a leg.

THE DU SOMMERARD DISCLAIMER.

STATEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES THAT THE AMERICAN MINISTER IS SATISFIED.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 10.—The Minister of Commerce announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, had declared himself satisfied with M. du Sommerard's disclaimer of the authorship of the letter slandering the people of the United States.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

INACTIVITY IN GRAIN IN LIVERPOOL—UNUSUALLY LARGE COTTON OPERATIONS IN "SPOT" AND FUTURES—THE BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—A leading grain circular, issued to-day, says the weather, which has changed to frost, is very severe for this early season, but it is unlikely to be permanent, and has not improved the markets, which, on the contrary, have continued very inactive, wheat ruling generally 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper. There are only six cargoes on sale off the coast. About sixteen thousand quarters were taken for the Continent within the week. Since Tuesday there has been little doing in "spot" wheat; buyers have had a slight advantage. Maize is firmer. There was a thin attendance of millers at this market to-day. There were moderate transactions in wheat, and sales beyond retail quantities were only affected at a reduction of 1d. per cental for both white and red. In flour there was nothing doing, and prices were nominally rather lower. There was little doing in corn. Sellers ask an advance of 3d. per quarter, which, though quotable, is not readily obtainable.

The Cotton Brokers' Association circular, in reviewing the trade for the week ending last night, says: "Cotton has again been in very extensive demand from all classes of buyers, and the market is very animated. Quotations have considerably advanced. American has continued in very active request throughout the week, and with a reduced supply was sparingly offered; prices have advanced about 1/8d. per pound. For Sea Island the demand was only moderate, and prices are unchanged. In futures business was very large, and there is a further advance of about 3/8d."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The *Times'* Liverpool special cotton report, referring to the sale of 51,000 bales to speculators, mentioned in the weekly report, says: "This is a larger 'spot' speculation than there has been for years."

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 9.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change. Rio—Good Firsts, 6,100@6,250 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE COTTON SPINNERS OF BLACKBURN, ENGLAND—THE KHEDIVE'S CABINET—DISARMING THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—This morning's *Post* says an agreement has been reached between the master and operative cotton spinners of Blackburn by which the threatened great lock-out is averted. Other papers on the same information do not consider the matter as finally arranged, but regard an agreement as highly probable.

Reuter's telegram from Cairo reports that the Egyptian Minister of Finance has been dismissed and imprisoned for conspiring against the Khédive. Hussein, the Khédive's son, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris reports that the Senate has appointed a committee on the Gatineau Bill. The majority of the committee are opposed to the measure, and it seems unquestionable that the Senate will reject it.

VITTORIA, Nov. 10.—Gen. Loma has ordered the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces to immediately deliver all their arms to the authorities. The Government's decision to exempt all the Basque Provinces from the operation of the constitutional guarantees has created a painful impression. Mass will be said to-morrow for the repose of the soul of the Duchess of Aosta.

STEADFAST IOWA.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* thus glories over Iowa: "The gallant Hawk-eye State stands proudly erect with a majority that will go above 50,000. Whatever the Republicans of other States may have done, or failed to do, the Republicans of Iowa have the proud consciousness that they have not been remiss in their duty. It is a division of the great Republican Army that has made no backward movement. It holds its ground with unbroken ranks. The barrel of money was powerless to affect honest Iowa. We can neither be bought nor driven from our position of loyalty to the Union and faithfulness to every trust. Iowa was one of the first States to wheel into the Republican line when the party was organized, and it stands by its colors! Nine cheers for gallant, brave, fearless Iowa."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The following statistics are given by the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal*: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the week ending Nov. 4 was, by rail, 107,683 tons; by canal, 29,755 tons; total, 137,438 tons, against 88,555 tons for the same week of last year; increase, 48,883 tons. The quantity sent for the year was 3,624,821 tons, against 3,867,904 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 242,183 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 568,558 tons; bituminous, 82,314 tons; total, 650,869 tons, against 476,521 tons anthracite, and 83,246 tons bituminous; total, 559,767 tons—for the same week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 92,039 tons; decrease of bituminous, 932 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the year was: anthracite, 15,563,849 tons; bituminous, 3,071,656 tons; total, 18,640,503 tons, against 17,435,916 tons anthracite and 3,366,395 tons bituminous; total, 20,802,311 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 1,867,069 tons; decrease of bituminous, 294,739 tons; total decrease, 2,161,808 tons."

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Eagle and Olympic Theatres will give matinée entertainments to-day.

An afternoon performance of "Baba" is set down for to-day, at Niblo's Theatre.

"Sardanapalus" will be acted this afternoon and this evening at Booth's Theatre.

"Tom Cobb" and "Adam and Eve" will be acted twice to-day at the Park Theatre.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's "Great Show" may be visited twice to-day, at Gilmore's Garden.

The last matinée representation of "Life" occurs to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Two Orphans" will be acted afternoon and evening at the Union Square Theatre, to-day.

A "triple-tailed kingyo," from Japan, has just been added to the wonders of the Aquarium.

Matinée representations are offered to-day by the San Francisco Minstrels and by Kelly & Leon's troupe.

Seats can now be secured for Mme. Essipoff's concerts at Steinway Hall. The concerts commence next Tuesday evening.

The first matinée performance of "The Shaughraun," since the revival of that successful drama, takes place to-day at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Richard Schmelz's first concert of vocal and instrumental music may be attended at Steinway Hall, this evening. Beethoven's Second Symphony, Mendelssohn's violin concerto and the "Funeral March" from "Goetterdaemmerung" are among the prominent numbers of the programme, Miss Thursby and Mr. Jacobsohn being the soloists.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. Duvert, the French playwright, is dead.

"Les Marriages Riches" is the title of the next novelty at the Paris Vaudeville.

The approaching production of "Dalila," a new opera by M. Saint-Saens, is announced by European journals.

The new comedy called "Mlle. Didier," just produced the Gymnase Theatre, in Paris, is represented to have failed.

Nicolo's "Joconde" has been successfully brought out with Mr. Santley in M. Faure's great rôle, at the London Lyceum.

Signor Verdi's "Aïda" has been successful in St. Petersburg, with Mme. Stolz, Mlle. Gindele, and Signori Masini and Cotogni.

"Les Sept Châteaux du Diable," a *féerie* of MM. D'Ennery and Clairville, first produced in 1843, has been revived at the Paris Châtelet.

A burlesque of "Robinson Crusoe," which has already been given in Manchester, was to be produced at the Folly Theatre, in London, on the 11th of November.

Mme. Mallinger has made a strong impression at the Berlin Imperial Opera-house in Weber's "Euryanthe," which had not been played for some years in the Prussian capital.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LARGE FIRE AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The largest and most disastrous fire that has taken place in Westchester County for a long time occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at Tarrytown, in close proximity to the railroad depot, whereby a full block of wooden buildings, including seven stores, two manufactories, one stable, and a public hall, were destroyed. The fire was discovered about 1 o'clock, but as the mains in the village are defective no water with which to quench the flames could be procured, and all that could be done was to save as much property as possible. Four of the buildings, including Irving Hall, were owned by Jordan L. Mott whose insurance amounts to $8,000. Two others were owned by John F. Shaw, who occupied one as a saloon, the other being occupied as a bakery by Otto Bauman. The former's insurance is $8,000, and the latter's $500. The following are the other insurances: Shanahan & Costello, carriage factory, $7,000; C. W. Hyatt, jewelry, $200; E. Synher, vegetables, $500; Vantassel & Jones, grocery, $500; John Coffee, saloon, $300; Abraham Storms, sarsparilla manufactory, $1,750; M. H. Whipple, livery stable, $7,000, and a stable belonging to the Olmstead estate, $1,000. The total loss will be between $45,000 and $50,000, about half of which is covered by the insurance. It is supposed that the fire was the work of incendiaries, or some person or persons connected with the buildings, who wished to defraud the insurance companies.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes and Middle States falling barometer, diminishing northerly winds and cloudy weather with stationary temperature.*

For New-England increasing north-east to north west winds, falling barometer, cloudy and rainy weather and stationary temperature.

A BOSTON ELECTORAL TICKET.

About 150 ballots, of which the following is a copy, were cast in Boston Tuesday: "For Electors at Large—Robert Lieber of Boston, Karl Heinzen of Boston, instructed to vote as follows: Neither Hayes nor Tilden! No President at all! No more kings in dress coat! Abolition of the Presidency, the main source of all corruption and party tyranny! Annexation of the White House to the Capitol! The Executive power to be absorbed by the legislative, which shall act through a responsible commission chosen from the people! The legislative to be one representative body, the members of which are responsible to and revocable by the electors! The sovereignty of the people not transferable! Real democracy the only remedy and safeguard!"

A FENIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—The department of militia has received information from St. Albans, Vt., that arms and ammunition are being concentrated there by the Fenians. Major-Gen. Smith is taking every precaution and will have volunteers in readiness in case of an emergency.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

MERE GLITTER and lip-service deceive for a while, but in the long run fail in their influence. People learn to see beneath the seeming. But B. T. BABBIT'S BABY SOAP is precisely what it claims to be, the purest and sweetest of toilet soaps, invaluable in the nursery, and consequently the best article for "children of a larger growth."—*Advertisement.*

FOR A WORRYING COUGH, or any throat or lung trouble, use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement*

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES contain ingredients acting directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the throat and larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation. To public speakers and singers they will be found useful.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—PARROTT.—At St. John's Church, "The Greenwoods," Orange County, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 9, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Mr. WILLIAM BLANCHARD, of Staten Island, to Miss ELIZABETH BREVOORT, daughter of Peter P. Parrott, Esq.

EUSTIS—HEMENWAY.—At Boston, Nov. 9, by Rev. James Freeman Clark, WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING EUSTIS to EDITH, daughter of the late Augustus Hemenway.

FINLAY—KETCHAM.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Wall, WALTER S. FINLAY to AMY G., daughter of E. W. Ketcham, Esq., all of Hoboken, N. J.

TREMPER—OSTRANDER.—In the First Reformed Church of Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 9, by Rev. James Le Fevre, of New-Jersey, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, Jr., to Miss KITTY E., daughter of James E. Ostrander, Esq., both of Kingston.

WHEELER—WILLMER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. C. D. Andrews, of Washington, D. C., assisted by Rev. J. L. Maxwell, Rector, FREDERICK M. WHEELER to FLORENCE, daughter of Chas. K. Willmer.

WILSON—RICH.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. W. R. Williams, D. D., ROBERT E. WILSON to ANNIE V. RICH, daughter of the late Robt. F. Rich. No cards.

WEBBER—WARRINER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876, by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., EMIL H. WEBBER to MARY B. WARRINER, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BELL.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 9, MARY MIDDLETON, widow of the late Thomas Bell, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral on Monday, the 13th November, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Shrewsbury, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, Nov. 9, PETER BRIGGS, Sr., 78 years of age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

BURDELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876, at her late residence, No. 138 West 42d st., Mrs. MARGARET BURDELL, daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Alburtis.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M., without further invitation. Interment in family vault.

CLARKSON.—At Carbondale, Penn., on the 10th inst., JAMES CLARKSON, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 76th year of his age.

CLOSE.—On Friday, Nov. 10, JEMIMA, widow of Hervey Close, in the 85th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of her sons Aaron and David are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at the residence of David Close, No. 118 West 43d st., on Sunday at 4 P. M.

DECKER.—On the 9th inst., at the "Berkeley," No 20 5th av., SIMON C. DECKER, aged 60 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLEN.—Nov. 9, 1876, of pneumonia, MARGARET, widow of James Gillen, aged 65 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 164 Barrow st., Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Peter's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The friends of the family and those of her son-in-law, James Wallace, and also her brother-in-law, Anthony Gillen, are most respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

GRAY.—On Friday, Nov. 10, in Brooklyn, Commodore ALFRED G. GRAY, late of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and formerly of United States Navy.
Funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church, State st., near Bond, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Capt. OLIVER SPENCER JOHNSON, oldest son of John A. and Mary E. Johnson.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 389 Plane st., corner William st., Newark, N. J.

LLOYD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 7, at Orange, N. J., Dr. J. WIEGAND LLOYD.
Funeral services at his late residence, Main st., above Cone st., on Saturday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

MONCADA.—On Friday, Nov. 10, at the Metropolitan Hotel, JOSE N. MONCADA, late of Mexico, in the 56th year of his age.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 9:30 A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the Cathedral vault.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, in Brooklyn, SARAH H. SEYMOUR, wife of Jacob Odell, and youngest daughter of W. N. Seymour, in the 44th year of her age.
Funeral at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner St. James place and Lafayette av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 13th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARSONS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 9, FREDERICK SIDNEY PARSONS, of the firm of Slocovich & Co., youngest son of William G. Parsons, aged 23 years.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, from Christ Church, at 2 P. M.

PARET.—On Friday, Nov. 10, HENRY PARET, aged 48 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 West 49th st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. No flowers.

SCHAFER.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. P. Gregory, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 9, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNA SCHAFER, in her 87th year.
Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 13, at 10:15 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

WATT.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, THOMAS WATT, only son of the late Archibald Watt.
Funeral from his late residence, on 141st st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 3 P. M., on Sunday, Nov. 12. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 6:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 7 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Pommerania, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 10:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, Germany and France, to be forwarded by this steamer, must be specially addressed—and at 10:30 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for France direct, per steam-ship Germania, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Algeria, and Britannic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 8. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., and following days,
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	12	Spirits Turp., bbls	117
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Tar, bbls	25
Broom-corn, bales	89	Pitch, bbls	105
Beans, bbls	592	Resin, bbls	850
Cotton, bales	5,568	Oil-cake, pkgs	931
Copper, bbls	27	Pork, pks	470
Dried Fruit, pks	17	Beef, pks	438
Eggs, bbls	1,469	Cut-meats, pks	1,715
Flour, bbls	15,773	Grease, pks	54
Wheat, bushels	10,000	Lard, pks	929
Corn, bushels	25,300	Lard, kegs	150
Oats, bushels	15,700	Stearine, pks	100
Rye, bushels	2,050	Butter, pks	4,518
Barley, bushels	30,719	Cheese, pks	3,832
Peas, bushels	312	Tallow, pks	176
Grass-seed, bags	2,454	Cut-meats, pks	1,697
Flax-seed, bags	2,133	Lard-oil, bbls	105
Corn-meal, bbls	1,056	Pea-nuts, bags	243
Buckwht Flour, pks	21	Starch, bxs	305
Buckwheat, bush'ls	400	Skins, bales	8
Hemp, bales	20	Sumac, bags	140
Hops, bales	352	Tobacco, hhds	263
Hides, bales	14	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	986
Leather, sides	5,039	Whisky, bbls	761
Lead, pigs	2,240	Wool, bales	171

ASHES—Business has been confined to urgent wants. Prices have not varied essentially for a long time past. ...Pots are quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ℘ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in slack demand throughout at from 31c.@32c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade in this line—interrupted by the election—has been on a restricted scale. Light stocks, however, have enabled holders to maintain prices with firmness.

BRICKS—Have been quoted essentially as in our last, with a good demand noted for most kinds.

CANDLES—Have been selling quite sparingly since our last, even in the jobbing line, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ lb.

COAL—The general movement has been less satisfactory, and prices have been quoted, in most instances, barely steady....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $4@$5, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Quiet at about previous prices; sales, 4,878 bags Rio, per Ruth Topping, at New-Orleans, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A moderate movement has been reported in this line at steady prices.

CORDAGE—Has been without much show of animation even in the jobbing line. Prices, however, have been quoted essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Has been quoted off 1-16c. ℘ lb. for early delivery, on a restricted business....Ordinary quoted at 10¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11⅞c.; Middling, 12 3-16c.@12⅜c. ℘ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,370 bales, (of which 556 bales were on last evening,) including 380 bales to shippers, 827 bales to spinners, 69 bales to speculators, and 94 bales in transit....And for forward delivery business has been again active, opening at an improvement of 1-16c. ℘ lb., subsequently fluctuating and leaving off again buoyantly....Sales have been reported since our last of 32,100 bales, of which 4,400 bales were on last evening, and 27,700 bales to-day, with 2,800 bales on the calls, on the basis Middling, with November options closing at 12 11-32c.; December, 12 11-32c.@12⅜c.; January, 12½c.; February, 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; March, 12⅞c.@12 29-32c.; April, 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; May, 13¼c.; June, 13 7-16c.; July, 13 9-16c.; August, 13 21-32c. ℘ lb., showing an advance of 3-32c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., closing active and strong. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,563 bales, and at the shipping ports 39,535 bales, against 32,055 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 211,034 bales, against 203,101 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,224,469 bales, against 1,062,777 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 46,083 bales; to the Continent, 36,539 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 187,555 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 689,667 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ord	11⅜	11⅜	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11⅝	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Low Mid	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12⅜	12⅜
Good Middling	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Strict Good Mid	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Fair	13 11-16	13⅞	14	14

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10	Low Middling	11
Strict Good Ord	10⅝	Middling	11½

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A fair though not remarkably active movement has been reported in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, at generally firm prices....English Chemicals have been quite moderately sought after at former figures....Essential Oils have been inactive on the basis of previous quotations....Dyewoods have been in less demand, but held with a fair show of confidence....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22@$23, currency; Jamaica, $21@$22, gold; Honduras, do. at $25@$26, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; Lima do., $18, gold; Bar Wood, $20@$21, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$55, currency; Camwood, $170, gold, ℘ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been selling to a limited extent only on the basis of previous quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in quite moderate demand since our last on the basis of $2@$2 05 ℘ box.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been rather more satisfactory, and values have been quoted firm in most instances....We quote: Dry Cod, $5@$6 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $17 50@$20 for No. 1; $8@$12 for No. 2, and $6@$10 for No. 3 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 20c.@22c. for Scaled, and 15c.@16c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 35 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very light trade was reported in State and Western Flour on all account, at somewhat easier rates, trade and family extras showing much irregularity as to values on other than favorite brands....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,750 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$5; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras at $4 25@$5; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 50@$4, (the latter for choice;) very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 35@$5, mostly at $4 60@$4 75 for fair to good; poor to very good Extra State, $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75, mostly at $5 40@$5 50; City Mills Extras, shipping grades, $5 25@$6 35, mainly at $6 10@$6 30, for the West Indies, and quoted at $5 25@$5 30 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 10@$5 40, very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades within yesterday's range....Included in the sales have been 3,950 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,700 bbls. City Mills, 1,300 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 750 bbls. do. patent do., 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 65@$6 25, mostly at $5 85@$6;) 600 bbls. Superfine, and 450 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour dull and heavy within the previously quoted range. Sales 900 bbls., chiefly in the way of trade Extras, at from $6 50@$7....Of Rye Flour, 530 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 75@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $4 75@$5....Of Corn-meal, 950 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 80@$3 10; 400 bbls. Brandywine at $3 35; no further sales of Columbia reported; last marketed at $2 80, direct from the mill....Corn-meal, in bags, fairly active at 90c.@$1 35 ℘ 100 lb....Of the sales were 2,900 bags coarse, mostly on the steady basis of $1 09 for City Mills, (1,100 bags) and 98c.@$1 05 for Baltimore and Western....Buck-wheat Flour in rather slack request, at from $3@$3 50 for fair to very choice State and Pennsylvania, mostly at $3 25@$3 30 ℘ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Trade has been on a moderate scale and at comparatively steady figures....Sales are 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 05@$2 07½; 1,800 bxs. Loose Muscatel at $2 07½@$2 10; 400 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 300 bbls. and 100 cases Figs on private terms; also 700 frails Dates at 5½c.

GRAIN—Wheat was generally inactive, the export demand having been very moderate, and the milling inquiry light. Prices of strictly prime to choice new crop—Spring and Winter—quoted as without important changes, on a limited offering. Less desirable qualities in better supply, and quoted lower, in most instances 1c.@2c. a bushel off previous figures....Sales have been reported to-day of 53,000 bushels, including new White Western, small lots, at $1 33@$1 34; new crop Red Western, very good to prime, at $1 27@$1 28; new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, 2,000 bushels, at $1 30; new No. 1 Duluth do., 2,400 bushels, at $1 28; new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 18½, (with new No. 2 do. quoted at $1 26 bid, and $1 28@$1 30 asked, and prime new No. 2 Chicago quoted at $1 25;) old and new No. 3 Milwaukee do., $1 14....Corn was again quoted up about ½c. a bushel, and offered less freely. Business was consequently less active for export as well as home use....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 72,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel. Mixed Western, 59½c.@60c., chiefly prime at 60c.; No. 2 Chicago at 60c.; Kansas do., at 60c. bid, and 61c. asked; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58½c.@59c.; New-York Mixed at 59½c.@60c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59c.; New-York Low Mixed at 59c.; New-York No. 1 at 60c.; New-York no grade at 50c. for old; New-York unmerchantable at 50c.@55c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, part at 55c....And for forward delivery, a sale was reported of 10,000 bushels prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November at 59c....Western Rye in request for export at 75c. for prime new, which, however, was held at 76c.@78c.; a car lot sold at 75c. Other kinds quiet and about as last quoted....Barley was reported sold to the extent of about 10,000 bushels ungraded Canada, $1 15; 9,500 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 10; 2,500 bushels No. 3 do. at $1; 9,000 bushels good six-rowed State at 80c., and 1,000 bushels fancy do. at 97½c. Market about as last reported....Barley-malt and Canada Peas dull at former figures....State Buckwheat quoted at 80c.@85c., as before; a car-load sold at 80c....Oats less active; New-York grades advanced slightly; ungraded quoted essentially unchanged....Sales reported of 47,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 35c.@45c., as to quality, mostly at 38c.@41c.; new White State, poor to choice, at 43c.@50c., chiefly at 48½c.@49c., afloat; fancy do., car lots reported at 51c.; new Mixed Western, 30c.@42c., as to quality, mostly at 33c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White, at 41c.; New-York No. 2 at 37c.@38½c. by sample and certificate; New-York No. 3 White at 37c.; New-York No. 3 at 35½c.@36c., mainly at 35½c.; New-York Rejected at 31½c.@32c.; new Mixed State at 44c.@48c. for poor to choice....Old Oats dull....Feed in good demand, within the range of $13@$23, as the extremes....Hay and Straw steady and in moderate request....Timothy Seed in light demand; quoted at $1 90@$2....Clover Seed in fair request, prime samples quoted at 14¾c. Sales reported of 300 bags, part to arrive.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A very light trade has been recently noted in this line at about previous rates. Native bagging quoted at 9½c.; Domestic do. at 11¾c. Calcutta bags nominal.

HEMP—Has been generally quoted strong in price, though comparatively quiet....Manila Hemp quoted at 8¼c.@8½c.; Sisal at 6c.@6¼c., gold, ℘ lb.; clean Russian, $200@$205, gold, ℘ ton; dressed American, $185@$225; undressed do., $130, currency; Italian, $275@280, gold, ℘ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5c., currency; Jute Butts, 3c.@3⅛c.; Western Flax, 9c.@15c., currency; fair to prime North River Flax, 14c.@17c.; fair to prime Canada do., 15c.@18c. ℘ lb....Sales included 620 bales Jute Butts at 3c.@3⅛c., cash and time, and 500 bales do. on private terms.

HIDES—Quiet but firm; offerings very light.

HOPS—Have been in comparatively moderate request and quoted less firm....New-York State crop of 1876 quoted at 24c.@35c., for fair ordinary to choice, with very choice and fancy lots held higher; Eastern new 30c.@33c.; new Wisconsin at 24c.@30c.; Yearlings, 10c.@20c.; California of 1876 at 32c.@36c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@8c. ℘ lb....The receipts for this week were 1,080 bales (as against 2,640 bales last week,) and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, 13,931 bales, against 22,012 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 927 bales, and since Sept. 1, 11,143 bales, against 7,131 bales same period of 1875.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—The dealings in the leading kinds of Lumber have been to a fair aggregate, with prices quoted as without important alteration....Eastern Spruce quoted at $12@15....Eastern Laths have been in good request and quoted at $2 ℘ 1,000....Lime, Cement, and Plaster Paris have been in moderate demand, at about former figures.

LEATHER—Business has been quite active in Sole, especially considering the scant offerings of the more desirable qualities and the very firm views of holders. The export movement has been fair. Upper Leather has been in good request at buoyant rates. Most other kinds have been also of readier sale and strong in price....The week's receipts of Sole have been 54,564 sides and 883 bales do.; exports, 9,750 sides, including 7,100 sides to England and 2,650 sides to the Continent....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 21c.@22c. for Buenos Ayres; 21c.@22c. for California, and 20c.@21c. for common Hide product; medium, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres; 24c.@25c. for California, and 23c.@24c. for common Hide; Heavy, 25c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for California, and 24c.@27c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 20c.@22c.; poor do., 16c.@18c. ℘ lb....Heavy Sides at 28c.@30c....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 34½c.@36c.; Light Crop, 31c.@32c.; Middle Crop, 32c.@33c.; Heavy Crop, 31c.@32c....Texas thus: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 16c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 24c.@25c.; Rough Oak, 24c.@28c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper quiet and weak as to price; sales of 80,000 lb. Lake at 20¼c.@20½c. Scotch Pig-iron dull and unchanged; American Pig-iron unsettled; sales of 250 tons No. 1 on private terms, 2,000 tons Gray Forge and Foundry, future deliveries, at $20....Pig-tin higher; Straits and Malacca, 17¾c.@18c., gold. Banca, 19½c. do.; English refined, 17⅜c.@17½c. do.; do. L. F., 17¼c. gold....Tin Plates inactive.

MOLASSES—Inactive; quotations unchanged.

NAILS—Have been in fair request in a jobbing way, on the basis of $3 10 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 60@$5 35 for Clinch ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer and more sought after....We quote at $2 05@$2 10 for Strained, $2 12½@$2 15 for good Strained, $2 20@$2 30 for No. 2, $2 35@$3 50 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 lb. ....Sales, 800 bbls. good Strained, to arrive, at $2 10@....Tar has been in light request at $2 25@$2 50 ℘ bbl....Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet to-day, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—The trade, in a jobbing way, has been to a fair aggregate, and values have been very well supported for the leading kinds of stock....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Bleached do., 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 42½@$1 45; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 70; Lard-oil, 80c.@95c. for prime, 67½c.@75c. for No. 1, and 60c.@65c. for No. 2; Red-oil, 54c.@56c.; Saponified do., 57c.@58c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@62½c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 25@$1 30, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 39c.@40c.; Refined Yellow do., 48c.@53c., White do., 53c.@55c.; Paraffine, 27½c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@80c.; Cod, 53c.@60c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 75c.; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1 15; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoanut, 10¼c.@12½c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@46c.; Lubricating-oil, 25c.@40c. At New-Bedford, 250 bbls. Crude Whale sold at 70c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very moderately inquired for, closing at 11¾c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in less request; quoted by refiners at 26c. Sales 9,700 bbls high test at 27c. ....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c. for standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in less demand for early delivery, and quoted easier in prices....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 25 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17....Other kinds dull and nominal....And for forward delivery, Western Mess was in moderate demand; quoted for November at $17; December, $16; January, 16; February, $16 10; March, $16 15; sales 500 bbls. February at $16 10, and 1,250 bbls. March at $16 15....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 7½c.@8¾c., and Pigs at 8⅞c.@9c....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at easier figures. Sales include Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range; also 100 bxs. Backs, deliverable free on board, at Boston, on private terms....Bacon steady, with sales reported here of 150 bxs. Western and City Long Clear at 8½c.@8¾c., and at the West, 15 bxs. Short Clear, for November, and 250 bxs. do. for January, at 9c....Western Steam Lard has been quoted about steady, for early delivery, on a moderate inquiry....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 225 tcs. prime at $10 50, closing at $10 45@$10 50; 82 tcs. off grade at $10 30....And for forward delivery Western Steam was less active; quoted at the close, for November, at $10 15@$10 17½; December, $9 90@$9 92½; seller the remainder of the year at $9 90@$9 92½; January at $9 92½, and seller February at $10 02½....Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs., November, at $10 15@$10 17½; 1,250 tcs., December, at $9 92½@$9 95; 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, $9 87½; 1,750 tcs., January, at $9 92½@$9 95; and 1,500 tcs., February, at $10 02½....And at Chicago, 3,000 tcs., to come here, part at $9 75@$9 80....And of Western Kettle, here, 42 tcs. fair, at $10 30....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in less demand; quoted at $10 25; sales 130 tcs. And No. 1 quoted at $10; sales 350 tcs....Refined Lard in request; quoted for the Continent at $10 87½@$11 for prompt, and $10 62½ for forward delivery....Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $9 75....Beef unchanged; 125 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last reported....Tallow has been less active, at former figures; sales 95,000 lb. very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ....Stearine dull, with Western, in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75.

SALT—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported at about former quotations....Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 26c.@30c.; Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive since our last, with Crude quoted at 5⅞c.@6⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.

SOAP—The demand in a jobbing way has been on a restricted scale, with prices ruling about as before....Castile quoted at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A good demand prevails for supplies, with Mace quoted at 85c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@87½c., as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 33c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@33c.; Pimento, 12¼c.@13½c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ℘ lb.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, with Potato quoted at 5¼c.@6c.; Western Corn, 3¾c.@4¼c. ℘ lb.

SUMAC—Has been in request, and held with firmness, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $62 50@$65 ℘ ton.

SUGARS—Raw again active and higher, with fair to good demand. Refining Cuba is quoted at 9½c.@9¾c.... Cuba, 9⅜c.@9¾c.; 400 hhds. Molasses at 9⅛c.@9½c.; 525 hhds. Centrifugal, and 24,000 bags of Iloilo at 8¾c., and late yesterday, 800 hhds. Muscovado at 9¾c.; 260 hhds. Melado, and 2,063 barrels Molasses for private terms....Refined are higher; we quote Crushed at 12¾c.; Powdered and Granulated at 11¾c.@12c.; Cut Loaf, 13c.@13¼c.; Soft White, 10¾c.@11½c.; soft yellow, 9¾c.@10⅝c.

TEAS—More active, within the previous range. Recent sales include 12,000 half-chests Oolong, 300 half-chests Japan, and 1,200 half-chests Green, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady on a moderate inquiry....Sales include 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 251 cases 1874-75 Ohio at 6¾c.@7c.; 46 cases 1874-75 New-York at 12c.; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@30c., and 100 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1 09@$1 09½.

WOOL—A firm but not active market has been reported in this line. The election operated against free dealings. Stocks very moderate; holders confident. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 72,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 42½c.@47½c.; 1,500 lb. Scoured California, 8,000 lb. Combing, 1,000 lb. Lake, and 5,000 lb. Wyoming on private terms; 48,000 lb. Texas at 25c.@28c.; 2,000 lb. California Pulled at 33c.; 157 bales and 135,000 lb. Fall California at 17½c.@26c.

FREIGHTS—The demand for tonnage on charter suited to the Petroleum trade assumed unusual importance to-day, having been quite active for vessels for the United Kingdom and the Continent, to load with Refined as well as Crude Oil, and rates were quoted firmer. In other trade connections the chartering movement was moderate, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. Vessels for Grain and Cotton were in pretty fair request, and for Naval Stores, Lumber, and Deals, rather less urgently sought after. In the way of berth freights business was slow, and rates were somewhat irregular, in instances, again weaker for Grain....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d.; 1,600 bushels Peas at 7d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 1,950 bales Cotton, part (of direct shipment hence) at 13-32d., and part (of through freight) at 13-32d.@7-16d. ℘ lb.; 18,000 bushels Grain (a bin) at 7d. ℘ 60 lb.; 3,000 bxs. Cheese and 400 pks. Butter at 50s.; small lots of Bacon at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton; 1,900 bbls. Apples at 4s.@5s. ℘ bbl.; 300 pks. Seed on private terms; 270 pks. Leather, in lots, reported at 30s.@35s. ℘ ton. And, by sail, from Philadelphia, Cotton, in lots, (to complete cargo of a British bark, 727 tons, which took the Grain from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last,) at 5-16d. ℘ lb. Also an American ship, 1,492 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 17-32d. ℘ lb.; a British ship, 1,142 tons, with Cotton from Norfolk, at 36s. ℘ register ton....For London, by sail, 950 bbls. Resin at 2s. 10½d. ℘ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 3000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton; a Norwegian bark, 474 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and a British bark, 596 tons, hence, with Deals, at 90s....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, of which 24,000 bushels at 6½d., and 8,000 bushels at 7d. ℘ bushel, and 600 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Bristol, an American brig, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 406 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d., flat; another, 413 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do., at 4s. 9d., flat; another, 507 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do. same terms; four Norwegian barks with, respectively, 3,400, 3,100, 3,000, and 2,800 quarters Grain, from Baltimore (chartered there) at 6s.@6s. 3d. ℘ quarter. And from San Francisco a moderate movement reported in Grain tonnage within the range of 60s.@65s....For Havre, a Norwegian ship, 636 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; a British bark, 594 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. 7½d., (with option of Rouen) ℘ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions on private terms, quoted at 50s.@52s. 6d. ℘ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 50 bales Hops, at 8 reichmarks; also a German bark, 766 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d., with option of Antwerp at 4s. 10½d., or Rotterdam, at 4s.; and a German ship, 1250 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. do., at 4s., or if from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For Hamburgh, by steam, 750 tierces Lard, at 2 75 reichmarks; 450 packages Seed on private terms....For the German Baltic, a German barque, 440 tons hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Gibraltar, an Italian bark, 394 tons, hence, with general cargo, including 50 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms, quoted at 37s. 6d. bid, and 40s. asked; 300 cases do. at 12s. ℘ case; 200 bbls. Flour at 85c. ℘ bbl.; about 1,500 cases Petroleum at 27½c. ℘ case....For two Spanish ports, a British bark, about 225 tons, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 25c. ℘ case....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbl. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 4½d. ℘ bbl., and 25 gratuity....West India and coastwise freight interests comparatively tame, at about former quotations.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Wool quiet; prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 44c.@47c.; X, 43c.@45c.; medium, 42c.@43½c.; coarse, 38c.@40c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 37c.@42c., medium, 42c.@43c.; coarse, 38c.@39c.; Combing, washed, 50c.; unwashed, 35c.@37½c.; Canada, combing, 52c.@55c.; fine unwashed, 27c.@30c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 28c.@32c.; tub-washed, 42c.@50c.; Colorado, washed, 22c.@26c.; unwashed, 20c.@22c.; extra and Merino pulled, 32c.@35c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 34c.@36c.; Texas, fine and medium, 20c.@28c.; coarse, 18c.@22c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@28c.; coarse, 22c.@25c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.

On a light run of horned Cattle fresh to hand on this forenoon trade was firm at a slight advance on our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 8¼c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 8½ cwt., scant. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8c.@10c. ℘ lb., weights 6½ to 8 cwt.; from 55 to 57 lb. has been allowed, net. Milch Cows in moderate demand at $45@$85 ℘ head. Smooth quality Veals held on sale. Coarse quality grass-fed Calves in slow demand at 5½c. ℘ lb., also, at $6 12½@$8 37½ ℘ head. Trade in Sheep and Lambs fair, on a light run. Sheep sold at 4⅛c.@5½c. ℘ lb.; Lambs at 5c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.; mixed flocks at 6¼c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed advanced in prices on a light run; 7½c.@8¾c. ℘ lb., with light market. Pigs at 9c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 14 cars of Horned Cattle, sales as follows: 81 common Illinois Steers at 8½c., strong, ℘ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℘ lb., weight, 7¾ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 69 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., weight, 8¼ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Brothers, 146 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair from 8½c., with $1 on ℘ head at 9¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; 52 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight, 7 cwt., strong. For M. Kirchway, 60 mixed Ohio and Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℘ lb., quality good, weight, 8½ cwt., scant. G. W. Vail sold for self 34 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ℘ lb., with 50c. off ℘ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 8½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. E. Knowlton sold on commission, 18 rough State Steers at 7¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant. Hume & Elliott sold 422 State Sheep, weight 34,500 lb., at 4⅜c. ℘ lb.; 106 Canada Sheep, weight 8,690 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 4 Canada Sheep, weight 490 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 157 State Lambs, weight 6,700 lb., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 2 grass-fed Calves, weight 810 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 25 grass-fed Calves at $6 12½ ℘ head; 15 grass-fed Calves at $7 50 ℘ head; 25 grass-fed Calves at $8 37½ ℘ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Davis & Hallenbeck sold 11 State Ewes, weight 1,200 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 19 Canada Sheep, weight 1,830 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 169 mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 16,670 lb., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 106 State Lambs, weight 7,190 lb., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 158 State Lambs, weight 11,480 lb., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 21 State Lambs, weight 1,660 lb., at 6¾c. ℘ lb. S. McGraw sold 16 State Sheep, weight 1,980 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 9 State Lambs, weight 590 lb., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 7 State Lambs, weight 490 lb., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; 105 State Sheep and Lambs, weight 7,760 lb., at 4½c. ℘ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Bird held on sale 3 car-loads of Ohio Hogs.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for A. Costeline, 64 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@10c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Sheldon & Co., 38 common Ohio Steers at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for self, 53 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for H. S. Christie, 13 Bulls, live weight 1,540 lb., at 4c. ℘ lb.; for Fayfield & Co., 19 common Steers at 8c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 88 Sheep, weight 90 lb. ℘ head, at 4½c. ℘ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 91 lb. ℘ head, at 4⅝c. ℘ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 90 lb. ℘ head, at 5c. ℘ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 21 State Sheep, weight 105 lb. ℘ head, at 5¼c. ℘ lb.; 85 State Lambs, weights 68 to 72 lb. ℘ head, at 6¼c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 622 head of horned Cattle and 8 cows, 8,568 Sheep and Lambs, 358 Veals and Calves, 8 Cows.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 1,808 Sheep and Lambs, 24 Cows, 149 Veals and Calves, 53 Yearlings and Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day, 2,635 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 444 head of horned Cattle, 1,975 Sheep and Lambs, 2,118 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, 1,207 head; total supply for the week thus far, 6,409 head against 9,502 head for the same time last week, showing a difference in receipts for the week thus far of 201 cars less; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 10 cars held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,800 head, against 22,600 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow; only sales reported were one car of common Indiana Sheep, averaging 87 lb., at $3 95; one deck of fair, averaging 94 lb., at $4 30; one deck Canada Sheep, averaging 125 lb., at $4 75; one deck Extra, averaging 150 lb., at $5 40; a few cars of good Western Sheep could have been disposed of at fair prices to supply the local trade demand. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,000 head; making a total for the week thus far, 17,600 head, against 28,600 head for the same time last week; the market opened slow, but closed more active with increased supply; prices ruled fully 25c.@30c. off yesterday's quotations; the transactions reported to-day are 10 cars of Yorkers at $5 85@$6 10, the majority of the sales made being good ones at $6, a few common grades offering at $5 75; heavy Hogs dull of sale: the only transactions reported were 2 cars at $6@$6 15; 2 cars of Yorkers and 3 cars of heavy Hogs unsold. Cows—40 head new Milkers and Springers offered for the week; the supply was fully equal to the demand. Sales made in lots of one and two head at $30@$45@$50 ℘ head. Calves—200 head of Veals on the market this week which found ready sale; the demand was only about one-half supplied; sales made of Ohio Veals, averaging 276 lb., at $4 50 ℘ head; 360 lb., at $4 30 ℘ head; Canada Veals, averaging 240 lb., at $5 25 ℘ head; 360 lb., at $5 50 ℘ head; and 400 lb., at $4 50 ℘ head.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 245 car-loads; in fair demand; market ranged ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher than last week. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 42 car-loads; sheep of fair quality, 3½c.@4c. ℘ lb.; fair to good, 4c.@5c.; extra, 5¼c.@5¾c. Lambs, common to fair, 4¾c.@5¼c.; fair to good, 5½c.@6c.; extra, 6¼c. Milch Cows—Offerings very light; sales at $45@$65 ℘ head. Veal Calves—Light receipts; sales at 7c.@8½c. ℘ lb.; grass Calves, $5@$7 50 ℘ head; fed Calves scarce at $10@$15 ℘ head.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,840 head; the market is more active, but steady and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 4,300 head; market dull and a shade lower; heavy to light Packing, $5 50@$5 80; fair to choice shipping, $5 75@$6; market closed steady. Sheep—Receipts, 870 head; market steady at $3 12½@$4 25.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,120 head; 62 cars through and 4 cars for this market; total for four days, 2,736 head; no business done to-day. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,135 head; total for four days, 9,565 head; Yorkers $5 75@$6; Philadelphias, $6 10@$6 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 300 head; total for four days, 2,900 head; selling at $3 50@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring $1 07⅜@$1 07⅝, cash; $1 07⅜, November; $1 09, December; No. 3 do., 98c.@98½c.; rejected, 86c.@88½c. Corn in good demand, tending upward; No. 2 at 43¼c., cash; 43⅜c., November; 43⅝c.@43⅞c., December; rejected, 42½c.@43c. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 2 at 31¾c., cash; 33c.@33⅛c., December. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull, weak and lower; $16 cash; $15 32½ December; $15 40 January. Lard quiet, but steady; $9 85@$9 87½ cash; $9.45 December, all the year, and January. Bulk-meats easier; Shoulders 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides 8½c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 07½. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat higher; $1 09¼@$1 09⅜, December; $1 10¾@$1 10⅞, January. Corn firm; 43¾c., cash; 43⅝c.@43¾c., December. Oats quiet; 31⅞c., November; 33⅛c., December. Pork lower; $15 35, all the year. Lard firm; $9 45, all the year.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—Lake Receipts—1,350 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Corn, 119,300 bushels Wheat, 37,111 bushels Oats, 14,872 bushels Rye, 15,971 bushels Barley. Railroad Receipts—4,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Shipments—Canal to tide-water—66,614 bushels Corn, 76,766 bushels Wheat; interior points, 8,200 bushels Corn, 2,653 bushels Wheat. Railroad Shipments—4,440 bbls. Flour, 12,800 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Wheat; 12,500 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye. Flour active; sales 1,200 bbls; prices unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 1 car White Michigan at $1 31; 1 car do. at $1 35; 4,000 bushels do. at $1 33. Corn active and lower; sales, 8,500 bushels No. 2 at 51½c.; 900 bushels do. at 51¼c.; 3,000 bushels do., in lots to millers, at 52c.@52½c.; 2,500 bushels do., to arrive, at 51½c.; 5,500 bushels sample at 50c.; 25,000 bushels do. on private terms; 8,500 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 51½c.; 4,500 bushels do., in car lots, at 52c. Rye, Oats, and Barley—Nothing doing. Malt in fair trade inquiry; quotations nominally unchanged. Seeds inactive. Highwines—No change in prices; light sales. Pork and Lard firm and active; prices unchanged. Canal and Railroad Freights unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Triple do., $5 75@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 25. Corn, in fair demand, and firm; White, 57c.@58c.; Yellow, 65c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; St. Louis, 38c.@40c.; Galena, 50c. Corn-meal scarce and firm, at $3. Hay, quiet and weak; prime, $16; choice, $18. Pork quiet, but steady at $17 65; Lard quiet; tierce, 10⅞c.@11c. Bulk-meats, steady and firm; Shoulders, old, 7¾c.; new, 8c. Bacon, steady and firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet, but steady at 14½c.@16½c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 11. Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common, 7¼c.@7¾c.; fair to fully fair, 8c.@8⅝c.; prime, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; choice, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, 9c.@9½c.; Yellow Clarified, 9c.@9½c. Molasses active, but not quotably higher; common, 35c.; Centrifugal, 30c.@45c.; fair, 43c.@44c.; prime to choice, 48c.@52c. Rice in good demand at full prices; common to choice, 3¾c.@6c. Bacon dull at 75c. Exchange—New-York, sight, ¼ discount. Sterling, $5 27½. Gold, 110⅜.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; Old, 52c.@53c.; New, 40c.@42c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 30c.@38c. Rye dull at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork steady and firm at $16 50. Lard in good demand; Steam-rendered, 9¾c.; Kettle do., 10½c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c., all loose. Boxed Meats in active demand; Short Rib Sides, 8½c. bid, November; sales at 8¼c., Nov. 20; Cumberland Cuts, 8⅛c., spot; Long Cut Hams, 10c., November. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 07. Butter firm; Western Reserve, 20c.@22c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Hogs easier; common, $5@$5 35; fair to good Light, $5 45@$5 60; packing grades, $5 50@$5 65; extra Butchers', $5 75@$5 85; receipts, 7,365 head; shipments, 1,120 head.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat weak, closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16½; No. 2 do., $1 10¾; December, $1 12¼; January, $1 13¾; No. 3 do., $1 03½. Corn firmer; No. 2, 47c.@47½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Rye steady in good demand; No. 1, 63c. Barley firmer, in good demand; No. 2 Spring, 78c.@79c.; November, 80c.@81c.; December, No. 3 do., 43c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Lard—Prime Steam, $9 85. Freights dull, weak; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,700 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Flour quiet and in light demand; choice White Wheat, $6@$6 50. Wheat dull, buyers demanding concessions; Extra White Michigan, $1 33; Milling, $1 31; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Milling offered at $1 22; No. 1 Amber Michigan firm at $1 25, bid. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 53c. Oats nominal. Receipts—Flour, 1,750 bbls.; Wheat, 6,441 bushels; Corn, 23,218 bushels; Oats, 180 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 840 bbls.; Wheat, 788 bushels; Corn, 822 bushels; Oats, 3,562 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red Fall, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 10½@$1 11; No. 4 do., $1 04½@$1 04¾. Corn, 40½c.@40¾c. Oats firmer at 30⅜c., bid. Rye better at 57¼c. Barley unchanged. Whisky, $1 07. Pork, $16 50. Bulk-meats—Loose new, $6 75@$6 85, $8 20@$8 25, and $8 45@$8 50 for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 7¼c.@7¼c., 8¾c.@8⅞c., and 9¼c.@9⅜c. Lard dull at 9⅝c. Live Hogs active at $5 35@$6; sales chiefly at $5 60@$5 85. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,700 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 24; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 21; January, held at $1 26, $1 25 bid; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 11; No 2 Red Winter, $1 16; No. 3 Red, $1 10; rejected, $1 05; do., Dayton and Michigan, $1 02½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 51c.; No. 2, 49c.; December, 47½c.; new, 48c.; damaged, 45½c.; new, 34c.; rejected, 48½c.; new, 44c. Oats dull; No. 2, 31½c.; rejected, 25c. Clover-seed, $8 75. Receipts—35,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—400 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 1,400 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—Flour active, but not quotably higher; Wheat steady; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged; Rye steady, with a fair demand at 65c.; Oats firm, but not quotably higher; White, 34c.; Mixed, 36c.; Pork dull and unsettled; Bulk-meats nominally unchanged; Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c.; Lard quiet at 11c.@11½c.; Whisky steady and unchanged; Bagging steady at 12¼c.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Printing Cloths have advanced to 4⅜c.@4½c., for the best 64x64, with a better inquiry and some sales.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 10.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm at $1 70 for strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 5,326 bales; gross, 5,575 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,220 bales; coastwise, 2,241 bales; sales, 2,615 bales; stock, 76,952 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 25,436 bales; gross, 25,684 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,139 bales; to the Continent, 2,245 bales; to the Channel, 1,317 bales; coastwise, 7,521 bales; sales, 13,724 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 4,719 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,050 bales; coastwise, 3,916 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 74,381 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,571 bales; gross, 28,581 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,118 bales; to the Continent, 3,000 bales; to the Channel, 2,030 bales; coastwise, 14,026 bales; sales, 10,469 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 12,024 bales; gross, 14,454 bales; exports, to France, 2,930 bales; coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 185,517 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 50,448 bales; gross, 63,536 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 16,385 bales; to France, 21,531 bales; to the Continent, 7,927 bales; coastwise, 2,146 bales; sales, 36,950 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c. Low Middling, 11¾c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 5,552 bales; exports, to the Continent, 960 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 103,942 bales. Weekly—Net Receipts, 26,244 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,806 bales; to the Continent, 2,060 bales; coastwise, 3,312 bales; sales, 10,000 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 10:

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 111 West 23d st., north side, 84 feet west of 6th av., for $17,000, to Ira Schaffer. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 100 by 101.3, on Bloomingdale road, north-east corner 129th st., for $5,000, to F. Windolph, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick-house, with lot 25 by 93.11, on Mulberry st., east side, 125 feet south of Bayard st., for $10,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company plaintiff in the legal action.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 14.1 by 70, on East 46th st., south side, 223.1 feet east of 3d av., for $5,889 to Patrick Kennedy plaintiff.

R. V. Harnett, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 25.1 by 100.5, on West 54th st., north side, 175 feet west of 9th av., for $7,826, to Anna M. Bayar, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by Winans & Davies of a house, with lot, on Rivington st., south-west corner Columbia st., to Nov. 17; sale by D. M. Seaman of thirteen lots on West 76th st., west of 9th av., to Nov. 22, and sale by R. V. Harnett of lot on 6th av., south of 132d st., to Nov. 23.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Fitch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 103 West Broadway, east side. Also, similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 116th st., north side, 270 feet west of 5th av. Also, similar sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.6 by 100, on 8th av., west side, 50.5 north of 123d st.

By J. O. Fullerton, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. N. Bovee, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, on West 42d st., south side, 435.5 feet west of 10th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 442 East 78th st., south side, 169 feet west of Avenue A.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. Bowman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 26 by 94.4 by 25.11 by 96.10, on Riverside av., south-east corner of 115th st.; also, one lot, 25 by 98.7, on Riverside av., east side, adjoining above; also, one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 115th st., south side, 119.4 feet east of Riverside av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 111 West 23d st., n. s., 84 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9 ... $17,000

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, Bloomingdale road, n. e. corner of 129th st., lot 25x100x25x101.3 ... 5,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, Mulberry st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Bayard st., lot 25x93.11 ... $10,000

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 46th st., s. s., 223.1 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 14.1x70 ... $5,889

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick house, with lot, West 54th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25.1x100.5 ... $7,826

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

45th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; P. Fuchs to M. Blanke ... $15,500

5th av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 110th st., 25x100; G. S. Lespinasse to C. M. Kemp ... nom.

Beach st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of St. John's alley, 20x68.11; A. M. Leslie and wife to W. B. Livingston ... 28,500

26th st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x98.9; W. E. Laimbeer and wife to H. I. Henderson ... 16,000

Grove st., n. w. corner of Concord av., 110x125, 23d Ward; G. Morris to E. Thompson ... 1,700

Hester st., n. s., lot No. 634, 25x75; also, Hester st., s. s., lot No. 488, 25x100; also, Bowery, e. s., n. corner of Bayard st., 25x64, deed dated 1874; T. W. Knight and wife and others to H. M. Oatman ... nom.

140th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th av., 100x100.11; J. McNearry and wife to P. Van Alstyne ... nom.

20th st., n. s., 79.9 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.3x56.4; D. F. Newton and wife to C. Hall ... 8,000

42d st., s. s., 455 ft. w. of 10th av., 19.7x98.9; Moses Spesring to J. H. Wittee ... 13,000

135th st., n. s., 306.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 25x100, 23d Ward; I. Serven to M. F. Conklin ... 2,000

Walker st., n. e. corner of Cortlandt alley, 48x96.7; C. B. Wood to F. S. Brown ... 52,000

76th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x100.5; C. B. Wood to C. A. Brown ... 27,500

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 92d st., 25x100.11; C. B. Wood to C. A. Brown ... 13,000

Housten st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of Crosby st., 26x120.8; C. B. Wood to C. A. Brown ... 19,000

Boulevard, w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 114th st., 75x100; H. E. Howland, Referee, to C. Carrigan ... 6,000

Ludlow st., w. s., Nos. 41 and 43, 25x87.6; G. P. Smith, Referee, to M. Goldstein ... 2,500

131st st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x99.11; S. H. Oliver, Referee, to A. W. Austin ... 7,500

71st st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same ... 2,500

71st st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same ... 4,000

71st st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same ... 3,500

71st st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same to same ... 4,000

69th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100; same to same ... 3,500

LEASES RECORDED.

15th st., n. s., w. of Union square, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 21 years, M. S. Van Beuren, to R. H. L. Townsend ... $2,000

Willett st., w. s., s. of Houston st, 21 years, W. Bowne to F. Spohn ... 500

14th st., n. s., w. of University place, 21 years, M. S. Van Beuren to J. P. G. Foster ... 1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AVENUE A AND 117TH STREET.

For sale—a valuable property, consisting of over three full lots and large double mansion and stable, south-west corner of Avenue A and 117th st. The location, accessible to boats, &c., is an improving one, and this property will be sold at a price which cannot fail to make the investment very remunerative.

For further particulars apply to or address
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement house, situated in [illegible], between 4th av. and Irving place; neighborhood first-class, price $22,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 22D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a beautiful medium-sized house; price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, "Linwood," at Rhinebeck, for less than half its cost; finest place on the Hudson, and contains eighty-five acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434 New-York Post Office.

GLEN PARK, AURORA, CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y., FOR SALE.—To those who know the place it needs no description; to others a circular will be sent by application to Prof. E. L. FRENCH, of Wells College, giving full description of the place, of terms of sale, price, &c.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, YONKERS, TO 1ST of May, or longer if desired, a first-class house, elegantly furnished, with five acres of land; stable for five horses, coachman's house, &c.; carriages, sleighs, and horses included, if wanted; rent very moderate. Apply to S. S. LEO, Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d st.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

APARTMENTS IN THE SARATOGA, NEWport, and Orleans; furnished and unfurnished, $25 to $125; houses, $500 to $2,000. I. H. STEVENS. Broadway and 52d st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, beautifully decorated, and furnished dwellings. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fireproof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and to do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American style of cooking; meats, soups, game, and jellies; five years' City reference; first-class baker. Call at No. 311 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and respectable woman; good cook and excellent laundress; private family preferred. Apply at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook, and assist with washing; excellent washer and ironer. Call from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 60 West 11th st., at present employer's.

COOK.—NO OBJECTION TO ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's. No. 41 East 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class young woman; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE WOMAN; EXcellent baker; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, with City reference; none other need apply. Call, between 9 and 11, at No. 168 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK OR working housekeeper; good reference. Address G. L., No. 52 East 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker in all branches a few engagements in families; first-class references. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3, rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; NOT LONG from Paris; experienced cutter and fitter; wishes to go to families by the day. Address French Dress-maker, No. 413 8th av., corner 31st st.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nursery governess, or companion to an invalid lady; experienced and reliable in either capacity; City or country; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 418 West 24th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL HAVING two years' reference, for general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 462 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH person, as lady's maid; is very tasty in hair-dressing; can alter ladies' dresses; is very obliging; make herself useful; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store, for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as laundress in a private family; good City reference if required. Apply at No. 201 West 25th st., corner of 7th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TEN YEARS' reference from last place. Call at 14 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTANT girl, recently landed. Call at No. 765 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady as general family seamstress; by the day or week, at $1 a day. Address or call for Miss W. B., No. 202 East 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; no objections to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 44 East 25th st., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; would assist in chamber-work; neat and obliging; good reference from last employer. Call at or address No. 140 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking a man's place; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 116 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; UNderstands her business thoroughly; understands all kinds of salads; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

WASHING. — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing or ironing, or go out by the day, or house cleaning; is a good laundress; good reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A few gentlemen's washing at her own home; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st., Room 12.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to go out by the day as first-class laundress at $1 per day; can polish and flute. Call on or address Mrs. Cunningham, No. 516 East 16th st., fourth floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fineries. Call at 243 West 35th st., second floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; single, respectable, and perfectly capable; understands the treatment of horses and carriages; handy man on gentleman's place; honest and willing; will be generally useful; City or country; wages no object if offered a good home; first-class reference. Address for two days P. L., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and first-class groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; is highly recommended in every respect; not afraid of work. Address M. D., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—NATIVE OF ENGLAND; THOroughly understands his business; several years' experience in City driving; sober, honest, and willing, as former employers will certify; excellent City reference as careful man; no objections to any part of country. Address H. W., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SMART, ACtive young man, just disengaged; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will make himself generally useful; two years' best City references from last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman for a coachman and groom whom he can recommend in the strongest manner; he is a young unmarried German, and is trustworthy, intelligent, and industrious. Address present employer, Coachman, No. 325 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THOroughly competent, sober, honest, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful; knows the City well, and highly recommended. Address Edward, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business. Call at the office of his present employer, No. 55 Broad st., between 12 and 2 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; seventeen years' references; leaves late employer on account of not keeping horses. Call or address D. C., No. 222 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; married; no incumbrance; has several years' first-class City and country reference. Call or address W. B., No. 326 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Address A. R., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; best City reference. Call or address No. 206 7th av., livery stable.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DRIVE FOR A private family or doctor; drives single and double; City reference. Address R. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY AN EMPLOYER FOR AN EXcellent man, with fourteen years' reference; strong and willing; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; would make a competent porter, as he is accustomed to shipping goods. Call on W. H. Doubleday, No. 108 Wooster st.

TO CARPENTERS.—AN ABLE AND STEADY young man wishes to secure a place to finish his trade as carpenter or carver. Address W. J., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER IN A PRIvate family or a boarding-house; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 140 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A FIRST-class private family; best City reference. Address W. F. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man; is a splendid waiter and has first-class reference. Call or address W. A. F., No. 119 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—Thoroughly understanding his business and competent to make drawings of machines for invention. Apply by letter to C. W. C., No. 280 Madison av., New-York City.

BOY WANTED.—A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house wants a boy, fresh from school; must reside with his parents; salary first year, $100. Address, with references, IMPORTER, Box No. 198 New-York Post Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady closing her country house wishes to secure for an excellent servant the position of chamber-maid and seamstress or lady's maid. Call on Mrs. Miller, No. 531 5th av.

WANTED—GARDENER, SCOTCH OR GERMAN, a young married man thoroughly acquainted with green-houses, viveries, and kitchen gardening. Address, with name and references, S. R., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—Salesmen in every State in the Union to introduce our goods to merchants; no peddling; salary, $75 per month and all expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Defiance Mfg Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SINgle man as waiter in a private family. Address, stating age, recommendations, and other particulars, P. H. B., Box No. 621 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND WAITERman. Only those having good City references need apply. Call at No. 214 West 38th st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 1 West 50th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS TO ASSIST IN washing; must be a Protestant. Apply at No. 149 West 13th st. before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 30 East 58th st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

The Bible-class conducted by Prof W. H. Thomson, M. D., will resume in the Hall at 5 o'clock Sunday, 12th inst. The Service of Song will be held in the hall at 7:30 o'clock. The President of the Association will conduct the exercises, and several addresses appropriate to Week of Prayer for young men may be expected.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—SEVenth of the Series.—Steinway Hall, Sunday, Nov. 12, 3 P. M. Exercises: Prayer, Rev. Geo. H. Carey; lecture on alcohol, (illustrated,) by T. S. Lambert, M. D., LL. D.; solo, by Geo. Weeks; address, Rev. T. F. Parker, Grand Chaplain I. O. of Good Templars. J. B. GIBBS, President; THOS. MCTAGGART, Secretary.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th av. and 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant Minister of St. Thomas' Church, will preach at the evening service, on the "Importance of Sunday-school Work."

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st.—Sunday, Rev. Samuel Concord, 10:45.—"Saved." Rev. James M. King, D. D., 3:30. Singing, both services, by Charles L. Gunn and the large choir. Everybody welcome. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening, No. 304 4th av.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11th. Subject—"The Government shall be upon his Shoulder." Evening—7:45, on "Social and Public Hypocrisy." Collection for American Unitarian Association postponed until Sunday next.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching on Sunday by Dr. Armitage, Pastor. Morning, 10:30; Subject—"Happiness in Power." Evening, 7:30, "Philip and the Noble man." Baptism in the evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

A MIGHTY THEME.—BISHOP SNOW, THE man pronounced an impostor by theological quacks, will preach in the Medical College, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Effects of the Seventh Vial," Rev. xvi. 17-21. Come and hear.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning—"Christ's last Words to His Mother." Evening—"The Vision of Living Waters." Communion service at 3:30 P. M. Young People's Meeting at 6:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. F. Brown, of Second Street Church, and at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject—"The Power of the Resurrection." Seats free.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. T. E. Hildreth, the great Western orator, and former Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach Sunday morning and evening at usual hours. Seats free.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching by Pastor Rev. Dr. Chapman, on Sunday 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30. Lecture Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on Washington square, east, formerly of Greene st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. Edmonds, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Morning: sacramental services. Evening: preaching by the Pastor. Seats free.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH ST., WEST of 8th av., Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, Pastor. —Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.

AT PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, will preach, Sunday morning, on "The Silence of Christ." Evening—"Buying up Opportunities."

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. WM. STEPHENSON, D. D., of Canada, will preach in the Brick Church, corner of 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching as usual Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. and a praise meeting at 7:30 P. M., to which all are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M., and afternoon at 3:30. Rev. Dr. Harwood will preach. Preaching services at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Arthur Brooks. At this service all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches. Topics—Morning: "Making our Election Sure." Evening: "Elijah Under the Juniper Tree." Sunday-school 2:30. Meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs. Seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 12th inst. holy communion, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany; ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evening, prayer (choral,) 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near Broadway. Services at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Wilson. Opening of the new chapel on 57th st., near Broadway; services at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Dr. John Hall, Robert Carter, Esq., and Judge H. C. Van Vorst.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning; services at 11 o'clock. At 3:30 P. M., worship and Bible service conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER OF Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject—"The Dramatic Spirit; or, The Battle between the Theatre and the Church."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison av. and 35th st.
Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector. Divine service, 10:30 and 3:30 P. M.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene, near Canal.—Rev. Dr. H. B. Chapin will preach to-morrow at 11 and 4 o'clock. Monthly concert in aid of Sabbath-school at 7:30 P. M. All welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D st., Rev J. D. Herr, Pastor.—Morning subject, "A Message of Comfort." Evening, "The People's Choice."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth av., above 45th st.,
REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR.
Services, 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Rev. Dr. Weston will preach in the afternoon.
The vestry have made an arrangement which enables them to offer unrented pews at a very moderate rate until May.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All seats are free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, superintendent.—Service of Song by the children on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Public invited. Second hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, No. 242 East 31st st.—Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdemer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. William M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Cordial invitation.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av., Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL,
East 14th st., near 4th av.,
Rev. William T. Egbert, Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., Rector.—Rev. W. S. Rainsford, B. A., of England, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30, and conduct the children's service at 3 P. M. The special services continued daily until further notice by Rev. Mr. Rainsford. Bible readings at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. All invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Rev. John Peters, of Princeton, N. J., will preach Sunday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

MADISON SQUARE CHURCH.—THE MADIson Square Church will hold an evening service at 7:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Dr. Tucker, will preach.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Primary class this day, 2:30, Y. M. C. Association, Miss Crothers teacher; Superintendent's, Tuesday 4 o'clock, Fulton Street Chapel, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, conductor; Normal, Friday, 7:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor.

NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONal speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Their Hall is No. 55 West 33d street, near Broadway. Every one should hear this noted lady on the Spiritual Philosophy. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"God's Methods." Evening service, 7:30. Subject—"And to every Man his Work." a sermon for young men.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M. Mission school at 2:30 P. M. Subject morning service—"The Police Force of Light." Evening—"Political Policy."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting 6:45. Seats free.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will lecture in the
Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 28, at 8 P. M.
Subject—"HARD TIMES."
Tickets ... One Dollar

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton st.—entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton st. daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. C. H. FOWLER, D. D., WILL PREACH at Central M. E. Church, 7th av. near 14th st., on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, will preach at 10:30 A. M. All are welcome.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Adult Bible class 3 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., WILL address Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, Monday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Solos, duets, &c., by Quartet Choir. Mr. George P. Davis, organist.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. CHARLES N. SIMS, D. D., PASTOR Simpson M. E. Church, corner Clermont and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. R. L. DASHIELL, D. D., WILL preach in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st., at 10:30 A. M. The Pastor, Rev. J. W. Selleck, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Year Sabbath."

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR.—FOURTH PRESBYterian Church, 34th st. near Broadway; 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Evening subject, "Eve's Temptation."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Matson, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

ST. JAMES' M. E. CHURCH, CORNER MADison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Davis. Morning subject, "The whole Family in Heaven and on Earth." Evening, "The Sin against the Holy Ghost that never hath Forgiveness." All are welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT square, corner of 16th st.—Morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams, Associate Rector, at 10:30 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector, at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Wm. Hayne Leavell, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Accredited Exponent." At 7:30 P. M., service of song and sermon, Seats free. Strangers invited.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts., Rev. R. W. Kidd, Pastor.—Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D st.—The Pew Committee will be in attendance at the church on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D ST., NEAR Broadway, Rev. James M. King, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. TRUMAN J. BACKUS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Will preach
Morning and Evening.
All cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av., at 10:30 A. M., sacrament, at 6:45 P. M. Young men's meeting, 7:30 P. M. Sermon to young men by Rev. Stephen Merritt. Seats free. All are welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach morning and evening.

WEEK OF PRAYER FOR YOUNG MEN'S Christian Associations throughout the world. Services at the Association building, 23d st., corner 4th av.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12, Consecration meeting, 8 A. M.; Bible-class, by Dr. Thomson, 5 P. M.; prayer meeting, parlors, 6:30 P. M.; public meeting in the hall, 7:30 P. M.; special meeting every evening of the week for young men only, commencing at 9 o'clock, excepting Thursday and Saturday evenings, when the meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

Meeting for all classes in the parlors at 3:30 o'clock every day excepting Saturday and Sunday.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—THE YORKVILLE Young Men's Christian Association will hold a special service to-morrow at 4 P. M.—Tareps Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av.—An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hallock; the choir will be under the direction of L. P. Thatcher: the symphonia male quartet will sing some appropriate anthems; special services will be held in the lecture-room every evening during the coming week, commencing at 7:45 o'clock; the following clergymen will deliver addresses: Revs. Drs. Thomas D. Anderson, Howard Crosby, William T. Sabine, W. R. Davis, and W. E. Merritt. All are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESbyterian Church, Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Y. M. C. A. CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer st., near 8th.—Dr. Deems will preach at 10:30, morning, and 7:30, evening, appropriate to the opening of the week of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations. All the seats are free, and young and old invited. Wednesday evening, 15th, at 7:30, a prayer-meeting for young men will be held in the church, with interesting exercises.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11, 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
ST. GERMAIN, Recoloux....Saturday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
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INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CLEOPATRA..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 8
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY......Nov. 11
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Dec. 14
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Alsatia.......Nov. 25, noon
Bolivia...Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria...Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.......Sat., Nov. 11 | HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25
ODER.......Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR.......Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..........Nov. 21
ETNA..........Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.......Nov. 16 | WIELAND.......Nov. 30
LESSING......Nov. 23 | HERDER.......Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Nov. 11, 1 P. M. | Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M.
Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy.......Dec. 2, 5 P. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship COLON..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 11
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. HOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO.......Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO.......Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & ...

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22 | PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*City of New-York.Nov. 16 | *Lord Clive........Dec. 7
Indiana..........Nov. 23 | Ohio..........Dec. 14
Illinois..........Nov. 30 | Pennsylvania.......Dec. 21
Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.......Nov. 11 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 23
NEDERLAND.......Dec. 5 | KENILWORTH.....Dec. 16
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a. No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:15, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 7:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano-forte, combination buffet bedsteads, rosewood etageres, fine carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 34th st., a general assortment of handsome new parlor and bedroom furniture, black walnut dining-tables, buffets, centre and other tables, lounge, easy, and arm chairs, mirrors, curled hair mattresses, fine carpets, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE-BLANKETS.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.
Stable Blankets, large and strong, from $1.
Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $1 50 to $20.
Truck Blankets, immense stock, from $3 50.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at bottom prices.
JOHN MOORE'S, No. 57 Warren st.

CARRIAGE TEAM OF BAY HORSES FOR sale reasonably; large, showy, unexceptionable, and used to steam, and all street annoyances; sold because the family surrenders carriage keeping. Address OWNER, Room No. 40 Tribune Building, where particulars will be given, or call at stables, Nos. 140 and 142 West 39th st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BREWSTER CLOSE carriage, cost $2,200, used only a month, with set of harness to match; also one open carriage; will be sold at a great bargain. LEADBETTER'S Stables, No. 659 7th av.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—STABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR two horses and two carriages up to June, 1877; should prefer between 15th and 25th sts. and 3d and 8th avs. Answer by letter, No. 43 West 20th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GO[LD]
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FOURTH DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1877, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

93	1.104	2.071	3.293	4.400	5.218	6.700	7.501
298	1.184	2.099	3.298	4.595	5.300	6.714	7.604
397	1.200	2.207	3.592	4.600	5.403	6.808	7.609
497	1.290	2.210	3.595	4.753	5.495	6.874	7.695
596	1.293	2.272	3.685	4.754	5.510	6.895	7.895
598	1.392	2.400	3.694	4.785	5.706	6.902	7.906
600	1.506	2.593	3.891	4.807	5.793	6.906	7.998
639	1.595	2.695	4.089	4.890	5.853	6.953	8.008
691	1.598	2.696	4.196	4.895	5.876	7.093	8.216
700	1.603	2.709	4.203	4.935	5.907	7.110	8.301
792	1.792	2.797	4.291	4.935	5.930	7.250	8.304
793	1.799	2.798	4.293	5.003	6.209	7.297	8.306
869	1.869	2.808	4.293	5.037	6.406	7.372	8.398
906	1.897	2.898	4.299	5.099	6.456	7.393	8.420
999	1.899	3.098	4.300	5.197	6.672	7.491	8.899
1.092	1.995	3.191	4.392	5.210			

In all cases where the Bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment prior to first January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,950	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
280	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of mortgage bonds of the NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, and holders of interest-funding bonds of the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, which were issued for interest on bonds, will please present to the undersigned, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, for payment, the interest coupon which fell due July 1, 1876.
The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due July 1, 1876, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, Receivers.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 10, 1876.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

JERSEY CITY
SEVEN PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
DUE 1906, REGISTERED;
JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1886,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
For sale by
C. ZABRISKIE, No. 47 Montgomery st.,
JERSEY CITY.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN, Member Stock Exchange.
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DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, STRICTLY private, owning their house, location central, desirable, have two choice rooms and good board for adults; terms reasonable; reference. Address W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Finely furnished reception-room, with bed-room attached; also single room; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; terms moderate; quiet house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 East 16th st., three handsomely furnished rooms, connecting, on parlor floor; private table if desired, at a moderate price.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, SECOND story, suitable for two, with or without board. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two single rooms adjoining; strictly first-class board; references.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on third floor; one on fourth floor, with board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 309.—A LARGE SUNNY BACK and middle room, or whole third floor; location and table unexceptionable; references.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room, second floor, with board; also, front room, third floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.; first floor, three rooms, furnished, with private table.

ONE SUITE, SECOND STORY, AND ONE fourth-story room, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor; also, two upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

FOR RENT.—No. 24 WEST 39TH ST. WITH first-class board, a back parlor, handsomely furnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUTIFULLY furnished, piano, private bath-room, &c.; excellent table; $75 per week.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references.—No. 116 West 45th st.

WITH BOARD, AT NO. 32 WEST 32D ST. —A parlor and bedroom on second floor; reference required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent second floor, newly furnished; private table, or without board.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 950 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR NORMAL College.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY —Desirable sunny rooms, with superior table.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with private family. No. 56 West 48th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; large room, or two connecting, fully and nicely furnished; with ample closets, fire, and gas; first-class table, house, and location requisite; vicinity of Madison square preferred; permanent, if suited. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIES without children, willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations, can secure elegant suites of rooms and board in private family; references given and required. Address X. Y., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE AN ELEGANTLY furnished extension parlor, ample closets, hot and cold water; also, a square, fourth-story front room, $7 per week; references exchanged. No. 53 East 21st st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms. E. P. GARDINER.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED parlor and bedroom near 5th av., between 20th and 28th sts. Address Post Office Box No. 4,769

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

AT NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50 cents nightly; 200 light, separate rooms, neatly furnished; weekly, $3; gentlemen only.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2...	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2...	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4....	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3.......	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6.......	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9...	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8..	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11..	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10.......	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13....	6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMBOATS leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
MARVELOUS AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION!!
A TRIPLE-TAILED JAPANESE
"KINGIYO," JUST BROUGHT FROM
JAPAN, AND LOANED TO
THIS INSTITUTION
FOR A SHORT TIME
BY MR. GILL, OF BALTIMORE.
THE ONLY ONE EVER SEEN
ALIVE IN THIS CITY.
WONDERFUL RESULT OF YEARS
OF SUCCESSIVE BREEDING
BY THE JAPANESE.
ONLY CHANCE EVER OFFERED
OF VIEWING THIS REMARKABLE
VARI-COLORED FISH!
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!
A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN!
GREAT CURIOSITY!
OTHER NEW ATTRACTIONS!
ACTUAL LIVING CORAL-BUILDERS!
LIVE SPONGES! WHITE WHALE!
A HUNDRED VARIETIES OF ANEMONE!
SEALS! SHARKS! SEA LION!
SIX SEA HORSES!
ALL THE OTHER USUAL ATTRACTIONS.
DODWORTH'S PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S,
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON FOR CHILDREN.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
PATRONIZED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TREMENDOUS HIT
of the
CHAMPION RIDERS, ATHLETES, viz.:
FISH, CARLO FAMILY, EIGHT IN NUMBER, SEBASTIAN DEBURG, LA FEVRE, CLARK, ALMONTIE, ROLLAND COOKE, LAISELEE, WHITAKER, SATSUMA.
THE GREEK NOBLEMAN TATTOOED.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine, 25 cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock.

BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC.
"Shaughraun Waltz," Thomas Baker, 60 cts.; "The Glorious Gates Ajar," sung by Mr. Hamilton at the San Francisco Minstrels, Whiteley, 40 cts.; "Hail Columbia," paraphrase du concert, for piano, S. B. Mills, $1; "One Love Alone," B. Tours, written expressly for, and sung by, George Simpson, 40 cts.; "Moonshine," bagatelle, for piano, G. W. Warren, 60 cts.; "Infelice Galop," Hall, 60 cts. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

SOCIETY SOCIABLES, SECOND SEASON.—Every SATURDAY EVENING, Tammany Hall, East 14th st. Particular attention to strangers.
CARTIER & CO., Managers.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 3. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1857.)
English, classical, French, and German family and day school for young ladies, (also primary,) No. 212 West 59th st., New-York, facing Central Park; unequaled for beauty and healthfulness; will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its circular, giving full information, furnished on application. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mme. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

MISS AYRES,
NO. 15 WEST 42D ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French, and German School for Young Ladies and Children MONDAY, Sept. 18.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its fortieth year Sept. 18. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.
M. M. HOBBY, B. S. LASSITER, Principals.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address,
FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school.
School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

NEW-YORK COOKING SCHOOL, NO. 8 ST. Mark's Place.—Lesson for Saturday, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.: Vienna Bread, Kaiser Semmel, Italian Macaroni.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MRS. GREEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children. 63 West 36th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEVOTE part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS DESIRES PUPILS in music and English; refers to patrons. Address Miss MORGAN, No. 309 West 14th st.

WANTED—A VISITING GOVERNESS, NORTH German, thoroughly accomplished. Apply next Tuesday, before noon, at No. 381 5th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW — "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE." THIRTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play, SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND — MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
ITALIAN — THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
BALLET. — THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
New-York Office only at
No. 5 East 14th st., second door east of 5th av.
(Incorporated 1865.)
This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL and School of Elocution, Oratory, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, open day and evening.
Classes of three, $10 per term; two, $15; private $30. The quarter commences from date of entrance.
Subscription books open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
THE WORLD-FAMED
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
PIANIST,
and HUMORIST,
Will present the first of a series of entertainments entitled
HELLER'S WONDERS,
at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."
"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER,
who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by
MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
LAST DAYS OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

CHICKERING HALL. CITY LECTURE COURSE.
AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU..........Managers
Col. John W. Forney,
(Centennial Commissioner to Europe,)
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
Subject—"OUR CENTENNIAL IN EUROPE."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at PONDS, No. 39 Union Square.
Same Lecture BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Nov. 14.

SISTERS OF THE STRANGER.
A Fair will be held to assist this charity in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene st., near Waverly place, beginning
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 13,
and continuing during the week. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1. On receipt of a donation tickets will be sent by mail. Circulars sent to those who may desire to know the operations of the Society. Address No. 4 Winthrop place.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.
Three Matinées: Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 15c., 25c., and 50c. | Admission, 15, 35, 50, 75, and $1. Extra Matinée, (election day) Tuesday, Nov. 7. New Specialty Stars and the local sensation—Around the City on Election Day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | ChingChowHi | Every evening
Houses crowded | ChingChowHi | Overwhelming success
Flight of "Leon" from the Dome of the Theatre.

DRY GOODS.

R.H.MACY&CO.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, (LATE MICHEL'S,) offers a unique and elegant assortment of finest Paris MILLINERY, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be found to be
DATURA TATULA,
Prepared in all forms, for smoking and inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London, and sold by them and all
CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Forms, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

ALBERT SMITH, NO. 516 6TH AV., ONE door below 31st st., New-York, Dealer in fine marketing, Fish, Oysters, &c. Good Beef a specialty. City and Country Orders receive prompt attention; Branches, No. 210 West 35th st., No. 540 9th av.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHOUT knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—ARRANGEMENTS have been made to visit the Fair of the American Institute, 63d st. and 3d av., prior to its close on the 18th inst. Your cockade will be your ticket of admission; for further particulars come to the office of Gen. H. RAYMOND, No. 4 City Hall place, New-York City. Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAHAM DALBY.

NOTICE.—NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO CONTRACT any debts against the "Alderney Dairy" from this date except on the written order of Jacob Fussell or M. T. Fussell. JACOB FUSSELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, Plaintiff, against MICHAEL K. BURKE, MARIA L. BURKE, his wife; IWAN SIMONIS, and IWAN H. SIMONIS, Defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 29 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1876.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Wall st., New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1876.
MILLER & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o7-law3wS* No. 29 Wall st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.
I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE this day closed the business of commission merchant hitherto carried on by me in this City.
C. MENELAS.

The undersigned have this day commenced business as commission merchants under the style of MENELAS & MIKAS, No. 80 Beaver st. C. MENELAS,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1. A. MIKAS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack has great pleasure in announcing the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
HE WILL APPEAR AS
CONN,
in the celebrated Irish drama, written expressly for this theatre and this company, and as originally produced.
THE CAST OF THE SHAUGHRAUN,
as represented at Wallack's Theatre.
(As originally written for and played by them.)

Father Dolan	Mr. John Gilbert.
Captain Molineux	Mr. H. J. Montague.
Harvey Duff	Mr. Harry Beckett.
Corry Kinchela	Mr. Edward Arnott.
Conn	Mr. Dion Boucicault.
Sergeant	Mr. W. J. Leonard.
Reilly	Mr. E. M. Holland.
Sullivan	Mr. C. E. Edwin.
Mangan	Mr. W. Eytinge.
Doyle	Mr. J. Peck.
Donovan	Mr. T. Atkins.
Claire Ffolliott	Miss Ada Dyas.
Mrs. O'Kelly	Mme. Ponisi.
Bridget	Mrs. Sefton.
Nancy	Miss Blaisdell.
Arte O'Neil	Miss Rose Wood.
Moya	Miss Josephine Baker.
Robert Ffolliott	Mr. C. A. Stevenson.

Entirely NEW SCENERY, dresses, and appointments.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
50TH
50TH
TO 57TH PERFORMANCE OF
BABA,
BABA,
The Success of 1876.
Triumph of
MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORET
MR. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued success of the great saltatorial artistes, the PREMIERES ASSOLUTAS, MLLES. ELIZABETA AND HELENE MENZELI,
And of the Premieres,
SIGNORA ANTONINO, MISS IDA DEVERE, and MLLE. MALVINA.
THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS SCENIC CHANGES.
MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
ELEGANT SCENERY. RICH COSTUMES.
The great transformation scene, the "REVELS OF THE ROSES."
AMAZON MARCH. GORGEOUS BALLETS.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Matinée Saturday at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 | The most successful play of the century, THE TWO ORPHANS, with its unrivaled original cast.
Box office open for sale of seats every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The management announce that, notwithstanding the fact that the
TWO ORPHANS
is still attracting as large audiences as were ever gathered in this theatre, they will shortly be obliged to withdraw it, in order to keep their engagement for the production of Messrs. Nus and Belot's powerful drama, entitled
MISS MULTON,
in which Miss Clara Morris will make her first appearance here in two years, and Mr. J. H. Stoddart his first appearance this season. In this play Misses Bijou Heron and Louise Sylvester will also make their first appearance here.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. EXTRA
For graphic account of new pieces, read to-morrow's NOAH'S SUNDAY TIMES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2,
LAST MATINEE OF LIFE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8,
LAST TIME BUT FIVE OF
LIFE.
LAST OF THE "SNOW BALLET!"
LAST OF LEWIS' PAS DE SEUL.
TO-DAY AT 2.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Messrs. POOLE & DONNELLY....Lessees and Managers
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING,
GILMORE'S
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
In preparation for next
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 12, 1876.
Conductor..........Mr. P. S. GILMORE
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, including admission, 75c. and $1. Gallery, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.
REINHARD SCHMELZ.
FIRST GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1876,
at 8 o'clock.
Soloists, Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano.
Mr. S. B. JACOBSOHN, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
General admission, $1; 50 cents extra for reserved seats; tickets can be obtained at Messrs. Steinway's, Schirmer's, Schuberth's, Marten's, and 111 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the most popular bill of the season.
ADAM AND EVE,
AND
TOM COBB.
TOM COBB.
TOM COBB.
TOM COBB.
TOM COBB.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
A grand combination of fun and laughter.
The great burlesque, with all its original splendor, of SARDANAPALUS.
Modern School. Cash; or, the Irish Policeman.
Crazy Quartet. Maccaroni Ballet.
The Thunder Storm. The Big Fire.
The entire company appear nightly, and at the MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

CHICKERING HALL.
To-day, Saturday, 11th, Matinée Musical. A select programme, vocal and instrumental. Mlle. JAKOBOWICH, the great Russian pianist. Mlle. SELVI, the contralto, tenor and others. L. ALBITES, Director.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
On MONDAY next, Nov. 13.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Will resume its successful career.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SANFORD W. BATTERSHALL and CHARLES HART, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Sanford W. Battershall and Charles Hart, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said acts, and that the twenty-seventh day of November, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n4-law3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John J. Johnston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1876.
n11-law3wS GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Meyer of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1876.
n4-law3wS* EDWARD J. KNAPP, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. ASTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 85 Prince street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1876.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
WILLIAM ASTOR,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
JOHN CAREY, JR.,
WILLIAM W. ASTOR,
CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD,
Executors.
jy22-law6mS

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

THE PUBLIC STILL ANXIOUS ABOUT THE RESULT.

LARGE CROWDS AROUND THE VARIOUS BULLETIN-BOARDS—THE SITUATION EAGERLY DISCUSSED—CONFIDENCE IN A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH — PRESIDENT GRANT'S ORDER RECEIVED IN A MOST FAVORABLE MANNER.

Notwithstanding the dampening effect of the rain yesterday, the popular interest in the election showed few signs of decrease. The same surging mobs of eager citizens clustered in front of the various bulletin-boards in Printing-house square, and conned the results displayed thereon with as much avidity as ever. There was less cheering than on Thursday, but the public uncertainty was in nowise abated. Around the TIMES bulletin was a crowd numbering several hundreds, the major portion of them evidently business men, who watched the appearance of each fresh announcement with the utmost patience and good humor. Hayes was evidently their favorite, and as successive dispatches from the disputed States came in the popular satisfaction broke out into cheers. The telegram from Chairman Martin, of the Republican State Committee, announcing that Florida had certainly gone for Hayes by 2,000 majority, was generally considered as "settling" the question in regard to that State. Louisiana and South Carolina were well known to be Republican on a fair vote, so that there was little anxiety felt in regard to them, notwithstanding the claims of the opposition. All day long the streets teemed with newsboys shouting out the most extravagant and incongruous claims on either side, while the afternoon dailies supplied hourly "extras" containing fresh dispatches from the Chairmen of the respective State Committees in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. At one time the *Sun* windows displayed telegrams from Charleston claiming a Democratic majority for Hampton in South Carolina of 1,200, with a smaller majority for Tilden, while the bulletins of the *Mail*, further down the street, placed South Carolina in the Republican column, with a majority of from 8,000 to 10,000 on the electoral ticket. Notwithstanding the positive claims of the opposition, however, the idea seemed to have thoroughly penetrated even the Democratic portion of the public that the three disputed States had gone Republican. This conclusion was largely brought about by the conflicting claims of the Tilden bureau in Liberty street and one or two of the Democratic "organs," whose zeal had got the upper hand of their discretion. Among the defeated there was comparatively little bitterness, and a general disposition to abide the result, whatever it might be, was discernible on all hands. Late in the afternoon a new direction was given to the popular interest by the appearance of the President's letter to Gen. Sherman, directing him to instruct the Army officers in the Southern States to afford all needed protection to the legal authorities in counting of the vote, and to expose any attempt at cheating by either party. The order was displayed prominently on the bulletins of THE TIMES and other newspapers, and at once became the topic of eager discussion. By the Republicans of all classes the order was approved as a courageous and praiseworthy endeavor on the part of the President to secure an honest canvass and count at the South, regardless of party interests. Among the better class of Democrats the order was generally pronounced a fair one, and even among the lowest and roughest elements in the crowd, it was difficult to get up any excitement. A group of the latter, in front of the *Tribune* office, muttered a few oaths, and predicted "trouble" if the order was carried out, but their bluster was short-lived and elicited little attention.

A tall Irishman in front of the *Express* bulletin, attracted some notice by swearing that "Hayes would be assassinated if he ever passed through Baltimore on his way to the White-House," and a few other threats of a similar nature were uttered by others of the same nationality, but only with the effect of raising a smile on the faces of passers by. In fact there was considerably less excitement than had been manifested the day previous over conflicting election returns. Toward evening calcium lights were mounted in front of THE TIMES and other offices, and the latest returns displayed for the benefit of the throngs of business men on their way homeward. Among this class there was little difference of opinion over the President's order, both parties accepting his assurances of a fair count with confidence.

IN WALL AND BROAD STREETS.

THE EXCITEMENT ON 'CHANGE CONSIDERABLY ABATED—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF HAYES' ELECTION.

Although the political situation was a prominent topic in the general discussion among the Wall and Broad street brokers yesterday, it was everywhere apparent that the interest in the subject had greatly subsided. On Thursday one could not pass a single group of men without overhearing a political debate more or less warmly conducted, but yesterday the subject of the Presidential contest gave way in a great degree to the ordinary business of the street. The Republicans, who compose a majority of the various Exchanges, were confident of the election of Hayes, and being so confident, did not stop to argue the question with their Democratic associates. No surer indication of this general reaction from exciting uncertainty to a determination to abandon the political topic was to be found than in the perceptible decrease in the sale of the newspaper "extra." As on the three previous days, the newsboys were to be heard at regular intervals crying their wares, but though they energetically strove to secure the enormous sales of the previous days, they failed to stir the lagging interest to any material extent. Bulletins were posted in front of the Gold Exchange at various intervals during the day, but those who read them with the hope of finding a possible solution of the Presidential enigma did so only to have that hope dispelled and their doubt increased. While on Thursday the conflicting character of these dispatches tended to excite an amusing inclination to wager on the result of the contest, they yesterday were read without any of those manifestations of popular interest which they excited on Wednesday and Thursday. In the Stock Exchange it was also apparent that the brokers were giving more attention to their legitimate vocations than they had done the two preceding days. There were fewer bets made, and those only by partisans of both parties. At the Produce Exchange the same disposition to abandon discussion was manifested. To be sure, there were some debates upon the political situation, but they were neither so heated nor so partisan as on the previous day. The most contradictory rumors were received during the day, but they tended rather to increase the determination to believe nothing but official returns than to reawaken the excitement which they had once created. The desire to settle all wagers by the agreeable and economical system of calling them "square" was even more general than on Thursday.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE RESULT EVINCED—THE SITUATION WARMLY DISCUSSED—GEN. GRANT'S ORDER APPROVED.

Within and about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening there was less excitement than during preceding evenings. The interest in the results was none the less intense than formerly, but its manifestations were more subdued as far as conduct and expression were concerned. From quite an early hour there was a large crowd in and about the hotel corridors, as well as on the sidewalk and in the street adjoining. Both crowds grew less in numbers rapidly as the evening wore on, until at about 10:30 P. M. there were very few persons standing on the sidewalks. The crowds had been dispersed and officers stationed at the doors of the hotel refused to permit any excepting guests to enter. The rooms of the State Committee had been abandoned, and, later on, the National Committee gave up its rooms on the Twenty-third street side. The persons present from time to time in the reading-room, wine room, and the corridors of the hotel, gathered in little knots and discussed the situation in low and earnest tones. The Democrats present were not over-confident, but listened eagerly to all tidings and opinions with a lively sense of uncertainty and some dismal forebodings. The Republicans, as a rule, felt and expressed confidence in the results. Early in the evening expectancy was rife as to the reception of some positive and decisive news of victory, but this hope was soon dispelled, since a telegram received indicated that no authentic information need be expected from Louisiana or South Carolina until Monday. Occasionally some person fresh from the reading of partisan bulletins or newspapers would break in the midst of a group and impart some startling and improbable "news," but this did not seem to produce any very marked result. An elderly and handsome-looking gentleman, who described himself as "Jay Gould with a P," on one of such occasions began to inveigh against the lying of the Democratic press. He passed from this topic to speak of Mr. Tilden. He said there were three states—one of them was that of eternal bliss, another that of Hades, and the third that of hell. Hades was the intermediate stage, and was the one in which Mr. Tilden then was. Whether the devil would catch him or not, was now the question. It had been said of Tom Pepper that he was so great a liar that the devil himself refused to have him. So it was with Tilden. The devil would be afraid to take Tilden lest the latter should wreck him as he had wrecked railroads. The speaker said that the real issue was Union or disunion, and for his part he was in favor of the Union most decidedly. The remarks made were listened to with marked favor by a large crowd which had gathered about the speaker. At another time a gentleman from Missouri, named Barrett, had an earnest discussion with an Ohio man, which also provoked quite a general interest. A gentleman who came in later gave an interesting account to some of his friends as to an occurrence on a street car that very evening. It appeared that the gentleman had been riding on the front platform of the car, on which there was a man who was quite blatant as to a Democratic triumph. He said, in a very offensive way, that the Democrats had carried the country, but that the Republicans would cheat them out of it. He offered to bet $10 on the result. The gentleman telling the story immediately offered to bet $10 that the other would not bet the $10, and said he would put the money in the hands of the car-driver. The man who had first offered to bet refused to put up any money, saying that the driver would take both sums and "clear out." He was then made the subject of some energetic remarks by the driver, who was quite incensed at having his honesty impugned. At any rate, the man refused to put up any money, and backed out of the bet entirely.

The general opinion among both Democrats and Republicans at the hotel, in regard to President Grant's views as expressed, was decidedly in favor of their honesty and fairness, and the President came in for a very full share of praise for his conduct.

AT THE EVERETT HOUSE.

GOV. TILDEN IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—DISPATCHES WHICH FAILED TO CREATE ENTHUSIASM.

Tammany Hall was deserted yesterday, none of its adherents apparently finding any incentive in the news received during the day to call for any joyous expression of opinion. A strong force of Police was present at the Everett House to preserve order, and to keep out of the halls and corridors the rough crowds which have for the last few days invaded them and excessively annoyed the guests of the hotel by their noisy and eccentric demonstrations. Those who gained access to the hotel during the day and evening showed no enthusiasm in relation to the dispatches specially prepared for them, as this form of sensation had become wearisome and almost disgusting, Democrats are accustomed to lying statements and dispatches, but the doses had been administered to them so freely that they got nauseated, and persistently refused to cheer mere announcements which were not substantiated. In the afternoon Gov. Tilden called at the Everett House, and remained some time in the committee-rooms, leaving at 4:30 o'clock in company with August Belmont, looking exceedingly care-worn and weary. Ex-Senator James O'Brien called at the rooms at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and had long conferences with members of the committee. John Morrissey called a few minutes after Mr. O'Brien departed, and remained a good part of the evening, awaiting the reception of dispatches and further developments relative to South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida.

Among the so-called "dispatches" announced last evening was one from New-Orleans, stating that returns were in from all the Parishes except four, and that Tilden had thus far received 6,451 majority. One from Charleston, S. C., was to the effect that the latest revision of the returns gave Tilden 1,200 majority. Another, from Washington, announced that "Secretary Morrill had told a friend that Tilden was elected, and that the excitment would subside in a few days." One from Atlanta, Ga., signed by James Brooke, Chairman of the "City Committee," gave the information that a company of United States troops had just been ordered to Tallahassee, and that they would leave last evening. A dispatch from Summerville, S. C., that the "Executive Committee claimed the election of Hampton by 1,230 majority; that Tilden was but little behind; that flags were flying, and that cannons had been firing for two hours past," caused a ripple of excitement, but no enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY—REPUBLICANS AND FAIR-MINDED DEMOCRATS SAY IT WAS A GOOD AND JUDICIOUS ACT—VIOLENT DEMOCRATIC PARTISANS BELIEVE OTHERWISE.

President Grant's orders to Gen. Sherman in regard to the canvass in the States of Louisiana and Florida afforded a most interesting topic of conversation yesterday to all classes of people. Republicans were generally of the opinion that troops were urgently needed in the two States, in view of the dispatches telling of violence already perpetrated and threatened by the Democrats. All that the Republicans conversed with by the TIMES reporters seemed to care for was that there should be a fair count of the election returns. They were satisfied to gracefully submit to the Presidency of Tilden for four years if it could be proved that he had been fairly elected, as their opponents have claimed. They were not, however, willing that he should be thrust into the White House by the White Leaguers, Kuklux, and Rifle Clubs of the South. His election by means of the intimidation of white and negro voters in Louisiana and the destruction of ballot-boxes and returns, it was believed, would be by no means a fair one. The instructions of the President to Gen. Sherman were therefore regarded as necessary and wise. Fair-minded Democrats were ready to concede that the action of the President would not materially alter the result, and that it was probably called for by the exigencies of the situation, and therefore judicious. This class of Democrats were especially well pleased with the language employed by the President. It was considered to be temperate, fair, and reasonable. There was nothing in the telegrams to show that the President desired anything but a fair counting of the returns and the maintenance of peace and order, and he appeared to rise highly in the estimation of these non-partisans. A gentleman now residing in this City who owns considerable property in Louisiana, who has a thorough knowledge of the State, and who is a warm supporter of Tilden, said that he was glad to hear that troops were to be sent to the State to protect the canvass. He knew Gen. Augur well, and the citizens of Louisiana generally believed him to be a man who would stoop to nothing of a dishonorable character. The count by the Returning Board, under Gen. Augur's protection, would, he believed, be fair. Gen. Roger was also believed to be, by prominent Southern Democrats now in the City, an honorable man in every respect and above the suspicion of lending himself to fraud of any character. All the Southerners with whom the TIMES reporters conversed seemed to have the utmost confidence in Gen. Sherman and his officers and believed that their influence would in no way prevent a fair count of the vote in the disputed States.

Some violent Democratic partisans were loud in their denunciations of the President's telegrams, and professed to regard them as an evidence of intention on the part of the Republican party to defraud Tilden out of his legitimate vote. Some of these people seemed to be determined to raise a row whether Hayes was shown to be elected by the official returns or not. Many of them last evening gathered around the newspaper offices, the Everett House, and at Democratic resorts, and talked of war if Tilden was not elected. A great deal of mischief is being done by indiscreet local Democratic leaders who admit that they believe no trouble would arise out of Hayes' election, but they keep up an unhealthy state of excitement by their wild assertions. The numerous class of lawless people who calculate upon some advantages to themselves in the way of chances for robbery, &c., by breeding a disturbance are abroad in the streets and active, but are kept in check by the vigilance of the Police, who are on hand at the least indication of a fight.

WHAT THURLOW WEED SAYS.

In answer to the inquiries of a TIMES reporter last evening, Mr. Thurlow Weed said that he had just left Gov. Morgan, and, with the two letters of President Grant before them, had fully discussed the advisability of the action taken by the President. They considered that it was an eminently proper one—one which as President Gen. Grant was called upon to make. The letters were concise, but they fully covered all requirements. They were not partisan, but throughout gave evidence of a solicitude for the purity of the elective franchise, especially in the request that representative members of both parties should attend and see that this was strictly cared for. Mr. Weed said that when he first heard of the orders he thought that perhaps they were unwise, but upon reading and carefully considering them he was convinced that under the circumstances there could be no just cause of complaint from any source, but, on the contrary, a general expression of commendation of the spirit shown.

MR. LEVI P. MORTON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Levi P. Morton said: There certainly can be no desire on the part of any good citizen of either party that the candidate he has supported should be placed in the Presidential chair unless he has been elected by an honest vote. The Republican Party submitted gracefully and promptly when, on the morning after the election, it was supposed that Mr. Tilden had been elected, and they can now only desire a fair count and honest returns. It is desirable that citizens from other States, irrespective of party, should accept the invitation of the Governor of Louisiana, and see that a fair count is made of the vote actually cast.

WHAT JACKSON S. SCHULTZ SAYS.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said that he had just returned to the City, and had only then read the order. He would himself, he said, have done the same thing or even more for the purpose of keeping order. If President Grant had sufficient information from the States in question to warrant him in believing there was a likelihood of trouble, his action was perfectly justifiable.

LEADING DEMOCRATS ON THE SITUATION.

A TIMES reporter had an interview last evening with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, at the Everett House. Mr. Hewitt was seated in one of the front parlors of the building in which Gov. Tilden received dispatches during the past few days. When asked what he thought of Gen. Grant's order, Mr. Hewitt replied that he knew of nothing in the Constitution of the United States that would warrant the President in sending down troops to Florida and Louisiana, or to any other State, for the purpose of interfering with an election. No authority could be adduced for such action. It had not been alleged that there was any insurrection in the States, and unless there was an insurrection, and the President was called upon to suppress it, the order to send troops was unjustifiable. So far as the President desired to have an honest count of the votes cast he agreed with him, but that could be done without the aid of troops, because there did not seem to be any manifestation of a disturbance. It could not be reasonably said that the troops were ordered to Florida and Louisiana, because the vote was close. It was also close in Ohio and in other States, and it would therefore be as proper to send troops to Ohio as to Florida. What he wanted to secure was a fair count of the votes, and to prevent frauds, and that could be effectually accomplished by impartial citizens from various States without the aid of the United States troops.

Mayor Wickham who was seated next Mr. Hewitt, said that he coincided in the remarks of Mr. Hewitt, and added that he thought it strange that the troops should be sent from South Carolina, where the Governor of that State required their presence, to Florida where the election was over.

Mr. William C. Whitny, the Corporation Counsel, subsequently gave his views on the subject. He said he regretted that in the present state of the public mind the troops should be ordered into a State without any apparent threat of a breach of the peace, and not in pursuance of the Constitution applicable to the subject. It was, in his opinion, not likely to allay public excitement, but, on the contrary, was calculated to increase it. He did not think that the situation was improved by the act of the President.

Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell said that, while he could not see an honest purpose in the order of the President, still it could not be regarded as proof of fraud. What was required was a correct count of the votes, and that could be accomplished with the aid of honest men of both parties, such as Senator Christiancy, Gen. Barlow, and William M. Evarts, in behalf of the Republicans, and Senator Bayard, Gov. Ingersoll, and Joel Parker, on the part of the Democrats.

Like views were expressed by a number of other leading Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES ACTION.

A DELEGATION OF PROMINENT MEN ASKED TO PROCEED TO NEW-ORLEANS AT ONCE —THE INVITATION ACCEPTED BY MANY OF THEM.

The following invitation was sent yesterday morning by the Democratic State Committee to Samuel D. Babcock, New-York; Charles O'Conor, New-York; Howard Potter, New-York; Judge, J. B. Stallo, Ohio; ex-Gov. William L. Bigler, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, Virginia; Congressman Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; ex-Gov. Andrew J. Curtin, Pennsylvania; ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; William F. Coalbaugh, Illinois; ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Gov. Charles R. Ingersoll, Connecticut; Gov. elect Lucius Robinson, New-York; Gov. Bedle, New-Jersey; ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, New-Jersey; Senator Hamilton, Maryland; Senator McCreery, Kentucky; Henry J. Stanberry, North Carolina; Senator McDonald, Indiana; George W. Julian, Indiana; Senator John W. Stevenson, Kentucky; and Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College.

"Citizens of New-Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once, and counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at Louisville, at the Galt House, on Saturday evening, and proceed directly South; or, if more convenient, to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

The following gentlemen have telegraphed that they will go to New-Orleans in accordance with the invitation of the Democratic National Committee:—Ex-Senatar Lyman Trumbull, of Ills.; ex-Gov. J. M. Palmer, of Ills.; ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pa.; Senator Hamilton, of Md.; ex-Senator Jas. R. Doolitle of Wisconsin, William F. Coolbaugh of Illinois, Judge J. B. Stullo, of Ohio, Oswald Ottendorfor, of New-York, Henry G. Watterson, of Kentucky, McHenry, ex-Gov. Theodore F. Randolph of New-Jersey, Gov. Smith of Wisconsin, Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, ex-Asst. Secretary of the Navy, Gustavus V. Fox, Samuel J. Randall, of Pensylvania, ex-Gov. William L. Bigler, of Pensylvania.

THE EXCITEMENT ON LONG ISLAND.

The excitement of the cities growing out of the uncertainty as to the result of the election, and the conflicting character of the returns, has extended to every village on Long Island, and especially those along the lines of railroad having telegraphic communication. The rush for the morning papers has been great, and passengers from the City have been eagerly questioned as to the latest news, as they landed at the various stations. Up to yesterday, the party headquarters in the large villages were still kept open, and they probably will be until the result shall have been definitely settled, as they have been thronged every night with anxious inquirers after news. The colored people, of whom there are a large number on the Island, have throughout exhibited the greatest anxiety, most of them appearing to view the result of a Democratic success with the utmost dread.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. F. Bowen, of Harvard College, is at the Everett House.

Congressman C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, and Col. Frederick Cumberland, of Canada, are at the New-York Hotel.

Henry Villard, President of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Archbishop James F. Wood, of Philadelphia, and Bishop J. F. Shanahan, of Harrisburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, and Hon Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachussetts; Smith M. Weed, of Platsburg, N. Y., and John R. French, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOST A FINGER.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner* says: "Mr. Brook Smith, now living in Crownwood, was the victim of a singular accident last Monday morning. He was walking along the principal street of the town, when suddenly feeling a stinging sensation in his right hand, he raised it from his side and found the forefinger gone. He of course was surprised and horrified; his hand was bleeding badly; the dismembered finger lay on the ground at some distance from him; he had not heard the report of a gun, and naturally was very much at a loss to account for the mishap. Several persons went to his assistance, among whom was a physician, who stopped the flow of blood and dressed the wound. Parties went about in search of a cause for the singular occurrence, and after a time ascertained that a man who was examining a Winchester rifle in a gun store several hundred yards from where Mr. Smith was walking accidentally discharged the weapon, and the ball, after passing through a plank wall, sped on and did the mischief."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Walter, Esq., M. P., (of the London *Times*,) and Mr. Walter were entertained at dinner, last evening, by Mr. L. P. Morton.

The Bible-class which has been conducted by Prof. William H. Thomson, M. D., now for five years at Association Hall, will be resumed to-morrow, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock.

Maurice Levi and Betsey Levi assigned their property, for the benefit of creditors, to Adolph Gershel, yesterday. Morris Kohn made a similar assignment to James McNab and Edward Williams.

A camel's hair shawl, valued at $700, was stolen on Wednesday last from the carriage of Mrs. Christiana Herter, of No. 436 West Twenty-second street, while it was standing at the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue.

The first lecture in connection with the Science and Art Association, will be delivered on Monday evening next by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, who will treat of "Water and Croton Water." The course of lectures, as heretofore, will be given in Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

James Mulhearn, the youth who, on the evening of Aug. 15 last, stabbed and killed his step-father, opposite No. 281 Elizabeth street, while the latter was in the act of assaulting him with a slung-shot, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad freight train on Thursday afternoon, and so seriously injured that he died soon after at Bellevue Hospital.

Services in memory of the late Mrs. Emily Bliss Gould, well-known as the founder of the important Christian schools in Rome, Italy, and whose remains have been recently brought to this country, will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Appropriate addresses will be made by Rev. W. Adams, D. D., Rev. Heward Crosby, D. D., and others.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man, about fifty years old and five feet nine inches high, was yesterday found floating in the Wallabout Canal at the foot of Hewes street.

Elias W. Curtis yesterday recovered a judgment by default in the Circuit Court, Kings County, before Justice Barnard, for $1,135 10 against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for the loss of baggage.

John Smith and John King, of Houston street, New-York, were arrested on Fulton street one day last week by Detective Corwin, of the Central Office Squad, on a charge of picking pockets. Justice Walsh yesterday sent them both to the Penitentiary for six months each.

The warrants for the payment of $1,250 each to Messrs. Mumford and Ditmars, the architects of the new Municipal building, have been signed by City Auditor Searing. This is one-half the amount appropriated by the Common Council, to be allowed as a prize for the best plan for the building and to pay the salary of the Superintendent of Construction.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor yesterday made application to Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, for the appointment for John A. Gilbert, a banker in New-York, as Receiver of the Loaners' Bank of New-York, in place of John F. Hubbard, resigned. Jesse Johnson opposed the motion, in his own interest and as a depositor, arguing that the appointment of some disinterested person would be much better for the interests of all concerned. Justice Pratt reserved his decision.

Several of the persons arrested on charges of voting and registering illegally were yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Winslow for trial. David McShane, who was charged with refusing to give information in regard to registration to a United States Deputy Marshal, disclaimed any intention of violating the law, and was discharged. David Powers, charged with voting illegally, was also discharged. Samuel Kerger, charged with attempting to vote illegally, and Thomas Delany and Dr. Wesley Ferzler were held for trial.

Martin Graham, who said he was a speculator, of No. 144 Cherry street, New-York, was arrested at Hamilton Ferry last night by Officer Boylan, of the Third Precinct, on suspicion, and taken to the station-house. He had in his possession a ship's chronometer and a spy-glass, valued at $250, which were identified by a seaman as having just been stolen from the cabin of the bark Atlas, lying at the Atlantic Dock. The seaman took the property, and Graham was locked up.

The motion argued a few days ago before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, in the case of Francis B. O'Connor against the United States Life Insurance Company, to vacate the order obtained by the plaintiff for the separate examination of the defendants before trial, in order to ascertain who should be made the defendants in the suit to prevent the officers of the company from transferring it to the control of another company, was yesterday denied by the Court, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

NEW-JERSEY.

Wm. H. Weed, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at Linden, yesterday, was struck by a train and killed.

Frank Hines fell from a Hoboken car, corner of Washington street, Hoboken, Thursday night, and was injured seriously if not fatally.

The New-Jersey Supreme Court has decided the contest between John B. Haight and James S. Love, for the City Collector of Jersey City, in favor of Mr. Love.

While studying the returns on the bulletin boards in New-York City on Wednesday night, ex-Mayor Manners, of Jersey City Heights, had a valuable hunting-case watch stolen.

Christian Meeiss was proceeding homeward through Union Hill Thursday night when a shot was fired at him. The ball narrowly missed Meeiss' head. The man who fired the shot is not known.

Dock rats have recently stolen property of large value from the Erie Railway docks in Jersey City. William Calhoun was yesterday found in possession of a bag of brass findings and arrested.

A table prepared in the office of the Tax Commissioners of the City of Paterson, shows that in that city there are 57,383 lots and 6,454 houses; that the value of the real estate is $18,926,245, and of the personal estate $4,403,701.

Some time ago the Jersey City Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets. The matter was taken into Court, and yesterday the Supreme Court decided that the ordinance is ineffective because it does not sufficiently define the offense it is intended to punish.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The second and last of the foot-bridge cables of the East River Bridge was on Wednesday last brought over to the company's yard, adjoining Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, where it still remains, awaiting the completion of the arrangements for placing it in position over the tops of the towers, which, it is expected, will be to-day. The cable is 2⅝ inches in diameter, 3,750 feet long, and weighs about forty-six thousand pounds. This is the companion to the rope placed in position last week, and the eighth cable, which has been laid across the river. Beside this one, there are but two more to be laid, and they are to be only 2¼ inches in diameter. When these are all placed in position the foot-bridge will be laid, and it is now thought that all these things will be accomplished in about five weeks from the present time. The heavy derricks which are to be used in the construction of the abutments and approaches to the bridge were yesterday brought from the bridge-yard at Red Hook and landed at the bridge dock, and the slats which are to form the foot-bridge are now being carried to the river side, whence they will be immediately carried to the top of the towers. After the foot-bridge cables are all laid, and the foot-bridge placed in position, it is expected that the progress of the work will be much more rapid than it has been for the past few months.

STOLEN PICTURES.

During the fire which occurred on Tuesday night last at the organ factory of Peloubet, Pelton & Co., at Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, the art gallery of H. D. Miner, on the second floor of No. 845 Broadway, was threatened with destruction. A number of valuable pictures were hung on the walls of the gallery preparatory to an auction sale which was to take place on the following night. When the fire broke out the pictures were removed from their fastenings and carried across the street to a store opposite, the Police, fire insurance patrol, and a number of citizens assisting in the removal of the works of art. After the fire, when the pictures were returned to the gallery, five of the paintings were missing, and no trace of them has since been found. It is evident that during the confusion and excitement caused by the fire, the pictures were carried off by thieves.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

Col. George Anderson, the well-known Indian Agent and scout, arrived in the City yesterday morning in company with a delegation of Indians, representing the Sioux, Apache, and Pawnee tribes, who are en route to Washington. The party embraces "Ton Ton Que," Comanche Chief; "Buffalo Hump" and "Fire Water Jim," Pawnee Chiefs; "Coppololis," Apache Chief, and a dozen others.

A SWITCH-TENDER KILLED BY THE CARS.

Peter Smith, aged fifty-five years, for thirteen years a track and switch tender on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Elizabeth, N. J., was killed Thursday night while fixing a bolt in a rail. His foot got fast between two converging rails, and before he could extricate himself he was struck by the locomotive. He leaves a wife and five children.

THE SHOOTING OF CHARLES BURNAM.

ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM—HIS ASSAILANT STILL AT LARGE.

Charles G. Burnam, now in a dying condition at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of two pistol-shot wounds, inflicted by an unknown rough at the disreputable resort, known as Tivoli Hall, No. 263 West Seventeenth street, on Wednesday morning, made the subjoined ante-mortem statement before Coroner Croker, late on Thursday night:

My name is Charles Burnam; I live at No. 263 West Seventeenth street; I do not believe that I am going to die, and I hope to recover from the effects of the injury I received; I attend bar for William Burns, of No. 263 West Seventeenth street; last night, (Wednesday,) we had a ball back of the saloon on Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue; after we shut up I went to the saloon of Bolan to get a stew; Mr. Bolan and my "boss" were indulging in a bottle of wine; my friend, George Cavanagh, and I joined in, and we had four or five bottles of wine; we remained there until about 4 o'clock in the morning, and then all went away except myself and the man who kept the saloon; I went out on the sidewalk, and there met a woman who had walked down from Thirty-ninth street; she asked me for five cents; I took her down to our store, where she wished to remain till daylight; I took my clothes off and prepared to go to bed; a rap came to the door, and I opened it, and McGuire and another man came in; then there were three men and the woman in the room; after a time I missed a pin out of my shirt, and the woman told me that McGuire had taken it; I accused McGuire, and he denied the charge and abused me; he also got drinks, and would not pay for them; I wanted McGuire to go out, but he would not do so, and called me a liar, &c., for accusing him of stealing the pin; I ordered him out, and he struck at me, at which I went behind the bar, got a club, and struck McGuire and the other fellow; his companion ran out, while McGuire washed the blood off, and then threatened to kill me; he then started to go away; the woman was at this time standing at the glass, and I was lying on the bed; while I was in that position a young man came in and began shooting at me; he fired three shots at me, the first of which missed, but the other two went into me; I did not know the man's name, but it was the man who was with McGuire, and the same man I hit with the club; I jumped up, and after walking three or four steps, fell to the floor; I am twenty-eight years of age, and was born at Utica, N. Y.; I never saw the man before I saw him with McGuire that morning, Nov. 9, 1876, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

CHARLES BURNAM, his X mark.

At a late hour yesterday Burnam's condition had not materially changed. The Police have been thus far unsuccessful in their search for the man who fired the shots.

THE KILLING OF JOHN BALDWIN.

The case of John Baldwin, of No. 322 Pearl street, who died on Tuesday morning from the effects of a fracture received under circumstances which justified the arrest of his son, John Baldwin, Jr., was investigated yesterday afternoon by Coroner Ellinger, at the Fourth Precinct. Detective Musgrave, who arrested young Baldwin, testified that the prisoner stated that his father had fallen against the wheel of an express wagon while in the act of assaulting him with a knife. Other witnesses corroborated the statement of the prisoner, but William H. Freude, of No. 21 Stanhope street, Brooklyn, gave testimony to the effect that while old Baldwin was running after his son, the latter picked up what appeared to the witness to be a large stick, with which he struck his father on the head. As old Baldwin fell against the wagon, the son observed, "I had to do it, else you would have cut me dead." The father brandished a knife while running after the son. The jury, after a protracted deliberation, returned the following open verdict:

"We find that John Baldwin came to his death by a fracture of the skull, on Nov. 6, 1876, at the corner of Pearl street and Peck slip, but whether the fracture was caused by a fall or a blow the jury are unable to determine."

The prisoner was released on furnishing $1,500 bail to insure his appearance before the Grand Jury when required.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.

The body of Miss Sophia Valentine, the daughter of David Valentine, of Peekskill, Westchester county, who disappeared a few nights since, has been discovered at Stillwater Swamp by a man named Harrison Kirkham, who was out shooting. The girl had been sent to a neighbor's to procure some milk, and not returning soon, her mother and sister started in search of her. She meanwhile returned by a different road and finding her mother and sister absent, went out to meet them. Darkness coming on quickly, she lost her way, and becoming bewildered and benumbed with the cold, she wandered on and on until she finally, became exhausted and lay down and died.

THE NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

The New-York Aquarium has become one of the most popular places of resort for pleasure-seekers in this City. There has just been added a very fine specimen of a brilliantly-colored triple-tailed little fish peculiar to the Japanese waters. This singularly-formed and beautifully-tinted fish, it is said, is the product of special cultivation. Whether this is true or not, the most learned pisciculturists have not yet decided, but there can be no question about the beauty of the fish, the first of its kind ever seen alive out of its native element.

MR. LINCOLN'S PREDICTION.

Gen. Butler was congratulated upon his election to Congress by his friends in Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening, and in acknowledging the compliment said: "It is a singular fact to-day that, leaving out North Carolina, the question remains to be determined by Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. If they have voted for the Republican ticket, the Republican Party is again in power, the country is in the hands of friends and is rescued from its enemies; and is it not a singular fact that this country stands waiting to hear from the vote of the freedmen of the South, and that on their votes depends whether or not this country is to be delivered over to foes who would have broken it up if it had not been for the bravery of our boys in blue, fighting in the trenches against the very men who now seek to rule it? We are depending now upon the negro vote precisely as we depended in the war upon the negro soldier. There appears now something prophetic in the words of Abraham Lincoln: 'The time may come when the colored freedman by his ballot shall restore the jewel of liberty to the diadem of the Republic.' One would think the sainted martyr prophesied this day and this hour. Let us hope for the best."

THE YALE CATALOGUE.

The annual catalogue of Yale College has just been issued. There has been a slight falling off in the number of students, but not as large as was anticipated at the beginning of the term—due, in all probability, to the effect of the hard times. All the other Eastern colleges, with the exception of Princeton, have suffered in a similar manner. The number of graduate students is slightly increased. The following is the summary: Theological students, 95; law students, 60; medical students, 36; graduate students, 67; special students, 2; undergraduate academical students, 569; Sheffield scientific students, 206; art students, 16; total in the university, 1,021, against 1,051 last year. It is perhaps worthy of notice that ten students are pursuing a post-graduate course in the law school for the new degree of M. L. This special course of study was inaugurated this year. For the first time, the names of young lady students in the art school have been printed in a Yale College catalogue. For quite a number of years back the privileges of instruction in this department have been thrown open to young ladies. A course of public lectures will be delivered at the art school during the second term, on the "Æsthetic of Every-day Life," by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell. Lectures will also be given during the first term by Parke Godwin, John La Farge, E. E. Salisbury, and Charles Eliot Norton.

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY'S FLAGS.

A Boston paper says: "All who have been in the rotunda of the Boston State-house have noticed, opposite the main entrance, the batte-flags of the Massachusetts regiments, also some gray stones set in the pavement below them. These stones are a fac-simile of the tombstones of the Washington family in England. These facts are set forth on a small marble tablet, conspicuously placed. So much in explanation. A few weeks ago, while a person was looking at them, a party of two or three ladies and an impulsive young miss, came in and stopped in front of the colors. The young miss was first to speak: 'O, my! what are these?' 'Why, Mary, what makes you so green?' exclaimed one of the others. 'Not know what these are! Indeed, I am astonished. These are the memorials of the Washington family. Didn't they have lots of flags?'"

A SINGULAR LAW SUIT.

A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "It is the opinion of some people that a railroad corporation is a golden goose to be plucked ad libitum. George and John G. Bosch were dwellers in Burlington. They owned a lot fronting the Mississipi River, on which they erected a building and brewed beer. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company came along and built a railroad in front of their brewery and made land out into the river and laid tracks on the same, and erected depots and warehouses. In 1871 a fire came along from a neighboring street and enveloped the brewery of the Bosches. Then came the firemen with their fire-quenchers, and by reason of the railroad track, depots, warehouse, &c., they could not reach the river for water supply as successfully as they did before the railroad came, and the brewery burned up. Whereupon the Bosches demanded of the railroad company $22,000 damages, as compensation for said obstruction. The Supreme Court sat in judgment on the matter the other day, and decided that the tracks, depots, &c., of the railroad company had no connection with the fire apparatus of the city, hence their influence in the destruction of the brewery was too small to hang even the baseless fabric of a dream of damages thereon—in fact there was no bottom to their law suit at all."

THE HARVARD EIGHT.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR'S CONTEST WITH YALE.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 10.

At present sixteen men are working steadily on the river for positions in the Harvard University crew, taking every advantage offered for boat practice while yet the river remains open and the warm weather permits them to exercise in open air. Every day the members may be seen, in single scull or pair oar, training faithfully, with a determination to acquire that strength and clock-work skill in movement without which no crew can hope to succeed. Every man is closely watched throughout, carefully coached into good form and practice, and all defects in movement strictly pointed out and guarded against. The men, as a whole, are solid, muscular looking, and healthy, and under the skillful supervision of Mr. Bancroft, Captain of the crew, are rapidly being brought together in practice, and in such a way as to bring out each man's best points to the most advantage, and betray what differences there may be between the candidates. The men now in practice are as follows: Legate, '77; Lemoyne, '77; Loring, '78; Lemoyne, '78; Harding, '78; Littauer, '78; Raymer, '78; Ressler, '78; Jacobs, '79; Brigham, '79; Schwartz, '79; Crocker, '79; Smith, '79; Preston, '79; Conlin, '79; Brewster, '79. All are more or less familiar with the work they are expected to perform. Messrs. Brigham, Schwartz, Smith, and Crocker having been in the freshman crew which rowed last June at Saratoga. Mr. Crocker being Captain thereof. Of the others, Mr. Bancroft, the Captain, was stroke of the University eight last last June, Messrs. Lemoyne, '78, and Jacobs, '79, also occupying positions in the same boat. Messrs. Bancroft and Lemoyne also rowed in the Freshman Crew of '75. The other men, while not so well known in boating matters, save in connection with the Harvard Club Crews, are yet a strong and hearty set of oarsmen, and will work as hard as any one in the cause, which is all that can reasonably be expected. One or two of heavy weight and bad form will have to train down considerably before they can hope for favor in the eyes of the Captain and coach, but good training and a suitable diet will soon work wonders in removing these defects. The efforts of the energetic Captain deserve the heartiest support and co-operation of the students, and are fully recognized. He has taken unusual pains to fit himself for the position, for, not content with the knowledge derived from two years' experience at Saratoga, and from the hard lesson at Springfield, he visited Philadelphia this Summer at the time of the regatta and made a careful study of the American and foreign crews, the rig of their boats, their stroke, their boating system, &c. At present the result of his energy may be seen in the shape of two full eights on the river, which spin down the stream in excellent form, and from which the eight men who will represent the college in the next race with Yale will be selected. This year the captain will keep the entire control of the crew, but will be assisted in the coaching by two or three gentlemen whose names are a guarantee of their ability. This is a change from the plan pursued last year, when all the authority was placed in the hands of the coach, a practice thought to be common in England, but which differs there in the fact that the Captain's duties are in no way encroached upon by the coach, whose position is subordinate.

The costume to be worn will be the conventional Harvard rowing costume, under crimson colors, the dress consisting of light knee breeches, stockings and slippers, bare backs, and crimson handkerchiefs round the head. The course will be over the same stretch as before, the time of the race probably being the 30th of next June. The candidates will continue practising upon the river as long as navigation remains open, and will work through the Winter in the gymnasium and at the boat-house rowing machines.

STREET WIDENINGS IN BOSTON.

The City Auditor of Boston has furnished a statement of the expenditures of the city from 1866-7 to 1875-6 inclusive, for laying out, widening, and extending streets, including Church street and Suffolk street districts, commencing with 1866-69, Fort Hill improvements, 1869-70, Hamilton and Oliver streets, 1868-9, and Northampton street district, 1873-4. Also receipts on account of same from betterments, sales of land, and other sources. Following are the figures:

Year.	Payments.	Receipts.
1866-7	$101,809 43	$11,017 69
1867-8	673,057 52	66,301 43
1868-9	1,693,400 72	150,335 14
1869-70	3,710,154 94	336,780 47
1870-71	2,854,441 54	471,449 34
1871-2	2,868,785 52	484,843 86
1872-3	4,112,322 97	650,332 38
1873-4	6,763,982 67	430,091 45
1874-5	1,851,589 08	960,975 97
1875-6	1,629,213 79	724,925 70
Total	$26,278,758 18	$4,287,043 43

DO NOT BE INDUCED
To waste your money on worthless medicines. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has stood for over thirty years, and is the greatest cure for piles known.—*Advertisment.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—A. W. Payne, Clarence G. Payne, Arthur Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John Lees, G. F. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. George Pile, C. E. Blatter, Mrs. Godwin, Mrs. M. E. Wilder, George Smith, Mrs. Massen, Mrs. Evans and child, R. E. Blackwell, Walter Freeman, E. Salomans, George F. Garnham, Charles R. Servendi.

In steam ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool.—H. M. Ives, H. S. Selver.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:43 | Sun sets....4:46 | Moon rises...1:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:54 | Gov. Island..4:43 | Hell Gate....6:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Nov. 10.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Oct. 2?, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Has had variable winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen Oct. 28 and Southampton 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Ingraham, Morehead City 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Cortis, Freeman, Savannah Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallet, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Isaac Webb, Urquhart, Liverpool Oct. 5, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Emilie, (Norw.,) Simonsen, Mandal, Norway, 45 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Gateshead, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Evans, Singapore July 22, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Excelsior, (of Boston,) Eddy, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to J. T. B. Maxwell.

Brig Louise Price, (Hay.,) Brown, Chester, Penn., in ballast to R. Murray, Jr.

Schr. Emma, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. C. Buxton, Lewis, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. John Black, Hanna, Somerset, for Port Johnson.

Schr. George and Albert, Bryant, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. H. Vanneman, Somers, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vapor, Bartlett, Pawtucket, for Trenton.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Martha S., Knowlton, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowley, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Randall, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eureka, Neal, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Governor Coney, Riley, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Hesmev, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ocean Belle, (St. John, N. B.,) Wasson, Providence, in ballast to master. Will load for St. John, N. B.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Walker, Block Island.

Schr. Forest City, Hodgdon, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. B. Havens Jones, Smith, Stonington, for Baltimore.

Schr. Charles M. Harris, Harris, New-London.

Schr. Sarah S. Tyler, Bushnell, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. [illegible] E. Pratt, Newman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. James H. Hunt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Lyons, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Edward R. Kirk, Berkeley, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N.; hazy.

BELOW.

Bark Sir Robert Sale, (of London,) Wake, Singapore July 8, with mdse. to F. Spring & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Carondelet, for Fernandina; ship New World, for London; barks Byron, for Queenstown; John F. Rottmann, for Gloucester; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; Emma Frances, for ——; brig G. F. Gerry for Brunswick, Ga. Also, via Long Island Sound, schrs. Maggie, for Harbor Grace, N. F., Delta, for Rockland, N. B.; T. W. Carter, for Boston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of San Francisco, from Sydney, via Honolulu, has arr.

SPOKEN.

By bark Gateshead, Aug. 27, lat. 26 S., lon. 46 44 E., ship St. George, (Br.,) from Taticoria, for London, 60 ds. out; Sept. 6, off the Cape of Good Hop, schr. River Platte, (Br.,) from East London for Table Bay; 9th, no lat. &c., bark Grasmere, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) from Bombay, for Dunkirk; Nov. 1, lat. 42 47, lon. 72 21, brig Agenora, from Portland, for ——.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—The schr. Henry Gibbs, from Hoboken, for New-Bedford, is ashore between Castle Hill and Fort Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Bertaux, (Br.,) Davis, from Amsterdam, which arr. 9th and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to this City this A. M.

Ship Champion, (Br.,) Cook, from Calcutta, which arr. 9th, and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the City this P. M.

Bark Serrano, (Br.,) Edgett, from Dublin, which arr. 7th and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to the City this P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sld. 8th inst., Andrew Jackson, Sarah, Capt. Rice; Sirius, Capt. Moller; 9th inst., Viking, Capt. Rasmusen; Edward Cardwell, Argo, Capt. Anderson; Clydesdale, Berkley Castle, Sarah, Capt. Saunders; Busy Bee, Derby, Teocle, and New-Brunswick.

Arr. 1st inst., Margaret Powrie; 10th inst., Invincible, the latter at Queenstown, and Saracen.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Arr. Nov. 10, at Queenstown, Sovereign of the Seas.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Anchor Line steamer Australia, Capt. Sidey, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—The Cunard Line steamer Scythia, Capt. Hains, from New-York Nov. 1, arr. off this port, but on account of rough weather did not enter, and proceeded to Liverpool.

TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS.
Trade Sale of Clothing.
Prior to Removal to our New Store, cor. Broadway and Grand St., November 25th, we have determined to offer to the Trade our entire Stock of Clothing, manufactured for this Season's Business, for Net Cash, 30 days, at less than cost of production.
The Sale will commence on Tuesday, November 14, at 9 a. m. The prices will be marked plainly on each lot. The attention of close buyers is solicited.
NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.,
COR. CHURCH & WHITE STS., NEW YORK.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
Fifth av., corner Sixteenth st., N. Y.

REMOVAL. WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, have removed their piano and organ warerooms to No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, where they are prepared to sell pianos and organs, of first-class makers, for cash or on installments, or to let at prices to suit the times. Second-hand instruments at great bargains.
HORACE WATERS & SONS,
No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square.

ESTABLISHED 1820.
C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
REMOVED FROM 502-504 BROADWAY TO
184 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection to their stock of
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
FUR-LINED GARMENTS,
FUR TRIMMINGS.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.
184 Fifth Avenue,
(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CELEBRATED ORGANS.
BETWEEN
56,000 and 57,000
NOW IN USE.
The oldest, largest, and most perfect Manufactory of Organs in the United States. No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Have been tested for OVER 30 YEARS in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Testimonials in proof of this statement can be found in our Catalogue, which will be mailed free to any address.
Our success has brought into existence hundreds of imitators. (mostly Stock Companies,) whose want of experience is evident to those who are capable of judging. See and hear our Organs before purchasing any other, and you will thus avoid the annoyance of being incumbered with an instrument which you will find (when too late) is a source of vexation and regret.
All our instruments are warranted for five years.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

SMITH'S PAT. PERFORATED
BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.
Greatest protection to chest and lungs ever offered. Prevents colds and cures rheumatism. RECOMMENDED BY FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIANS.
D. C. HALL & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
NO. 633 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI......NO. 7851. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION ASSURED.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH—INDICATIONS THAT THE DEMOCRATS GIVE UP SOUTH CAROLINA—NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE, AND NO REASON TO DOUBT GOV. HAYES' ELECTION.

Our dispatches from South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, during the last twenty-four hours, leave the situation practically unchanged. We still claim, and with increased confidence, all of these States, by majorities substantially the same as previously published. From South Carolina, even the Democratic dispatches yesterday virtually gave up the State to Hayes by admitting that Tilden's majority, if he had any, would fall below 100. Similar reports from Florida and Louisiana may be expected from the same source in due time. Northern Democracy must be let down easy, and their Southern allies are trying to make their fall as gradual and as light as possible. We print below a table showing the electoral votes for Hayes and for Tilden, and also a table showing the same vote from a geographical point of view.

A telegram from California brings information that ex-Gov. Romualdo Pacheco, the Republican candidate, has been elected to Congress from the Fourth District of that State. We have, heretofore, conceded the district to the Democrats. A Democratic dispatch from New-Orleans claims the election of four Democratic Congressmen in Louisiana. We cannot yet concede to them more than one district.

Complete returns from Suffolk County, this State, show the election of Mr. Francis Brill, Democrat, to the Assembly, instead of the Republican candidate. This reduces the Republican majority in that body to fourteen.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

STATES FOR HAYES.

	Electoral Vote.
California	6
Colorado	3
Florida	4
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Louisiana	8
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	185

STATES FOR TILDEN.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Indiana	15
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
New-Jersey	9
New-York	35
North Carolina	10
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	184
Whole number of votes	369
Necessary to elect	185

THE VOTE OF THE NORTH.

FOR HAYES.	Electoral Vote.	FOR TILDEN.	Electoral Vote.
California	6	Connecticut	6
Colorado	3	New Jersey	9
Illinois	21	New-York	35
Iowa	11	Indiana	15
Kansas	5		
Maine	7		
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	5		
Ohio	22		
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	29		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	166	Total	65

THE VOTE OF THE SOUTH.

FOR HAYES.	Electoral Vote.	FOR TILDEN.	Electoral Vote.
Florida	4	Alabama	10
Louisiana	8	Arkansas	6
South Carolina	7	Delaware	3
		Georgia	11
		Kentucky	12
		Maryland	8
		Mississippi	8
		Missouri	15
		North Carolina	10
		Tennessee	12
		Texas	8
		Virginia	11
		West Virginia	5
Total	19	Total	119

REPUBLICAN LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF AN UNQUESTIONABLE MAJORITY—NO DISTURBANCES OF THE PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The situation here has not materially changed since yesterday. The Republicans are still confident, resting upon the justness of their cause and the sale to be told by the ballots. The Democrats rest their hopes on the majorities secured by them in intimated parishes where there was virtually no election. Two years ago the parish of East Faliciana gave a Republican majori y of nearly one thousand. In the same parish on Tuesday last but one Republican vote was cast. In Morehouse, Ouachita, and East Baton Rouge the "bull-dozing" was not so complete, but the plan and purpose were the same. The Republicans here are confident of establishing an unquestionable majority by the count of votes as found in the boxes. If they cannot the case belongs to the people of the Union. Gen. Angur, by a careful disposition of troops, has taken every precaution which seems necessary to preserve the peace. The city is quiet, waiting the issue. There is a feeling among the leaders of the Democratic Party that nothing can be gained by a riot, and the intelligent citizens speak fairly of a willingness to abide by the result, which may be shown to be right.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. KELLOGG—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN ON JOINT BALLOT—REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The situation has not materially changed. Very few official returns have been received and no accurate reports from the more remote Red River parishes. We have just received the vote of Catahoula, a Democratic parish, which goes against us on the national ticket by 150, a slight gain for us. We elect a Republican member of the Legislature by three votes. This gives us the lower house, and we are now quite certain of the Legislature on joint ballot.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

THE RESULT IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—PACKARD'S MAJORITY NEARLY EQUAL TO THAT OF HAYES.

From a Democratic Source.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Chester B. Darrall, Rep., is re-elected to Congress in the Third District, and J. E. Leonard, Rep., is elected in the Fifth District. The other Congressional Districts elect Democrats. It was claimed by Col. Packard's opponents that he would run behind his ticket, but the figures show only a slight difference between the votes for Hayes and those for Packard.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PROMINENT MEN OF BOTH PARTIES ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS TO WITNESS THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President has requested the following prominent gentlemen to proceed to New-Orleans to inspect the counting of the votes in Louisiana: Hon. W. M. Evarts, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Gen. John A. Dix, and Gen. James H. Van Alen, of New-York; Senator Sherman, Gen. Garfield and Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Hon. Courtlandt Parker, of New-Jersey; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Hon. W. D. Kelley and Hon. John Schoenburg, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. J. A. Kasson, of Iowa. These and a few others have been invited, and affirmative answers have been received from nearly all.

DEMOCRATS GOING TO NEW-ORLEANS.

The following-named gentlemen are now en route to New-Orleans, at the request of the National Democratic Committee:

Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey; ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati; Hon. G. W. Julian, of Indiana; Gov. Palmer, of Illinois; Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, of Illinois; Senator Trumbull, of Illinois; Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; Senator Hamilton, of Maryland; Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky; Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky; Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin; P. H. Watson, of Ohio; Prof. Sumner, of Yale College; Senator Bogy, of Missouri; Hon. J. D. McHenry, of Kentucky; ex-Secretary of Navy Fox, of Boston; Hon. S. J. Randall, of Philadelphia; Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Perry Smith, of Chicago; Mr. Gibson of St. Louis; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville; Hon. W. F. Morrison, of Illinois; Hon. J. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—In compliance with an invitation, and at the urgent request of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee, Senator Bogy, James O. Brodhead, Erastus Wells, and Charles Gibson, of this city, will start to-night for New-Orleans, to be present at the counting of the vote of Louisiana.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—Hon. Henry Watterson and Henry D. McHenry left for New-Orleans last night. Senator McDonald and Gen. Lane, of Indiana; Gov. McCreery, ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, and others are now here in answer to the call of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York. They leave for the South to-night.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The *Evening Traveller* says Charles Francis Adams started for the South to-day.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Hon. Stanley Matthews, Job E. Stevenson, and ex-Gov. Noyes left for New-Orleans to-night.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Gov. Carroll left for New-Orleans to-night, to be present at the count of the Returning Board.

THE RESULT IN FLORIDA.

BOTH PARTIES STILL CLAIMING A MAJORITY—THE OFFICIAL COUNT TO BE MADE EARLY THIS WEEK—PROMINENT DEMOCRATS TO BE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 11.—The political situation in Florida remains unchanged. Both parties claim that they have carried the State by from twelve hundred to two thousand votes, and no decision can be reached until an official count has been had. To provide against threatened violence by the Democrats, and possible frauds on the other side, ten companies of United States troops are now on the way to Tallahassee. Three of them will arrive here to-morrow, and the rest are expected on Monday. The count will then be proceeded with as soon as the returns are all in, and it is expected that the result will be declared on Wednesday or Thursday next. Gen. Young and other prominent Democrats, of Georgia, will arrive here to-morrow by a special train, and will remain until the count is over. They come at the request of the National Democratic Committee.

A SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE—NEGROES COMPELLED TO VOTE FOR TILDEN BY THREATS OF VIOLENCE—THE REPUBLICANS SURE OF A MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 11.—This morning Joel Niblack, J. McKinney, and Elias Asten were brought to this city by a Deputy United States Marshal from Columbia County, charged with outrageous intimidation of colored voters. The circumstances are these: About a week prior to the election, three or four colored men, having in charge another colored man, under arrest, were met by Niblack and company, mounted and armed with shotguns, and told they must go with them. They were taken to a thick hummock, eight miles distant. On the way their lives were threatened, and on arriving there they were told that they were to be sent to the place where another negro had mysteriously gone. A rope was then placed around the neck of one of the colored men, preparatory to hanging him. The whole party begged piteously for their lives, and after considerable time the men told them that if they would agree to join the Democratic club, and vote the Democratic ticket, with five others, which each man was made to promise they would get, they would be let off. This promise the negroes—not daring to expose the Kuklux party—faithfully adhered to, and on election day a dozen or more of negroes were driven to the polls like cattle, by their persecutors, and compelled to vote for Tilden and the Democracy. When they had voted they were taken into the country several miles, and permitted to go their own ways. This is only a specimen of what is coming to light. Niblack and Asten waived examination, and were held in twenty-five hundred dollars bail, to appear at the next term of the United States Courts.

Troops are coming into the State now, and in a few days the Capital, threats of seizing, which are freely made, will be safe. Nothing has occurred to shake, in the least, the figures which give the State to Hayes. The Republicans are everywhere active, and are promptly supported by the authorities.

Later.—Democratic reports from six precincts in Volusia County give a Democratic majority of ninety-one. Hayes and Wheeler are ahead of the State ticket about five hundred votes. Returns from several counties show gross Democoatic frauds.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS—ONLY TWELVE COUNTIES HEARD FROM OFFICIALLY—THE DEMOCRATIC SHOT-GUN POLICY AND ITS EFFECT.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 11.—The Board of State Canvassers met yesterday at 12 M. It consists of the State Treasurer, F. L. Cardoza, Controller T. C. Dunn, Secretary of State, H. E. Hayne, Adjutant General H. E. Purvis, and Attorney General William Stone. Returns from only twelve counties, out of thirty-two, were received. The board will meet daily until the canvass is completed, which must be in five days for the Electors, and ten days for the State officers, from the time of meeting. One cause of the delay in getting at the result in this State in a close contest is found in the isolation of several counties, as Chesterfield, Horry, and Georgetown, which have no railroads touching them. The precinct managers have three days in which to send the boxes to the County Canvassers, and these again have three days in which they may act, so that a dull set of managers and again a dull set of County Canvassers may keep back the count for a week. There are then ten days to make the State canvass. The official returns of twelve counties now in, with estimates made by the Democrats for the other counties, show a majority for Hampton of 1,428. In the twelve official counties Hayes runs one thousand ahead of Chamberlain. From reports received from other counties it may be safely set down that Hayes will run two thousand ahead of the Republican State ticket, and thus overcome the 1,428 majority claimed by the Democrats for Hampton. No doubt is felt here among prominent Republicans that Hayes has a majority which will be undisputed by any one. This will be after conceding the Democratic count in all the disturbed counties, where terrorism, repeating, and ballot-box smashing have rolled up apocryphal Democratic majorities; but the Republicans do not concede the defeat of their State ticket. The claimed majorities of the Democrats have thus far been cut down in every instance by official returns, and evidence is accumulating daily of frauds, violence, and irregularities which will inevitably prove that the assertions made by Gov. Chamberlin in his call on the President, as to the plans and purposes of the rifle clubs, were based upon accurate information. In spite of the presence of a few Federal troops in the disturbed counties, the overwhelming numbers, the audacity and the thorough military organization of the shot-gun Democracy succeeded in practically wiping out a Republican majority of 25,000—a majority composed not of lukewarm vote s, but of men who would do and dare all that unarmed men anywhere would do and dare—to vote in accordance with their conviction. The forces and tactics of the Democrats were concentrated in Anderson, Abbeville, Edgfield, Aiken, and Barnwell. Thousands of Georgians crossed the shallow Savannah River into these border counties. They boldly rode from precinct to precinct by squads of fifty at a time, voting at each box. In some cases they drove the managers from the boxes and broke up strong Republican precincts. In two cases Since the election the managers on the way to the Court-house with returns of strong Republican boxes have been waylaid, and prevented from arriving in time to have them included in the official count. In more than one case the polling-places have been surrounded by armed men, and held all day, not a Republican being allowed to vote. In one place in Edgefield, the colored Republicans were coralled early in the morning of election day and forced, at the point of the pistol, to vote as desired. To count such returns is to sanction revolution, not to declare the result of an election. Of course there is an overmastering desire to avoid the slightest opportunity for cavil as to the canvass for Electors—what is now regarded as out of danger. It is almost certain also, that the Republican State ticket is equally out of doubt, but the Democrats on the streets of Columbia openly threaten to kill the last one of the Republican canvassers if they do not count to suit the revolutionists. These threats do not come from the riff-raff, but from the very highest. Gen. Hampton more than intimates his readiness to appeal elsewhere than to the lawfully organized canvassers. He said last night, when asked if he was Governor, that he had been elected, and if he was not so declared, he would know the reason why. If there are any reasons for sending a committee of prominent statesmen to Louisiana and Florida, the circumstances here call with equal force for the same kind of moral influence. Indeed, the need may be said to be greater. It seems strange that the only State on which the Executive felt obliged to call upon the Federal Government for aid in keeping the peace before and during the election, should be looked upon as less inflammable than Florida and Louisiana.

PREPARING TO GIVE UP.

THE CLAIMS OF A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA GROWING "BEAUTIFULLY LESS."

From a Democratic Source.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—By the latest corrected official returns, Hampton's majority is 1,484. The full returns indicate that Tilden has fallen much more behind Hampton's vote than has been supposed. In ten out of thirty-two counties Tilden's majority is 458 less than Hampton's; an equal ratio of loss in the remaining twenty-two counties would leave Tilden less than one hundred majority in the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Gov. Chamberlain still claims the State for the Republicans by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 11.—The following proclamation extraordinary was issued by John G. Thompson this evening and bulletined in front of the Democratic Head-quarters in this city:

The claim of leading Republican newspapers and committees to the effect that Hayes is elected is without foundation, and a conspiracy to usurp the Government. It is anarchy. It is revolution. It is the desperation of desperate men. It will all fail. The people have declared by their ballots that Tilden is elected President by 203 electoral votes and by a majority of 400,000 of the popular vote, and they will see to it that their voice, expressed at the ballot-bax, shall be respected. Be patient and await the retributive justice that will surely fall on the heads of the men who are advising the conspiracy to break up this Republic.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

HE DOES NOT APPREHEND SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Senator Morton is in receipt of dispatches from the East, requesting his return to render assistance, in common with prominent men of both parties, in allaying the excitement over the elections. Senator Morton states that he will not return to the East until the conclusion of the investigation of the Chinese question, in which he is engaged here. He indorses the wisdom of the proposition to obtain the presence of prominent and trusted men of both parties to assist in allaying the present excited feeling in the South, but expresses the belief that no serious complications will ensue, although the situation calls for prudent action.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

The following table gives the majorities for Hayes and Tilden and for Morgan and Robinson, respectively, in the several counties of the State. The returns of the Gubernatorial vote are still meagre:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Morgan.	Robinson.
Albany	....	1,200	....	....
Allegany	3,100	....	....	....
Broome	1,343	....	1,287	....
Cattaraugus	1,300	....	....	....
Cayuga	3,002	....	....	....
Chautauqua	4,380	....	....	....
Chemung	....	497	....	866
Chenango	1,200	....	....	....
Clinton	750	....	....	....
Columbia	....	512	....	520
Cortland	1,450	....	....	....
Delaware	900	....	....	....
Dutchess	358	....	500	....
Erie	790	....	688	....
Essex	1,500	....	....	....
Franklin	1,167	....	1,100	....
Fulton	284	....	274	....
Genesee	1,000	....	....	....
Greene	....	1,000	....	....
Hamilton	....	50	....	....
Herkimer	750	....	650	....
Jefferson	2,159	....	....	....
Kings	....	18,518	....	15,817
Lewis	....	200	....	....
Livingston	1,239	....	1,212	....
Madison	1,651	....	....	....
Monroe	1,563	....	1488	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	....
New-York	....	53,155	....	51,405
Niagara	....	315	....	357
Oneida	1,308	....	1,262	....
Onondaga	2,478	....	....	....
Ontario	805	....	675	....
Orange	....	261	....	....
Orleans	1,050	....	....	....
Oswego	2,807	....	2,832	....
Otsego	....	161	....	160
Putnam	149	....	157	....
Queens	....	3,011	....	2,952
Rensselaer	....	800	....	....
Richmond	....	1,454	....	1,385
Rockland	....	1,157	....	....
St. Lawrence	7,646	....	....	....
Saratoga	1,267	....	1,144	....
Schenectady	....	306	....	300
Schoharie	....	1,800	....	....
Schuyler	607	....	....	....
Seneca	....	664	....	661
Steuben	1,100	....	....	....
Suffolk	....	359	....	218
Sullivan	....	500	....	....
Tioga	767	....	....	....
Tompkins	1,002	....	707	....
Ulster	....	1,561	....	....
Warren	475	....	448	....
Washington	2,512	....	2,358	....
Wayne	1777	....	1,841	....
Westchester	....	2,485	....	2,400
Wyoming	1,168	....	1,100	....
Yates	1,100	....	....	....
Total	58,204	89,960	....	....

Tilden's majority, 31,756.

MAJORITIES IN SUFFOLK COUNTY.

FLUSHING, Nov. 11.—Suffolk County complete gives Tilden 359 majority and Robinson 218 majority. The Democrats have elected their Sheriff and Francis Brill to the Assembly. The Republicans have elected their candidate for County Clerk and Superintendent of the Poor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Democratic majority in this State will probably range from eleven to thirteeen thousand. There will be no change in the Congressional delegation.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 11.—Additional returns from this district indicate the election of Craveos, Ind. Dem., for Congress, over McClure, Rep., by a small majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—The returns from all the counties in the State have been received, showing Tilden's majority to be 5,424.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN NINE COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The following are the official votes of the counties named:

Counties.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Adams	....	518	14	....
Allegheny	9491	....	4030	....
Clearfield	....	1902	....	448
Clinton	....	1165	....	338
Cumberland	....	911	....	205
Huntindon	511	....	452	....
Juniata	....	462	111	....
Luzerne	....	3475	....	2239
Mifflin	....	175	....	35
Total Majorities	10002	8608	4607	3265

Net Republican gain, 1342.

TENNESSEE.

A REPUBLICAN GAIN OF A CONGRESSMAN—THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 40,000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—Nearly complete returns from Tennessee give Tilden a majority of not less than 40,000. The majority of Porter for Governor will be something less than 40,000 over Thomas, (Ind. Dem.)

The Democrats elect eight of the ten Congressmen, being a loss of one—McFarland in the First District. The Legislature which elects two United States Senators will have a majority of sixty on a joint ballot, the Senate standing twenty-one Democrats and four Republicans, and the House fifty-seven Democrats, two Independents, and sixteen Republicans.

ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE—HAYES' MAJORITY OVER 20,000—

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The following are nearly accurate figures in the State of Illinois: The Legislature is composed of 24 Republicans, 22 Democrats, and 5 Independents in the Senate, and 82 Republicans, 71 Democrats in the House, giving a total of 98 Democrats and Independents, and 106 Republicans, and a majority on joint ballot of 8 Republicans. Eighty-six counties in the State give Hayes 22,890 majority, a Democratic gain of 20,290 over the vote of 1872, when Oglesby had 40,690. The sixteen counties to hear from gave 2,812 Democratic majority in 1872. In sixty-one counties, Cullom, Republican, for Governor, leads Stewart, Democrat and Independent, 9,583. There are forty-one counties to hear from on Governor.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—In the Fourth Congressional District the returns thus far obtained, which are semi-official and trustworthy, give Pacheco (Rep.) 623 majority. The small precincts to be heard from will not materially modify these figures.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

CONSIDERABLE ABATEMENT IN PUBLIC FEELING—THE CROWDS IN THE STREETS GREATLY DIMINISHED—THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS APPROVED IN WALL STREET.

There was a very perceptible abatement yesterday in the excitement caused by the disputed Presidential election, as compared with the three previous days. This was, perhaps, most noticeable in the neighborhood of Printing-house square, which ever since election day has been almost constantly thronged with an eager crowd anxious to hear the latest news. A large number collected there yesterday morning, but the dispatches published in THE TIMES and displayed upon its bulletins, seemed to have the effect of quieting their ardor, and after remaining a comparatively short time they went away with the conviction that Gen. Hayes was elected to the Presidency beyond all shadow of doubt. Many friends of the Democracy there were who lingered during the entire day, in the vain hope that these dispatches would be denied and the result would be thus changed; but when night came without bringing with it any realization of their hopes, they quietly took their departure and at 6 o'clock the crowd had dwindled down to less than fifty persons. The announcement that the dispatch credited to Senator Conover and stating that Florida had gone Democratic was a bogus one, had the effect of creating a great deal of disgust even among the Democracy, and many persons refused to place any further credence in any telegrams received from the same source.

In Wall street yesterday President Grant's recent orders to Gen. Sherman were commented upon favorably, the majority of the brokers being of the opinion that they were both prudent and well-timed. The custom of posting unreliable and contradictory telegrams in front of the Gold Exchange, which had been in vogue on the three preceding days, was apparently discontinued, for there were none of them to be seen yesterday. The excitement of the previous days had almost entirely abated among the members of the Produce Exchange, only the most partisan being desirous to leave the more profitable pursuit of business for discussion on the political situation. The bogus dispatch purporting to be signed by Senator Conover, which was circulated on the street, received general credence in the earlier part of the day, but being officially contradicted shortly after its issue, the sensation it created was of but brief duration.

There was no sign of political excitement about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The hotel wore almost its accustomed appearance. There was no crowd either inside the hotel or out upon the sidewalks. The bulletins of the stereopticon failed to draw over a hundred spectators, and most of this number seemed to take very little interest in what was displayed. The National Committee rooms, changed to the Twenty-fourth street side of the hotel, were almost deserted. Mr. Clancy remained in charge during the day to receive and answer telegrams asking information about the election returns. He was visited by several local politicians, who cheerfully discussed the situation and expressed their determination to stand by the estimate of THE TIMES of Thursday, giving Gov. Hayes 185 electoral votes, until the Democrats should make some other answer to it than in doctored and fraudulent telegrams. No telegrams were received from either of the States in controversy.

AT THE EVERETT HOUSE.

There were but few Democrats yesterday about Tammany Hall and the Everett House. During the afternoon Mayor Wickham, August Belmont, Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan, Gov. Bedle, ex-Justice Edward Hogan, Corporation Counsel Whitney, ex-Judge James C. Spencer, "Archie" Bliss, ex-Commissioner David V. Freeman, and Major James Haggerty were among the callers. At short intervals during the day and evening "reliable" telegrams from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida would be announced or posted for the information of those not tired of hearing or reading such "news." A number of telegrams from Florida were of a boastful character, all claiming the State for Tilden by from one to two thousand majority, and charging all manner of absurd frauds upon the Republicans. Many of them were of such a character as to provoke derisive smiles from many in the rooms. Among the curious communications received by the committee yesterday was a unique epistle to the Chairman of the committee, signed "A Friend of Tilden," and closing as follows:

"Shall we remain quiescent, or what shall we do? Ye men of wisdom, advise, us for we look to you. Preserve us now in this hour of trial, or our country is gone. Better by far we had gone under in the rebellion of Davis."

Information was given at the committee-rooms last evening that of the four gentlemen [Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Oswald Ottendorfer, Howard Patter, and Samuel D. Babcock] of this City invited by Mr. Hewitt to go to New-Orleans, only one, Mr. Ottendorfer, has gone.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

HOW THE STATE WAS CARRIED FOR REFORM—PERHAPS IT OUGHT TO BE IN THE HAYES COLUMN AFTER ALL.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Delaware has been stolen; stolen bodily, stolen in defiance alike of law, morals, and common decency. What do you mean? Why this: The Democratic majority in this State is the result and product of fraud. Not of fraud perpetrated by ballot-box stuffing, repeating, or false counting, but by an unlawful, because premeditated, omission of names from the assessment lists. More than thirteen thousand persons have been designedly and purposely disfranchised, and this disfranchisement has been with the knowledge of many of the Democratic leaders, and, we regret to say, with the tacit consent of many citizens. In this county alone 1 600 persons were thus omitted, and in East Dover Hundred 150 were prevented from fulfilling the legal prerequisite to voting. We are not talking wildly; we are not groping in the dark; we know the facts stated as to the number of men left off to be true. Below we give the names of those left off in this hundred. It so many are omitted here, what will be the proportion throughout the county. [Here follows a list of fifty-two names.—Ed. TIMES.] It will not do to say that these men did not pay their taxes and were returned delinquent. The law fixes a time at which these delinquents may be put on the lists, and those named above, with others, were prepared to fulfill the requirements of law and go on the lists, but the Levy Court adjourned before the expiration of the time fixed by law in which they could be restored, and, we believe, with the design and purpose of preventing these persons and others from claiming their legal right. The flimsy excuse given by the Levy Court was that they were without business. Without business, with a delinquent list of over five hundred? No! they made it their business to avoid this business—to adjourn, and by that adjournment to estop a man of his legal right. It may be said, "it is only the vote of a nigger." So much the worse; the strong, the rich, the powerful can protect himself against those who would rob him of his right to vote, but the ignorant, the weak, the poor cannot. Shame upon us all—our county, State, and country—that these wrongs exist without even a seeming remedy!

THE ILLINOIS FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Chicago *Journal* says that the sharp contest for Congress in the Fourth Illinois District, embracing the counties of Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, and De Kalb, resulted in a handsome majority for William Lathorp, the regular Republican nominee, who carried every county in the district over both his competitors. The total vote in the district was:

Lathrop, Rep	11,426
Farnsworth, Dem	5,343
Hurlbut, Rep	3,728

HAYES' MAJORITY IN VERMONT 23,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The official returns of 233 towns in Vermont give Hayes 41,407 and Tilden 18,650. The eight towns to hear from will increase Hayes' majority 300.

RECOUNT OF VOTES PETITIONED FOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Hon. Rufus S. Frost filed a petition for a recount of the votes in the Fourth Congressional District.

TWEED AT ST. THOMAS.

THE FRANKLIN ARRIVES AT ST. THOMAS ON THE 5TH INST., AND SAILS FOR NEW-YORK ON THE 8TH.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The French steamer from St. Thomas has arrived here, bringing advices to the 6th inst. On the 5th, the United States frigate Franklin, Commander Franklin, arrived at St. Thomas from Vigo, short of coal, with William M. Tweed on board.

Later advices state that the Franklin left St. Thomas on the 8th for New-York.

CABLE COMMUNICATION INTERCEPTED BETWEEN HAVANA AND ST. THOMAS.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—It is impossible to obtain further particulars in regard to the United States steamer Franklin, as communication with St. Thomas is interrupted. The cables between Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, and St. Croix are broken. The steamer Investigator is engaged in grappling, and it is expected that the cable will be repaired in a few days.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A BLOCK BURNED IN PERTH AMBOY.

A fire broke out at 5:30 o'clock last evening in McCormick & Connery's grocery store, at Perth Amboy, from one of the employes carrying a lamp near the coal-oil. The fire was not under control before 9:30 P. M., up to which time the entire block on Smith street, from High to Rector street, had been burned to the ground. The following prominent places were burned: Davidson's, clothing, next to McCormicks, total loss, nothing saved; Garretsen's meat market; J. L. Hare's carpet and furniture establishment, stock partly saved; W. H. Moore, drug store, total loss; Post Office and Western Illinois Telegraph Office totaly destroyed. It was feared that the Packer House, a large hotel, would be burned, but the wind, blowing in an opposite direction, prevented the fire from reaching it. Fears were entertained that the whole town would be destroyed. A steam fire-engine arrived from Elizabeth at 7:30, and did gallant service. A Rahway fire company arrived at 7:45; water was scarce, none being nearer than the river, and they could only do good work in saving property. McCormick & Connery lost everything, not even saving their books. The person who caused the fire was burned seriously. Up to when the fire was got under control thirteen buildings have been destroyed. Loss about $30,000.

OTHER FIRES.

The Sheepbroke, Province of Quebec, Meat and Provision Company's works in that town were destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is over $200,000; insured for $50,000, in ten companies, none holding over a $5,000 risk.

A fire on Friday evening destroyed the barn and broom-corn sheds of Mrs. John Myers, near Schenectady, N. Y. The loss is estimated at $9,000; insurance, $4,500. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved south-eastward to Florida; the pressure has diminished in the Western Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the North-west, and Upper Lake Region with warmer southerly winds and clear weather over these sections; rising barometer, cold northerly winds, cloudy weather and snow are reported from Manitoba Southward to Kansas; an area of low pressure continues apparently off the New-England coast, with high pressure over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and north-east winds with rain prevails over Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Lower St. Lawrence Valley; north-west winds, cloudy weather, and light rains continue in New-York and New-England; clear weather, with southerly winds, is generally reported in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and Southern States. The rivers rose on Saturday at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, south and east winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clearer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys southerly winds and falling barometer, shift to colder northerly, with rising barometer and cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, rising barometer, increasing southeast to northeast winds, stationary temperatures, cloudy or partially cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, south and east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-west to south-west winds, with rising barometer and clear weather, followed by easterly winds and slightly higher temperature.

For New-England, North-east to North-west winds, colder, cloudy and clearing weather, and stationary barometer.

The rivers change but little.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Indianola, Galveston, Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. Nov. 11, 1876: Barometer—Mean, 29.884 inches; maximum at 12 P. M. Nov. 5, 30.256 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. Nov. 8, 29.588 inches; range, .662 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 47°; maximum at 4 P. M. Nov. 9, 55°; minimum at 7 A. M. Nov. 6, 39°; range, 16°. Remarks—Nov. 6, rain from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .02 inch; Nov. 7, rain from A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 1.50 inch; Nov. 8, rain from A. M. to 1 A. M., amount of water, .01 inch; Nov. 10, rain from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., amount of water, .03 inch; total amount of water for week, 1 56 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 988 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

George Chamberlin was thrown from his carriage yesterday, in Bradford, Vt., and fatally injured.

George Bearce was fatally shot in Boston yesterday by Frederick Savan, who was carelessly handling a pistol.

Nine convicts while working on a sand bar above Litte Rock on Friday evening, overpowered the guard and escaped. A posse with blood-hounds are now in pursuit.

Notices were posted yesterday in all the mills of Manchester, N. H., of a reduction of from five to fifteen per cent. in operatives' wages, to take effect Nov. 27.

The Boston Press Club had their annual dinner at the Tremont House yesterday. Sixty persons were present. Ben Perley Poore was elected President for the ensuing year.

The body of Barney McCort of Taunton, Mass., who has been missing since Tuesday last, was found in the Taunton River there yesterday. It is supposed that he fell from the wharf while drunk.

William M. Ingersoll, of St. Catherines, Ontario, was arrested in Buffalo yesterday, for stealing about $2 300 in cash, the property of the Welland Railroad Company. The money was found in his possession.

BALTIMORE POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—In the Criminal Court, to-day, Judge Brown rendered his decision in the case of Lieut. Farran, Sergt. Sparks, and Blackiston, and other Policemen, who were recently indicted and on trial during the past week, for participating in the riot at a Hayes and Wheeler meeting at the Cross Street Market, in the Seventeenth Ward, this city, in September last, acquitting them of the charge, and the prisoners were discharged. The trial was before the Judge without a jury. After the decision, the parties were all reinstated by the Police Commissioners.

THE FEATURES OF 'FRISCO.

ILLS AND CONVENIENCES OF GOLD.

THE DIFFICULTY IN CARRYING SPECIE—ITS WEIGHT A GOOD CHECK TO BURGLARY AND THEFT—THE PECULIARITIES OF SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANTS—A GOOD DINNER FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

Probably the one thing which most attracts the eye of the traveler in California is the gold currency. The mining element is so completely the controlling power in San Francisco that their passionate love of gold as an object, as something tangible, has become the principle of banking here. One would have thought that it would have been sufficient for all the needs of a gold currency to use gold as a circulating medium and transact business by means of bank notes or checks. But this is not the practice, for, though gold notes do exist, they have been emitted for the convenience of Eastern tourists, who do not care to carry half a hundred weight of gold concealed about their persons. The Californians, however, will not accept a flimsy fold of paper, although it is actually worth its face, and is a promise to pay which will neither be postponed nor violated. What they want is the solid, shining gold in twenty-dollar pieces, for the fifty-dollar slug, so beloved by the miners in former years, appears to have yielded before the march of a degenerate civilization. The effete and effeminate pockets of modern days cannot support the ponderous angles of the gold slug, which has accordingly passed into history. I am, indeed, informed that in the mining regions the faro bankers find it to their interest to preserve this relic of "the days of '49," and that to "copper a slug behind the queen" is still a popular expression which represents an actuality.

The banking element here smiles at the anomalies which result from this fondness for the "real article." Almost all the bankers have received their training in the East, and it seems ludicrous to them beyond measure to be compelled to go to the Clearing-house with a horse and wagon to bring away the balance due the firm. I had the pleasure, through the kindness of ex-Gov. Lowe, President of the Anglo-Californian Bank, of seeing some of the goldern machinery of the Californian land. He showed me a vault in which was a ponderous and extremely large safe on each side. He opened the quadruple door of steel and displayed a quantity of huge bags lying at the bottom of the vault. Each contained $20,000 in double eagles, which is the universal coin of business, and each weighed about seventy pounds avoirdupois. Gov. Lowe said, "I grant it seems ridiculous to return to such a primeval way of doing business, but it has its advantages. This morning our employe at the Clearing-house had to receive a balance of $127,000, the weight of which was about four hundred and sixty-five pounds avoirdupois. This was, undoubtedly, awkward to handle, but its weight made it secure. No one could very well steal it. In the East, bank clerks returning from the Clearing-houses of large cities, have frequently been chloroformed and robbed. Here this would be impossible. Sometimes, however, when the balances are exceedingly heavy, as happens once in a while from special transactions, the burden of the gold is really hard to bear. But on the whole, the security from robbery overweighs every other consideration. Look around at our counters. You see they have no iron railings, no wire fencing. The counter is not breast high. And a thief could easily stretch over and dip his hand into one of these trays, which are made to hold exactly the contents of one bag. But what good would it do him. He could barely snatch five double eagles. Now, East whole packets of notes of large denominations have been grabbed in this way. And with regard to burglaries, we do not fear them. I pointed out to you the quadruple thickness of the safes, but our best and chief security is in the weight of the gold. There is more than a million in double eagles in that safe, and even supposing that burglars could possibly get through that quadruple wall of steel, they could not carry away their plunder except in a wagon, which could only go slowly, and could easily be traced. It is to be doubted whether ours is not the better way."

But when I discussed the question of individual preferences for gold he agreed with me that it was ridiculous. The idea of a man loading himself with twenty-dollar pieces when he is on a journey bent is preposterous. There is an old song which says that when one's pockets are very heavy, one's heart is very light, and this taken figuratively is exceedingly true. But the sensations experienced when moving about with a thousand dollars in the pockets of one's pantaloons are anything but agreeable, and are as far from cheeriness or light-heartedness as can well be conceived. And you may shift the burden from place to place and from pocket to pocket, as you will, but it will weigh upon your mind and wear you and crush you to earth. Also, if you are nervous, you will see in every third man a possible robber, and the appearance of the crowds of speculators at the corner of California and Montgomery streets will strike an icy terror into your pantaloons pockets. You will ask yourself with a thrill of apprehension "Have I been watched. Did this truculent-looking individual who approaches me happen to be present when I was paid this enormous amount over the counter in gold? Or does my face betray me? Is the consciousness of the riches in my trousers painted on my apprehensive cheeks?" Nor is there any relief for you until you enter the grand portals of the Palace Hotel, and surrender your heart-blighting wealth to the custody of the clerk and the stronghold of the safe.

If this is bad in the town, it is much worse in the country. I remember once, when traveling in Santo Domingo, that I was cursed with one hundred dollars in silver. It was the bane of my existence. So long, indeed, as we ascended the River Juna in our canoe, the serpent of Potosi slept peacefully; but when we struck across the land, on horseback, then he arose in wrath, and wounded me momentarily. When my horse trotted, the silver mines within my clothes jingled fearfully, and it seemed as if I was a friend of the fine lady of Banbury Cross so dear to the nursery. When my horse galloped, though this was rare, the jingle was less, but the strain upon the pockets was terrible. At last, worn out with the perpetual silvern melodies of my half-dollars, I gave up in despair all hope of personally protecting my wealth, and packed my ore in a canvas bag in the centre of the pack-saddle that bore my clothes, confiding my fortunes fearlessly to the honesty of the Dominicans; and I beg to say for those same Dominicans, that though they had every opportunity of confiscating my pecuniary resources, though every one who handled my pack-saddle must have been aware of the vein of silver that was imbedded among my linen, no one

ever conceived the thought of abstracting a single piece. As the Southerners habitually argue that the black man is a born thief, I give them this as a proof of the contrary. Now, in California, if I may believe the papers, robberies attended with murder are exceedingly common, even within half a dozen miles of the capital, and experience shows that the practice of carrying gold has a bad influence upon this kind of crime. Nothing could extirpate highway robbery in England save the practice of using bank notes. The numbers were habitually noted in memoranda before the traveler started, and if he was robbed, the notes were stopped and freely advertised. To this day every Englishman who has been commercially educated takes the numbers of all notes that he receives, though there is now no great reason for it, as it is almost impossible to pick the pocket of a man who is commonly prudent. But the Californians will not use the gold notes, which are so convenient and so safe, but will have the double eagles, even though they are inconveniently heavy and invite robbery, and even murder. The miner's prejudice is too strong.

A VAST NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS.

Another feature of San Francisco, but a more agreeable one, and equally due to the mining element, is the great number of restaurants. 'Frisco, as the "aborigines" love to call it, is full of these places, and there are not only great numbers, but great variety also. There are French *rotisseries*, there are German bakeries, there are Italian restaurants where maccaroni is the specialty, and there are dining-rooms on the American order. The latter are cheap places, and in fact are known as the one-bit restaurants. There are no really swell American dining-rooms, because the idea of the successful miner is that nobody but a Frenchman can get up a truly gorgeous repast. His conception of such a meal is expressed by the phrase "a hunky old spread, with all the French frills." French frills and French airs are for the mining element terms which imply the zenith of gorgeousness and high life. They are emphatically "toney," if I may borrow an expressive, but to me extremely disagreeable, word of Californian slang. I quite agree with the general idea involved, that the French system of cookery is one very applicable to festival occasions, and is used with great appropriateness on feast days and Sundays. But I grieve to say that the high-priced French restaurants here, such as the Poodledog and Marchand's and some others have French immorality as well as French cookery, and they have been only too frequently disgraced by the most disgusting orgies. Add to the wildness and coarseness of mining manners the cynicism of French immorality, and you obtain a result which places man fathoms below the brute. These things are well known, but such is the low state of public opinion in such matters that these restaurants are institutions to which the traveler on his arrival is carefully conducted. They are, moreover, located in the immediate neighborhood of the best theatres and not far from the banks.

There are one or two French restaurants which are, like the American houses, one-bit places. This means that all the dishes are "one bit," or twelve cents. As this piece of money, like the anna of Hindostan, does not exist in reality, and as the pride of California utterly disdains coppers, and recognizes no metal save silver for small change, it is obvious that somebody has to lose by this system, since the only small coins are dimes and five-cent pieces. In the French one-bit places the customer loses if he be so unwary as to have an odd number of dishes, but in the American, except where one dish alone is ordered, the restaurateur frankly accepts the bit as meaning ten cents. The system here is infinitely preferable to that in vogue in the Eastern States, for the poor. In New-York, in the great dining-rooms, with their marble counters and their gorgeous mirrors, if a poor man comes in and asks for a plate of roast beef, he gets a shaving of that article with a tiny plate of mashed potato, another tiny plate of beets, another of turnip, another of carrots, another of cabbage. Now, here one gets what he asks for in profuse quantity and of excellent quality. Vegetables are abundant and of magnificent flavor, and last almost the whole year round; but if a man wants vegetables he must order separately, and that dish will be charged to him as a bit. In the largest American dining-rooms, however, notably at the United States, three dishes are given for a quarter. This is so moderate, and the quality and quantity are so good, that I must pronounce San Francisco to be, without exception, the best city in the world for a poor man.

But as regards the higher priced restaurants, I doubt whether San Francisco can compare with any of the smaller cities—the capitals of Southern States. I am quite sure that it cannot compare with any of the larger ones North. Putting aside the immoral places, (which are the best,) and taking for example the reputable ones—Martin's and the Maison Dorée—(which are inferior,) I do not hesitate to say that neither of them is intrinsically as good as a small restaurant in Shreveport, La., where I stopped once for a week. At the Palace Hotel the table is indeed magnificent, but this is not to be wondered at, for Warren Leland, who is undoubtedly the best judge of good fare in the country—not even excepting either of the Delmonico brothers—brought his own cook, M. Jules Harder, from the East, and Jules is a *cordon bleu*. But there is no restaurant attached to the building, nor can there be without disturbing the admirable system of the arrangements, which are symmetrical beyond precedent in the history of American hotels, and worthy of far more praise than has been given to them. And yet they have been eulogized by every one who has ever visited the hotel. But, setting aside this hotel, there is no other fine cuisine in the place. Feeling that there was a void to be supplied, the German bakeries first added the sale of coffee to their trade, and then glided imperceptibly into a restaurant business, giving the usual German dishes in a very substantial and satisfactory style. These are two-bit places, and hold a medium position between the dollar meals of the swell French houses, and the one-bit American dining-rooms. German *charcuterie* is most excellent, but German cookery is very faulty; and uses too much grease and vinegar to be altogether acceptable to one's gastric juices. Now, in New-York, in St. Louis, in Cincinnati, and Chicago there are numberless restaurants where one can find excellent meals without paying a dollar in gold. The fact that in San Francisco, with a population of 270,000, one can obtain a thoroughly substantial and in every way satisfactory meal for twenty-five cents, but that above that price there is an almost total want of unexceptionable accommodation, except to Germanized palates, is a proof that the mining civilization which built the city has not yet been replaced by a higher stratum.

GAR.

THE MASSACHUSETTS THIRD DISTRICT.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday says: "The close election in the Third District is the cause of some excitement as the recount, which has been called for by Mr. Field's friends, may send him to Congress instead of the Democratic candidate, Hon. Benjamin Dean. There are some things in reference to the ward returns, which, to say the least, look 'peculiar.' A close examination of them show that in Ward Fifteen there was cast one more vote for Representative to Congress than was thrown for the Presidential electors; in Ward Seventeen four votes more, and in Ward Twenty seven votes more. In the vote of Ward Twenty-four Mr. Field has been credited with 1,316 votes, when he should have had 1,361. The committee have not as yet commenced the recount at the City Hall, and the result of their work will not probably appear before the first of next week. The official returns received at the City Hall give Mr. Dean seven majority."

UNBELIEF IN THE OLD BIBLE.

THE PREVALENT UNBELIEF OF THE DAY—THE HONESTY OF ITS NARRATORS—EVIDENCE OF HUMAN IMPERFECTION.

From the Spectator.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has been delivering this week a series of thoughtful addresses on the prevalent unbelief of the day, in which he describes that unbelief as rather a vague and driftless tendency than a fixed state of mind; nay, the unbelievers, he says, have so completely succeeded in suspending their judgment that they hardly believe even in their own unbelief. He traces this condition of things chiefly to three causes—to the impression, produced by the historical criticism of modern times, of the vast uncertainty attending all ancient history, and especially all history involving stories of miracles; to the advance of scientific notions which seem to dispense with the creative energy of God; and to the new intensity with which the enigmas of life, the moral and metaphysical difficulties involved in the origin of evil, are urged upon the imagination of all of us. * * *

For our own parts, while we accept what Bishop Ellicott says of the unique character of the Old Testament history; while we cordially believe that its continuous and indelible realism in painting man, and its constant and deep belief in the Providence of God afford a testimony at once to the honesty of the narratives and the deep foundation of Hebrew history in a genuine revelation, we cannot recognize any feature in it which should assure us against those great mistakes of detail which occur in all other history—especially as we do find here and there those remarkable inconsistencies between one part of the history and another which are characteristic of all human authorship, and especially of the authorship of an unpracticed and easily believing age. It seems to us that historical criticism makes an unanswerable case against the habit of assigning anything like very high authority as to detail to such histories as the earlier narratives of the Old Testament, and that no one can reasonably believe in any very high authority for them except on some such ground as the infallibility of the Church, whose canonical Scriptures they form. But as we cannot see any proof of such infallibility, and, indeed, find in the Old Testament histories much which is quite inconsistent with it, we should say that, on the whole, the kind of hesitation which historical criticism has taught us in accepting the details of Old Testament history—especially the early history—is well justified. Not the less we should maintain that the coherent belief of the prophets and historians in the divine purpose which formed Israel into a distinct people, and molded it for a special function in the life of the world—a belief which shines through all the early traditions, the early records, and the early poems of the people as clearly as through its latest prophecies—is good and striking evidence that they were a people chosen by God to understand His character and declare it to the rest of the earth; and that their national character had been formed—if not exactly by the experience described, yet by experience more or less closely resembling it in the confidence it had given them in the mighty hand and outstretched arm of Jehovah—for the very purpose for which it was ultimately used by the Divine power. It is quite one thing to say that all these curious old books, full of the evidence of human imperfection, not only in the subjects treated, but in the persons who treated them, are to be implicitly trusted as accurate records, though they neither claim inspiration for themselves nor show any trace of completeness and exceptional accuracy, and quite another, and a very different thing indeed, to accept them heartily as the reflection of a true faith, extending through many ages, in the guiding hand of a God who was not only teaching the people whose history they embody the lesson of righteousness, but filling them with the expectation of a destiny which would, through their race, bring life and light and hope in a broad stream of regenerating power into the world.

THE RISING OF THE RIVER NILE.

From the London Times.

The Nile began to rise this year on the 1st of July—an average time, the same as in 1868, a day later than in 1870, and seven days before that of 1871, which, notwithstanding its late commencement, made a good Nile of 23 feet 8¾ inches on the 28th of September, while that of last year made a very early start, but had only attained a height of 2 feet 6 inches on the 20th of July, while this year it had attained 7 feet. Last year's Nile attained a height of 23 feet 11¼ inches, on the 22d of September, when it began to fall, and continued to do so till the water was let off from the reservoirs of Upper Egypt, which refilled the river and increased the total rise to about 24 feet 6 inches; but this is a sudden spurt of a rise which falls down again as suddenly as it has risen, and should not be reckoned in making a comparison of the value of each Nile as a fertilizer of Egypt; it is a sudden rise and a sudden fall, and not to be compared to the gradual rising and filling all the canals in the interior which requires time for its distribution; but, still, 23 feet 11¼ inches is a good Nile, and no one complains. However, it require 25 feet for a proper Nile. There are thousands of acres within the banks of the Nile, what we might call foreshore, which are cultivated and pay taxes; they are seldom irrigated, because the Sheiks know that they are covered by the Nile every three years at least, and then they get one rich crop at least at a very small outlay, and, perhaps, a fair crop the next, if the water has remained at a high level long enough to give time for the mud to settle. Sandy, dry, apparently worthless places become fruitful after such Niles, especially if they fill gradually, and give the Nile mud time to precipitate. The present Nile, though late in beginning to rise, rose well when it did commence, so that on the 10th of August it had attained the same height as that of last year—namely, 17 feet 3⅝ inches, and bid fair to make the eighth good Nile in ten years, against the two bad ones of 1868 and 1873. It stopped rising on the 16th of August, and then fell and rose more or less without exceeding its late level, and then commenced again on the 7th of September to complete its rise. This intermittent stopping and rising again often occurs about this time. The Nile of 1870 stopped on the 24th of August and rested nine days; that of 1871 stopped on the 21st of August and rested twenty-five days; that of 1872 stopped on the 18th of August and rested twenty days; that of 1875 stopped also on the 18th of August and rested twenty days, and yet all these were good Niles. I say rested, but what is meant is, that the Nile fell and rose more or less, see-sawed down and up, but did not attain a greater height than the one it began to stop or go down at. This periodicity, or nearly so, may, perhaps, be due to the waters of the Blue Nile having become constant in their supply when the waters of the Sobat and all those tributaries to the Nile which enter it between the Equator and the tenth degree of north latitude arrive to swell the river and complete the total rise. The present Nile, after commencing its rise on the 7th of September, continued to rise till the 28th, and finished off at a fine, full Nile of 25 feet 1⅞ inches, much to the astonishment of old Egyptians, who have a tradition that if the Nile rises during the night of the 25-6th of September it will continue to rise seventeen days more, which it has refused to do for three years in ten. It is called El Saleeb, and it is said to have had its origin in ancient Egyptian astronomy; perhaps from their reckoning for their autumnal equinox, or with reference to the constellation of that name; be that as it may, El Saleeb and El Nukta are twin fables.

THE GRANITE STATE.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* of Thursday says: "Whatever the general result may be, the Republicans of New-Hampshire have especial reason to be gratified with the record which they made on Tuesday. The result is a surprise in several respects. The campaign has not been a stirring one, except during the last two weeks, and few expected that a vote as large as the unprecedented vote of last Spring would be polled. The total vote is nearly equal to the vote of last March, however, and will rise above 80,000. Of this aggregate the Republicans will have upward of 41,000, and the Democrats upward of 38,000. The Republican majority will go above rather than fall short of 3,000. We thought that the Republicans would certainly carry the State by 2,000, and we knew that well-informed Democrats conceded 1,000. Both sides thought there would be a falling off in each party's vote, and it is a genuine surprise all around that the aggregate vote is so large. It is well known that no money was used by either party to directly influence voters, and the result, therefore, is an actual test of the relative strength of parties in the State. It is clear that the Republicans have an actual and indisputable majority of 3,000 in New-Hampshire. With good conduct and a good cause, we see no reason why this majority may not be maintained next Spring, and for an indefinite time."

THE FENIANS.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 9th inst. says: "Our reporter learned to-day from reliable sources that Fenian movements are continuing on the American frontier, and during the past few days, possibly in view of a probability of the return of a Democratic President, a number of loose fish who have struggled across the border into Canadian territory, have been intimating that another attempt on Canada will shortly be made. Major Gen. Smythe has also received letters which state that another raid will certainly be attempted, and advising the authorities to be on their guard. When the first rumors of preparations were made public the Government sent an officer to watch the movements, and we learn that he has sent in a number of reports which declare that considerable activity is noticeable in the Fenian crowd, that movements of arms have been observed, and that numbers of suspicious characters have, of late, been seen in the vicinity of St. Armand, Hemmingford, and other frontier Canadian towns. In this city the impression exists in military circles that some movement will shortly be made which, however, will not be of so extensive a nature as was the last. Large contributions have been flowing into the treasuries of the Fenian leaders, and the contributors are beginning to ask, what is going to be done about it? A little excitement on the frontier will renew the flagging ardor of the silly dupes, and the money will again begin to pour in."

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

GOSSIP FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

ELECTION OF DEPUTIES TO PARLIAMENT—MISSIONARIES OF CARLISM—HOW THE SPANISH PILGRIMS BEHAVED—EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT TO THE PONTIFF—THE BIG GUN EXPERIMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

In a week from this, or on the 5th of November, the election takes place of Deputies to the Italian Parliament, an election for some time looked forward to, and upon which many party hopes are fixed. There is perhaps but little analogy between the political situation in the United States and in Italy, but the popular decision which is to fix the political status in the two countries for at least a short period will be known at about the same time. The movement here is sufficiently active to prove that the competitions of factions have not died out. But the number of electors which the law allows to take part is so limited that there is no opportunity for any considerable agitation of the elements of which the political body is composed. There has been much more public speaking than the people of the country are ordinarily accustomed to; but with a moderation of tone which gives us confidence in the wisdom of leaders and that moderate counsels are still to prevail. Signor Depretis, the present chief of the Cabinet, and Signor Sella, the new head of the Opposition, have paid each other such compliments that one might expect to see soon a general hand-shaking around the house. All goes as merry as a marriage bell, and, except on the side of the Pope, there is no feeling of hostility sufficiently strong to raise even a scowl. The opinion seems to be well founded that the party actually ruling is to have a new triumph in the coming elections.

Most of the Spanish "pilgrims" have left Rome, and are well on their way to their own country. Whatever impression they may have received here we do not know, but the impression they have left is not altogether the most favorable. It is sufficiently evident that Spain, judging from these specimens of her population, has yet made but little progress on the road of civilization. The struggle to escape from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition in which the country for centuries has wallowed is still to be a long and painful one. It is an odd fact to make note of that these Spanish visitors to Rome received lists on their arrival of the places for eating and drinking and lodging considered orthodox by the Papal directors, or in which no harm could be received by the paying out of money for the encouragement of those holding liberal views. Some of the wildest of the priests began at once to catechize the Romans, asking such questions as "Do you go to mass and to confession, and are you friendly to the Pope?"—the replies to be made the test of worthiness to receive of the cash brought along with them to be expended here. Trade in the trinket shops in which are sold beads, images, and the little idols of various sorts used in Catholic worship has been lively, and a great many pictures of Pius IX. have been carried away. Of works of art few or none have been sold, although a pilgrim of the rustic class was noticed who had ornamented his front with a malachite pin, with head as large and round as the premium gooseberry of the season. For the rest, these missionaries of Carlism and the Inquisition have convinced the Italians that they cannot learn anything from Spain, which still presents an example with less to imitate than to avoid.

The Pontiff before long is to have a visit from the ex-Empress Eugenie, who, with the Prince, her son, is at present in Florence. They are to pass the Winter near Naples, where a villa for their accommodation has already been taken. By the presence here of the widow of Louis Napoleon the Italians are reminded of the help rendered to them when that adventurous man, in the flood-tide of his prosperity, was at the head of France and the "Arbiter of Europe." The sentiment of gratitude has not died out. Napoleon III. did for Italy more than he intended. Under Providence, the movement to which the war of 1859 gave the first impulse went on until the unity of the country under the King—and not under the Pope, as the Emperor intended—was brought about. In the changes still possible in France, few here believe that an offshoot of the imperial stock will ever come to power there as the head of the State. If the republic should assume once more the imperial form, it may be that the grand-children of the Sovereign of Italy, by their Gerome and Clotilde origin, will have as good an opportunity as the so-called Imperial Prince. But such possible issues must be left to the chances of time.

Several of the Ministers, as well as officers of the army and marine, have been for a day or two at La Spezzia, witnessing the trial of the one hundred ton gun lately arrived from England. So far as information has reached us here, up to this time, the experiments with this new and very powerful arm are giving satisfaction. Italy is priding herself upon being in the way to possess the biggest guns yet welded, and in her two great ships, the Duilio and the Dandolo, now nearly ready for service, the most formidable vessels of war yet constructed. She will have a juster claim to national satisfaction when the mechanical ingenuity of the country has reached that point of development which will place the nation in a condition of independence of foreign skill for the construction of such instruments of defense. Although the Italian fleet is not large, the purification it has been undergoing for the past few years has rid it of much of its rotten timber, or of the material rated nearly useless as modern navies are constructed. In case of war, Italy can be come a useful ally, uniting her fleet with that of one of the more considerable powers, whether the action be for aggression or defense. The memory of the sad figure made in 1866 on the Dalmatian coast, under the command of the incompetent Admiral Persano, is not yet outgrown, and there is little ambition to make another trial single-handed with any power whose naval valor has been put to the proof with the instruments which recent skill has produced.

While Turkey has claimed almost exclusive attention, some have begun to turn their eyes once more toward the west of Europe, believing that the time is near for another explosion in Spain. The pot simmers, but whether it is to be allowed to boil over we do not yet know. Our friends, the priests, are gathering faggots to throw on the fire when it is once more kindled, and there are enough here ready to fan the revolutionary flame. The French diplomatic agent at the Vatican, with the ambitious title of Ambassador, has lately been changed, and M. Corcelles, for several years in Rome, is superseded by Baron Baude. This mission to the Papal Court is little more than a form, as all the services which such an agent is called upon to render are very much like those of a chamber-maid or nurse at the bedside of a sick man. France wishes to stand well with the Italian Government, and is in condition to use means to make her wishes respected. The case of Spain is somewhat different, but we have just seen that Don Alfonso's Board of Rule is not disposed to let matters go by default. The Archbishop of Granada, Generalissimo of the company of "pilgrims," lately here, was so neglectful of what belongs to good breeding, as to turn his back upon the Minister of the King of Spain at Victor Emmanuel's court, and tried to get him turned out of St. Peter's, on the occasion of the reception of the Spaniards by the Pope. The Archbishop and his associates have been prohibited from returning to Spain, until due satisfaction is made.

We have had no novelty the present week to produce a sensation or give variety to the experiences of life. To be sure, the festa of St. Crispin fell on the 25th, and the Knights of the Cap-stone and waxed-ends for a day or two were gay with the inspiration of an extra bottle and the satisfaction of a stomach fuller than usual of Bologna sausage and maccaroni. I do not know what the population of these countries would do without their saints—or at least the days set apart to their commemoration, where all are at liberty to eat and drink and carouse, kept in restraint only by the amount of surplus revenue of each individual. One does not know how much better off Italy is for being the richest of all countries in canonized heroes, while the United States has generally a good apple and pumpkin crop, with so few saints in the calendar.

THE SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.

HOW THE LIBERAL AMENDMENTS WERE DEFEATED ON TUESDAY—THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 10.

The Democrats at home and without the State constantly reproach the illiberality of the suffrage of Rhode Island, and point to our real estate qualification for citizens of alien birth, and to the tax of $1 from electors who pay no other tax, as evidences of narrowness and bigotry. The Democratic orators spout and the Democratic Conventions resolve against our suffrage, but the Democratic electors sustain it. They have done this time after time, and they did it again on Tuesday. If the Democrats had given their hearty support to the suffrage amendments they would have been carried. The Republican cities of Providence and Newport gave majorities for the amendments. So did the Republican towns of Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Bristol, Warren, and Smithfield. The Democratic town of West Greenwich rushed to the defence of "the liberties of the people" in a solid column of 16 votes; but the "minions of aristocratic institutions," even in that stronghold of Democratic principles, routed them with a negative force of 19, on the seventh article, while on the sixth, the repeal of the "odious registry tax," the vote stood two to one in the negative, the popular interest in the question being attested by the enormous total of 54. Gloucester is the stronghold of the Democracy of Rhode Island; it voted for Tilden more than two to one; it gave the great "reformer" 211 votes; and Gloucester waked up to the support of the seventh amendment—the removal of real estate qualification from the foreign-born soldiers—in an unbroken phalanx of 20 votes. How many of them were Democrats, we do not know, but we judge full one-half, or 10. Thus the chief Democratic constituency of the State attests its unfaltering devotion to liberal principles. But this vigorous assertion of Democratic principles and Democratic fidelity proved all unavailing; for, as in the sister Democratic town of West Greenwich, the "minions," &c., were too much for the sturdy upholders of "popular rights," and the gallant force of 20 was overwhelmed by a negative vote of 28. So Gloucester and West Greenwich declare for the restricted suffrage, and leave Rhode Island still "writhing under the heel of despotism." Tiverton gave Tilden 80 votes, and it gave to the suffrage amendment just 2 votes. On the fifth amendment there seems to have been a rally, for the vote is increased fifty per cent., and rises to 3. In Portsmouth the vote stands 47 for Tilden, 27 for the seventh amendment; in Jamestown, 20 for Tilden, 11 for the amendment.

The City of Providence gave Tilden 3,640 votes, the third amendment received 7,369 votes, being 3,729 more than Tilden's vote; so that if every Democrat in the city voted for the amendment—of the probability of which West Greenwich and Gloucester may testify—it must have received more Republican votes than Democratic. The town of Exeter gave 46 for Tilden, 6 for the amendments; Newport gave Tilden 708 votes; it gave to the third amendment 920 votes, so that if every Democrat voted for it it must have received 212 Republican votes. An examination of the tables shows that there is some advance in the Democratic Party toward a removal of these restrictions on the suffrage, which it has steadily denounced on the stump, and steadily maintained at the polls. Since the last attempt the vote of West Greenwich has risen from 6 to 16. In Exeter the great cause of constitutional freedom has advanced from nothing to 6 votes. In Tiverton there has been a falling off from 8 to 3.

Now, will our distinguished friend who made the speech in Newport still appeal to the foreign-born citizens to support the Democratic Party because the Republicans keep them from the rights of suffrage? And does he still attribute it to Senator Anthony that the hardy Democracy of Gloucester, and Tiverton, and West Greenwich, and Exeter vote against the principles of their party and the learned and eloquent teachings of the publicist of Ochre Point?

THE ELECTION IN FLORIDA.

THE THREATENED DISTURBANCE OF THE PEACE—PROCLAMATION BY GOV. STEARNS.

Florida papers contain the following proclamation by Gov. Stearns, issued a week before the election:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 31, 1876.

In view of the excited condition of the public mind, and the in some degree well-founded apprehension of coming trouble, growing out of the bitter political canvass now in progress in this State, and in order to secure a fair, full, and legal expression of the popular will through the ballot-box, to preserve the reputation that Florida has already achieved as a peaceable and law-abiding State, and to prevent the possibility of any occurrence that would bring disgrace upon her people and tend to mar her bright and promising future, a future in which every citizen has an equal and vital interest, I, Marcellus L. Stearns, Governor of Florida, hereby issue this proclamation to all the peope of the State. I earnestly call upon all citizens to temper zeal with discretion; to deprecate fraud, violence, or disorder, and to exert their individual and collective influence to allay excitement and to secure peace and order. And I advise that no citizen shall carry arms, either openly or concealed, to political meetings, or to the polls on election day, but that all should trust to the law and its officers alone, assuring them that the whole power of the Government will be exercised to protect the people in the full enjoyment of every right which the law gives to them. I call upon the judicial officers of every circuit, and upon the Sheriffs of every county, to make such preparation as may be necessary to the full extent of their authority to prevent or punish frauds or violence, if any should be attempted or committed, and I command every Inspector of Election, and every other officer, or person, charged with the conduct of the election, or the preservation of peace and order, to discharge their duties firmly and in strict conformity to the law. I recommend that the municipal authorities of all towns and cities throughout the State require the closing of all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective jurisdictions from midnight of Saturday, the 4th day of November, until midnight of Tuesday, the 7th day of November, and that the Sheriff of each county shall see that no intoxicating liquor is sold at any place within his county outside of any incorporated town or city within the same period. Should bands of armed men, citizens of this or any other State, appear at any voting precinct for the purpose of unlawfully influencing the election at such precinct, or of interfering in any manner with the free exercise of the elective franchise by citizens of this State, the Sheriff and his deputies will proceed at once to disperse or to arrest such persons, and if necessary to call the power of the county to their assistance, and in case of the escape of any person guilty of any such unlawful act, or of aiding, abetting or countenancing the same, they shall ascertain and report the name and residence of such person, whether a citizen of this or any other State, to the proper prosecuting officer, in order that such person may be indicted, pursued and brought to justice. While the State is able and prepared to enforce the laws, and to punish all who may violate the same, whether such violation is the result of a predetermined policy or of temporary excitement or passion, nevertheless the people themselves must feel and accept their responsibility as men and as citizens, and must aid in protecting their own interests and the fair fame of the State by an honest determination to see justice and good order prevail, and by a hearty co-operation with the officers of the State in preserving the public peace and in securing a fair, free, and honest election.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Tallahassee, this thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1876.

M. L. STEARNS,
Governor of Florida.

By the Governor. Attest:
SAMUEL B. MCLIN, Secretary of State.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT FROM AUSTRALIA.

Much excitement has been created in Warrington by the arrival of another claimant from Australia, who claims an estate of considerable value which is now in possession of a member of the Warrington Town Council. This claimant is Mr. John Alderson, who says he inherits the property from his mother's side. His uncle, a Warrington glass manufacturer, who was one of his father's executor's, died during the claimant's absence, and under power of his will the property was sold on a chance title. The heir-at-law having sailed for Australia, he was reported to be dead, but, contrary to expectation, he returned to England to enforce his claim. A well-known baronet, a member of deceased's family, is interested, the father of the present baronet having married an aunt of the claimant, who is well connected. Notice of ejectment has been served upon the present holder of the estate and also upon the tenants, and legal proceedings have been instituted by the claimant to regain possession of the maternal estate. The action will be heard in London next term, unless the defendants have the venue changed. Mr. Alderson has been absent from England twelve years.

RAMAZAN AND BAIRAM.

TURKISH FETE DAYS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

FROM SUNRISE TO SUNSET WITHOUT A DRINK OR A SMOKE—PECULIARITIES OF THE MOHAMMEDAN'S RELIGION—APPEARANCE OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FAITHFUL—THE SULTAN UPON THE THRONE.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "The Ramazan is over, and to-day all Constantinople is *en fête*, for it is the first day of the Bairam. The long fast is at an end; everything has been arranged with regard to the past year, the good and evil deeds of all individuals were balanced on the 'kadar guedjessy' (night of power); and so the 'true believers' for to-day and the three following days will give themselves up to enjoyment as far as their apprehensions for the future will allow them. The Ramazan at this season of the year is particularly trying, for the days are long, and to go from sunrise to sunset without either a drink of water or a whiff of tobacco must be no joke to those, who are addicted to the free use of both; and yet all this is borne willingly by the Mohammedans in atonement for their sins, and by way of acquiring the divine protection. As the sun, however, sinks toward the West, how eagerly do the poor Turks watch for the signal which announces the fast for the day is at an end! The cigarette is made, the matches are close at hand, and they but wait for the welcome sound of the sunset gun to light up and puff away as hard as they can to make up for lost time. The quiet of the streets gives place to great animation, for the people are waking up from the sleepy condition in which they have passed the greater portion of the day. Itinerant vendors of provender appear on the scene with all sorts of appetizing things, to meet the demands of the hungry who may not be close to their own homes; and the 'cafejees' bustle about preparing their 'narghilehs' and coffee, knowing well that, the evening meal over, they will have enough to do to supply all the customers who will make their appearance. At such a moment one chooses to pay a visit to a Mussulman friend, he will be found sitting over a small table spread with little dishes, containing choice morsels of food, such as khaviar, cheese, olives, and sweet-meats, upon which to break the fast before commencing the more serious business of the 'iftar,' as the Ramazan evening meal is called. A most cordial reception and an invitation to wait and join in the repast is certain, for hospitality at this season is unbounded, and the tables of high and low, rich and poor, are, as a rule, open, not only to friends, but to all comers. A Turkish dinner to an Englishman is rather an infliction, however, for course follows course in no particular order, and the sweets are mixed up with the stews in such a manner as to destroy all relish for the food. The 'iftar' over and a few cigarettes smoked, the 'true believers', hasten to the mosques, the minarets of which are brilliantly illuminated. Generally between the minarets a device is arranged by suspending lamps at different depths upon lines drawn tightly between them. Sometimes this device is a caique or a gun mounted upon a carriage, but as a rule it is a pious saying of the Prophet or of one of the many Moslem saints or a verse from the Koran. The mosques inside are lighted up by myriads of lamps suspended from the dome and the other parts of the roof, at a few feet above the heads of the worshipers, who stand in long lines in the most reverential of attitudes. The imaum (priest) recites in a sing-song voice the particular chapter of the Koran appropriate to the occasion, and while this is going on the 'true believers' perform the prescribed obeisance to Allah and say the appointed prayers.

Looking down from the gallery of the dome of a large mosque like that of St. Sophia, it is most interesting to watch the Mohammedans at their devotions during a night in Ramazan. As it is not a regular services commencing and ending at certain hours, batches of worshipers drop in and leave at each moment, and thus in the congregation, instead of there being one general movement, there is a motion like that of the waves of the sea, different portions of it rising and falling alternately, according to the stage of the prayers they may have arrived at. Whatever may be alleged of the Turks, it cannot be said that they are ashamed of their creed. To the religious among them it makes little difference where they are or in whose society when prayer-time comes; the carpet is spread at once, and they perform their devotions without thinking for a moment of those who may be looking on. They may thus be seen on the deck of a steamer, in a quiet corner of a *café* or at the end of a shop. After prayers during the Ramazan the Turks repair to some favorite café either to have a chat with the neighbors or to listen to the tales of the 'kesseghour,' (professional story-teller.) This is the harvest-time for the latter, and if he has a good stock of amusing stories he is sure to fill his purse. Fixing his abode in the most frequented café of some Turkish quarter, the 'kesseghour' holds forth nightly, to the intense enjoyment of a large audience. Some of these fellows are very clever and witty, acting their stories, as it were, by imitating the voices and dialects of the different characters who are introduced in it. Bairam is the grand *finale*. No sooner do the salvoes of artillery announce that the new moon has been seen than all is excitement and animation. The authorities have to prepare the streets through which his Imperial Majesty is to pass the next morning on his way to and from the mosque, where, as 'Commander of the Faithful,' he will offer sacrifice and perform divine service; and officers and functionaries of all grades, as well as their servants, are rushing about making the necessary arrangements for accompanying the Sultan. Long before daylight the troops march over to Stamboul to line the streets, and there is a general assembly at the old palace of Seraglio Point of all the Turkish official world, the Ministers and pashas on horseback and the beys on foot. The dawn is saluted with salvos of artillery from all quarters, and shortly afterward, the 'Gates of Felicity' being thrown open, his Imperial Majesty, who, according to custom, has spent the night in the old palace, appears on horseback surfound by his body-guard. By this time the beys have been arranged in two long lines, and as they catch sight of the Sultan they turn off sharply to the right, walking along on each side as an additional guard of honor. In the open space outside the grounds of the palace the Ministers and other high functionaries, the Generals, and Admirals, &c., receive their monarch with low salaams expressive of humility, and then ride off in procession. As usual, all the public schools are placed in line to salute the Sultan; and with loud cries of '*Padisha ychokasha*' from all sides, the music of military bands, and a salute from a field battery, his Imperial Majesty rides onward to the mosque. Needless to say, the streets are crowded with spectators, Turkish ladies being in the majority.

After returning from the mosque, the Sultan remains for a short time at the old palace, and then proceeds in the state caique to Dolmabagtche in order to receive, according to custom, the homage of his officers, civil and military. Formerly this ceremony took place in the grounds of the Seraglio Palace, and the public were admitted to witness the interesting sight; but for several years past the levee, as it may called, is held in the great hall of the Palace of Dolmabagtche, and no one but those actually taking a part in it are admitted. The ceremony itself reminds one strongly of what has been said about the Turks as being merely encamped in Europe. It is the leader of the tribes, as it were, sitting at the door of his tent receiving the homage of the subordinate chiefs. A magnificent crimson carpet, every portion of it covered with thick gold embroidery, is laid down, and on it is placed the imperial throne, which is a very ugly affair, being merely a rude sort of bench covered with plates of gold. The Sultan takes his seat upon the throne, and by its side, holding in his hand a band attached to it, said to contain a portion of the Prophet's beard, stands an aide de camp. The Ministers approach one after the other, according to their rank, and, salaaming to the Sultan at the edge of the carpet, advance and take hold of the fringed tassel at the edge of the band in the hand of the aide de camp. This tassel is placed reverently to the lips and forehead, and then, with another salaam, the official retires to give place to the next. After the Ministers have passed, come the Pashas and Beys, and when these, too, have kissed the tassel, it is the turn of the civil functionaries. First among these is the Sheik-ul-Islam, and he, venerable from age and the wisdom necessarily appertaining to the possession of such a high office, requires to be supported on either side by minor officials. Up to the present, according to etiquette, the Sultan has remained seated on his throne, but as the Sheik-ul-Islam advances he rises to receive him, and when the latter falls at his feet his Imperial Majesty assists him to rise again. Having salaamed his sovereign, the Sheik-ul-Islam then takes his place with the other Ministers, while the members of the Ulema pass round one after the other. When all present have thus in turn rendered homage to the Sultan, the Sheik-ul-Islam invokes a blessing upon the Sultan and the ceremony is over. In the afternoon the official world rush about paying visits, congratulating and complimenting all in power or who they think might be useful to them. This also will be the course for the next three days, so that all public business will be neglected until Bairam is over. This period of the Mussulman year for Mohammedan children corresponds with Christmas time for ours. This is the great occasion for new clothes, presents of all sorts, and sight-seeing. Servants, too, come in for a share of the good things, and altogether for the "true believer" it is rather a jolly time."

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The correspondent of the London *News* telegraphs Oct. 30 as follows: "To-day, in the library of the University, the Minister of Public Instruction presided at the ceremony of unveiling the bust of Andrea Cesalpino, as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. There was a large audience, including many ladies. The proceedings opened with a eulogy on Cesalpino by Dr. Scalzi, Professor of Materia Medica. He analyzed the competing claims to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and gave the palm to Cesalpino. He also dwelt upon Cesalpino's transcendent merits as a botanist, mineralogist, and master of inductive research, and referred to his beautiful moral character. Dr. Scalzi concluded by commending Cesalpino as an example to the assembled students. Prof. Maggiorani, Dean of the Medical Faculty, followed with an eloquent vindication of Cesalpino for his rigid observance of the principles of scientific investigation. The whole assemblage afterward withdrew to the grand staircase, at the foot of which was unveiled a marble bust of Cesalpino, surmounting a tablet with the following inscription in Latin: 'To Andrea Cesalpino, of Arezzo, illustrious physician, consummate interpreter of nature, because he anticipated all others in discovering and demonstrating the circulation of the blood; because he was the first to classify the vegetable kingdom; because he facilitated the solution of many scientific problems; because he expounded the universal doctrine of disease in the seat of learning, the Medical Faculty and Council of University erected this memorial, Oct. 30, 1876.'"

AN EGYPTIAN FAIR.

THE "EXPOSITION" AT TANTAH—CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS OF MODERN EGYPTIANS.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "The nominal object of these gatherings is to do honor to the memory of Seyyid Ahmett el Badawee, a pious sheik, renowned for his strength and prowess, who died some six hundred years ago and to whose tomb pilgrimages are made from all parts of Egypt. Peculiar sanctity attaches to the spot, which is supposed to possess, among other virtues, certain miraculous powers in regard to those whose maternal expectations have been disappointed, and it is for this reason frequented by numbers of Arab women. The country for miles distant from Tantah presented on the occasion of our visit much the appearance of the road to Epsom on a Derby day, with the advantage of being much more picturesque. Although it was late in the afternoon endless streams of people were to be seen all wending their way toward the tall minarets which indicate the presence of the town of Tantah. Here one came across a string of at least a dozen gayly-decked camels with bells jingling along the banks of the canal, each with a load of Arab women apparently bent upon enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Next came a big, grey-bearded, white turbaned sheik, ambling onward upon a donkey ridiculously out of proportion, but which, nevertheless, managed to keep his place in the procession. He was followed by a good specimen of the Egyptian women of the middle class, wrapped in several yards of black silk, and riding astride of a large and well-kept mule. She evidently regarded our party of unbelievers with pious horror, and drew her 'yashmack' more closely around her as we passed. Afterward came water-buffaloes, ungainly but good-tempered beasts, carrying a considerable portion, if not the whole of their owner's families on their backs. Every now and then some well-to-do native cantered past on a handsome Arab horse, and looked with contempt on the humbler means of locomotion adopted by his poorer brethren. But by far the greater number of people were on foot; the women closely veiled, walking together, each with at least one dusky cherub riding astride on her shoulders. Every one's face beams with good humor, and it is clear that for this day at least the poor oppressed 'fellah' has determined to forget his troubles. After a while we quit the city, and get out in the suburbs, where to all appearance an immense army is bivouacking. Here, where we are refreshed by a cool breeze which rustles among the palm trees, a variety of curious sights present themselves. In one corner Ibrahim or Mehemet is displaying his skill as a 'hawy,' or juggler, by the light of a petroleum lamp, to a crowd of admirers. In another, Hassan, seated cross-legged on the ground, is relating stories to an audience that by the tokens of approbation they give appear to find them of a most diverting character. Next we come across refreshment booths, on the benches of which are squatted for hours together Arabs of the better class, smoking and drinking coffee, as if that were the aim and end of their existence. Among the entertainments provided, the chief is, of course, that of the 'Ghawazeels,' or dancing girls. Their performance takes place in big oblong tents, open to every one, and provided with divans round the sides for the accommodation of the spectators. In most of the tents there are two of those girls, who are said to belong to a distinct tribe, and who usually dance during the whole night. They are all young, and generally pretty, with tawny complexion and magnificent eyes, the effect of which is heightened by the application of 'kohl,' and they have besides remarkably small hands and feet. The dress consists of a shirt with wide sleeves, open in front, with a short skirt and continuations. They all have ornaments—mostly made of gold coin strung together—around their necks and wrists, and have often a large ring of the same material through the nose and others in their ears. The dancing, which goes on to the sound of very monotonous Arab music, is always the same, and chiefly consists of a rapid vibratory motion of the hips from side to side, while the body is kept perfectly motionless. This is followed by more demonstrative movements, which must be seen to be appreciated. An occasional subscription of a piastre (two and a half pence) a head suffices to defray the cost of the entertainment. Besides the Ghawazeels, there are great numbers of other women who visit the fair in the hope of obtaining husbands and for various purposes, and these usually live apart in tents by themselves, and throw aside much of the restraint commonly observed by Egyptian women in regard to the other sex."

WAR RUMORS BY PUNCH.

From London Punch.

The Prime Minister is in hourly communication with all the Cabinets of Europe. He has speaking-tubes put up between his official residence and the country seats of all his colleagues. He never sleeps, and devotes his few moments of leisure to a hasty perusal of Sir Garnet Wolseley's *Soldier's Pocket-book*. His private secretary is going through a course of instruction at Woolwich and Aldershott simultaneously, so that he may be prepared for the worst. The Directors of the Penny Steam-boat Companies have been requested to immediately forward to the War Office a list of their vessels, with a view to the transport of twenty-two cavalry regiments from Colchester to Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge has caused a special captive balloon to be kept suspended over the War Office night and day, so that his Royal Highness may have the means within reach of proceeding at once to Gibraltar. The bathing-machines at Herne Bay have received a fresh coat of paint, and are now on their war footing; 18,000 London cab horses have been purchased by the Government for immediate service in the First and Second Life Guards. Sub-Lieutenant Jones, of the Royal West Somersetshire Militia, has been made Lieutenant, and will soon leave England for Ireland. A plan of St. Petersburg has been constructed at the offices of the Royal Geographical Society, has been amended by the Board of Inland Revenue, countersigned by the Treasury, submitted to the Admiralty, and consigned to the model-room of the War Office where it will remain until required on active service. Lists of the strength of our fleets, armies, new military and naval inventions, torpedoes, &c., with explanatory descriptions and diagrams, have been furnished by the War Office and Admiralty to the editors of all the British, Colonial, and Continental newspapers. The Directors of the Metropolitan District Railway have been warned that their line may be required by the Government for the next two months for the transport of troops between Sloane square and the Temple. The Westminster Aquarium, Alexandra Palace, and Mme. Tussaud's, in certain emergencies, are likely to be converted into hospitals. The Beefeaters are to be immediately armed with Gatling guns. All the broken windows in the Tower of London are to be mended. The sentries at the doors of Drury-lane Theatre are to be doubled until further notice. All the Australian meat in the kingdom has been ordered to be purchased by the Government, with a view to supplying the messes of the Household Cavalry and Infantry with food while their respective regiments are on their line of march. The shares of the Chelsea Bun Company (Limited) have fallen ½ to ⅜. The bears at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, have been desired to consider themselves "under arrest." Mr. John Bright has recently been appointed a sergeant in the Volunteer Corps lately raised at the instigation of Sir Thomas Chambers, Q. C., the Common Sergeant. The Lord Mayor's trumpeters have been armed with new bugles; the Swordbearer has had his weapon sharpened; and the Common Crier has ordered his mace to be loaded with lead. The corps of Ancient Men in Armor is being reorganized. Buckingham Palace, Temple Bar, the Duke of York's Column, and the Marble Arch are immediately to be supplied with eighty-one-ton guns. And lastly, *Mr. Punch* has given *Toby* instructions to hold No. 85 Fleet street to the bitter end—with a pop-gun!

TOO MANY WIVES—HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Samuel C. Salmons, aged twenty-four years, who gave his residence as Middletown, N. Y., and his business as a newsdealer, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court on the charge of bigamy, the plaintiff being Caroline Watts, of Flatlands, Kings County. It appeared from her affidavit that she first met Salmons in Brooklyn in 1875; that on June 23 of that year he proposed marriage, and that she accepted the offer, the ceremony being performed the same day. She could not state the exact place where the marriage was performed, but, relying on Salmons' honor, she came to New-York, where a supposed clergyman read the service and pronounced them man and wife. In November, 1875, she received a letter signed "Charlotte Salmons," the writer claiming to be the lawful wife of Salmons, and stating that though she would not live with him, she was determined to be recognized as lawfully wedded. When this letter was shown to Salmons he admitted the fact, and without further explanation left the house, and the two have not lived together since. A criminal suit was threatened, however, when Salmons agreed to pay her $5 weekly during her life, and the offer being accepted, he went to Middletown and engaged in business as a newsdealer. Here another charge of bigamy was made against him by a third woman, named Jane Verry, who claimed that she was married to Salmons between June 6, 1869, the date of his first marriage, and June 23, 1875, the date of his reputed marriage to Caroline Watts. This suit was also compromised. The prisoner claims that the whole affair is a conspiracy, and that it is instigated by a man named Jake Barnett, who is jealous of him. Justice Duffy held the prisoner in $2,000 bail for further examination.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits for the past week amounted to $46,900.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,718.

The taxes received last week amounted to $716,306 36, and the Croton rents to $6,329 80.

William Kent assigned his property, for the benefit of creditors, to John C. Cutter yesterday.

Revival services will be conducted to-night by Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, at the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, between Avenues A and B.

Five foreign-bound steam-ships sailing yesterday carried out mails consisting of 45,583 letters, 607 registered letters, and 90 bags of papers.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the North River, at Pier No. 53, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., the Mayor elect, has been run down by office-seekers. He has already received hundreds of applications for the places in his gift—about thirty in number.

Richard Chamwell, aged twenty-five, of No. 213 West Houston street, fell through a hatchway at Shook & Everard's brewery, No. 675 Washington street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 413 deaths, 379 births, and 142 marriages, showing a decrease of 19 deaths, 92 births, and 28 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

John A. Gillespie, aged thirty-two, of No. 113 Washington street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by stabbing himself in the left breast with a dirk-knife, inflicting a serious wound. He was cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital.

The Italian bark Carina, now at anchor off the Battery, was run into at sea and badly damaged by an American schooner, the name of which is unknown. The Carna has a cargo for S. L. Merchant & Co., consigned to J. C. Seager, No. 17 South William street.

A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered yesterday by the Coroner's jury in the case of Mr. Phillip Oltman, whose body was found in the East River a week ago. The evidence showed that Mr. Oltman was last seen by his friends on the night of Oct. 21, in Essex street.

A bazaar will be opened at No. 113 East Fortieth street, on the 15th instant, and remain open for three days. Refreshments will be provided, and there will be an entertainment for children. The proceeds are to aid the mission and sewing schools of the neighborhood.

The ladies of the West-side Relief Association will open a fair at the Academy of Music on Dec. 11, the proceeds of which are to be used in caring for a large number of sick and destitute children of the City. Gifts for the fair are solicited from the charitable, which may be sent to Mr. H. Bergh, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, and Mr. H. King, Chairman of thea ssociation.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Police made 410 arrests.

The calendars of the civil and criminal courts of Kings County for the Fall and Winter terms are unusually crowded.

On Tuesday next at noon the Board of County Canvassers meet at the County Clerk's office, in the Court-house, to canvass the electoral, State, and county tickets.

A Centennial festival and fair for the benefit of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will open next Wednesday at the Academy of Music. It will continue for three days.

The foundation stone of the proposed new municipal building was laid yesterday, in the presence of John French, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, and a number of citizens.

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday and appointed a sub-committee of three to appraise the land between the City Hospital and the present jail, upon which it is proposed to erect a new and more commodious prison.

Thomas Wilson, who claims to be a steam-boat pilot, residing at No. 443 West Thirteenth street, was arrested yesterday by Roundsman Pellett, of the Steam-boat Squad, charged with having attempted to swindle Arthur Edwards, a discharged soldier, out of $3 by the confidence game. He was locked up at the Central Office.

Thomas S. Grimwood, who boards at No. 9 Montague Terrace, complained at Police Head-quarters yesterday that $134 worth of jewelry and clothing had been stolen from his room. It is supposed that the theft was committed by a man who, on the pretense that he wished to secure board at the house, was shown through all its rooms.

A body identified as that of Thomas McCormick, a laborer of No. 79 Van Brunt street, was found floating in the Wallabout Canal yesterday. Another body not yet identified was found in the water near the Atlantic dock. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, and had light hair and mustache. It was sent to the Morgue.

The most careful unofficial canvass of the returns elects Walter L. Livingston, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidate, Surrogate of Kings County by twenty-five votes, over Abram H. Dailey, the regular Democratic candidate. The office is claimed by both parties, and until the vote is counted by the Board of Supervisors the result cannot be definitely known.

In the City Court, before Judge Neelson, yesterday, Mrs. Anna Frouse, against whom a decree of absolute divorce was issued some time ago, moved, through her counsel, to set aside the decree on the ground that she had not been served in the suit brought by her husband with a summons and complaint. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

About 7:30 o'clock last evening, a pistol shot was fired through the second-story window of the residence of John Blakeney, No. 27 Vestry street. The bullet penetrated through the shutter and the window, and passing over the head of Mrs. Blakeney, who was sitting up in bed, lodged in the wall without doing further damage. No clue to the person who fired the shot was obtained.

NEW-JERSEY.

A recount of the votes cast for Mayor in Elizabeth shows the re-election of Mayor Townley by nine majority.

Oschwald and Ryan, the convicted murderers of Officer Brock, in Newark, will not be sentenced till to-morrow or Tuesday.

Patrick Coyle was yesterday arrested in Newark on a charge of false registration. He registered in Orange, but subsequently voted in the Seventh Ward of Newark, where he resided.

Gov. Bedle states that the pressure of State business will preclude his acceptance of the invitation to visit Louisiana and witness the count of votes while being made by the Returning board of that State.

The Mercer County canvassers, yesterday, gave the commission as member from the Third Assembly District, of the New-Jersey Legislature, to Powers, the Democratic nominee. The House will stand thirty to thirty.

Two children of John Sisco, a colored man, living on Lester avenue, Newark, ate some stramonium seeds, which they had gathered, a few days ago, and were soon afterward attacked by symptoms of poisoning. One has since died, and the other is in a critical condition.

George P. Kinne, of Newark, who had fled to escape trial on an indictment, charging him with having stolen $750 in notes from Amos Pierson, was rearrested in Rockland County, N. Y., yesterday, and, under requisition from Gov. Bedle, lodged in the Newark City Prison.

Isaac Emmons was arrested in Pine Brook yesterday, charged with having defrauded Messrs. McDemcote & Looher out of $550. He purchased furniture from them to that amount, and, on the alleged representation that he owned a farm in Pine Brook, induced the firm to accept his notes in payment. He was admitted to $1,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge E. H. Durell, of New-Hampshire, is at the Brevoort House.

Sir Charles D. Crosly, of England, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams and family, of Massachusetts, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman Josiah G. Abbott and Frederick O. Prince, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

David Chadwick, M. P., of England, and J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator W. W. Eaton, and Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford; Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Gen. J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, and Prof. John Forsyth, of West-point, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine; Rear Admiral E. G. Parrott, United States Navy; ex-Congressman J. M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and ex-Gov. William Gilpin, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

POSSIBILITIES.

"On the earth the broken arcs, in the heaven a perfect round." —*R. Browning's Abt Vogler.*

"What are we all but a mood,
A single mood of the life
Of the Being in whom we exist,
Who alone is all things in one?" —*M. Arnold.*

When man at length his ideal height hath gained,
So that the heavenly kingdom is attained,
Will there be any room for tears and pain,
For dim gray twilights, sobbing wind, and rain,
Mist, wreaths, and flying clouds, the thunder's roar,
Or the sea breaking on a lonely shore,
With all the yearnings these things shadow forth?
Is the pathetic minor but for earth,
And will the heavens resound with joy alone,
Though sadness often makes a deeper tone?
Must all of life fall off that cannot show
Some fruit that did to full perfection grow?
The tottering steps, the pause, even the fall,
Will not eternal life have time for all;
And in the circle of Infinity
Must not all moods of life unfolded lie,
But all complete—the weak within the strong,
And the one verse become a perfect song;
The bud, the blossom, the fruit-laden bough,
Seen by the light of the eternal *now*?
May not all discords to one concord lead—
Whose every missing note would leave a need
Deep, unimagined as a world untrod—
An infinite harmony whose name is God?
—*Spectator.*

A DREAM-LOVE.

I.

THROUGH THE IVORY GATE.

On the night of the fifth of September, exactly ten years ago, I had a dream which changed the current of my life. And yet, as will be seen, it was not a very striking one—indeed it might be called in a measure commonplace; but nevertheless it stamped itself upon my memory in the strangest fashion, and a face I saw in it has, from that time to this, been the one star of my life.

I saw a smooth sea of deep blue, with white cliffs in the far distance, and whiter gulls winging their way above it, a trail of smoke from a passing steamer in the sky, and boats and cordage on the beach where the fishermen plied their business. And I walked by that dream-land sea in company with a woman, whose face, seen with unusual distinctness—much plainer than any other face I had ever seen in a dream—filled me with unutterable longing and love, such as I had never felt before. No need, you may say, to attach much importance to this. Many men have been smitten, as the phrase is, with faces seen in dreams, but they have passed away and been forgotten—fair visions through the gate of ivory which fade before the light of morning.

This dream-face did not pass away. I found myself remembering its lineaments and pondering over them; and as a natural consequence I dreamed of it again and again. Days, and even weeks, would pass sometimes; but it was sure to recur to me sooner or later, and the infatuation and love for it grew upon me to such an extent that I became pale and worn, and my friends were anxious about my health. The oftener I saw it, with its sweet stateliness, soft clusters of hair, and eyes that thrilled me through and through, the more frantic I became with hopeless and consuming love. I had told no one—I was ashamed to tell any one—and while I tried to reason with myself against what was becoming a species of mania, and at times had thoroughly convinced myself of my insane folly, the dream would come again, and I was more madly in love than ever.

I have said my friends became anxious. I was an only son, and therefore considerably over-estimated by my parents, especially by my mother. My father, a wealthy contractor, was very anxious I should spend plenty of money in good society, and expected that one day I should make a marriage which would increase the glory of the family. Noticing that I was "moping," as he called it, he advised me to go abroad and amuse myself. But although very fond of the Continent, I had a strange disinclination to go there, and persisted in remaining at home. And I nursed my foolish fancy so wildly just at the time that I fell into a strange nervous condition, causing me to feel mentally as if I was in a sort of clairvoyant state, making me at the same time really physically ill.

My mother noticed it, and, being in London, insisted that I should go and see a famous physician. I knew he had nothing in his pharmacopœia that would suit my malady; but thinking I should only be sounded and looked at in the ordinary way, and receive a prescription for a harmless tonic, and also wishing to allay maternal apprehensions, I went to Dr. ——. It is at his own desire that I suppress his name.

Now, as you may imagine, I had not the slightest intention of making a confidant of the doctor. It never entered my thoughts that I could tell any one about my dream; but I went to a man of rare psychological knowledge, and with this result: I was ushered into the doctor's room, and, in reply to his first question as to my ailment, I said I had felt a little nervous, and so forth, but that I should not have come to him except at my mother's earnest request. He nodded, and then made a careful examination of me, sounded me, and then said:

"Sound in wind and limb. Have you told me everything?"

"Yes," I said. "It is just as I thought; there is nothing the matter with me."

"Don't be in such a hurry," he replied. "I said wind and limb—did you ever hear of an organ called the brain?"

I started, and the blood rushed to my face. Was he going to tell me I was mad; and if pressed, as this sharp-faced man might press me, was I to confess to my dream-face? Dr. —— soon put an end to my hesitation, for he came to the point at once. In reply to his question, I said:

"Certainly; I am conscious I have a brain."

"And that brain may be out of order," he said.

"Of that I am not conscious," I answered.

"But you have sometimes suspected it."

This was a facer, and I hesitated.

He continued, "Mr. Frewen, are you a dreamer of dreams?"

It had come at last. I gasped and half rose from my chair—things which of course he noted.

"Really"—I said.

"Stop," he returned. "I know I am right; but unless you are going to tell me everything, don't speak at all. You will be wasting my time and your own, and mine is valuable."

While he was speaking, I had taken my resolution. I remembered that the confidences of the consulting-room are as sacred as those of the confessional; and I told him all. He listened with the air of a man who had heard the story before, and then he asked me whether I was capable, if I tried honestly, of banishing the face from my waking thoughts. I replied that I thought I could; and he then said:

"Go away for a month, and then come and tell me how you are."

I left him and made the effort, and though I succeeded in banishing all memory of my love, her face came to me every night.

I returned, and duly reported myself to the doctor. Before doing this, however, I must note that I had confided my trouble to my mother; and she having put my father in possession of some of the facts of my case, he was at once indignant and contemptuous, and I believe he thought I was really going mad.

Imagine, then, the consternation produced by the advice Dr. —— gave when I went to him a second time. He listened to my report of myself, and then said:

"The dream of this woman's face is driving you mad. Go and find her."

Find her! What did the doctor mean? In all my thoughts of the face of my dreams I had never pictured it as by any remote possibility existing. The idea seemed to take possession of me like new life. Was it possible, or was the doctor only suggesting it as a means of amusing a poor crazy fellow by humoring his delusion? But at any rate I would go. I had made up my mind to that, though it was not so easy to say where.

"You are in earnest?" I said to Dr. ——.

"I am. I never joke on such subjects."

"Where shall I go?"

"Nay, I cannot tell you that. Try and realize the locality indicated in your dream."

"Shall I find her?" I said.

He hesitated for the first time.

"There is a theory," he said—"mind, I do not commit myself by saying *my* theory—that people whose spirits have met in this world rarely go through the whole of life without being near each other in the flesh, though it is possible that one or both may be unconscious."

"I shall go," I said.

"Yes, of course you will;" and Dr. —— shook hands with me and bowed me out.

I pass over the despair of my mother and the rage and indignation of my father, who abused the doctor roundly for sending me on a madman's errand, as he called it. His position was perfectly justifiable. I could put myself in his place and thoroughly understand what a practical, prosaic man of business would think of my errand. But then he had not seen *her*.

I left home to find her.

II.

A MAD ERRAND.

While my proposed plan was in the highest degree distasteful to my family and friends, the commencement of my search was by no means satisfactory to myself. It is all very well to make up your mind to find out a woman you have seen only in dreams; while many of my readers may think that such a case demanded a strait waistcoat; but it is not so easy to know how to make a start. The world was all before me, but where was I to go?

I recurred naturally to the doctor's parting words. He had not laughed at me; he had humored me, whether with any belief in the dream or merely to give me something to occupy my mind, I could hardly tell; at any rate his words had impressed me. He had said, "Try and realize the locality indicated in your dreams." Even that was not easy. But at any rate it was some place by the sea. So I need not trouble myself about inland towns and villages. It had a look too, I thought, of a foreign watering place; so I decided to make for the Continent, and then wander slowly through the principal places on the French seaboard.

I dreamed of the face of which I was in search the night before I left England; and I don't know whether I was feeling rather out of spirits myself, but it was undeniable that, as far as I could judge, it looked somewhat sadly and reproachfully at me. But I had become so full of fancies regarding it, that I was afraid to trust myself to draw conclusions, and I dismissed the idea from my memory, and crossed the Channel.

I had not been more than a few days in France when I became conscious of a curious change. I had been to one little village on the coast, and was going on to another, when I remembered that during the whole time I had not had one dream, that is to say, not one in which I saw *her* face. It was strange; for although the visitations were by no means continuous, still an unusually long time had passed—that too just when I was thinking more of her than ever, and scanning each face I met with painful curiosity. The fact, therefore, made me rather uneasy; and I was eager for the night to come to see how I should fare. Again there was no special dream, though my thoughts were so full of her that I don't know how I could have avoided a dream filled with her presence under ordinary circumstances. I am aware that some people hold that you do not dream of what you have thought *much* of during the day, but rather of things only brought incidentally under your notice; but such has never been my experience. I can almost pass from waking to sleeping and carry on the same train of thought, though of course it is most fantastically changed in my dream.

Night after night passed, and still she never came. Full as my waking thoughts were of her, she seemed to have withdrawn herself from me; and uneasy as I had been at the first recurrent appearances, I now became still more so when they ceased to exist. Was there ever any one so unreasonable? I argued with myself; I had long wanted to cure myself of what most people would call a pure delusion; and yet now, when I found it disappearing, I was angry and annoyed at it. But still I would continue my search at intervals, and I settled to stay four months in France at any rate before I returned home and announced my cure.

"My cure"—yes, that was what they would call it, when in truth I was far more worn and miserable now than at any time previously. I believe indeed that at this period I was in danger of acute mental derangement, for I caught myself wondering what there was on the other side of this life, that men should be loath to leave it. The blue sea seemed tempting, and I often thought that if this mad passion for a shadow was to mar my life, it would be better to sleep in one of the little church-yards on the coast where the voice of the ever-lasting sea would sing my requiem.

The whole of the time I was in France I was miserable, and in no single dream, though as usual I had many, did my familiar visitant appear. My search grew listless, and I felt myself becoming infinitely worse as regards my nervous system than I was before I left England. From what I have learned of it since, I am convinced I was settling down into confirmed *melancholia*; and I cannot think of that period even now without a shudder at the recollection.

At last, finding myself at Dieppe, I suddenly determined to return home, and took the steamer which was just starting for Newhaven, lest my will to go should change. Never before within my remembrance had I been so glad to return to England. Never did the white cliffs look fairer to me, and the rolling downs of Sussex seemed like old friends. Immediately on arriving I went up to London, and on reaching the station I drove straight off to Dr. ——.

He was at home, and received me with cordiality.

"Well, doctor," I said. "I have come to report myself cured."

"Cured!" he answered, looking at me scrutinizingly. "You don't look like it. Of what are you cured?"

"I have had no dreams; that is to say, none of that particular dream since I left England."

"Ah, none in France at all," he said.

"Exactly."

"Any since you returned?"

"I only arrived to-day, and have not yet slept in England."

"Just so," he said, nodding thoughtfully; and then he abruptly asked some question regarding my general health, wrote me a prescription, and seeing that he was determined to say no more, I left him.

As I drove away to a hotel, for my people were out of town, I thought of my answer to the doctor's question, viz., that I had not slept in England since I returned, and the way in which he had received it. Was it possible riage drives up, father, it seems, gets out and hands out the ladies—mother first and then the daughter. The moment the younger lady steps out she looks up, then she starts back, and falls in a dead faint on the carriage-steps. She looked as if she had seen a ghost, they say; I wonder what was up? Egad, old man, she must have caught sight of your wo-begone face, and turned faint at the idea of dancing with such a scarecrow."

I listened idly and said: "No, I don't think she could have seen me;" forgetting, be it observed, that the moonlight shone full on my face, and that the glare of the gaslight streamed out of the room.

I attached no importance to the incident, though the reader will possibly wonder at it. I felt nothing unusual, only perhaps a little sadder and more uneasy; and the face of my dream-love looked sad, too, when she came in my sleep, and paler, I thought, than it was wont to look of old.

But no revelation came to me; and a month afterward, when I returned to London, it would have required an effort of memory to recall the fact that at the Rockford ball a young lady arriving had "started as if she had seen a ghost," and fallen fainting into her father's arms. Had I then given up the search that here in England the vision would return? I thought the matter out carefully, as far as one can think a subject out which is purely surmise; and having settled in my own mind that being at home would make no difference, I dined with a friend at his club, and spent a pleasanter evening than I had known for some months past.

Night came; and before I went to rest I thought as I always did of my dream-visitant, but with the hopeless feeling I had lately had in France, and not expecting any change. Indeed I had wellnigh made up my mind that she had departed for ever, and I went to sleep with a sigh at the remembrance.

The reader will have anticipated what happened. That night, the very first I had spent in England, she came to me again; and owing, I suppose, to the rarity of the vision, she seemed to have gained new loveliness during the time she had ceased to bless my sleep. Never, I fancied, not even when she first appeared to me, had her face come with greater distinctness; and I woke in the morning with a more vivid memory of it than ever. Had I possessed the artistic faculty, I believe that on the morning after that dream I could have painted her so as to be readily recognizable by any one who knew her if she had any real existence. It is impossible to tell the length of dreams, for so much seems to happen in them in a very short space of time; but as far as I could judge, the dream on this occasion lasted an unusual length of time, and in fact seemed hardly ever to leave me during the night.

My first feeling in the morning was one of delight. I had yearned for her coming, and now she had visited me again, and yet, such is the inconstancy of human nature, I felt at the same time alarmed and startled at her reappearance. It seemed so strange that all the time I had been in France I had no vision of her, and now, the moment I set foot in England again, she reappeared. I had no difficulty in deciding what I should do. I would commence the search again, this time in England. The omen was too plain, I thought, to be disregarded; but before I went away I must wait in town to see my father and mother, who were expected, as I learned, in two days' time.

I had the same dream next night. On the day after my father arrived; and I told him as vaguely as I could do, consistently with truth, what had occurred and what I proposed for myself.

My father looked very grave, and (it was at dessert) played with his wine-glass, seemingly in a great state of bewilderment. At last he said:

"You knew my opinion of all this business, Frank, when you left home, and it is not changed. But it is much stronger, seeing that I have found a young lady who would be a capital match for you, and whom I am most anxious you should marry. If I am any judge, and I was not a bad one when I married your mother, the lady I propose is beautiful—"

"Stop, father," I cried. "I implore you not to continue the subject now; give me a little more time, and I will do anything you wish."

My father caught at the suggestion of a certain length of time and the chance of my capitulation, and said:

"So be it; go away, say for a year more, and then, if you have not found this shadowy creature, you shall come back and marry the girl I have chosen." And he added, more to himself than to me, "Hang me, if I think she'll have such a maniac!"

"Very well," I said, anxious to close the conversation, "I agree. I shall go away to-night, and come back here this day twelvemonth."

"Off with you," said my father; "I don't want to keep you; and discussing this subject has quite spoiled my claret. Pass the olives, and ring the bell for another bottle as you go out; and good-bye to you."

With this characteristic benediction I departed, and once more went forth on my travels to find the lady of my dreams.

III.

SEEN AT THE WINDOW.

Before starting, however, I called upon Dr. ——, and told him how the dream had come back, and that I was once more going in search of my shadow. He listened as quietly as before, manifested no astonishment at the recurrence of my dream, and said:

"I am afraid I have incurred a grave responsibility in sending you away, Mr. Frewen; but since you have been guided by me in this matter, may I ask you to take my advice once more?"

"Certainly," I replied; "but you are not going to stop me?"

"No, I am not going to stop you; but I want you, now that you are starting again, not to wander alone more than you can help. Prosecute this search by all means, but see as much society as you can; and I must add my entire concurrence with your father's proposal. On your return, marry if possible; it is the only thing that will cure you."

"May I ask you again, as I did before, Doctor, what do you think are my chances of success? What does all this mean?"

"That is easier to ask than to answer. One reading of it would be as follows: You are exercising involuntarily a strong influence over some person unknown to you. What has been called odic force may in rare cases act in this way. Whether the person you influence has any definite knowledge of the impress on your mind, it is impossible to say. She may or she may not. This explanation, you observe, postulates her existence in real life. If, on the other hand, she exists only in your dreams, then it must be looked upon merely as a dream, recurring in this way because your mind during your waking hours dwells upon it with such persistence."

"But I never dreamed of her in France, and yet she was hardly ever out of my thoughts."

"I can tell you no more. 'There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio—' You can finish the quotation for yourself."

So once more I started on my search and now, instead of having the light of her face withdrawn, it was with me day and night. Most distinct in dreams, but still ever with me to cheer me and to uphold me during my wanderings.

And yet even with that solace it was weary work, and it was with a heart very little attuned to them that I obeyed the doctor's instructions, and went out into such society as I could command in places where I was very often an entire stranger. Every female figure in the faintest degree attractive raised my hopes only to disappoint me, and I journeyed from place to place till I realized the truth of the lines:

"Day and night my toils redouble,
Never nearer to the goal;
Night and day I feel the trouble
Of the wanderer in my soul."

I also, as was to be expected, became more and more uneasy as the months went by and the time drew near when, in fulfillment of my promise to my father, I must go home, and instead of indulging in a mad chase after a heroine of dreamland, I must settle down with the wife he had chosen for me, if, indeed, the lady would have me. The thought maddened me when I reflected upon what the doctor had said. If haply I was influencing the darling of my dreams, and she too might be conscious of it, how could I prove a traitor to my unknown love?

There was nothing to do, however, but to wander on; and I did so in vain, until within a month of the time when I should have to go back to my father and declare my willingness to obey him.

I was staying at the time for a day or two at a little sea-side town called Rockford, and there meeting a couple of bachelor friends, I consented to go to a ball, which the visitors had arranged, and of which they were stewards. The idea was distasteful to me; but I had promised the doctor, and I should see new faces, so I went to the festivity. Some country people were coming, and I stood leaning listlessly out of an open window watching the arrivals. The moonlight shone across the sea, and beneath me the carriages rolled up to the door, and gay parties alighted at the portico of the hotel where the ball was given.

Suddenly I saw there was some commotion below, and the crowd at the door closed round a carriage which then drove rapidly away, a gentleman apparently mounting the box near the coachman, while the servant, who had occupied the place, hurried off in an opposite direction. Somebody had been taken ill, I supposed, and so it appeared; for when one of my friends came up, he said, "Extraordinary thing, Frewen; a car when the prize was so near? Had *she* seen me in dreams and recognized me, while no indication of her presence was vouchsafed me?

The reader must form his own conclusions. My mad errand was over. I returned to town to do my father's bidding in any matrimonial speculation he might suggest, and to forget, as I best might, that I ever had a love in dream-land.

IV.

MY MARRIAGE.

My father made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction at my return to him, and, as he was good enough to say, to my senses. Having relieved his feelings by that remark, he made no further reference to my dreams and the chase they had led me. I was treated, indeed, like a returned prodigal, who, after many wanderings, had come back and received forgiveness. Concerning the young lady it was proposed I should marry, neither my father nor mother would tell me anything, but preserved a playful silence, my father assuring me I was so confoundedly romantic that unless she burst upon me all at once, he knew I should never take a fancy to her. I was told, however, that she came of a good family, was young, beautiful, and an heiress, so painfully eligible in all respects that I wonder I did not hate the idea.

It was curious that now, when I considered my doom was fixed, I was by no means so miserable as I had anticipated. I was still dreaming of the one face of my life, and yet I could, it seemed, contemplate a marriage with another woman, not exactly with equanimity, but still without the shudder with which I had thought of it before. I could not explain the feeling to myself, and was foolish enough to be annoyed at it. Now I can understand it; but I had no key to it then.

It appeared that Miss Carnstone—for that was the name of my bride-elect, should she smile on me—had recently been confided to the care of my father and another Trustee on the death of Mr. Carnstone, who had desired the marriage as much as my father, but who also said that Alice declared she would never marry, and he believed she would keep her word.

I had been at home for about a fortnight when my father announced his intention of paying a visit to the young lady, and proposed that I should accompany him and see what impression I could make. I had become very apathetic on the subject, and consented, not even asking until we were seated in the railway-carriage whereabout Carnstone Dene was situated.

"It was near the sea," said my father, "standing back about a mile from the shore on the quietest part of the Sussex coast, overlooking a tiny fishing village." The views from the house were magnificent, and I should be pleased with its surroundings. "I could suggest a few alterations, Frank," he continued, for my father had a mania for landscape gardening; "but there will be time enough for them afterward."

"A place on the coast!" I thought, "and unvisited." It had been, I suppose, too insignificant, or I had missed it because the railway only extended to within eight miles of it. The information brought up a crowd of memories of my wanderings, and as may be imagined *her* face came with them with maddening distinctness.

We arrived at the nearest town to Carnstone in the evening. It boasted a fairly good hotel, and my father, having a twinge of the gout, determined to rest there for the night and take a carriage to the Dene in the morning. Next day was a beautiful one; and though my father remonstrated at it as being very undignified, I determined to start early and walk over to Carnstone, leaving him to follow in the carriage.

After passing round the base of some undulating downs, and then through some prettily-wooded fields, I came to the shore, and, in obedience to the directions I had received, proceeded along it to Carnstone. Arriving there, I was struck with the beauty of the tiny fishing-village, for it was nothing more; and, at the same time, it seemed, in its main features, strangely familiar to me. I had certainly never been there before, and yet the distant cliffs, the contour of the shore—it flashed across my mind at once—it was the sea-scape of my dream!

The discovery had such an effect upon me that I trembled violently, and had to sit down on the beach to compose myself. The next sensation was one of delight, and then came a cold chill. What if the locality of my dream had its central figure—what if I discovered *her* while I was hastening to offer love to another! I had not to remain long in suspense. I walked along with my temples throbbing, and the beat of my heart, as it were, audible to me; and I had not gone many paces when, passing the bow of a boat on the beach, I came upon her!

The picture was complete. The vision was realized. There she sat by the sea—the lady of my dreams!

I stood rooted to the spot, gazing at her, in utter forgetfulness of what she must have thought of such a proceeding, and almost on the instant she looked up from the book she was reading, and our eyes met.

I saw at at once with an undefinable thrill that she recognized *me!*

One wild, scared look, and then, as if possessed by a sudden fear, she turned hastily away, while I stood stupefied; and when I came to my senses she was out of sight.

There was no question of going on to Carnstone Dene now. I turned and went straight back to the hotel, then dispatched an earnest message to my father to return there and see me, as something had happened of the utmost importance.

He came back in the afternoon in one of the Carnstone carriages, and I found him in a great rage—not with me, for he had not heard my story, but with the young lady herself. He was nearly beside himself when I related what had happened to me, and my firm determination to make away with myself rather than marry Miss Carnstone, or any other woman than the lady of my dreams, now that I found out she existed.

"By Jove!" he cried, in a high state of excitement, "have you all gone mad together? I have been talking to Miss Carnstone, and ventured to hint at certain hopes I entertained, when my lady flies out at me, and coolly tells me that she never means to marry at all, and begs I won't distress her by mentioning such a thing."

"Sensible girl," I said; "you can't expect me to press my suit after that."

"It is as well to expect nothing but downright lunacy from you," said my father, still very irate; "but come, we must go back to Carnstone Dene. You and she may be as mad as a couple of March hares, but, at any rate, let us behave like civilized beings, and stay there for a day or two, as was our original intention."

So we drove over to Carnstone Dene.

I was silent during the drive, and my father was evidently too angry to talk to me. In due time we arrived at a fine Elizabethan house, and immediately went up stairs to dress for dinner. I found my way after dressing to the drawing-room by myself, and when I went in there was a lady standing near one of the windows, evidently Miss Carnstone.

She turned. An electric shock ran through me from head to foot. And then—I do not know to this day, nor does my wife, who moved first—we drew near each other, and Alice Carnstone, my predestined bride, the lady of my dreams, was strained to my heart.

The footman who announced dinner ushered in my father, and the old gentleman will not forget till his dying day the shock he experienced when he saw the situation. It was, however, a pleasant solution of all his difficulties, and it was nothing to him that we had loved in dreams.

Alice Carnstone is now my wife. The story of how she felt the impress of my soul is mine alone. Suffice it to say that she had known me much after the same fashion as I had known her, and that it was she who had recognized me at the Rockford ball. Her absence from my dreams during my visit to France we could never explain, for, as the doctor says, the laws governing such impressions are not yet formulated. I need only add that she who came to smile upon me in dreams is now the crowning blessing of my life.

—*London Society.* H. SAVILE CLARKE.

A CELEBRATED JEWESS.—Rahel Levin is one of those exceptional women who appear once in a century, and whom later generations must accept upon hearsay rather than from her own written remains. She was born in 1771, at Berlin. Her Jewish parentage, too lightly dismissed by Mrs. Jennings, forms in a great measure the keynote to a right comprehension of her character. From early girlhood she felt it "an ignominy—a cause of bitter sorrow—to have been born a Jewess." Though, thanks to the influence of Moses Mendelssohn, the Berlin Jews occupied a tolerable social position, and enjoyed privileges not accorded to the rest of their race in Germany, still in those days Jewish birth was not only a stigma, but a very serious hindrance in life. It deprived men of all State appointments. Professorial chairs were denied to some of the ablest scholars in the world unless they would undergo the rite of baptism, to which ceremony, accordingly, numbers submitted, with statistical results that the present Society for the Conversion of the Jews would be glad to lay before its subscribers. Women felt these restrictions socially; mixed marriages were impossible; the very notion raised repulsion, and some of Rahel's earliest troubles sprang from this source. It was on this account, as a political convenience, not from conviction, that Rahel was baptized—an event left unmentioned by Mrs. Jennings, though it was at her baptism, and not at the Jewish ceremony, that the names Antonie Friedericke were added to the familiar Rahel. Her actual faith was, and had been, the same at all periods of her life, and what Mrs. Jennings naively calls (p. 269) "two characteristics of Christianity—the love of God and the love of her neighbor"—are as much the motive powers in Israel as among the Gentiles. Rahel herself speaks better of her religious rearing: "Nothing was ever taught me," she once wrote. "I grew up in the wild forest of humanity, and heaven took pity on me, and saved me from what was base and untrue. But I could never have been taught religion; I look for that from above." This Jewish exclusiveness, delicate health, and some passionate and unhappy love-affairs, rendered hopeless by her birth, added to want of affinity in her home surroundings, rendered Rahel's youth a period of much sadness. But the Jewish *salons* were open to her, and they were at that period the focus of intellectual life in Berlin. Rahel became known, loved, and sought after, and was soon able to hold a *salon* of her own. The period was, perhaps, one of the most interesting of German history, not only for itself, but because it may be regarded as the seedtime whose harvest is the Germany of to-day. It was a period of suppressed ferment. Only in small social gatherings could the oppressed find the relief of speech; there was no public press; there was intense public agitation, and need for expression. *Salons*, such as we find in France during the seventeenth century, had not hitherto existed in Germany, nor was the country suited to them, for the German mind is not constituted for lightly skirting precipitous gulfs. In Rahel's day, nevertheless, the fashion of aping everything French, even now not defunct, was then at its height, and an attempt was made to institute *salons* modeled on the Gallic pattern. Of such a gathering Rahel was the life and soul, but spoken words, alas! even if recorded by some faithful pen, can retain but a faint aroma of their origin, lacking the inflexion of voice, the sparkle of eye, the indescribable nothings that give to the same words such different meanings, according to the speaker's idiosyncrasy. This was most emphatically the case with Rahel.—*The Athenæum.*

THE TRIUMPH OF POPE GREGORY OVER HENRY IV.—It appears that the *Germania*, the leading organ of Ultramontanism in Germany, deprecates the proposal to celebrate at the beginning of next year the eighth centenary of the triumph of Hildebrand over Henry IV. at Canossa. The warning is sufficiently intelligible. A more inopportune exhibition of Papal enthusiasm could hardly be imagined. Throughout Germany this solemn commemoration of the humiliation of the Kaiser before the Pontiff would be understood as an act of studied defiance to the national sentiment, and even in Italy an ostentatious parade of the assumed supremacy of sacerdotal over regal power might hardly be suffered to pass unchallenged. * * * In 1076 the quarrel between the Pope and the Emperor was coming to a crisis. Henry IV. had ignored the excommunication pronounced by Gregory on his Ministers, and the Pontiff, taking advantage of the disaffection of Henry's subjects, had summoned him in arrogant terms to appear in person before his tribunal at Rome. Henry, whose arrogance was fully equal to that of his great rival, while his wisdom was less, replied by convoking a Council at Worms, which, under his directions, excommunicated the Pope. The sentence was dispatched to Rome by an Italian priest with a letter from the Emperor beginning, "Henry, King by the grace of God and not by the will of man, to Hildebrand, no longer Apostolical, but a false monk," and ending, "I, Henry, and all our Bishops bid you come down, come down!" On receiving this missive the Pope pronounced sentence of deposition and interdict on Henry, and it he remained excommunicate for a year he was to be forever incapable of reigning. To avert this consummation, Henry undertook in the January of 1077 his famous journey from Spires over the Alps into Italy. On a bitter Winter's morning he arrived in the white robes of a penitent before the castle of Canossa, where the Pope was visiting the Countess Matilda, on the slope of the Apennines, about twenty miles south of Parma. The fortress, which probably derived its name from the white rock on which it stood, was surrounded by a triple circle of walls, the traces of which are still distinctly visible. Between the middle and the innermost of these walls the King was detained for three days awaiting the pleasure of the Pontiff. At length he was admitted, and, after taking an oath to observe all the conditions imposed by Gregory, was absolved. But a further trial was in store for him. The Pope celebrated mass in his presence, and, taking the Holy Sacrament in his hands, called God to witness to his innocence of the charges which Henry had alleged against him, praying that, if guilty, he might be struck dead as he received it. He then turned to the Emperor and challenged him to attest his innocence by the same appeal, as it was then considered, to the judgment of God, which he pledged himself to accept as decisive. But Henry trembled and shrunk from the ordeal, preferring to reserve the matters in dispute for a future Council in Germany. He only left Canossa to renew his contest with the Pope and incur a fresh excommunication. But we need not linger over the history of the next eight years. At the end of that period the Emperor and the anti-Pope whom he had created were in Rome, and Gregory was dying in exile at Salerno. He was conquered, but his cause had triumphed; and two centuries of theocratic supremacy lay before the Church, till Boniface VIII. defined for all ages in the *Unum Sanctam* the dogmatic principle of a system which was already tottering to its fall. That is the principle which won its *spolia opima* before the gates of Canossa, and which the approaching centenary, if it takes place, will be designed solemnly to reaffirm. * * * From whatever point of view we may choose to regard it, the picture of Henry before the gates of Canossa is one of the most striking in the page of history. It has a dramatic and historical interest not easily to be surpassed, but which belongs to the painter, the poet, the historian—not to the practical statesman. To make it the subject of a grand religious commemoration would be to reproduce on a larger scale the blunder of the State Services expunged some years ago from the English Prayer-book, in which the martyrdom of King Charles was made the occasion for a periodical deprecation of the iniquity of the "sons of Belial" who "turn faith into faction and religion into rebellion," while the 5th of November brought back its annual anathema on "the hellish malice of Popish conspirators." The murderers of Charles I. and the would-be murderers of his father were assumed to represent respectively the Dissenters and Papists of to-day, against whom the English Church and crown still required protection. And so, too, the real meaning of the proposed commemoration of Canossa would be that Pius IX. stands in the same relation to the present Emperor of Germany as Hildebrand to Henry IV. It would not, of course, mean that the Emperor or the King of Italy is likely to be placed under interdict—for Rome knows better than to hurl a *brutum fulmen* at the head of a powerful adversary; but it would mean that her right to depose them survives intact, though for the sins of men it cannot just now be profitably exercised. It would mean that the state of things which brought the heir of a long line of Emperors to do penance before the successor of the Fisherman amid the snows of Canossa is the natural and normal state of things, and that its restoration, however seemingly impracticable, is earnestly to be desired.—*The Saturday Review.*

INFLUENCE OF MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE ON MODERN LIFE.—While the soul had thus departed of mediæval life, the body, the building, remained; and a very important element it is in the part that architecture plays in its relation to modern life especially, that its productions have this *quasi*-permanent character, and cannot be put aside and forgotten like a picture or a book which appeals to tastes that have become antiquated. There the cathedrals stand, memorials and landmarks of what were once the main centres of English life, witnesses of a spiritual despotism whose staff has been long since broken; records, too, of strenuous healthy labor and ingenuity applied, with no haphazard or wavering aim, toward the translation of brute material into an organic expression of stability and grace and aspiration, which still commands our sympathy and admiration. And no man who understands in what the art of architecture in its higher forms consists, none who have an interest in the past history, intellectual and social, of their native country, would for a moment undervalue these monuments at once of a great period of architectural art and of an extinct phase of national life, or grudge any care or reasonable cost bestowed on their preservation. But it is quite another thing to imagine that the feeling, artistic or moral, out of which they sprung can be artificially revived, and the mediæval cathedral galvanized into life again. This, however, is a prevalent idea with a number of well-meaning people of the *dilettante* order; and one writer, who is a fair specimen of the educated Philistine, has put forth a formal plea in favor of "The Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century." Now, do these good people really imagine that they can revivify the mediæval cathedral, either architecturally or in its supposed moralizing influences, unless they can first restore the condition of art, and of thought, and of society under which the originals arose? Their cathedral of the nineteenth century would simply be a huge mediæval toy, and a toy which could not be put out of sight or otherwise disposed of when the partial cry for it had subsided. Enough of this has been done on a smaller scale already to leave to our descendants a very remarkable legacy of architectural curiosities. Under the influence of a kind of ecclesiastical or ecclesiological revival, which cannot in the nature of things be permanent, the country has been covered with churches, in designing which the avowed intention has been to mimic, to reproduce as far as possible, the architectural detail and arrangement of mediæval churches—a mimicry which has been known to be carried out so completely as to deceive (if it were possible) even the elect, when the work had become somewhat weather-stained, into a belief in its genuine antiquity—happy culmination of the labor of a lifetime. In the majority of cases, however, the imitation has been tasteless, feeble, and entirely missing the spirit of genuine mediæval work; and, what is in a practical sense more serious, these buildings are utterly useless for anything except ecclesiological church services, and are in fact quite unfitted even for the public worship of the Church as generally celebrated at present, except on merely sentimental grounds: the whole thing is a kind of *Joseph Surface* architecture, consisting entirely of "sentiment." What will be the ultimate fate of all these structures, when the ecclesiastical mania subsides, might form a curious subject of speculation.—*Fortnightly Review.*

LOST STARS.—Fitful changes of color and specially red scintillations have been long remarked as highly characteristic of an extensive and well-known class of stars termed "variable stars," or stars variable in their brightness and consequent visibility through periods of time, extending in the different cases from a few days to many years, and occasionally, it is believed, to several centuries. Thus the star termed by astronomers Algol or Persei, varies in brightness from the second to the fourth magnitude, and back again, in the short period of two days, twenty hours, and forty-eight minutes. Lyræ varies from the third to the fifth magnitude and comes back to the third again in six days, nine hours. Omicron, or Mira Ceti, varies from the second magnitude to complete invisibility, and reappears and comes up to the second magnitude again in three hundred and thirty-four days. Argus varies from one of the very brightest of the stars of the first magnitude in the whole heavens down to a most inconsiderable one of the fourth magnitude, and blazes out again up to the first magnitude in about forty-six years; while R. Cephei varies from the fifth magnitude down to the eleventh magnitude, or visible only in a very powerful telescope, and returns to the fifth (which is visible to the naked eye) in about seventy-three years. Now these stars, no matter how much they may vary in brightness, are no more lost and perished in space when they fade away and disappear to us, than our sun is when hid from our view at night by the intercepting body of the earth. Neither are they moved out of their fixity of place, nor deprived of any of their mass and gravitation-governing power over their attendant planets, any more than our sun is, when at times now known to be periodic and subject to law, his bright surface is dimmed by many dark spots. Hence, the simplest supposition to explain the observed phenomena of the star fifty-fifth of Hercules is, that it is one of those "variable stars;" in which case it still undoubtedly exists in its own place, and will again appear to view there at some future time. But mere telescopic details can affect only the few; while the general public is rather thirsting for a case of some good big star which all can see. "Was there not such a star," they ask, "brighter than any of the orbs we have before us now, to be seen once in the constellation of Cassiopeia; and did it not burn and blaze through several years in varied colors, just like a world on fire, and then disappear and leave its place absolutely vacant?" Such a star was certainly seen by all the northern world in 1572, 1573, and 1574, but not previously to that; until, at least, you ascend the stream of time to 1264, when a temporary apparition of the same sort appeared in the same part of the sky; and again the same thing is reported in history to have occurred about the year 945 A. D. So that here again we have merely an extreme case of a "variable" star, with an intense though short-lived maximum of light and a long-continued minimum. But so far from being now—because its minimum is below human visibility—a lost, lapsed, or destroyed star, it may be, and probably is, going on in its own place according to laws which it has followed in the past, and will continue to follow for countless millions of years, without a moment's cessation at any time. And in fact the sequence of the numbers 945, 1264, 1572 lead astronomers to expect its reappearance at some time previous to 1890. And if it does shine forth again at that time, and prove itself in the scientific age of the world to be "a variable" with a period of more than three hundred years, it will not only get the physical nature of its light well examined by spectroscopic analysis, but will strengthen that "variable-star explanation" for the benefit of many other temporary stars with still longer periods of time; and longer, we say advisedly, because only one of their maxima of brightness is known to have been witnessed yet through all the human period. Such were the intensely bright star in Serpentarius in 1604 A.D.; the bright star in Scorpio in 900 A.D.; another in Aquila in 388 A.D.; and another still in 130 A.D.; not to say anything of the still more celebrated and classic case of the "Lost Pleiad," which the poets affirmed to have disappeared in grief after the siege and taking of Troy, about 1200 B.C., leaving thereby the primeval group of "the seven stars" to be six only ever since; but with the asserted destiny of the seventh one shining forth at some future time brighter than ever. A sort of early poetical prophecy, which the recent progress of practical astronomy on one side and archæological research on the other, especially at the Great Pyramid, have been lending remarkable confirmation to within the last very few years.—*Chamber's Journal.*

CHARLOTTE BRONTË'S VISIT TO BRUSSELS.—It was Charlotte's visit to Brussels, then, first as pupil and afterward as teacher in the school of Mme. Héger, which was the turning-point in her life, which changed its currents, and gave to it a new purpose and a new meaning. Up to the moment of that visit, she had been the simple, kindly, truthful Yorkshire girl, endowed with strange faculties, carried away at times by burning impulses, moved often by emotions the nature of which she could not fathom, but always hemmed in by her narrow experiences, her limited knowledge of life and the world. Until she went to Belgium her sorest troubles had been associated with her dislike to the society of strangers; her heaviest burden had been the necessity under which she lay of tasting that "cup of life as it is mixed for governesses" which she detested so heartily. Under the belief that they could qualify themselves to keep a school of their own if they had once mastered the delicacies of the French and German languages, she and Emily set off for this sojourn in Brussels. One may be forgiven for speculating as to her future lot had she accepted the offer of marriage she received in her early governess days, and settled down as the faithful wife of a sober English gentleman. In that case *Shirley* perhaps might have been written, but *Jane Eyre* and *Villette* never. She learned much during her two years' sojourn in the Belgian capital; but the greatest of all the lessons she mastered while there was that self-knowledge the taste of which is so bitter to the mouth, though so wholesome to the life. Mrs. Gaskell has made such ample use of the letters she penned during the long months which she spent as an exile from England that there is comparatively little left to cull from them. Everybody knows the outward circumstances of her story at this time. For a brief period she had the company of Emily; and the two sisters, working together with the unremitting zeal of those who have learned that time is money, were happy and hopeful, enjoying the novel sights of the gay foreign capital, gathering fresh experiences every day, and looking forward to the moment when they would return to familiar Haworth, and realize the dream of their lives by opening a school of their own within the walls of the parsonage. But then Emily left, and Charlotte, after a brief holiday at home, returned alone. Years after, writing to her friend, she speaks of her return in these words: "I returned to Brussels after aunt's death, against my conscience, prompted by what then seemed an irresistible impulse. I was punished for my selfish folly by a total withdrawal for more than two years of happiness and peace of mind." Why did she thus go back "against her conscience?" Her friends declared that her future husband dwelt somewhere within sound of the chimes of St. Gudule, and that she insisted upon returning to Brussels because she was about to be married there. We know now how different was the reality. The husband who awaited her was even then about to begin his long apprenticeship of love at Haworth. Yet none the less had her spirit, if not her heart, been captured and held captive in the Belgian city. It is not in her letters that we find the truth regarding her life at this time. The truth indeed is there, but not all the truth. "In catalepsy and dread trance," says Lucy Snowe, "I studiously held the quick of my nature. * * * It is on the surface only the common gaze will fall." The secrets of her inner life could not be trusted to paper, even though the lines were intended for no eyes but those of her friend and confidant. There are some things, as we know well, the heart hides as by instinct, and which even frank and open natures only reveal under compulsion. One of the hardest features of the last year she spent at Brussels was the necessity that she was under of locking all the deepest emotions of her life within her own breast, of preserving the calm and even cold exterior, which should tell nothing to the common gaze, above the troubled, fevered heart that beat within. Yes; she was "disillusioned" now, and she had brought back from Brussels a heart which could never be quite so light, a spirit which could never again soar so buoyantly, as in those earlier years when the tree of knowledge was still untasted, and the mystery of life still unrevealed. This stay in Belgium was, as I have said, the turning-point in Charlotte Brontë's career, and its true history and meaning is to be found, not in her *Life* and letters, but in *Villette*, the master-work of her mind and the revelation of the most vivid passages in her own heart's history. "I said I disliked Lucy Snowe," is a remark which Mrs. Gaskell innocently repeats in her memoir of Charlotte Brontë. One need not be surprised at it. Lucy Snowe was never meant to be liked—by everybody; but none the less is Lucy Snowe the truest picture we possess of the real Charlotte Brontë; whilst not a few of the fortunes which befell this strange heroine are literal transcripts from the life of her creator.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—Another feature of American character is the fussy and restless pursuit of personal prominence or notoriety. There being no formal distinction of ranks in the Republic, we see every human being there striving as the great end of existence to perk his head as much as he can above his neighbor's. There is no country which is so broken up into sets and cliques, each scheming to find something to give it a pretext for affecting an individual superiority. Thus, it appears, that among the watering-places, Cape May looks down on Atlantic City, that Cape May is looked down on by Long Branch, and that Saratoga thinks itself decidedly above Long Branch, while Newport, on the strength of its blue blood, assumes to be an aristocratic eyrie perched altogether above the rest of the world. It is much the same in ordinary society. New-York professes contempt for Bostonian priggishness. Boston retaliates on New-York with scorn of "shoddy," and twits Philadelphia with provincialism. And so it goes on through every grade and section of the community. The quiet occupation of a settled and acknowledged position with which the occupant is content is scarcely known in that land of freedom. There is room for everybody to aspire, and everybody does so. The easiest platform to mount upon in such a state of things is money or the show of money; and thus the American ambition becomes mainly fixed on its acquisition. Perhaps, however, what is most wanting to the American character, or at least to its peace of mind and happiness, is self-confidence and self-respect. It may be thought at first sight that the Americans are especially of a conceited and confident nature; but the extreme sensitiveness which they display in regard to almost every kind of criticism shows that they are not at heart thoroughly at ease as to their own pretensions. It is hardly possible to say anything to Americans about their country without jarring on some tender point. They cannot bear to be told of their faults, and they smart under anything like praise as if it were an assumption of superiority. They are inclined to pride themselves on their sense of humor, but on this particular point their sense of humor is very dull. The sort of banter or caricature which people of other nations, firm in their own faith in themselves, only laugh at seems to irritate an American excessively. He is like a man with a raw skin, to whom a midge is torture. Even Mr. Lowell once lashed out in a pamphlet, *On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners*, and threatened England with war as a punishment, not for hostile acts, but for her "airs of patronage" toward America. Every sensible person recognizes that the United States are a great people in their way, but they are not beyond the reach of criticism. They are what the conditions of their existence have made them. They have hitherto enjoyed the material prosperity which lay at their hands in the resources of a vast and virgin territory; but they have not advanced with equal success in other directions; nor perhaps could it be expected that they should do so, considering the peculiar character of the population, and the work they had immediately to do. There are, no doubt, faults and weaknesses in old States, consequent on their course of development; but so there are in new ones, and the great mistake of America is to fancy itself full grown. It is still, in many respects, in a crude and loosely compacted condition. What is mainly wanted is more energy and determination on the part of the honest and intelligent part of the people to enforce a higher standard of manners and morality, and to cultivate national self-respect.—*The Saturday Review.*

CHINESE COINAGE.—China has no real coinage for purposes of trade. Little bits of silver assayed and weighed, and dollars of the Mexican Republic, battered out of shape, and classed one, two, and three, at different values according as an affected *comprador* pretends to have found more or less bronze in their composition—this is the ridiculous "coinage" of the coast. In Hong Kong itself, when I took my letters to the post and gave a dollar to the clerk to pay for stamps, I had to wait while he bit it, tried it with an acid, weighed it and gave me change, not as though my dollar were a dollar, but according to its weight, which was 96–100 of what it should have been. This was no exceptional case, but was the practice gone through in every instance. Such is the repute of English coin, that the Hong Kong mint would in a few years have introduced the use of its dollars by the Chinese people throughout the trading portions of the Empire, without continuing to impose any charge whatever on the English tax-payer. The history of dollars would be a very curious one. The Chinese look doubtfully upon all that do not bear the name of some well-known Chinese firm stamped upon them, as we write names across the back of a bank-note, except they are of one kind: Mexican pillar dollars, the two pillars of which are described in their Chinese name, "Two-piecy-cannelstick" dollars, that is, two *candlestick* dollars. A note in the history of dollars that I propose would have to record the fact that our expeditionary force to Abyssinia had to be supplied with Maria Theresa dollars, of which none were to be obtained in the market, these being the only coins received by the natives of that country. The Austrian Government had to be applied to by the British Government, and the coins had to be specially struck for us at the Vienna Mint.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

METASTASIO.—Pietro Trapassi—called Metastasio—was born in Rome, Jan. 23, 1698. His parents, of humble origin and scanty means, stinted themselves in every way to provide for his instruction in the first rudiments of education. From his earliest years he was accustomed to recite scraps of Italian poetry. It is said that when one day declaiming a favorite piece, he was accidentally overheard by Vittorio Gravina, one of the tragedians who had endeavored, though without success, to raise the tone of the drama of the seventeenth century. Gravina knew how to appreciate in others the talents in which he was himself deficient. He undertook to educate the young Trapassi, and, having obtained the parents' leave, finally adopted him as his son. He changed his name from "Trapassi" to "Metastasio," a Greek word which, being equivalent to "trapassamenta"—*i. e.* a transition from one state to another—was probably selected partly as a play upon the old name of his protégé, partly with reference to his change of circumstances. The patron had no occasion to repent of his benevolence. His adopted child, with every external advantage of looks and manner, a sweet and melodious voice, was a general favorite, and his extraordinary gifts soon made him famous in Rome. Gravina was careful to cultivate the early promise of his talents by an excellent classical education; he encouraged him to employ them in original compositions, and the tragedy of "Giustino" (the only tragedy ever written by Metastasio) was composed at the age of fourteen, in compliance with his patron's request. The plot was taken from Trissino's *Italia Liberata*, and the young author is scarcely to be blamed if he fell into the errors of languor and heaviness which had marred the original poem. Still the "Giustino" contains sufficient merit to make it an astonishing production for so young a writer, and to excite regret that he should never, in his more mature years, have attempted another tragedy. Metastasio, in common with the great classical poets of Italy, was destined for the law, and pursued with diligence the dry and difficult study of jurisprudence. But in 1718 the death of his patron left him at liberty to follow his own inclinations, which speedily diverged into those more pleasant paths of learning, the ancient classics, and those of his own country. Among the latter, Torquato Tasso was ever his favorite. Gravina filled up the measure of his benevolence by making his adopted son heir to all his worldly possessions, so that Metastasio was no longer in need of a profession to earn his livelihood. Among his numerous writings a touching tribute of gratitude to his patron is to be found in the poem, *La Strada della Gloria*, written immediately after the death of Gravina, in which

Gravina (whom he apostrophises with the fondest affection) appears to him in a dream, and bids him follow without ceasing the path to fame. The genius of Metastasio taught him that his special gifts would find their best scope in the improvement of the melodrama. This, once again brought within the rules observed by Rinuccini in his *Dafne*, and enhanced by music like that which was composed for it by Peri, Caccini, and Mei, appeared to Metastasio to offer a wide field for his exertions and a prospect of new and glorious laurels. But his scheme met with a sudden check. Unaccustomed to wealth, and consequently believing that his inheritance could have no limit, he, in a short time, squandered so much of his fortune that he found himself once more compelled, by absolute necessity, to return to the study of law, which he had abandoned with such delight. Leaving Rome and the false friends who had led him into his extravagant way of life, he repaired for this purpose to Naples, at that time famous for its school of jurisprudence. There were, however, other schools at Naples more congenial to Metastasio's taste. Three out of the four famous musical Conservatorios were still in existence, whose pupils, at that time Gaetano, Jomelli, Caldara, Predieri, and Vinci, &c., would one day set his dramas to music. Naples was in a state of festive gayety to celebrate the birth of a daughter to the Emperor Charles VI., and Metastasio was selected as the poet to compose the drama which was to be represented in honor of the occasion. It was in vain that he refused, and at last, on the condition of his secret being strictly kept from his master of jurisprudence, he wrote "Gli Orti Esperidi," his first melodrama. The universal applause excited by this drama made it impossible to keep the author's name a secret; more especially as the famous *cantatrice*, Maria Bulgarini, called "La Romanina," who had acted the part of *Venus*, declared she would leave no stone unturned till she had discovered the name of the poet who had won her such a shower of laurels. When at last her efforts were crowned with success, she used all her arts to persuade him to dedicate himself exclusively to the composition of the melodrama, for which he appeared to have so remarkable a talent. Metastasio could not withstand her urgent entreaties; he finally abandoned the law, and gave himself once more heart and soul to an occupation for which he was in every way so eminently fitted.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

CHARLES JAMES FOX.—It was at the time of our visit that the symptoms of dropsy, the disease of which Fox died a few months later, began to show themselves. His legs were so swollen that he could not walk; he used to wheel himself about in what was called a "Merlin chair;" indeed out of this chair I never remember to have seen him. In many respects his personal appearance at this time differed but little from that assigned to him in the many prints and pictures still extant of him. There were still the well-formed nose and mouth, and the same manly, open, benevolent countenance. But his face had lost that swarthy appearance, which in the caricatures of the day had obtained for him the name of "Niger"—it was very pale. His eyes, though watery, twinkled with fun and good humor. The "thick black beard of true British stuff," had become like that of *Hamlet's* father, "a sabled silvered." He wore a single-breasted coat of a light gray color, with plated buttons as large as half-crowns; a thick linsey-woolsey waistcoat, sage-colored breeches, dark worsted stockings, and gouty shoes coming over the ankles. Fox was not visible of a morning. He either transacted the business of his office, or was occupied in it, or reading Greek plays, or French fairy tales, of which last species of literature I have heard my father say he was particularly fond. At one o'clock was the children's dinner. We used to assemble in the dining-room; Fox was wheeled in at the same moment for his daily basin of soup. That meal dispatched, he was for the rest of the day the exclusive property of us children, and we all adjourned to the garden for our game at trap-ball. All was now noise and merriment. Our host, the youngest among us, laughed, chaffed, and chatted the whole time. As he could not walk, he of course had the innings, we the bowling and fagging out; with what glee would he send the ball into the bushes in order to add to his score, and how shamelessly would he wrangle with us whenever we fairly bowled him out. Fox had been a very keen sportsman—too keen to be a successful one. In his eagerness he would not unfrequently put the shot into the gun before the powder. Bob Jeffs, the Elden gamekeeper, (an heirloom of the Admiral's,) was fond of telling me how he once marked down a woodcock, and went to the Hall with intelligence. It was breakfast time. Up started Fox from the untasted meal, and gun in hand, followed the keeper. A hat thrown into the bush flushed the game, the bird escaped scot free, but Jeff's hat was blown to pieces. One hot September morning Fox set out from Holkham, fully anticipating a good day's sport at Egmere, Mr. Coke's best partridge beat. As was usual with sportsmen in those days he started at daylight. Just as the family were sitting down to breakfast Fox was seen staggering home, "Not ill, I hope, Charles?" inquired his host. "No," was the reply, "only a little tipsy." Being thirsty, he had asked the tenant of Egmere for a bowl of milk, and was too easily persuaded to add thereto a certain, or rather an uncertain, quantity of rum. As a consequence he passed the rest of the day in bed instead of in the turnip field. A party of Holkham shooters were one day driven home by a heavy rain. Fox did not arrive until some time after the rest; he had fallen in with one of Mr. Coke's laboring men, who had come for shelter under the same tree. The statesman became so interested in the society of the plowman, who gave him an account of the system of "turnip husbandry" just come into vogue that he had great difficulty in tearing himself away. At my father's table one evening the conversation turned upon the relative merits of the different kinds of wine. Port, claret, Burgundy, were criticized in turn, but Fox, who considered alcohol the test of excellence, said, "Which is the best sort of wine I leave you to judge, all I know is that no sort or wine is bad." Earl Russell and Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford are the only persons of my acquaintance, now living, who besides myself, had personal access to this great statesman. Lord Eversley, when a small boy, had the advantage of hearing him speak in the House of Commons, but he does not appear to have highly appreciated that eloquence which so electrified the rest of mankind, for he cried out, "What is that fat gentleman in such a passion about?" —*Lord Albemarle's Recollections.*

TRAVELING IN JAPAN.—Whatever may be our doubts as to the extent of the foreign influence, we can have none as to the loveliness of Japan, and the delight of traveling in the interior. When I left the country, I had seen seven out of the eight largest towns; but it is not the weeks in the cities that live in my recollection, but the few days spent in the country districts. Japan is the traveler's paradise. Through a strange medley of pines and palms, of rice and buckwheat, of bamboos and elms, of tea and cotton; through azalea thickets and camellia groves, across tobacco fields, and past rocks covered with evergreen ferns of a hundred kinds, and crowned with grotesque remains; through tussac grass and forests of scarlet maple, and over mountains clad in rich greenery, you may journey in perfect peace, safe from robbery, safe from violence, safe even from beggars; never troubled, never asked for anything, except by a civil policeman for your passport, and that with the lowest of low bows. The maidens say "Ohio" sweetly to you in the villages as you pass, where eight years ago you might have been sliced up by the sharp swords of the Samurai. "Ohio," too, call the laborers in the fields, leaving their work to come and bow at the roadside; not as the Javanese bow to the Dutch, but with a bow of equal to equal, the bow of infinite politeness. Without servant or interpreter, a European can travel in safety throughout the land. The people and their houses have been described too often. One cannot but love their fun, their cleanliness, their inborn sense of art. It is impossible to realize that the Japanese are real men and women. What with the smallness of the people, their incessant laughing chatter, and their funny gestures, one feels one's self in elf-land. On a fine day the men appear as grinning demons in black tights, streaked all over with blue heraldry. On wet days, the long rush coats and long-sided straw hats equally remove all vestige of humanity. When we turn over Japanese pictures in our English homes we fancy that both the faces and the dress must be unlike real life. On the contrary, they are very like the old fashions of the wealthy class, with whom faces are as much made up and are as much a matter of fashion as are clothes. It is the country people of Japan who are my elves—the tiny, jovial, copper-colored poor. Were I describing rural Japan at length, I would try to show that it may be looked at from a point of view from which it has not as yet been much considered. Japan is the last refuge of the Joyous Life. See the Thames on a fine Saturday in July, or the fair of St. Cloud on the last Sunday evening of its reign, and you may for a moment believe that even in Europe the Joyous Life is not extinct; but the fun of the Thames is vulgar, and the loose morals of St. Cloud are venal. The Joyous Life of the Middle Ages may have been bad or good—in Europe it is gone, and let us speak well of the dead—but it was neither venal nor vulgar; that life lives still in Japan, where no paganism of antique grandeur dwells, but rollicking, unthinking fun. All who love children must love the Japanese, the most gracious, most courteous, and the most smiling of all people, whose rural districts form, with Through-the-Looking-Glass-Country and Wonderland, the three kingdoms of merry dreams.—*Fortnightly Review.*

"WISHING TO KNOW."—Charles Marie La Condamine, was member of the Académie des Sciences, of the Académie Française, of the Royal Society of London, and the Academies of Berlin and St. Petersburg. His success in life, in science—everything, in fact—was attributable to his never-ceasing curiosity; at times the cause of much good, imbuing him with ardor and courage and constancy in the most difficult enterprises; at others being the cause of sore trouble, and at last costing him his life. When he left college he became a volunteer in the Army, where, at the siege of Roses, his dominant passion was almost fatal to him at the outset. He had ascended some elevated spot, without there being any need for it, in order to examine the place, and was busy watching through a telescope the working of a battery. He wore a scarlet cloak, which made him an easy target for the bullets and balls whistling round him, without even perceiving the danger he was exposed to. Fortunately he was warned in time. Peace having been proclaimed, his activeness did not brook the slow advancement and monotonous life of a garrison soldier. He was appointed assistant chemical director of the Académie des Sciences. He undertook many journeys in the heart of Africa, always prompted by the same indefatigable craving for "wishing to know." He made another journey to the equator; and then he traveled in Italy, where again he got into numerous scrapes trying to find out. One day he sees in a fishing village a candle burning before the image of a saint. Upon inquiry the inhabitants tell him that, should the light happen to be extinguished, the spot would immediately be submerged by the sea. "Are you sure of what you are saying?" asks La Condamine. The answer being in the affirmative, he there and then blows it out. The rage of the superstitious people may easily be imagined. With difficulty he is saved from being torn to pieces. His curiosity ought to have stopped here one would say. *Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret.* Attempt to drive nature away by violence, she will still return. At that time it was a commonly received notion, not quite exploded yet, that intermarrying brought on lunacy in the issue of such unions. Condamine thought he would try that next. With difficulty he obtained sanction from the Pope to marry his niece. The union was fruitless, to his great regret. "He should have liked to see," he said, "whether he, with his head so well screwed on his shoulders, could become the father of an idiot." He became very infirm at last, and then his master passion was entirely confined to his sight. One day being in the apartment of Madame de Choiseul, while that lady was writing a letter, he could not withstand the temptation to look over her shoulder. She, noticing him behind her, continued as if nothing had happened. Suddenly Condamine catches sight of the words: "I should tell you more about it, if M. De la Condamine were not behind me looking over my shoulder." "Ah, madame!" cries the accused, "I assure you I was not looking." At the execution of Damiens no one could drive him away from the scaffold. But at last he was taken ill. A young surgeon had proposed to the Académie some new mode of operation in the disease Condamine was suffering from, and during the whole time the experiment lasted the patient was more concerned with watching the handling of the instruments than with his own sufferings. In vain did Esculapius implore him to keep quiet. "I want to see," he repeated. The wounds being bound up, and the patient left alone on a fair way toward recovery, he could not lie still; in spite of the injunction not to move he persisted in taking off the bandages to find out the effects; and when his friends burst into his room they found him dying, shouting out lustily, "I am glad I inquired into this. It has had the result I anticipated: that's a clever young man."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CLERGYMEN'S WIVES IN ENGLAND.—Some clergymen's wives seem to labor under the impression that their marriages with ecclesiastics have imparted a certain sanctity to their persons. At any rate they often act as though they thought so. They do not assume the priestly office, but they consider that they have their own special duty to perform in the sacred edifice. The part of the husband is to say the holy offices and to preach; the part of the wife (she appears to think) is closely to observe who is in, or rather who is absent from, church. Thus are the various duties of the ministry beautifully apportioned. The priestess likes the women of the parish (and the men, too, for the matter of that) to come to her for counsel and admonition. She encourages them to open their hearts to her, until she has established a kind of *quasi* confessional. She will advise them as to the family and parochial duties, whom they shall go to "hear" on their holiday tours, the cut and color of their dress in Lent, &c. If High Church, these ladies usually outstrip their husbands in orthodoxy; but woe to the poor men if they evince a decided leaning toward Rome. Should they join that Church, they must give up their livings. Often enough this would be no great loss in a pecuniary point of view; but then a clergyman and his wife take a very different position in society from that of lay people who have an equally small income. Most of the wife's "nicest friends" have been made by reason of her position as wife of the clergyman. These friends would too surely withdraw their cordiality if the only bond of union between them should be broken. And then she would not have social standing sufficient to make "nice" Romanist friends in their place. Besides, the very idea of a Church which demands the celibacy of the clergy is horrible to her. On the other hand, the priestess is a sort of matrimonial Ultramontane. Opposed as she is to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, she believes firmly in the infallibility of her husband when (and only when) he speaks with the voice of the Church—which means her own voice. Her "Pope in Council" is her husband in consultation with herself. In her own person she represents an Œcumenical Council and the Sacred College. Nay, her Pope's infallibility is not confined to faith and morals, provided he speaks *ex cathedrâ*. So long as his definitions are received from her, no occupant of the Papal chair ever had a more enthusiastic supporter than he finds in his wife. She will bear any amount of annoyance to uphold him, nor does she shrink from inflicting persecution where she thinks it necessary. Indeed, we may say that she not only represents the Sacred College, but also the Inquisition. She is a regular detective in her manner of worming out the secrets of the parishioners, and she does not hesitate to apply moral torture, when needful, for this purpose. She finds out who has cut church, who found fault with the sermon, who feels "aggrieved," &c. If the offenders prove obdurate, she hands them over to the secular arm—that is to say, she encourages the busybodies of the parish to gossip about their misdemeanors. Even the Squire can be made to suffer. People soon say that he is peculiar and wrong-headed, that he is very different from his father, and that, though well intentioned, (as rich people are always reputed,) he is most injudicious and ill-advised. Tracts, books of devotion, and even secular works are found fault with by the priestess, unless they have been honored with her imprimatur; and if her friendship is desired, no book which she has placed in her Index Expurgatorius must ever be laid upon her drawing-room table. Few works are, according to her, worthy of that holy place, and judging from the specimens to be found at the Rectory, these chosen volumes are little likely to be often disturbed in their glory. Another of her missions in life is to regulate the faith and morals of the curates. In this respect she is a hybrid creature—part inquisitor, part Bishop, part Lord Penzance, with a dash of the Spartan mother. She curbs their theological leanings, chastens their enthusiasm, and guides their flirtations. If the Rector is easily influenced by his wife's opinions, the curate has to be more careful in his endeavors to please the priestess than to please the priest. A very slight offense against the former may lose him his curacy, if not his reputation. Should the tongue of scandal be moved against him—with or without foundation, and should the Rector's wife take up the tale, it is all over with him, because people will think that at any rate his chief's wife must know the rights of the case.—*The Saturday Review.*

PHEASANTS.—They are not an intelligent race of birds. Their brilliant plumage, and the very little care they take in providing shelter, renders them an easy prey to their enemies; and foxes, polecats, and badgers should be carefully kept down, in addition to the necessary precaution being taken of surrounding with an inclosure the retired spots where the birds are fond of hiding themselves during the day. But, even then, there are their winged enemies, against whom the fences are no protection, rather serving to imprison for them an easily found prey. So many of these birds of prey hover about that it is necessary to make active war upon them. The pheasantry at Fontainebleau possesses a Grand Duke owl, which is used for this purpose. Placed on the top of a pole, his size does not prevent him from attracting numerous enemies, who, thinking him out of place, come to mob him, but the shot of the watcher delivers the owl from these too confident assailants. This goes on from day to day, and the trap is always successful. When I went by the owl's cage I was at no loss to comprehend why it was placed out of reach, not being able to mistake for a smile the expression of ferocity in his yellow-rimmed eyes, and the angry working of his beak, accompanying his preparations for defense, which were preceded by the general ruffling of his plumage, behind which one could imagine the strong claw, armed with hook nails. The feathers of his ears were extended in the form of a crest, or like black horns growing from the top of the whitish circles which surrounded his eyes, and contributed to the ferocious aspect of this nocturnal bird. A large proportion of the pheasants are not confined, but live in the thick groves, which extend over a wide space, allowing of the separation of the full-grown birds from the young, who have everything to fear from their elders. Their number can be best judged of when they are called to partake of their liberal meals in the alleys. It is an unpleasant sight, though, for a sportsman—five thousand birds filling their crops at stated times, like hens being fattened. These handsome creatures grow less interesting also from their extreme greediness, when one sees them crowded together to such an extent that one might crush them in approaching their keeper. The silver pheasants are kept in confinement. They are very rare, and more wild than the others. As for the golden pheasant, it is not suitable for sporting purposes, as it is more clever, and defends itself better by its irregular flight. I think it has more instinct than its less brilliant relations, and that is not saying much in its favor; for the ordinary pheasant, when hand-fed, always acts as if he had nothing to fear from men or dogs. It often lies hidden against a trunk, or in a furrow, without remembering that it has left traces behind it which will lead to its hiding-place; it often perches on bare branches, and while it attracts notice from its size, it appears to court danger by saluting the dawn with its discordant crow, even as it bade adieu to the twilight of the evening before. We must not complain, though, since we profit by this want of caution, which is, however, less noticeable in the hen bird, on whom nature has bestowed a more sober covering, that she may watch over her brood without betraying her presence, her plumage varying from brown to gray.—*Once A Week.*

GEORGE SAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—When, however, we say that she is not to be taken as a model of English conduct, it must not be supposed that her autobiography is in the least tainted with the records or feelings of impurity. A book more absolutely pure could not be found. If she ever had any feelings or faults that would not bear to be written down, they find no place in her autobiography. The coldness of the book to all that has to do with the love of men and women is as the coldness of ice. Her warmth of feeling, so far as it finds expression in this record, ran in a different groove. She tells us how she esteemed her grandmother, idolized and quarreled with her foolish mother, bore with the brutality of a drunken brother, made and kept a few intimate friends while she shocked a provincial public by her eccentricities—was the sister of the poor, and adored her children, and especially her boy, with a jealous infatuation. When, again, it is said that there was much in her to love and admire, it must not be supposed that she depicts herself as a person whom it was at all easy or pleasant to live with. She professed to write the truth when she wrote her history, and she certainly does not paint her own portrait in very glowing colors. She was by nature very melancholy and very excitable; she was often brooding, and often seized with spasmodic views of her duties; she was constantly taking up new and quaint views of her relations to others in the depths of her soul, and astonishing her little circle by the varying lights in which she regarded them. She was not practical. She was obliged to give up housekeeping because she could not keep within the sum fixed for her expenses. In a quarter of a century, by the hard labor of her pen, she made nearly a million of francs, and at the end of the quarter of a century she was still obliged to write to live. She was eccentric, and she was eccentric on principle. To escape from the bondage of conventionalities seemed to her the height of bliss, and she found one method of such escape in constantly dressing in man's clothes. She separated herself from her sex even more completely by a hatred for the toilet and all that has to do with it. She took part in *la chasse* after a truly French fashion, pushing her ardor to the length of rheumatism in the great art of decoying quails into a net. When her society did not suit her, she used to go to her bedroom and ponder over the mystery of existence. A woman less suited for the ordinary routine of married life could not well be conceived, and perhaps her best excuse for making her husband indifferent was that she was really and truly miserable herself.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE FISHERIES OF DENMARK.—The kinds of fish that are taken in the Danish seas are the herring, cod, whiting, plaice turbot, sole, mackerel, salmon, and eel. Among the localities where fishing is most extensively carried on is the north-east coast of Zealand, where there are many fishing villages, the inhabitants of which supply the Copenhagen market. But Skagen, the most northerly point of Jutland, is considered the most important fishing village in Denmark. The neighboring sea abounds in whiting, cod, turbot, and sole. Skagen and Frederikshavn, a port a little to the south on the Kattegat, are regularly visited by more than thirty vessels, which go to and fro, taking cargoes of live fish for sale at Copenhagen and other seaports of the kingdom. Among the fishing villages that are plentifully scattered along the west coast of Jutland, from Skagen to the mouth of the Elbe, Nymindegab is that at which the fishery is most important. In one year 700,000 whiting and 25,000 cod were taken there. The fishery of Lymfiord, a long arm of the sea extending from the Kattegat nearly to the North Sea, right across the north part of Jutland, is scarcely less considerable. On the shores of the Belts there are many fishing villages, where the work is usually very active. A single example will suffice to show the abundance of fish in the Belts. In the Odense Fiord, a bay of the Kattegat on the north coast of the Island of Fyen, such a quantity of excellent codfish are taken in nets, each weighing about four pounds, that for want of a demand, they are sometimes used for manure, and are sold to the peasants at twenty or thirty pence the cart-load. In the vicinity of the town of Middelfart, on the Island of Fyen, there has been, for some time, a fishery of porpoises (*Delphinus phocæna*) from the beginning of November to February, which is very profitable. At this season of the year the porpoises leave the Baltic in great numbers. The fishery is carried on by a corporation of thirty fishermen with ten vessels. In 1858, an exceptional year, they took 2,200 porpoises, but the average take is about 1,100, and it is calculated that the oil from each porpoise is worth from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 4d. But it is during the herring season that the Danish fishermen are most busily employed, that is to say, when the fish, in their migrations, traverse the Danish seas in the Spring on their way to the Baltic, and on their return in the Autumn. It is not rare that a considerable quantity is then taken, the greater part of which is sold on the spot to the farmers. Many herrings are also smoked and sold at a good price, for consumption in the interior. It is on the north coast of Zealand, at Kiertemunde, at Karsoer, and in the Island of Bornholm, that the herring fishery is most extensively carried on. The fishery of Bornholm, a large island in the Baltic, supports 500 fishermen, who catch salmon, cod, and herrings. They take much of their salmon to Swinemunde, on the coast of Pomerania, and not unfrequently the fish are eaten in Paris and Vienna two days after being taken. The whole number of fishermen in Denmark was calculated, some years ago, at about 6,500, and the total value of the fisheries at £150,000.—*Geographical Magazine.*

THE GOLD DUST ROBBERY.

Of late years there has been a marked increase in all crimes requiring superior intelligence rather than brute force for their successful accomplishment, and which can only be effected by the misapplied union of talent and education. Mr. Townsend, Q. C., Recorder of Macclesfield, in his *Modern State Trials* seeks to explain the phenomenon—in England at least—by the suggestion that the abolition of the death penalty for all crimes against property (a change which dates only from the time of Romilly) may have tempted persons of comparative refinement, of cool head and callous heart, to adventure on forbidden ways of enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbors, when failure and detection would not involve their personal safety.

Among this class of crimes the great Bogle conspiracy, of which a full account was given some months ago in our columns, holds a prominent place, as does the hardly less celebrated case known as the Gold Dust robbery, which was tried in London in January, 1857.

On May 15, 1855, three boxes, containing gold, were taken to the South-eastern Railway Company's station at London Bridge for the purpose of being conveyed to Paris. The boxes were bound with iron hoops or bars, and after having been weighed and sealed were placed, according to the usual practice, in iron safes. These safes were secured by Chubb's patent locks, duplicate keys of which were intrusted to confidential servants of the company at Folkestone, Boulogne, and Paris. As a further precaution, the guard of the train usually took the safes into his own van, and was thus enabled to see to their safety during the journey. On the night in question, one Burgess, who had been fifteen years in the company's service, was the guard of the train, and in his van the iron safes were placed. On their arrival at Boulogne, the boxes were taken out of the safes and weighed, and the same process was again gone through at Paris. At the latter place it was ascertained that a considerable portion of the bullion had been abstracted from the boxes and a quantity of shot substituted for it, and on a comparison of the weight at different stages of the journey, it was found that the weights at Paris corresponded with those at Boulogne, but varied from those which were taken in London. From this it was evident that the robbery must have been committed between London and Boulogne, but further than this, the strictest investigation appeared to afford no clue to the discovery of the criminals. In fact nearly two years elapsed before the mystery was cleared up, and so skillfully had the crime been planned and executed that it even then became known only through dissensions among the thieves themselves.

In October, 1855, a person of the name of Agar was tried and convicted of uttering a forged check, and sentenced to transportation for life. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession a considerable sum of money, amounting to several thousand pounds, and he arranged with William Pierce, a retired wholesale grocer residing in an elegant villa at Kilburn, that the latter should take possession of all his property, with the understanding that a woman in whom Agar was interested, and by whom he had a child, should be provided for out of its proceeds. This Pierce did for some time, but eventually, when Agar had been convicted, neglected his promises, and thus allowed the woman and her child to be reduced to a state of the greatest distress. This fact coming to the knowledge of Agar, he came forward and made public the whole circumstances of the robbery. The story he told was a graphic one, and a forcible illustration of the fact that in the present age a greater amount of talent and capital is invested in the pursuit of crime as a profession than ever before. The picture Agar drew of himself with his £3,000 in the three per cents., and Pierce with his villa at Kilburn, both for a whole year rushing about in cabs, lodging at fashionable watering-places and journeying up and down the South-eastern Railway with first-class tickets, was a view of criminal enterprise hardly to be looked for.

In consequence of his disclosures, on Jan. 12, 1857, William Pierce, Burgess the guard, and a traffic-clerk named Tester, were placed at the bar, charged with stealing two hundred weight of gold, and Agar was called to the stand. He was a gentlemanly, well-educated man of forty-one, who by his own acknowledgment had lived by crime since his thirtieth year. According to his own story he was neither enticed into wrong-doing by the accidents of special temptation, or allured by the seductions of veteran offenders. That he might at one time have known want is possible, but he had evidently learned economy to some purpose, for, while in his last legitimate situation, he saved £500, which he carried with him when he left it. He frankly confessed that he had been more or less engaged in crime for sixteen years, but what was its particular or prevailing character was more than could be elicited on examination. He had "been in the United States, where he speculated a good deal;" had "discounted bills;" and had "received the proceeds of several forgeries." More remarkable even than the details of his grand *coup* is his plain acknowledgment that he was under no kind of pressure from anything like poverty or destitution. "At this time," he said, "I was not in want of money;" an avowal which he presently expanded and confirmed by the admission that he possessed no less a sum than £3,000. The old proverb—"ill-got, ill-spent"—did not hold good in his case, for it was all invested in Government securities. In fact, as the Judge, who presided at the trial, told the jury, he seems to have been called into the case because of his professional talents, in the same way as an eminent lawyer or physician might have been.

Pierce, who, before he became a grocer, had been in the employ of the company, first broached the subject to Agar before his visit to the United States, but he then deemed it impracticable. Upon his return, Pierce asked him if he had thought any more of the robbery. Agar said he believed it would be impracticable unless an impression of the keys could be procured. Pierce then said he thought he could get an impression if Agar would undertake the business. This he agreed to do, it being understood that two other persons, Burgess and Tester, were to be connected with the affair. About twelve months before the robbery Agar went down to Folkestone to reconnoitre. Tester was at that time Station Master at Margate, and at his house Agar stayed over night. Tester showed the expert an iron safe with a Chubb lock at Margate station, and asked if that would be of any service in making the keys. Agar explained that it would not, and Tester growled at the ill-luck which had caused the "job to be put up" so late. He was himself at one time in the Folkestone station, and could have got hold of the keys it needed. Agar, however, did not despair. On his return to London he suggested that Pierce and himself should take the sea air for a time, engaging apartments at Folkestone. They could thus watch the trains in and out, and see how the keys of the bullion-chest were to be got at. They accordingly took up their quarters, under assumed names, at a first-class house in Folkestone and stayed there a fortnight. Every day they went down to the harbor on the arrival of the tidal train from London, and of the Boulogne boat, and watched carefully to see what was done with the keys. This visit took place nearly a year before the robbery was accomplished. Owing to their presence at the station so often, the Police took notice of them, and the Inspector followed Pierce. He "took him through the town," got away, and returned to London. Agar returned a few days later. Their trip had not been bootless; they had noticed the arrival and departure of the bullion-chest and on one occasion saw it opened. It was placed on the platform, and a man named Sharman came and locked it with a key which was attached to a label from which another key was suspended. Agar saw Sharman take these into the station-house. About eight or nine months before the robbery it was again arranged that he should go to Folkestone. Tester met him there, as if by chance, and introduced him to Sharman. The latter, however, turned out to be "a very sedate young man," and no information could be gleaned from him. The matter now rested for a while, and it seemed as if it must be abandoned, when Tester, who was then in the London office, wrote that one of the duplicate keys was lost, that the chest was going to Messrs. Chubb's to have the combination changed and new keys fitted, and that he was to take charge of the matter, and to receive the new keys from Chubb's. Pierce and Agar met him by appointment at a beer-shop in Tooley street; he brought the new key with him, Agar retired to a bed-room, took an impression of it, and returned it to Tester, who hurried around to the office, without exciting any suspicion by his delay.

This stroke of good luck encouraged the confederates, though it was but a single step gained. As only one key had been lost, only one lock had been overhauled, (each safe had two,) and the key of the other had never been in Tester's possession. It must be got hold of, and the way in which this was done is one of the boldest strokes the friends attempted. The man at Folkstone who had charge of the keys and his assistant used occasionally, on the arrival of the Boulogne boat, to leave the station-house unoccupied for some ten minutes. The lock of the building was a common one, and with an ordinary assortment of skeleton keys they could not fail to open it in a moment. It was necessary, however, to first ascertain whereabouts in the station-house the safe key was kept. Agar therefore went to Folkestone, and, under the assumed name of Adam, took lodgings at the Pavillion Hotel. While there, Pierce forwarded him a box containing £300 in sovereigns, (advanced by Agar for the purpose.) On a Monday he called at the station, his box appeared on the way-bill, and one Chapman, then in charge of the office, took the key from a cupboard, opened the safe, and gave the sovereigns to Agar.

He now had all the information he required. He returned to London, and in company with Pierce went down to Dover by a train, arriving at midday. They walked over to Folkstone, reaching there before the boat came in. They walked about the harbor till she arrived, when Chapman and his assistant left the office for the pier. The confederates hurried to the door—fortune favored them—it was not even locked. While Pierce watched outside, Agar entered, hurriedly took an impression of the key, and they both left the office before the return of the station-master. They hurried over to Dover, and back to London the same day.

Upon their return Agar had some blank keys made and began to file them down to the size of the impression he had taken. It was weary work. He commenced at Pierce's, but, having made up an old quarrel with his mistress, Fanny Kay, he hired a house at Cambridge Villas, and there finished his task. A new actor now made his appearance on the scene; Burgess was made acquainted with all that had been done. "It is a good job," said he, "and I will do my best to help you." The next step was to fit the keys to the locks of the bullion chest, and Agar made some seven or eight trips with Burgess in the van before he succeeded in so doing.

A year had now passed in constant preparation, and in order to secure a fitting reward for their toil and trouble, the confederates determined to wait until at least twelve thousand pounds went down the line. The final arrangements were made, Pierce and Agar went to a shot tower beyond Hungerford Suspension Bridge and purchased 200 pounds of shot, which they carried to Cambridge Villas in eight-pound and four-pound check bags. These smaller packets were put in four courier-bags made of drab leather, which buckled high up around the body and were concealed by short capes. A small black leather bag, large enough to admit a bar of bullion of the standard size, was also provided for Tester, who was to go on to Redhill, there receive part of the gold, and convey it to London. Everything being in readiness for the robbery, Agar and Pierce met nightly at London Bridge to watch for their opportunity. For a week there was no chance, but on the eighth day they heard from Tester that there was a large consignment soon to be sent down the line, though he could not ascertain the precise day.

The friends buckled on their courier-bags, took two large bags—"dummies"—in each of which was a smaller one with a quantity of hay, and, hiring a cab, drove in the evening to St. Thomas street. Agar got out and walked toward the station; Burgess came to the door and wiped his face. It was the preconcerted signal, and he and Pierce purchased their tickets and hurried to the train. The latter put his luggage in charge of Burgess and got into a first-class carriage, while Agar walked up and down the platform till the train started, then jumped unobserved into the van, where he crouched down in a corner, and Burgess threw his apron over him.

No sooner was the train fairly under way than the energetic Agar commenced operations. He opened one safe and took out a wooden box fastened with nails and iron bands and sealed. He had provided himself with pincers, boxwood wedges, sealing-wax, and a taper. He quickly pried open the box, took out four gold bars, put one in Tester's bag and three in the carpet-bags. He then filled it up with shot, fastened and sealed it. By this time the train had reached Redhill. Tester made his appearance. Burgess handed him his bag, and he started back for London. Agar then opened two other boxes, taking some American coin, some large bars, and severl small ones, known as Californians. Having secured all that he thought he and Pierce could carry, he filled the boxes with shot, closed and sealed them, and returned them to the safes. The débris was swept up, and when the train reached Folkestone, Pierce and Agar buckled on their courier-bags and took the valises out of Burgess' van. The safes were taken from the train at Folkestone, but the confederates remained on board till they reached Dover, where they put up at the Dover Castle Hotel. They entered the coffee-room and ordered supper. The waiter asked them if they wanted beds. "No," said Agar, "we go back to London by the 2 A. M. train." He then walked to the pier and threw all his tools into the sea.

After supper they walked to the railway, and on the porter asking to see their tickets they presented Ostend ones, which they had procured. In this they were somewhat over-shrewd, and nearly brought about their own detection, for the porter, surprised at the sight of the tickets and bags, said that no luggage had passed through the Custom-house that day, and he supposed that he ought to call the Inspector. "No," answered Agar, "we came yesterday;" and he closed the porter's eyes by slipping a sovereign into his hand, and they passed on to the cars.

On their way back they opened the large bags, took out the hay, and hid the bags behind the door of the waiting-room at one of the stations at which they stopped. The gold was then in the small carpet and courier bags. On reaching London they took a cab and ordered the driver to take them to the Great Western station, but before reaching that place explained that they had made a mistake and directed him to drive to Euston square. They got out at a public house and dismissed the cab, but Pierce a few moments later engaged another in which they were conveyed to the neighborhood of Crown Terrace. They here dismissed the second cab and took their bags into Pierce's house.

The American gold coin was sold next day, but the rest of the plunder was in an inconvenient shape, and these indefatigable rascals resolved to recast it. It was removed to Agar's house, and they set about building a furnace in the first floor, back. They took up some of the stones of the floor for that purpose, and replaced them with fire-bricks. Fanny Kay was kept out of the room, but she testified that for days Agar and Pierce remained there at work; that she constantly heard a noise like the roaring of a furnace, and, when they appeared at meals, they were hot and dirty. In removing one of the crucibles it broke, and the gold ran over the floor. Small particles of it adhered to the bricks, four of which were produced in court.

When they had melted the gold and run it into ingots, they commenced to sell it little by little, and this operation was going on when Agar was arrested for another offense. By this time the confederates had each received £700 in notes for gold sold, and there was a great deal not disposed of. It was all sold, however, before the trial, and the proceeds divided, except £2,300 in Turkish bonds. Before his arrest Agar had again quarreled with Fanny, and the treasure was removed from his house to a new and elegant villa which Pierce had purchased at Kilburn, and hidden in a hole dug in the floor of a pantry under the front steps. The Police there found £600 in gold, £2,300 in Turkish bonds, £3,000 in Government securities, besides bonds and mortgages, bank notes, and other securities to the amount of £15,000. Much of this was Agar's private property left with Pierce to support Fanny Kay, and in regard to the embezzlement thereof Baron Martin, in sentencing the prisoner, said that he "would rather have been concerned in stealing the gold than in the robbery of that wretched woman and her child."

The prisoners were duly found guilty and sentenced, and then there arose the somewhat perplexing question as to what should be done with the recaptured plunder. A host of claimants struggled for its possession. The Attorney-General demanded it as a prerogative of the Crown. The City of London insisted on a clause in its charter which gave it a title to the goods of all felons convicted in the city. The South Eastern Railway advanced the theory that it was the proceeds of the property stolen from them, its nature changed, but its title undiverted. One Saward, who was counsel for the prisoners, set up a lien on it for his fees, while Mrs. Tester and Fanny Kay each claimed a share.

After an extended argument, the railway company was allowed to take whatever it could prove conclusively to be the direct fruits of the robbery of which it had been the victim. The residue was turned over to Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Commissioner of Police, with the understanding that it should be applied to the support of Fanny Kay and her child.

THE LIFE OF JOHN LOCKE.—While he retained his affection for his old friends, and wrote continually to those he could not meet, he was making new ones to the last. To love and to seek truth and reason above all things, and in the smallest as well as in the greatest matters; to work for others as the habitual duty of life, and for the public good, no less than private; and thus to live and work as in God's service—these things Locke never ceased to inculcate on all around him, alike by example and precept. In controversy he was as moderate as he was strong, so that it was justly said of him that he laid his adversary on his back, but neither soiled nor even tumbled his clothes. In his intercourse with his friends he was as simple and modest as he was genial and affectionate, and expressed himself with a humility not less striking than his wisdom. He never married, and there is only slight indication (in the remaining letter to his father) that he had once thought of marriage; but his devotion to Lady Masham, to her daughter, and to the little maiden he called "his wife," was as tender as it was refined and pure; while this purity is the more noticeable, in a day when (as we know from Swift's letters) even virtuous women could tolerate a coarseness that would now be hardly endured by the vicious. The evening before his death he said, "My work here is almost at an end, and I thank God for it;" and again, when the family were assembled to pray beside him and for him, as he had desired, he repeated, "I heartily thank God for all his goodness and mercies to me, but above all for his redemption of me by Jesus Christ." He died next day, Lady Masham reading to him in the Psalms at his request. "He raised his hands to his eyes, closed them, and all was over." In the words of this his devoted friend, written while she was still in deepest grief for her loss, "his death was like his life, truly pious, yet natural, easy, and unaffected; nor can time, I think, ever produce a more eminent example of reason and religion than he was, living and dying." Locke was a great man, and especially a great Englishman. It is not too much to say that among the multitude of the unknown great and good who, age after age, have combined to create the English character, Locke stands as one of the few whom we can still call by name. Arriving at manhood in the crisis of our greatest national revolution, he saw what was the temperate middle course, and took it. He neither adhered to the Puritanism, in which he had been brought up, nor passed over to the Royalism of reaction, which was succeeding it. He rose above party and partial considerations and conclusions, and held on to that higher but not less practical course which he lived to see opening upon the table-lands of constitutional monarchy in the State, and ecclesiastical and theological toleration in the Church. And to Locke himself we owe much of the still increasing and multiplying blessings of freedom, the seeds of which he then helped to sow. In philosophy and in theology, as in politics, he took the English middle course; if he did not soar to the ideal regions of ontology, he did not sink into those of materialism, nor did he content himself with the compromises of skepticism or negation. Everywhere he essayed to discover and deal with facts, to observe them in the light of reason, and so to establish a trustworthy method by which those who would use it might make new and continual progress in the path which he thus pointed out. An honest and devout believer in the Christian revelation, he maintained that revelation was addressed to the reason, and not to some blind faculty of servile submission to unintelligible authority. A lover of truth above all things, he taught that it was in facts, and not in theory and hypothesis, that truth must be sought for. And in the form, as well as in the matter of his thoughts, as we see them in his books, and still more, perhaps, in his letters, there is the same English moderation, showing itself in a certain dry pathos, dry humor, and unimpassioned imagination, which are all so real, and yet so self-restrained. The importance which he attaches to "good breeding," in his *Treatise on Education*, as well as in his letters of advice to his younger friends, was illustrated by the habitual modesty as well as courtesy of his bearing to all men and women, in small as well as great things. And in this, too, he was English—the humble and gentle servant, not the imperious lord; the knight, not the chevalier of romance. Lady Masham's words exactly describe the character of this great and good man; but he was such as she describes him, because his life was one of the noblest and completest, and therefore the humblest and most pious, self-training for that service of his country and of God in which he lived and died.

THE PRIESTESS AND THE POOR.—The priestess is placed in a difficult position with regard to the poor. The clergyman's good little wife is generally very popular among them, but they feel the visits of the priestess to be irksome. She comes as though she thought she had some authority, whereas in reality she has none whatever. Her husband, by virtue of his office, can enter a cottage to comfort or admonish; the squire's wife to offer a sort of feudal protection; the wealthy neighbour to bring gifts; the sister of charity to nurse the sick. But the priestess is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring; and yet she comes in with an odor of sanctity. What comforts she brings are usually small parish doles, which the poor are in the habit of regarding as their right, and her wise counsels they would gladly dispense with. She is peculiarly situated socially. Her position is supposed to be above that of small country professional people, while she has few feelings or interests in common with the county families, unless, of course, she happens to be a woman of good family; and even then, except in a few rare cases, she so seldom leaves home or goes into London society that she can scarcely enter cordially into the interests of her richer neighbors. In these days country society is chiefly kept going by visits of a few nights at different houses, parties for shooting, hunting, balls, pre arranged luncheons, and five-o'clock teas, &c.; but the priestess is much addicted to paying formal calls which in the country are rapidly becoming obsolete ceremonies. She is the cause of many a "not-at-home," and of clandestine escapes through side doors and windows. The very fact of the supposed obligation to invite her to dinner prejudices people against her, and renders her acceptance unwelcome. When she does dine out at a country house, she feels out of her element, and she has not the *savoir faire* to conceal her feelings. The husband would frequently be most welcome, and the lady of the house would be very glad to talk to him about her poor neighbors; but it is trying to have the wife putting in her word, and people do not like to feel that their confidential conversations with their clergyman may form table-talk at the rectory. Thus the door is often closed against a married clergyman where a bachelor would be welcome. The whims of the priestess have great weight with the weak-minded priest. Indeed sometimes even a strong mind knocks under to them. A clergyman's life is very different from that of a professional man, who is absent from home from breakfast-time till dinner, and whose wife would be bored were he to enter into the dry details of his business with her. The parson spends most of his time in his own house, or at any rate returns there frequently during the day, and the nature of his calling is interesting to a woman. Thus he is much more exposed to feminine influence than a soldier, a lawyer, a doctor, or a merchant. The fiercest persecutions of the world are easier to bear than to be laughed at or cried at by a wife. When a parish is about to be handed over to a new Rector, it is generally more important to inquire into the character and opinions of his wife than of himself. Patrons of livings should be careful on this point. The clergyman's wife may be a charming woman, and may prove a delightful and useful neighbor, both to rich and poor. But the priestess is to be avoided.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE ISLAND OF JAVA.—It is as strange that more English travelers do not visit Java for its beauty, as that more do not visit Canton for its political and social interest. Newer scenes cannot be found. From the moment of embarkation upon dirty steamers, crowded with Dutch ladies in bare feet and native dress, to cross a sea that is covered with floating palm-trees from the Sumatra rivers, to that of disembarkation in that lovely tropical forest, dotted with houses here and there, which is called the City of Batavia, all is fresh even to the experienced traveler's eye. The system of the Dutch, the afternoon stillness of Buitenzorg Palace, a sort of tropical Versailles, the great rumbling coaches drawn by six pied rats of ponies upon the levels, and dragged by eight great tawny buffaloes up the hills, the deafening screeching of the beetles, the tree-ferns of Sandanglaya, the "walking-flowers," or pink-orchid-insects, feeding on live butterflies, which they will not take dead—all these tempt the traveler to linger over descriptions of things which cannot be described. The Dutch statistics are eloquent as to the nature of the country which they occupy. Java is not large, but within its limits 300 people every year are eaten by carnivora, 200 by the crocodiles, 100 killed by the rhinoceros, 500 killed by lightning, while 100 die by snake-bites, and a varying number by earthquakes and volcanic action. The traveler journeying under Dutch protection along the well-known roads, is safe against most of the accidents which destroy the natives of the land; but the hospitalities by which he is surrounded, combined with want of knowledge of the language, prevent him from making observations upon the nature of the Dutch rule which are of any worth. It is certain that the Dutch have killed art in Java. They do but little for education, and the doubtful question is whether, under their administration, the material position of the people has been improved.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

PSYCHO.—And now we come to Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's Automaton Whist-player, rejoicing in the name of *Psycho*, which for a year or two has been an insoluble puzzle to Londoners and visitors to London. If thinking be necessary in any game, it is assuredly necessary in whist; and Psycho meets fairly good players on equal terms. If mechanism does not think, and if no "spirits" guide the movements of Psycho, there must be a human confederate; and this question of confederacy is as great a mystery as anything else. What we are told of the origin of Psycho is as follows: Mr. John Algernon Clarke had long meditated on a scheme for the construction of a machine for playing at cards; he communicated his idea in 1873 to Mr. Maskelyne, whose practical acquaintance with watch and clock mechanism had made him well familiar with the action of wheel-work, &c. Two years were spent in elaborating the details; and early in 1875 Psycho was added to the list of amusing wonders exhibited by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke in the metropolis. The Psycho arrangement is as follows: A figure, considerably less than adult size, and dressed in Oriental garb, sits cross-legged on an oblong box about two feet long, eighteen inches wide, and fifteen high. The crown of the head reaches about two feet and a half above the box on which the figure is seated. The box and figure together are quite portable, detached from everything else, and carried about with ease. On the stage or floor of the room is placed (not as a fixture) a low, broad stool; on this is placed, upright, a hollow glass cylinder about eighteen inches high by ten in diameter, and on the cylinder is placed the box supporting Psycho. The stool, cylinder, and bottom of the box are turned up and about, and shown separately to the audience before the performance begins; while small windows in the side of the box and figure give a peep into the inside. There is no doubt that the smallest of Tom Thumbs would fail to find sitting or crouching room within; and on all sides the idea is given up that there is any living person within the machine; a repetition of the trick of Kempelen's "automaton" chess-player—in the interior of which, as we have said, was concealed a human being—certainly does not occur here, whatever may be the nature of the real mystery. The box and figure are free from contact with anything behind, such as a scene or screen, as any of the spectators may approach and walk round them. They are free from overhead connection, as a stick is passed horizontally over the head of Psycho. They are free from side connections, as the audience can see clearly past the right and left sides of them. Lastly, they are free from connection with the floor underneath, except through the medium of the transparent glass cylinder on which the box rests, and which is open at both ends. Rarely has an exhibited figure made so near an approach to complete isolation as this. Psycho's right arm, in a sleeve of Oriental cut, has a power both of vertical and horizontal motion. Next for the stage arrangements connected with the playing of a game at whist. A table is placed somewhat in front, but on one side of Psycho, with chairs for three persons. Three visitors are invited to come upon the stage. There is every reason to believe that collusion has no place here; whether the persons are known one to another, or to Mr. Maskelyne, or are strangers who happen to be present on that occasion, the proceedings are just the same, the only condition being that all three shall have a fair knowledge of whist. An open space of five or six feet is left between Psycho and the table, and Mr. Maskelyne is generally somewhere within this space. A pack of cards is placed on the table, and the players cut for partners, Mr. Maskelyne cutting as deputy for Psycho. The three players sit down, Psycho's partner opposite to him, and two of them cut for deal. The cards are then shuffled, finally cut, and dealt, just as in ordinary whist-play. Mr. Maskelyne takes (back uppermost) Psycho's thirteen cards, and inserts them one by one in a quadrantal rack or frame in front of the figure, the bottom edge of each card being held in a groove, the rest of the card standing up freely, with its face toward Psycho. The play begins. Mr. Maskelyne announces audibly the name of the card put down by each player. When it is Psycho's turn to play, the figure raises its right arm, and passes the hand gently along the tops of the cards; the hand stops over some one particular card, the finger and thumb clasp it, pull it out of the rack, and Psycho holds up the face of the card toward the audience. During this time Mr. Maskelyne is at least a yard distant, and does not touch any part of the figure, the box, the glass cylinder, or the supporting stool. The length of the sweep of Psycho's arm depends on the position of the cards in the rack; for the best card to play at any particular moment may be the first in the rack, or the thirteenth, or any intermediate position. Pscyho appears to look at his several cards each time, and to pick out that which may be most advantageously played; real mental deliberation is as nearly imitated as it can well be. Mr. Maskelyne approaches, takes the selected card from Psycho's hand, and throws it down on the table as part of a trick—won by Psycho and his partner, or against them, as the case may be. Thus the game proceeds, trick after trick, Mr. Maskelyne announces audibly the names of all the fifty-two cards played; but he never *tells* Psycho (so far as we know) what card to play. Psycho's partner arranges the tricks which these two have won. Only one deal is played at each exhibition; it sometimes scores most for Pschyo and his partner, sometimes for their antagonists, according as the cards happen to lie, or as the players are equal or unequal in skill. Now, how is all this accomplished? A search at the Patent Office tells us that the preliminary steps for a patent were taken by Mr. Maskelyne and Mr. Clarke last year. The patent is for "Improved Means for Actuating Automatic Mechanism." The specification speaks of condensed air, rarefied air, a pedestal reservoir, valves, a piston, a coiled spring or weight, a fly-wheel, a fan-blast, and bellows within an automaton figure. But the description, unaccompanied by any diagram, is difficult to make out; and no hint is given as to whether it applies at all to Psycho. We are not to forget that there have been such things known as patents taken out as a mere blind, to throw an inquisitive public on the wrong scent. Spectators are left to guess as they may. If Mr. Maskelyne presses his foot on a lever or spring, it certainly cannot be detected. If an assistant can see Psycho's cards, where he is placed is a puzzle. Whether the words uttered audibly by Mr. Maskelyne contain instructions or advice as to what card shall be played by Psycho, we do not know; it is possible, but probabilities go against it.—*Chambers's Journal.*

JAPANESE FORCES.—Such is the efficiency of the Japanese forces that a mere statement of their number should be accompanied with a reminder of their serious value. Their Navy employs 4,214 men, all drilled under English instructors. All Japanese are liable to military service in the Army, but the actual regular force—the whole of which would have been landed on the coast of China from seven to ten days after the declaration of war, had not war been prevented by the action of Sir T. F. Wade, two years ago—consists, on a war footing, of 49,93[illegible] men. On a peace footing, the Army consists of 35,320 men, of whom 2,460 are artillery, 1,23[illegible] engineers, 440 military train, 720 garrison troops, and 30,080 infantry, including the Imperial guard. There is only one regiment of cavalry. The effectiveness of the Japanese Army is immensely increased by the fact that the great steam navigation company, which owns some of the finest steamers in the world, is only the Japanese Government under another name, and the whole of the ships running to Shanghai are liable at a moment's notice to be used for the conveyance of troops. There can be little doubt that, had war broken out between China and Japan two years ago, the Japanese would have taken Pekin; although, looking to the fact that the population of Japan is but little over 33,000,000, it is possible that Pekin would have proved a Moscow.—*Fortnightly Review.*

MOCK AUCTION SALES.

HOW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IS DISPOSED OF.

OUR CITIZENS SWINDLED AT BOGUS PRIVATE SALES—THE NAMES OF THE AUCTIONEERS CONNECTED WITH THE FRAUDULENT PRACTICE—WHERE THEY CARRY ON THEIR BUSINESS.

The exposures in THE TIMES of the mock auction horse sales having resulted so successfully in breaking up the great swindle, attention will be now directed to another class of mock auctions. These are the sales of household furniture in so-called private houses, which are in reality nothing more than auction shops. The houses secured for the sale are generally in fashionable localities, and are fitted up in such a way that they are very apt to deceive the ordinary buyer. They have flourished for many years, the business being exceedingly profitable, but the time has come when they will find it difficult to continue longer, owing to the vigorous action of Capt. Walsh, of the Ordinance Police. There are at the present time four houses devoted to the mock auction furniture sales:

No. 47 West Sixteenth street, Robert C. Caslim.
No. 120 West Twenty-third street, Luke Fitzgerald, auctioneer.
No. 21 East Twentieth street, Henry Zinn, auctioneer.
No. 51 West Twenty-fourth street, Ernest Roth, auctioneer.

During the past week all of the above places have been closely watched by Capt. Walsh and his officers, and the Captain is determined to suppress the swindle. He visited a sale at each place in citizen's dress, but the auctioneers recognized him, and were very careful not to make any misrepresentations, and in two instances adjourned the sale when they found he was present. Selecting two of his most trusty officers, Capt. Walsh instructed them to attend the sales, remain there until they closed, and obtain specific evidence to prosecute them.

The general phases of fraud in all these sales are: holding out the assertion that a systematic auction place is a private residence; stocking the house with furniture, and saying it was the furniture of some party about to leave the city; the attendance of male and female dummies or cappers, assuming, by implication, to be buyers from the outside public; the cappers bidding and puffing in the interests of the auctioneers; printing catalogues in the lump for no particular day, and using the same catalogue day after day, although the goods change. All of these are deemed fraudulent practices under the auction law, a section of which says:

"An auctioneer in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn who shall hereafter make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent representations or statements in respect to the character of such sale or the party authorizing the same, or the quality, condition, ownership, situation, or value of any property, real or personal, exposed, put up, or offered by him for sale at public auction, or who shall put up or offer for sale any property, real or personal, in respect to which any false or fraudulent statement or representation shall have been made by him or to his knowledge as to the character of such sale or the party authorizing the same, or as to the quality, condition, ownership, situation, or value of such property, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding $1,000."

The auctioneers advertise extensively, exactly the same notice appearing day after day. Their bills for advertising amount to $500 per week. Certain ear marks about the advertisements readily distinguish them from the announcements of the regular auctioneers. For instance, Fitzgerald advertises at the bottom of his notice:

"N. B.—This is the largest sale of the season. Sale positive. Take Sixth avenue cars to Twenty-third street. Competent men to pack and ship goods; City or country."

Caslim closes his notice as follows:

"N. B.—Sale positive. Parties about purchasing will positively find this a rare chance. Take Sixth avenue or University place cars, or Fifth avenue stage to Sixteenth street. Competent men to pack or ship goods; City or country."

Zinn merely says:

"N. B.—Goods boxed or shipped, if required, to City or country for purchasers."

The advertisements of Luke Fitzgerald calls attention to:

"Auction sale of magnificent household furniture, property of E. Gay, Esq., to be sold this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the elegant five-story brown-stone mansion, No. 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue."

Then follows an enumeration of the articles to be sold:

"Two brilliant-toned piano-fortes, Stienway and Windsor; three superb satin parlor suits, twenty-five choice bronze figures, twenty-five Brussels and ingrain carpets, thirty fine oil paintings, best artists; twelve elegant bedroom suits, twenty-four curled hair and spring mattrasses, eight black walnut lounges, castors, urns, pitchers, knives, spoons, glassware, &c."

At No. 47 West Sixteenth street, Robert C. Coslin words his advertisement as follows:

"Rich household furniture, inlaid walnut chamber sets, Steinway seven and a half octave piano-forte, Chickering upright piano, oil-paintings, statuary, &c., all in excellent condition; parlor curtains, parlor and drawing-room suites, richly carved rosewood and walnut frames covered in crimson, tan, and gold brocade satin and catelaine; Turkish and Spanish lounges, inlaid marquetrie and gilt centre and console tables, &c.; library curtains, Brussels carpet, ebony and gilt secretaire book-cases, volumes choice books, elegant Turkish suite, statuary, works of art, lace curtains."

A catalogue of the numerous articles follow, winding up with the kitchen and halls.

Henry Zinn, at No. 21 East Twentieth street, calls his sales auctions of modern and antique household furniture, &c. E. Roth advertises, "Will sell positive this day all the elegant household furniture at the private residence No. 105 East Thirteenth street," and then gives a list of the articles he will dispose of. A glance at the advertisements will enable the purchaser, from the above explanations, to detect these mock sales, for they always occupy a conspicuous position. A visit to any of the places will show how the sales are conducted. At No. 47 West Sixteenth street, a TIMES reporter found a large four-story brown-stone house, with a vine running up the side, having every appearance of a gentleman's residence. A red flag projecting from the stoop had the words, "Robert Caslins, Auctioneer. Sale this Day." At the door an old man acting as porter opens it, hands you a catalogue, and tells you in what part of the house the sale is proceeding. The house is furnished from top to bottom, all the furniture, carpets, and other household effects being new; paintings and engravings adorn the walls, and scattered here and there are various articles of ornament. The auctioneer was in the midst of his sale in the front room on the second floor; there were about a dozen persons present, three of whom were females. "Step right in," said a clerk, "and don't block up the doorway," as he ushered an old man in the room. The auctioneer was very careful to announce that the goods were sent to him to be sold on commission. "And how much am I offered for this mattress?" the auctioneer rattled out. "Won't some one give me a bid? Cut it open, and show the people that it is hair." A man grabbed one end, fumbled it a short time, and pulled out something that resembled hair from a slit cut for the purpose. "I'll give $6," said one of the females. "Seven," said another. "Eight," responded the third. The bidding was confined exclusively to the three, and one of them got it for $9, but she gave no deposit or name. All these were "cappers" employed at the house. Two of them were medium-sized, and appeared to be sisters, while the other was a very large German woman, and was evidently well up in the business. A bedstead was next put up and knocked down to an old white-haired man for $65. He is another "capper." A Decker piano was offered: "Try it if you like," said the auctioneer, and one of the female cappers struck a few notes on it and called out "One hundred dollars." Another capper raised it twenty-five, and a few other bids were given, and it was sold to one of the female cappers for $140. A book-keeper walked up and down the room, jotting down the prices and names as the articles were sold, and occasionally would call out, "Competent men to pack and ship goods to any part of the City or country." Other rooms were visited, and the goods were all knocked down to a few parties, not one of whom was a genuine purchaser. While the auctioneer was engaged in the sale, a clerk passed a note to him which caused him to turn pale, and for the next half hour he went through the sale merely for form's sake. The note he had received informed him that detectives were in the house, and two of them were among those present. After that the people went into two rooms in which one or two articles were put up and sold, and then the auctioneer adjourned the sale, stating that there were not enough there to continue any longer, as he could scarcely get a bid. "Step down stairs and get your bills of sale," he added, and led the way to the library, followed by the eight cappers, who remained there. As the reporter left the house, the porter grabbed the catalogue, saying that it was private property and could not be taken away. At Roth's place, No. 51 West Twenty-fourth street, the articles are of a poorer quality than at the other places, and the buyers are principally small housekeepers. There were three cappers present at the time of the reporter's visit—a woman, and two men—and they bid up every article that was offered.

For over forty years mock-auction sales have flourished in this City, but it was not until 1850 that D. S. Hough inaugurated the mock-furniture auction sales, and was followed by R. W. Westcott, who remained in the business at No. 152 West Twenty-first street until 1863. During the war the sales received a great impetus, and it was in 1863 that Zeno Burnham started his great swindle in West Sixteenth street, where he had five large four-story brown-stone houses devoted to the business, besides others in Tenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets. The business was carried on under the names of various auctioneers, and was so successful that Burnham became known throughout the City as the "Mock-auction King." Burnham was arrested a number of times, and in February, 1868, he was tried and committed for swindling a lady who attended his sale at No. 44 West Sixteenth street out of $1,000, and he was sent to State Prison for two and a half years. Burnham still lives, and has recently acted the part of the "respectable gentleman" at the mock-auction horse sales. Conway, James M. Taylor, Augustus A. Shultz, E. Nichols, and Augustus Martines followed in Burnham's footsteps, but now they have all disappeared. About the time the great swindle was in successful operation a man named Ernest Roth kept a small store at No. 72 Sixth avenue for the sale of furniture. He soon discovered that the profits of the new scheme were enormous, and he determined to follow the business. He first appeared at No. 130 Waverly place, but soon removed to No. 119 West Eighth street or Clinton place, and remained there for seven or eight years. He now sells at No. 51 West Twenty-fourth street.

Luke Fitzgerald started his sales about six years ago, at No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, but in the Spring of 1871 he removed to his present quarters, No. 120 West Twenty-third street. Robert C. Coslin began the business in 1873 at No. 210 West Twenty-first street, and has been in his present location, No. 47 West Sixteenth street, over a year. Henry Zinn formerly kept a furniture store on Third avenue; he opened the sales first at No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street in 1872, and removed from there to No. 21 East Twentieth street in the following year.

Besides the daily auctions, the men have private sales, which is clearly in violation of the law, which says, "No auctioneer, on the day and at the place where his public auction shall be held, nor any person whatever, on the same day and at the same place, shall sell at private sale any goods or effects liable to auction duties; and every person violating this provision forfeits a sum equal to the price for which such goods shall have been sold." They advertise that a private family will sell a magnificent piano-forte, cost $1,000, for $250; or parlor suites which cost $1,000 for $350. The expenses of the business are very large; advertising costs $500 per week; the rents of the houses are about $2,000 per year; then there are from three to eight "cappers" in each place, book-keepers, porters, and other employes; and for this and the large profits of the auctioneers, the buyers have to suffer.

JUVENILE PATRIOTISM.

WHAT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY COST THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

It seems somewhat strange that the people of the United States should be congratulated that the destruction of their property in one night, by the discharge of fireworks and fire-crackers, did not amount to quite half a million of dollars. Yet such congratulation is offered in all good faith by a Committee on Statistics which has just reported to the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The congratulation, of course, arises out of the celebration of the Fourth of July of this year. That this celebration was on a scale far surpassing in extent any previous demonstration of the kind in the history of the country, and that more fireworks were consumed, seems to be beyond doubt; but confronting this generally accepted fact is the universal testimony of fire underwriters and Chief Engineers of Fire Departments that the losses by fire on the 3d and 4th of July, 1876, were less in number than in any previous year in their remembrance. This is at all events what the Committee on Statistics reports, and as their work appears to have been done with care, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the results at which they have arrived. Probably the decrease in damage done, while the observance of the Centennial celebration by the discharge of fireworks, &c., took an exactly opposite course, is to be accounted for by the increased precaution of the public, who were apprehensive of serious conflagrations arising out of the celebration. The sources of information of the Committee on Statistics are the insurance companies doing business in this country, the Chief Engineers of Fire Departments and the Chiefs of Police in all the cities and towns having a population of over 1,000 persons; and it appears that 349 stock companies, 149 mutual companies, 850 Chief Engineers, and 771 Chiefs of Police have aided the committee in its researches. The losses sustained were mainly in the North-eastern States. The West, the report says, was protected by copious rains, and the principal display of fire-works in the South being at Mardi Gras and during the Christmas holidays, the losses were not so serious in that section of the country. The tax upon insurance capital by reason of the celebration is reported to be $154,574 16, which the committee thinks rather costly for the gratification of juvenile patriotism. The returns of the companies classify the damage under the heads of fireworks, fire-crackers, and gun-wads. Under the first of these the losses sustained, coming under the classification of mercantile, domestic, mercantile and domestic, manufactories and churches, amount in the total to $73,204 09. The loss to the mercantile interest, which includes business buildings, stocks and fixtures, lumber-yards, public libraries, and public stables, is greatest, amounting to $40,269 95. Under the heading "domestic," is included dwellings and contents, barns and contents, and private stables and contents, and here the loss is $13,179 42. Under "mercantile and domestic," which is held to include business buildings and dwellings combined, the loss is set down at $7,742 52; under "manufactories," including manufacturing establishments, mills, carpenter shops, and bakeries, $8,375, and under "churches" $3,637 20. The losses caused by fire-crackers as distinguished from fireworks are distributed as follows: Mercantile, $21,125 70; domestic, $17,946 65; mercantile and domestic, $8,118 21; manufactories, $829 50; churches, $107 79—making a total of $48,127 85. The damage caused by gun-wads is as follows: Mercantile, $25,009 56; domestic, $832 66; manufactories, $7,400; total, $33,242 22. There are farther details as to the premises occupied, tenants at home, absent, &c., which need not be followed out further here, except in so far as the grand total is concerned. The following summary will therefore suffice: Total tax on insurance capital by reason of fires arising from fireworks, fire-crackers, and gun-wads, $154,594 16; number of premises occupied, 239; tenants at home at time of fire, 159; tenants absent at time of fire, 80; premises not occupied, 18. The returns from the Chief Engineers of the Fire Departments give 101 cities and towns (with an aggregate population of 4,722,404) where fires occurred, as against 749 cities and towns (represented by a population of 4,235,476) in which there were no fires. The damage, according to their estimate, amounts to $240,979 49. The number of fires was 366, of alarms 353, of fires in unoccupied premises 23, and in occupied premises, from which the tenants were absent at the time of the fire, 34. There were also 22 alarms in the 749 cities and towns in which no fires occurred. The returns from the Chiefs of Police have special reference to the number of casualties which occurred, whether fatal, serious, or slight, and in the compilation they are distributed between those cities and towns having ordinances against fireworks, and those which are without such protective restrictions. By a curious perversity, the fatal and serious casualties are far in excess in those cities and towns where the prohibitory ordinances exist. Of these, reports come from 494; and of cities and towns without ordinances, statistics come from 277, giving a total of 771 cities and towns. In the former the fatal casualties were 32, against 2 in the towns in which no ordinances are in force. The serious casualties were 15 against 2, and the slight casualties 268 against 160. The totals are as follows: fatal, 34; serious, 17; slight, 428. The committee, in its report, admits that fireworks when properly manipulated can be made so safe, and can afford so much real pleasure to citizens of all ages, that few persons, if any, would wish to prohibit their manufacture; yet in view of the danger attendant upon their reckless handling and discharge, they think it important that the sale and use of all fireworks should be surrounded by most stringent municipal regulation, and that no fireworks should be manufactured which at the time of their discharge could not be regulated as to their direction. They specify certain descriptions of fireworks, such as serpents, squibs, chasers, which are completely beyond control when discharged, and the manufacture of which they recommend should be prohibited. Again they make certain recommendations touching those fireworks which leave burning débris after the immediate effect has been secured, and suggest the use of incombustible paper in their manufacture. As a piece of information of collateral value, they state that the fireworks of American manufacture sold from 1866 to 1876 were estimated by good authority to be worth $2,556,000. They are inexorable in their opposition to Chinese fire-crackers, and urge the National Board of Fire Underwriters to use their influence in securing from Congress a bill prohibiting their importation. One of the reasons for their opposition is curious enough. In appearance, they say, they are heathenish, but surely there can be no greater harm in setting fire to that which is heathenish in appearance than if it were of an exact Christian pattern. In fact, some good orthodox Christians might find a great deal to commend in their destruction by combustion under the circumstances. The further reasons of the committee that the noise of these fire-crackers is destructive of all rational methods of celebration, and that their serious effects after their explosion are beyond calculation, are better sustained. The invoice value of all fire-crackers imported since Jan. 1, 1865, is less, they say, than $1,500,000, while the loss in that period by two conflagrations directly traceable to them amounted to upward of $15,000,000. They had found also, they say, that on one day only of the present year the loss occasioned by them amounted to twenty-five per cent. of the total invoice value of all imported in 1875. It is not an extravagant statement, they think, that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss by fire of more than one hundred dollars. In brief, the report of the committee is directed against the celebration of the great national holiday by the discharge of fireworks. They quote the opinions of some medical authorities who support their views, while they contemplate the question from a different standpoint, and, in conclusion, express their confidence that if fire underwriters will but arouse from their lethargy, and no longer consider an insurmountable hazard that which they say is by common consent regarded as a nuisance, they can not only remove an element of danger that periodically threatens their interest but win the thanks of all order-loving Americans by preparing the way for a more rational observance of the national holiday.

NAMES OF LONDON STREETS.

THE ABSURD REPETITION OF NAMES—THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

From the London Echo.

The trouble is still further aggravated by the useless multiplication of names, which, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Board of Works, still bewilder the stranger. A poverty of invention seemed to have been the lot of the old builders, and a differentiated vanity the distinguishing quality of the modern ones. The one repeated the same name over and over again; the other applied a new name to every block of half-a-dozen houses, without the slightest necessity of so doing.

Glancing at mere random over the map of London of two or three years ago, we are impressed with the absurd extent to which a repetition of names has gone. Take Abbey street for example. We had then one in Bermondsey and another in Bethnal green. Albion road, is a very nice name, but there was no necessity for five of them, two of them being in Stoke Newington alone. Alfred was a great King, but something less than two or three London streets in his honor would have sufficed. Back lane is not so elegant a name that we need have had one in Deptford, a second in Islington, a third in Kennington, a fourth in Larkhall rise, a fifth in Limehouse, and a few more in other localities. Arlington street and Arthur street, Augusta place and Baker street, Bedford street and Bedford place, Brewer street and Brick lane—which, in memory of its most eminent visitor, might be changed to Stiggins street—Broad street and Brook street, Canal road and Canterbury ford, Castle street and Chapel street, and a hundred more are, or were, classed in the category of street names which have been duplicated, triplicated, tetrapled, pentepled, hexapled, heptapled, octopled, enneapled, and even dekapled by admiring, stupid, careless, or ignorant builders. The two Charleses, for instance, were not such eminently estimable or popular monarch, that there need have been a street in their honor in at least eleven different parts of the Metropolis—several of them in one postal district. Queen Charlotte and her amiable granddaughter were most respectable ladies, but less than three Charlotte streets might have done. As for Church lanes and Church streets, there are even more of them than there are of Chapel streets, of which there are (or were) nine. Clarendon streets there used, until very recently, to be three of, Coleman streets many, College streets numerous, Commercial roads out of all conscience, Cross streets a sufficiency, Crown streets ditto, while the Devonshire family had two "places," a "row," and four "streets" dedicated to their glory. The Kings of England have also been popular with street nomenclature. Elizabeth has had several streets in her honor, to the bewilderment of the cabman and postman; while the four Georges—worthy gentlemen—have had their microscopic merits attested by loyal bricklayers to the number of ten different London George streets, in addition to a hundred provincial ones. Furthermore, there is no end to the King streets, Hill streets, John streets, (of which no later than two years ago there were fourteen,) New roads, Portland places, North streets, Queen's roads, rows, streets, or walks, Regent streets, Stanhope streets, Southampton streets, Victoria roads and streets, Union streets and roads, Wellington streets, and York streets. In fact the beggarly array of forgotten names displayed would lead a stranger to believe that we had no great men to honor, but had continually to hark back on the old and very indifferent ones, to which, as a rule, the London streets are dedicated.

The modern builder is quite as mischievous. Half-a-dozen of them run up a score or two of very ugly brick houses. The first score, unless they are very sharply looked after, they call Stubbs terrace, the second Jenkins villas, the third Belgrave mansions, the fourth Jerusebio Angelo prospect, while the fifth may remain tenantless under the ban of being called Smithers rents. The whole street, which does not number a hundred houses, may be called Albert terrace, Victoria road, or Coburg place. The vanity of building a street and calling it by their names is as bad as the absurd nomenclature which insignificant houses receive from their pretentious tenants or owners. The Windsor houses, Arnold mansions, and Tom Paine priories, into which insignificant dwellings in paltry streets blossom, are generally the *locale* of cheap boarding-schools, and are named with a view to advertisements. Beyond making the tenants ridiculous such vanity is harmless. They only err in having names out of all proportion to their dignity, just as Joe Gargery thought the blacking warehouse did not come up to the pictures on the advertising cards—on account of "being drawed too architectooroorol." It is only when a builder plants his "unmusical name" on some ugly block of brick or stucco that the stranger gets bewildered and the poor postman and cabman meditate resignation. The absurdity is, however, only seen to its full extent when we find the same name given to two or three streets in one postal district. If a builder will "mark the marble with his name," let him do so under the Post Office control, and not bewilder the public officials. Who controls the nomenclature of the Metropolis? Are the names applied on the same principle as the naval surveyors distinguish an unsurveyed coast, by putting the names of those who have shown them hospitality into a bag, and then drawing them forth at random, as a name is required, for the chart—capes for dinners, bays for balls, creeks for lunches, and shoals for hot suppers with lots of grog? The gulfs, straits, and great islands are reserved for my Lords of the Admiralty, though when a weak Ministry is in, the Captain has to look sharp that a gulf or a strait is not named after a defeated and promotion-powerless Lord, only to be scratched out in favor of the name of the powers that be! The Board of Works and the City Fathers claim to exercise some control over street nomenclature, but from what we have said it will be apparent that this until very recently has been infinitesimal. Indeed, Three Tun alleys and Love-lane, in the Tower Hamlets are not even numbered. The inhabitants "chalk up what numbers they please;" and if the critical street-boy is displeased, he rubs it out and inserts another number more pleasing to his scholarly taste. The Love laners and Three Tun-alleyites do not get many letters, but they are voters, and the Revising Barrister finds it difficult to allocate the suffrage to these uncertain-habitationed electors. We may not be able to build our streets with the mathematical regularity of new Edinburgh, or name them A, B, C, 1, 2, 3, like the American ones, but we can at least number them; and, as long as an English dictionary can be got for sixpence, there is no necessity for making the Metropolis of the world a congeries of Church streets and Chapel streets, George streets and King streets, or an apotheosis of Jenkins, Jobkins, and Smith—

"And twenty more such names, and men as these,
Which never were, nor no man ever saw."

The Metropolitan Board of Works has, therefore, a great responsibility in endeavoring to render it impossible for duplicate and triplicate names to exist. The board has done much already, but much more remains to be done in the abolition of old and the choice of new names. The London householder loves a fine name; the landlord likes it, because it makes his houses let. Copenhagen is now naming all its new streets after its great men. Surely in the bead-roll of English worthies there are names which [illegible] London street may proudly own. Like the [illegible], if rechristened, a London street will [illegible] as acceptable, or the reverse, under a new name, and only a little ingenuity is required to complete a useful reform in Metropolitan nomenclature.

A SPECIMEN MAGISTRATE.

From the London Echo.

Of the vagaries of Commissioner Kerr there seem to be no end. At the Old Bailey last week he had to sentence two persons for bigamy. One was a man, the other a woman. The man had been deserted by his first wife for seventeen years, and was guilty of a merely nominal offense. The woman had twice been deserted and robbed by her husband, who lived a most dissolute life, and then instituted a prosecution for bigamy, probably to extort more money. In neither case was any harm done to any human being by the bigamy, as in both cases the second partners were perfectly contented, and a sentence of one day's imprisonment would have met the justice of the case. But not so thought Commissioner Kerr, who sentenced the man to four and the woman to six week's imprisonment, with hard labor. He admitted that very little harm had been done to the parties, but "a most solemn ordinance of the Church had been broken." It may be very wicked to make a mockery of the ordinances of "the Church," but that is not a consideration that a Judge, administering the criminal law has any business to take into account. Marriage, for the purposes of the law, is merely a civil contract; it need not be performed in either church or chapel; and Mr. Kerr altogether mistakes his duty if he imagines himself to be administering ecclesiastical law. "Mockery of the ordinances of the Church" is not, fortunately, a criminal offense; and so neither can it be an ingredient in the heinousness of a breach of law. The semi-ecclesiastical view of the learned Commissioner illustrates the evils of such a definition of bigamy. The legal definition of bigamy does not correspond with the moral offense. The real offense is contracting a marriage on the false pretense that there is no previous marriage constituting a disability. We hope that in this instance the ecclesiastical prejudices of the Commissioner will find a correction in the common sense of the Home Secretary.

DEATH OF A DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE.

Simeon H. Norton of Southington, (Conn.,) died suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, the cause being sickness contracted during a trip to Philadelphia. On the day before his death he was elected by the Democrats of his town to the General Assembly of the State. He had held that position several times before, and also many other offices of trust in his native town of Southington. He was sixty-three years old. There is no provision in the laws of the State for filling vacancies in the House of Representatives in case of death. The death of Mr. Norton of Southington will therefore leave that town with but one representative.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

SENTENCES UPON SEVERAL PERSONS CONVICTED OF COUNTERFEITING, PERJURY AND OTHER OFFENSES.

Sentences were passed yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, upon those convicted during this term of court. Ransom Warner and Eli Fields, both arrested for connection with the Brooklyn gang of counterfeiters broken up some time ago by the Secret Service Department of this City, the former being the wholesale dealer and the latter the retail, were both sentenced, the former to eight years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000, and the latter to three years' imprisonment, both in the Kings County Penitentiary at hard labor. John Volz, the well-known "straw bail" man, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1. John McDonald and Frank Macom, convicted of pension perjury, were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 each. The "Rev. Dr." Rudolph Weiczouk, doctor, notary, lawyer, minister, and author, reputed pastor in the German Lutheran Church and also convicted of pension perjury, was sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor, and pay a fine of $3,000. Sentences in the cases of Edgar K. Griffin, Antonio Andrea and David A. Craig, were postponed, Argument on the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Capt. J. L. Grindle, convicted of inhuman treatment on the high seas, was adjourned until next Saturday, owing to the illness of Mr. Knox, counsel of the accused. Argument was had upon the "crooked whisky" indictments, motion being made to quash them, on the ground that the statute declares that the crime must be punished in the place where committed, which, in these cases, would require trial to be had in Indiana. Decision was reserved.

COURT NOTES.

Argument was had yesterday before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court, on the writ of habeas corpus, in the Van Hoven extradition case, Louis F. Post appearing for the accused. Decision was reserved.

Judge Larremore in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted the injunction restraining Sydney Rosenfeld from using the word "Figaro" in the title of his illustrated weekly paper, which has recently appeared as *The Hornet*.

Joseph Fallon, of No. 347 East Thirty-second street, charged with having on the 26th of October broken into the apartments of Thomas Stanton, of No. 307 East Twenty-fourth street, and stolen $150 worth of jewelry and clothing, was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday.

Workmen were busy, yesterday, in putting up the jury box in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, to be used in the trial of the $7,000,000 Sweeny suit and the $1,000,000 Tweed suit. The action against Sweeny will probably be tried first, but the struck juries in both cases are required to be present in court to-morrow. Judge Westbrook will preside at the trials. The causes of action in both cases have been published heretofore in THE TIMES.

THE DUNCAN-SHERMAN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. William Butler Duncan was present, with his counsel, Mr. Francis M. Bangs, before Register Ketchum yesterday morning, to have his examination resumed in the proceedings taken against him by E. Graham Haight, a Wall street broker, in opposition to his discharge. Mr. Edward F. Brown, counsel for Mr. Haight, said that for the first time during the proceedings he must ask for an adjournment on account of an unavoidable engagement in court. Mr. Bangs strenuously opposed any adjournment or postponement, and insisted that the hearing should proceed, saying that there was no reason for delay, except Mr. Brown's desire not to go on. The hearings in the case had been unduly procrastinated, and it was exceedingly cruel to drag Mr. Duncan before the Register week after week, prolonging unnecessarily the decision of the question as to whether he would receive a discharge, simply for the purpose of asking him frivolous questions. The examination had thus far been unfruitful for the other side, and the sooner it was ended the better. After a sharp tilt between counsel, in which Mr. Brown insinuated that Mr. Bangs was as eager for an adjournment as he was, the Register adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock on next Saturday morning, with the understanding that Mr. Brown must then go on, and that the whole day would be given to the examination.

THE SUIT OF MOULTON AGAINST BEECHER.

Judge Westbrook sent a notification to Mr. Sinclair, the Clerk of Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, that he had decided the motion for a change of venue in the suit of Moulton against Beecher. The action was brought to recover $50,000 for malicious prosecution, the place of trial having been first laid in Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher's counsel then moved to have the place of trial changed. Before the hearing of this motion Gen. Pryor, the counsel for Mr. Moulton, served an amended complaint, in which the place of trial was changed to this City. The motion to change the place of trial was then heard before Judge Westbrook in this City. His opinion in the case will be handed down to-morrow. In his letter to Mr. Sinclair, Judge Westbrook says: "The conclusion I reach is that the place of trial must be changed from Kings County, (where, for the purposes of this motion, as I undertake to show in my opinion, it must be still regarded,) to some other county. Delaware County is fixed as the place of trial, subject to be changed to some other county if either party shows a good reason against it upon the settlement of order."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Andrews vs. Daziay.—This case does not necessarily involve the examination of a long account. The motion is denied, without costs.

Lynch vs. Torrey.—Motion to place cause on the short calendar is granted, and case set down for Friday, Nov. 17, 1876.

Hoff vs. Penz.—In obedience to the order of the General Term, this case will be referred. John L. Sutherland is appointed Referee. I see no authority for imposing the conditions asked for by the plaintiff's counsel on granting the order of reference.

O'Connor vs. O'Connor.—Report of Referee is confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Baldwin vs. Grustt.—This motion is denied for these reasons: 1st. The answer does not appear to have been put in for delay. 2d. It is not probable that the case can be tried in an hour. 3d. The defendant, in view of the allegations made in his answer and affidavit, should not be forced to trial until he has had an opportunity of examining the plaintiff. No costs.

The East River National Bank vs. Schenck et al., and The East River National Bank vs. Louzyean.—I understand the counsel for the plaintiff to state on the argument that he desired to hand in authorities. As yet none have been received. The defendant's counsel has submitted reference to cases on which he refers. Counsel for the plaintiff will oblige the Court by sending in his authorities as soon as possible,

Vanderhoof vs. Baldwin.—In this case I am waiting for the motion papers and the additional affidavit of the plaintiff's attorney.

Ward vs. Ackerman.—Strike out the allowance and prepare a new decree.

Geigerman vs. Geigerman.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Foley vs. The Board of Trustees of the Town of Morrisania.—I wish to hear the Corporation Counsel in the case.

In the Matter of Scanlon and Higgins.—Writ dismissed and prisoners remanded. Memorandum.

Bunn vs. Hill.—Granted on default.

Granted.—Van Hoesen vs. Howard; Jones vs. Cornish.

By Judge Larremore.

Morrissey vs. Rosenfeld.—Injunction granted. Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Larremore.

Ganung vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Judge Curtis.

Conklin vs. Crater.—Order signed.

Stricht vs. Wolff et al.—Findings signed.

Bord vs. McNiff et al.—Motion for same allowance to guardian ad litem herein as to the other parties granted—$350.

By Judge Speir.

Cross vs. Baker.—Order of reference to William Peet, Esq.

Kaufman vs. Hamburger.—Order denying motion for a reference.

Porter vs. Grassey.—Order discontinuing action granted.

Young vs. Ransom, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876.

Sheahan vs. The National Steam Navigation Company.—Order to withdraw answer and to serve amended answer granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Wenzel vs. Murphy; Sabine vs. Magrath.

Connolly vs. Eagle.—Motion granted.

Young vs. Ganning.—Motion to dismiss or file security, &c., denied conditionally.

Lehman vs. Stone.—Complaint dismissed.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Selling vs. Rosenthal; Jauden vs. Morris.

Bloomer vs. Cuff.—Defendant's answer to be stricken out, unless defendant appears on the 15th inst. at 10:30 A. M. and submits to an examination. Judge Heyman called and defaulted.

Defaults.—Emmons vs. Behrens; Hall vs. Templeton.

Orders Granted.—Oakley vs. Tally; The Mechanics' National Bank vs. Johns; Beyher vs. Marshall; Stockhamer vs. Marshall; Cromwell vs. Burr; Crossley vs. Sinsheimer; Hunt vs. Carhart.

Bell vs. Tracey.—Attachment granted.

DETERMINED HE WOULD VOTE.

A YOUNG MAN HASTILY GETS MARRIED TO REGAIN THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 7.

Charles A. Freeh is the man that did it. Last October he voted in the Fourteenth Ward. Twenty days ago he moved into the Twenty-third Ward, and got things muddled so that on Tuesday he was challenged at the polls in both wards and was unable to vote in either place. Charley got mad at this, and swore that he was a free-born American citizen, and would not be deprived of his vote. He went to George Schoonmaker for advice, and Schoonmaker told him that if he were married he could vote in the ward at once. An idea struck Charley. Said he, "By thunder, I'll do it. I'm going to vote if I live," and away he went. He got a friend to go with him. It was getting well along in the forenoon, and his sweetheart lived over in Covington. He borrowed fifty cents, as he had but fifteen with him, and the two mounted a streetcar, drawn by a blue mule, and departed for Kentucky. Arriving there, they sought the residence of the young lady, Miss Elizabeth A. Sigle, and cheerily unfolded his plan to the astonished girl. He said: "Come, it must be done at once, or I shall lose my vote. If you are a true-born American woman you will come to my rescue and the relief of the country in this emergency."

But she protested, "It couldn't be done," "nothing prepared," and a thousand other protestations were put in. Then Charley's friend took Elizabeth aside and told her that no [Charley] had assured him, that if she did not marry him at once he would vote in Covington and go to the Frankfort Penitentiary. That settled it, and she consented. Then the two hurried back to Cincinnati, Charley went to the store where he was employed, and drew out $50, got a carriage and hurried back. In a couple of hours the two stood up with a few friends, before Rev. Eisenlohr, and were made one. And at 5 o'clock P. M., Charley, with his fair bride, was back in the Twenty-third Ward, and, at 5:35, he walked up the gangway at the Second Precinct voting place for the second time, swinging his vote defiantly and aggressively, asking: "Where, oh! where is the man that is going to challenge this vote? Show me the man." No one challenged it, and Charley exercised the right of the free-born American citizen unmolested.

Anyhow he is happy, and the many friends of the bride and groom wish them long life and prosperity, and hope that Charley may vote a hundred times for President, and his pretty wife be with him to see that he votes the right ticket and don't get angry and vote against his own judgment.

A COLLEGE FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

From the London Standard.

An experiment is about to be tried in the University of Cambridge, which, if successful, may possibly lead to some considerable modification of our academic system. The foundation-stone of a new college was laid in that university last Thursday, and a report of the proceedings appeared in our columns next day. The object of the new institution is not merely to provide a more economic scale of living than prevails in the university at large, but over and above this aim, in which it has been anticipated by Keble College, Oxford, it will receive undergraduates at an earlier age than is customary with the older colleges, and it will devote itself more particularly to the education of those young men who are designed for the scholastic profession. Cavendish College is to be a college especially for schoolmasters; and the schoolmasters in turn are especially intended for middle-class schools. We have training colleges for our National schools. We have Trinity and Balliol, and St. John's and Christchurch, for our great public schools. But we have no institutions which profess to give the exact kind of training which is required for middle-class schoolmasters. If the appalling picture of intellectual destitution among the middle classes, drawn the other day by Mr. Pattison, bears the faintest resemblance to the truth, the new college is not a day too soon in the field. But though we are unable to believe that things are so bad as the Rector of Lincoln represents them, no doubt, middle-class education is at a disadvantage as compared with our lower and our higher schools. The difficulties presented to a parent in this station of life when he begins to think about the education of his children may not be what they were. The type of schools represented by "commercial academies" may have gone out of fashion. But for all that, really good schools, which are neither above nor below the requirements of the middle class, are still extremely scarce. The county schools referred to by Lord Fortescue can only cover a small part of the ground in which the want is felt. The old grammar schools are still, what they ever were, almost exclusively classical schools—schools, that is, in which classical scholarship is still the chief road to distinction; nor are we sure that any change in this respect would be desirable. But that something else is wanted seems to be generally allowed. And probably the difficulty in obtaining masters has hitherto been quite as great as the difficulty in obtaining schools. If Cavendish College surmounts this difficulty, and succeeds in training a class of men both able and willing to make middle-class education what it ought to be, a great step will have been gained.

A YORKSHIRE SCHOOLMASTER.

From the London Globe.

In these days of great pedestrian feats, it is worth while to record the doings of an old Yorkshireman, who has just died at the ripe age of eighty-four years at Masham, in Yorkshire. James Heap was a schoolmaster, and carried on his calling in a wild and bleak part of the county, walking every day a distance of eight miles. He lived at a cotton mill just below the village of Healey, which is the western part of that portion of Yorkshire, called Mashamshire. His school-house was four miles distant at Coltersdale, which is still further west, and among the bleak moors and wild hills leading away to Westmoreland. A storm of wind and rain is no trifling matter in these parts, and during a snow-storm the snow very often drifts so thickly as to make the roads almost impassable, but no condition of the weather or the atmosphere could shake James Heap's steadfast purpose, and he never had any ailment or accident which kept him from going his daily round to the school and home again. Many a time had he to wade through snowdrifts to find that his pupils were not able to reach the school, and he was constantly subjected to a drenching rain in the Winter months. Yet from December, 1822, to January, 1867, he never missed a single day, and during 2,292 consecutive weeks he walked more than 110,000 miles, or nearly five times round the world. Nor was he altogether idle on Sundays, for during forty-two years of this period he shared with others the teaching of a Sunday-school at a place called Summerside, about the same distance from his home, and in an equally dreary and wild district on the moors with Coltersdale; seventeen Sundays in each year during these forty-two years did he walk eight miles to teach, which adds an aggregate of 5,712 miles to the former sum, so that, taking Sundays and week days into the reckoning, he would, if he had continued his work for rather more than another year, have covered a distance equal to half the space between the earth and the moon. The old man until quite lately enjoyed good health, and the Schoolmasters' Association had only lately written to tell him that an annuity which he had been in receipt of for some time would, after the 1st of November, be still further increased. This arrangement, however, he did not see carried out, for he died last week.

TOWAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday evening, says: "There was an adjourned meeting of the ship-owners of Boston, to consider the matter of exorbitant rates of towage in San Francisco, and to provide a remedy for the same. Mr. Nathan Crowell, of the firm of Howes & Crowell, presided. There was a full attendance. Several letters and dispatches from San Francisco and elsewhere bearing upon the subject were read to the meeting. Pertinent remarks were made by Mr. Henry Hastings, and others, and on motion of Mr. Hastings, it was voted that a committee of seven be appointed to obtain further subscriptions, and that they be empowered to build or buy one or more tugboats, and to collect the amounts subscribed when necessary, and with the same to pay for any towboats they may buy or contract to build, and with full power to further act as they may deem best for the interest of the subscribers, nothing herein to contravene with the terms of subscription. The committee appointed by the chair was as follows: J. Henry Sears, F. N. Thayer, Henry Hastings, Nathan Crowell, Pliny Nickerson, S. C. Blanchard, Edwin Reed. The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the call of the committee."

SUDDEN DEATH IN A GAMING-HOUSE.

A curious story comes from Paris. It is not so very long since a young man, well dressed, and apparently rich, entered a clandestine gaming-house. He was playing at trente-et-quarante, and had already won a little pile of gold. "Red wins," presently said the banker, and proceeded to hand over a hundred napoleons to the unknown one, for the stakes were high. But the stranger made no attempt to take the gold, and returned no answer to three or four questions put to him in reference to the game. His eyes remained fixed on the red, while his features assumed a ghastly paleness. A player touched his arm—he was dead. Then the banker coldly withdrew the hundred napoleons, observing that the play was in the nature of a reciprocal contract, which could only be entered into between parties both of whom were capable of contracting, and therefore never between a live man and a dead one. The cause of death was heart-disease, and the official report was soon drawn up in proper form. It contained no sort of reference to a gaming-house.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON the premises, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 2:30 P. M., house, barn, and six lots, corner Locust and Prospect avs., only ten minutes' walk from Tremont Depot; streets graded, macadamized, and lighted; sidewalks flagged; sale positive; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years; full particulars at Auctioneer's Office, No. 152 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PARTIES WISHING to purchase, or hire, small, well finished dwellings in a desirable location (near Central Park) are invited to inspect the brown-stone front houses recently erected on 111th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; no made ground, but a natural sandy soil. Nine minutes to 42d st., via Rapid Transit from 110th st. Depot; terms moderate. For particulars, apply to P. H. LALOR, on the premises, or to Messrs BLOODGOOD, No. 19 Nassau st.

JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY.
Broadway, corner 51st st.
JOHN W. DERING. FRANCIS A. HALL.
Desirable houses for sale at decided bargains on 5th av., 45th, between 5th and 6th av., 44th, 48th, 49th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th sts.

FOR SALE, THE DESIRABLE HOUSE
NO. 112 EAST 39TH ST.,
20x55 feet; four stories; brown-stone; lot 98.9. Price $26,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN UNUSUALLY COMMANDING BROADWAY property, near 22d st., 40 or 80 feet front by 115 feet; will lease or sell low, and rebuild, with handsome elevation, to suit either piano-forte, gas fixture, carpet, furniture, publisher, sewing-machine, or clothier's business. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

A SUPERIOR FULL-SIZED HOUSE, NEAR Dr. Hall's Church; price very low; smaller house taken in part; others centrally located; $25,000 to $60,000; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY ON HOUSTON st., near Broadway, to exchange for a small place convenient to the City; must be free of all incumbrances. Address C. A. B., Station D., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK house, with all modern improvements; bath, stationary tubs, range, &c. 8th av. between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire on premises or of A. LEVY, No. 14 White st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENT, beautifully decorated, and furnished dwellings. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st st. "The Albany."

TWENTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—Medium-sized unfurnished dwelling; rent $1,400 per annum. 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A very fine flat at No. 205 West 56th st.; can be seen now. Apply to the janitor or at No. 44 West 33d st. Special inducements offered.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 134 EAST 19th st., in complete order, for a small family; rent unfurnished. $75. Apply on the premises.

A FINE APARTMENT IN THE ALBANY. Apply to the janitor, 51st st. entrance.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT WAREHOUSE CORNER of 5th av. and 14th st., now occupied by Brewster & Co.; four floors and basement, all very light; possession Feb. 1. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau st., basement.

TO LET—A PRIVATE BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 8 West 28th st., between Broadway and 5th av., for clubs, restaurant, business purposes, or private residence.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, BY A small private family, a first-class house, located between 23d and 59th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; will lease for three or five years at not over $2,000 per annum. Address E. A. M., Station E, City, giving street and number, and price.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT, OR A SMALL-sized furnished house, in a desirable location, by a family of four adults; price must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRESMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.......Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific Ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..............Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent
No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River;
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..............................Nov. 18
ATLAS..................................Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS...................................Nov. 21
ETNA...................................Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY......Nov. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CUBA............................SATURDAY, Nov. 18
COLUMBUS.........................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA........Nov. 16 | WIELAND........Nov. 30
LESSING.......Nov. 23 | HERDER.........Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA................Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.............Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA................Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO.......Nov. 11 | HINDOO.........Dec. 9
OTHELLO.......Nov. 25 | NAVARINO.......Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876.

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NEW YORK AND BOSTON
INSURANCE COMPANY.



Office, 176 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, $200,000.00
R. GRACIE, V. PRES. S. HYATT, PRES.
N. L. ROOSEVELT, SEC'Y.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.
Approved Securities for sale.

WE OFFER
$100,000
COUNTY BONDS,
TEN PER CENTS.
THESE BONDS ARE PROMPT PAYING AND VERY DESIRABLE: ALSO OTHER GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Bread st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of mortgage bonds of the NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, and holders of interest funding bonds of the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, which were issued for interest on bonds, will please present to the undersigned, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, for payment, the interest coupons which fell due July 1, 1876.
The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due July 1, 1876, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.
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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Aug. 10, 1876.
ALL SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS DUE in 1878, 1879, and 1883, will be redeemed at par and accrued interest after this date at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.
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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, 1876.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

No news has been received which warrant the slightest change in our table of States which have cast their votes for the Republican candidates. Dispatches from Democratic sources all but give up South Carolina by reducing the claim for TILDEN'S majority to about 100. The preposterous absurdity of figuring like this on returns which have not been received, is too obvious for comment. South Carolina will probably be given up by the Democrats in their next dispatch. The State has never been doubtful on the basis of returns actually received and Democratic papers have never honestly believed that it was. Florida remains where it did—certain, according to trustworthy returns, for the Republicans. In regard to Louisiana the same fabricated returns are given out which have been current during the last day or two. The nature of these can be judged of from the fact that a Democratic majority of 4,046 is claimed from the Parishes of Avoyelles, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita, which gave in 1874 a Republican majority of 3,202, and in 1872 a majority of 4,144. The seven parishes set down as "estimated" cannot by any possibility have been heard from at all. On a fair and free election, Louisiana is good for a Republican majority of 30,000. There is no evidence whatever that Democratic violence and intimidation have reduced the natural majority of the State below 8,000.

At the present rate of departures for New-Orleans, half the prominent public men in the Union will be congregated in that city by Monday or Tuesday. The canvassing of the vote of the State by the Returning Board will be done under such a rigor of inspection as the action of such a body was never subjected to before. It must be remembered that Gov. KELLOGG has expressly invited this inspection, and that whatever be the character of the State officers of Louisiana, they have shown no disposition to profit either by concealment or haste in the counting of the votes. The gentlemen requested by President GRANT to be present at the sessions of the Returning Board comprise some of the most honored and eminent names in the nation. It is impossible to conceive of any joint action on the part of the representative men of both parties sent to watch the counting of the votes of Louisiana, which would be binding on anybody. But whatever disputed points may be raised during that process will unquestionably be presented to the people with a degree of clearness and fullness which they have never received before.

We trust that the public will keep a note of the daily shifting pretensions of the Democratic newspapers in regard to the Southern States which have been carried for TILDEN. With characteristic contempt for truth and consistency, the *World* said yesterday, "that Louisiana has given a large majority for TILDEN has been certain ever since Wednesday." It was so little certain on Thursday that the *World* put Louisiana among the doubtful States, and claimed the election of TILDEN on the strength of the four votes of Florida. In regard to South Carolina, the same veracious sheet observes, "that South Carolina and Florida have gone in his [TILDEN'S] favor was probable from the first." It seemed so little probable to the *Sun* that on the list of that Tilden luminary it appeared on Wednesday morning among the Republican States; while the *World* had so little faith in this assumed probability that it classed the State as doubtful. In a so-called "special dispatch" printed in the *World* of Wednesday, South Carolina is given up in these terms: "The election will be very close, with the chances in favor of HAYES for President and HAMPTON for Governor." The fact is, the Democrats never expected to carry either South Carolina or Florida, and were very careful to show that they could elect TILDEN without the aid of Louisiana. The *World's* electoral table of Oct. 14 can be referred to in proof of this. It is only since they have discovered that some one of these States is necessary to elect their ticket that the Democrats have started their hue and cry about Republicans trying to "steal" what is their own.

The speech of the Emperor ALEXANDER at Moscow yesterday is probably as pacific in tone as the excited condition of public sentiment in Russia rendered expedient. Very few will be disposed to doubt that the Czar is sincerely anxious to avoid hostilities, which might assume dimensions of a more extensive character than his Government is ready to face. The speech closes with the significant intimation that Russia is determined to act independently, should sufficient guarantees not be obtained from the Porte for the safety and protection of the Christian subjects of Turkey. The Emperor and his Ministers have the issues of peace and war in their own hands. They can put their demands so high that there is as little prospect of other powers sustaining them as there is of Turkey accepting them. If they simply want to gain time, they can be content with solemn promises on paper, which Turkey will give freely and break within six months.

There have been so many Democratic inventions put in circulation since Tuesday that people have almost forgotten their latest campaign romance about TWEED and his confession. The news of the arrival of that eminent statesman at St. Thomas, and his departure from that port on Wednesday recalls the fact that he may be expected in New-York at any moment. But TWEED'S arrival will no longer be the sensation of the hour, as people are excited now about Florida and Louisiana, and the ex-Boss will be received with chilling indifference. The conspirators who intended to land TWEED in time to use his "confession" as a campaign document were guilty of an unpardonable omission in neglecting to see that the *Franklin* was furnished with coal enough for the voyage. It is a truly poignant reflection that all this wrangling and excitement might have been spared us at the cost of a few ton of coal. For there can be no doubt that the Democrats were horribly afraid of TWEED and his "confession," and, of course, the moral party which voted for TILDEN would have been very much shocked and demoralized by a new flaw in the reputation of their candidate.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Democratic organs are not slow in seizing upon the peculiar condition of the Constitution and the law regarding the counting of the electoral votes to stimulate the excitement which they have tried to create concerning the ultimate result of the election. We have already pointed out that the provisions of law regulating this really vital process are not so complete or satisfactory as would be desirable; but they are by no means in as chaotic a condition as, in the heat of partisan disappointment, the Democratic writers would make them out to be. Up to the point of counting the votes in the presence of the Senate and House there is apparently very little probability of conflict or miscarriage. The only question which arises previous to that time is, Who are the Electors? That question must be answered by the Executive of each State. By the law of March 1, 1792—the only law governing this subject—it is made "the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the Electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors on or before the day on which they are required to meet." One of these certified lists is attached to each list of votes cast by the Electors, and the two are sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate by messenger. A duplicate of these lists is sent by mail and a triplicate is delivered to the Judge of the United States Court for the district in which the Electors assemble. The meeting of the Electors must be on the first Wednesday in December, which, this year, will be the 6th, or three weeks from next Wednesday. Congress must be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and in the presence of the Senate and House the votes are opened. When this is done the question, Who are the Electors? together with the additional one, For whom have they voted? are both answered by the certificate of the Executive of each State identifying the electors, and by the statement of the Electors themselves as to their votes. Under these distinct provisions of the law the, certificates of the Governors of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina must settle all doubt as to the vote of those States. How the Governor of any State reaches the conclusion to which he certifies, how he knows who have been chosen Electors for his State, and what checks there are upon any abuse of his power in giving the certificate—these are matters for the respective States. Congress has never legislated regarding them, and has no power to do so. It only requires, for the purpose of clearly authenticating the votes which are to be counted in its presence, that the Executive of each State shall certify to the names of its Electors.

Whatever confusion there is, arises at the moment when the counting is to commence. "The Constitution does not expressly declare," says Judge KENT, "*by whom* the votes are to be counted and the result declared." And there is now no provision of either law or joint rule on the subject. We are left entirely to precedent, and the only precedent which has been made under a precisely similar state of law was made in 1857, when Senator MASON, President of the Senate, declined to entertain any objection to the reception of the vote of Wisconsin, and declared that nothing was in order but the counting of the votes. It is broadly hinted by the *World* that the House of Representatives, under the pretext that the vote of some State was not legally presented, might withdraw and refuse to meet with the Senate, thus preventing an election. The House is not likely to do anything so purely and entirely revolutionary. The law distinctly requires that it shall meet with the Senate, and the Constitution requires that when the two houses have thus met, and the votes have been opened by the President of the Senate, they "shall *then* be counted." For either House to absent itself for the purpose of preventing an election would be a violent and arbitrary usurpation of power. No body of American Representatives would ever be so lost to reason and duty as to make it.

Moreover, the present House of Representatives would have no motive for any such course. The only possible result of a failure to count the electoral votes would be to make the President of the Senate for the time being acting President of the United States. The *World* intimates that this would not be the case unless the Senate has been a continuous body since 1789, and like the king can never die. If the writer had stopped to reflect a moment he would not have made this intimation with much confidence. As a matter of fact and of law the Senate *is* a continuous body. Two-thirds of its members, a number sufficient for the exercise of its highest powers, are always in office. It adjourns "without day" at the end of each session of Congress, and at the end of the term of each House of Representatives it may be said to adjourn of necessity and by limitation, but the limitation is that placed on the existence of the House, not upon its own. It can meet again, if summoned, the next moment after such an adjournment, fully organized and prepared for business, and in possession of, and ready to exercise, all its prerogatives. If, at the close of the term of the House the Senate is presided over by a President *pro tempore*, that officer assumes the chair at the opening of the next session, as of course, as did Mr. BRIGHT, in 1855, and the work of the session begins. Even if this were not the case, the Senate could supply any vacancy in its Presidency at the moment of its meeting, and when it had made its choice, the Senator chosen would become instantly entitled to all the powers of the President of the Senate, including the powers of acting President in case of a vacancy in the Vice Presidency and the Presidency. The suggestion that there can be any reasonable or just doubt, or any even colorable doubt, as to the succession in case of a double vacancy is nothing but an invention. Whatever room there may be for uncertainty regarding the details of counting the electoral vote, such uncertainty is not to be removed by crazy suggestions of arbitrary and revolutionary action by one branch of Congress, or by quibbles regarding the possible legal consequences of the occurrence of an interregnum.

THE SOUTH IN THE ELECTION.

The *World* thinks that "no candid Republican who looks at the tremendous majorities for TILDEN in Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Alabama can doubt that the Tilden Electors received a great popular majority in Louisiana." In other words, because the shot-gun policy succeeded perfectly in two or three Southern States which are as pronounced in their Republicanism as Iowa and Vermont, it is absurd to suppose that in other States where the negro voters were either better protected or were better able to take care of themselves, the same results did not ensue. We doubt if even the *World* has impudence enough to pretend that on a fair vote Mississippi and Alabama are not overwhelmingly Republican. No wilder assumption could be made than that any appreciable proportion of the negroes of Louisiana and South Carolina voted the Democratic ticket. The colored voters of the South who failed to vote for Hayes Electors did so because they were driven from the polls, or in some other way deprived of the rights conferred on them by the Constitution. The fact is, that over two-thirds of the South the "shot-gun policy" has triumphed to an extent that may well shake our faith in the efficacy of reconstruction. Organized intimidation has overcome the voting power. The main body of the South is on the side of the man who has affirmed the constitutional right of seccession, and who had rallied around him conspicuous leaders in the rebellion, struggling to regain under the Government the ground they lost in war.

Of this result there is but one explanation. It cannot be pretended that the immense majorities which twice within four years have declared in favor of the Republicans have been mastered by orderly and legal methods. The change is not the product of discussion, for discussion has been systematically stifled. It has not been brought about by legitimate canvassing to which we of the North are accustomed, for the canvasser not bound hand and foot to the Democracy has opened his lips at the peril of his life. The organizations which worked wonders in behalf of secession in 1860 have in this year of grace been reproduced, with bloody variations, in the interest of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Oppression and violence have been the arguments most relied upon. The rural districts of the Republican South have been patroled as though the country were in insurrection. By day and by night rifle clubs have ridden through colored neighborhoods, threatening and frightening, whipping and shooting, with the specific purpose of overawing the voters and driving away their local leaders. Meetings have been broken up, white Republicans have been warned that they must leave, and the only systematic work which has been permitted has been that which was subordinate to the one aim of securing the South for the Democratic Party. These tactics have largely succeeded. The ballot has succumbed to the bullet in several of the States, and the great body of the South has sustained TILDEN.

In view of these facts, what bitter irony is in the oft-repeated pretense of the Democrats, that the Federal Government was "invading" the South in the interest of the Republicans! Two or three thousand soldiers, scattered over a vast area, were represented as an aggressive army, doing the bidding of an uncrowned despot at Washington! Its work was to preserve order when called upon by responsible officials, and to maintain peace at the polls—that was all. In South Carolina it has undoubtedly been efficacious; in the other Southern States its existence has been in effect unknown. Louisiana has been the theatre of systematic violence and fraud, as dispatches received thence clearly show. The reconstructed Kuklux, the White Leaguers, and the Rifle Clubs had their own way in Mississippi and other States, as, before now, they had in Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia. That terrible Federal power which has been the bugaboo of a certain class of Northern citizens, left the South to its fate. It went to the limits of the law when it called upon United States Marshals to do their duty. Beyond that it was powerless. The Democrats snapped their fingers at it, heaped epithets on the Federal Government, and went on their way, bribing and bullying, threatening and killing, with absolute impunity. The effect upon the election we now see.

The spectacle is not one which the loyal citizens of the Union can contemplate with much pride. The war was waged to establish the supremacy of Federal authority; and after all the slaughter and all the expenditure—after all the sacrifices made to sustain a great principle—the Federal authority is overmatched in a struggle for the possession of power, as against the secession principle, backed by armed organizations and a spirit of defiance, which of itself implies legal paralysis at Washington. These Southern Democrats took up arms against the Government and failed; they professed repentance and were pardoned; with a magnanimity which has no parallel, they were restored to political power; and now they use the influence thus conceded to them to strike down the reconstructed Union and to nullify the constitutional amendments. In Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, the emancipated blacks, enfranchised, and guaranteed by the Constitution equality with whites before the law, now discover that the franchise is a mockery, that the guarantee is valueless, and that they are at the mercy of their former owners, intent upon reducing them to vassalage, and upon using their voting privileges as a means of consolidating their own power.

WHICH IS THE LAW-ABIDING PARTY?

Some few of our best citizens went over temporarily to the Democratic Party during the recent election, and we desire to call their attention to the spirit of each party, as manifested in ways which are more trustworthy than platforms or resolutions. On Wednesday morning, after the election, the great body of the Republican Party believed that their chosen candidate had been defeated by a prodigious ignorant vote in this City, of which a considerable portion was, to say the least, doubtful, and perhaps fraudulent. They feared, also, that in the States where great numbers of the voters were negroes, their rightful victory had been snatched from them by intimidation and by fraud. It was certainly as great a disappointment for them to lose the Presidency as for the Democrats. In their view, even more of welfare for large masses of men depended on HAYES' success than on TILDEN'S. But through all the Republican journals there was not a word breathed of resistance to the law, or of threats if their candidate was defeated, or any inflammatory expressions calculated to excite the people. And yet the *primâ facie* evidence was all in favor of the election of Gov. HAYES by a fair vote of the doubtful Southern States. The Republicans had frequently, on less important elections, carried South Carolina; they had won the doubtful counties of Florida repeatedly; they had carried the river parishes in Louisiana two years ago. The probability was at least they might do as well now. The presumption was not that the negroes or the Republicans would do the part of intimidation, or render fraudulent returns. The fighting party at the South, the one most likely to intimidate, and the one most skilled in frauds, was certainly the Democratic. If any one cried "foul play" after the election, it would naturally have been the Republicans.

But, on the contrary, from the first moment when the results of the election appeared doubtful, it is the Democrats who have bullied, threatened, and fomented public excitement, and talked as if this country were a Mexico. The dispatch, credited to the Chicago *Times*, sent to New-Orleans, was simply a call for revolution and civil war. The tone of our Democratic contemporaries, if caught by the excited ex-rebels of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, might easily arouse a serious disturbance. There is no reason or moderation in it. One would think that these wild editors would like to see a civil war at the North over a Mexican issue—of a disputed election. Of course, this excited talk of Democratic editors can produce but one effect on the great conservative masses of the North—a profound distrust of the party which could be led by such blatherskites. It is perfectly manifest to all men of common sense that a party which is thus ready to stir up popular passions, and shows so little self-control, is not fit to be trusted with power. Any body of men who appear to be ready to resort to violence to settle an election in this country, will find that the whole people will cast them out. Neither party are a straw's weight in the balance compared with the integrity of our institutions.

Our law-abiding citizens ought to have considered before the election these possible dangers. They were clearly pointed out to them. The situation had its perils. The union of the ignorance of the North with the treason of the South was a combination full of dangers. There was every possibility that one or two of the late rebel States might decide the contest. The Democratic minorities in those States are known to be led by the most desperate and unscrupulous adventurers that ever cursed a free community. They would hesitate at nothing when so great a prize was so near their grasp. Neither fraud nor intimidation nor murder would stand in their way it the electoral votes of those States could thus be secured. We should not be surprised yet to hear of most daring and desperate ventures by the late rebel leaders to obtain those votes. This law-defying spirit—which is a natural legacy of the rebellion—is supported by a portion of our press who act like Paris communists. It is the natural offspring of the union between Northern ignorance and Southern disaffection. But this ought to have been foreseen by those worthy gentlemen who have joined the Democratic ranks. They lent this combination the support of honorable names. The only reparation they can make now is to attempt to supply the lack of brains and self-control, so apparent in the tone of their party journals, and to bring wisdom and moderation to counsels over what is certainly a serious and perilous crisis in our political history.

A STATUE TO HAMILTON.

It has been the custom in all civilized countries and ages to erect statues to commemorate the deeds and the virtues of the dead. This custom it is well to follow, if such discrimination shall be used that only the worthiest shall be singled out for these enduring honors. The bronze and marble statues erected in our cities should teach the people the great truths of American history, should answer with historical accuracy the question, who are the most diserving of the wise and good who have passed away. With the substantial accuracy of the popular judgment concerning our two great representative historical men, as made known through the large number of statues to their memory, very few will find fault. WASHINGTON and LINCOLN were the official and personal embodiments of their country's cause, and were great because that cause was great, no less than because of prominent private virtues.

The inquiry has become a practical one—it is always a pertinent one—who, next to the father and second founder of the Republic, has done the most to promote the permanent welfare of the people of the United States? From the most careful students of our history there comes the answer—ALEXANDER HAMILTON. He had "the genius of statesmanship to a more marked degree," says SUMNER, than any of the founders. That carefulest of critics, E. P. WHIPPLE, speaks with suppressed intensity of "that miserable morn when the greatest of American statesmen fell by the hand of the greatest of American reprobates." "I have known NAPOLEON, FOX, PITT, BURKE, and other great men intimately," said TALLEYRAND, "but I never knew so great a man as ALEXANDER HAMILTON." The judgment of the judicially accurate Chief Justice MARSHALL was that "HAMILTON was the greatest man the country has ever seen, always excepting WASHINGTON."

What WASHINGTON'S estimate was of his earliest and latest friend is shown by his retaining him for four years as his "principal and most confidential secretary," by bestowing upon him the most responsible and arduous post in his Cabinet, by tendering him the Chief Justiceship, and by demanding as a condition of his own acceptance of the command of the American Army, in 1798, that HAMILTON should be placed second in command. After these proofs of exalted appreciation, it was hardly necessary for the first President to so generously add that whatever of success in civil administration he had had "he owed to the strong right arm of ALEXANDER HAMILTON."

To form some idea of the character of HAMILTON'S achievements, let us group together a few of the results of his short life's work. His patriotic services began in this City at the age of seventeen, with his remarkable speech at the "great meeting in the fields." At eighteen he was the author of as convincing a vindication of the course of the colonies as was written during the Revolutionary struggle. While on the staff of WASHINGTON he wrote the military correspondence, the style and superior composition of which ranked WASHINGTON so high in the estimation of Europe. In the second year of the war, in a letter to JAMES DUANE, written in camp on the head of a drum, he embodies the principal features of the Constitution under which we live to-day. According to the authority of GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS, he was *the first* to perceive and develop the idea of a real union of the people of the United States. He drew up the first resolution having in view the assembling of a convention to frame a national Constitution, and had it passed by the Legislature of New York. He did more than any two writers of the times to create the sentiment which rendered the meeting of the convention of 1787 possible, and more than any three of his contemporaries with pen and tongue to secure the adoption of the Constitution after its formation. Had it not been for the *Federalist* and other papers, and for Hamilton's extraordinary triumphs in debate in the New-York Convention, the Constitution would probably not have been ratified.

That wisest work of human minds having been established and ordained, HAMILTON did more than any man, not excepting WASHINGTON, the truth of history compels us to say, to put the machinery of Government in successful operation. As Secretary of the Treasury, he established forms of doing business in use to this day, and raised, in two years, the credit of a bankrupt Government to a point from one to two per cent. higher than that of any Government in Europe. As the author of WASHINGTON'S proclamation at the time of the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, and by his action in the Cabinet and in the field, he demonstrated that this and all Governments were Governments of force, and that the United States could coerce a State and the inhabitants thereof into obedience to law. As the writer of the majority of WASHINGTON'S Messages, and as the author of what is known as WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, HAMILTON has laid down maxims of government applicable to all time, and precepts that, if followed, would have shielded us from dangers past and will guard us from dangers to come. He pointed out with marvelous foresight the evils that would befall us from the pretended sovereignty or supremacy of the States. It is now palpably apparent to the most casual student of history that had we followed HAMILTON'S teachings more, and JEFFERSON'S less, the nation would not have lost a million lives, and eleven billions of treasure in a civil war. The statesmanship of the father of Democracy and the author of the resolutions of '98, may be very wise, but it is too costly for a new country.

As a practical statesman, a political writer upon the science of government, and as a financier, HAMILTON remains to this day in this country without a peer. It would be difficult to name a statesman of modern times who combines the three great qualities we have named in so eminent a degree. PITT trebled the debt of England. HAMILTON practically paid the debt of the United States. The best of PITT'S political writings, no authority would presume to rank with that ablest discussion of a governmental system extant, *The Federalist*. BISMARCK, judged by results achieved, is perhaps the ablest practical statesman of modern times, but he, as a writer on constitutional questions and as a financier, could not be called the equal of our own versatile statesman.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON is, and perhaps will ever remain, New-York's most illustrious citizen. Here he came at fifteen; in this City he grew to greatness; and here he died and lies buried. If the citizens of this Metropolis do not early erect a monumental statue worthy the name and fame of this great man it will be because they do not read aright their own history.

MEAN FELLOWS.

Men who get the reputation of being mean fellows are, very often, not half so mean as those who give them the name. It is very easy to get such a reputation in this country, where pecuniary prudence is seldom appreciated, and, indeed, liable to be misunderstood. The extravagant, the improvident, form so large a class of our native population, that they who have different habits are apt to be regarded unjustly. Being unwilling to waste their money, or to spend what they feel they can not afford to, or having a laudable desire to accumulate something, they are set down as mean. Their detractors consider meanness only from a monetary point of view, without respect to the moral aspect, the motive, or the cause. Making themselves the standard of generosity, whatever differs from them is the opposite of the virtue they claim so fully to represent. This easy, one-sided logic comforts them for any deficiencies they may suspect themselves of, in rare moods of humility, and finds expression in such phrases as, "I may have faults, but nobody can accuse me of a bad heart;" "Whatever my failings, meanness is not one of them;" "I don't squeeze a dollar until the eagle screams."

All this is very true in a certain material sense. They are careless of money as any one can wish, far more careless than their creditors would have them be, since it is their creditors who suffer by the very liberality boasted of. That is the chief trouble; in their indifference to dollars and cents, they do not pause to think whether what they have in their pocket belongs to them or to somebody else. And in this the mean fellow not unfrequently has the advantage of them. He may believe and declare that one's first duty is to pay a debt, and that until the debt is paid any unnecessary use of money is tantamount to dishonesty. "That is fine-drawn ethics," say the open-handed; "that is preaching, a mere assumption, probably to cover up niggardliness. One who is always thinking of his debts is morbid; they will be provided for in due season; it is unwise to fret about them. A man must live."

The number of men who grow morbid by undue reflection on their debts is very limited—almost imperceptible. The morbidness, if it be such, is in their not reflecting on them at all, and in their willingness to make new ones whenever occasion offers. He who is convinced that they should invariably be met, and acts upon his conviction, is naturally prudent and economical in order that he may not be troubled by them at any time. And from his prudence and economy he is exposed to the accusation of meanness by men who follow another course. The mean fellow prefers justice to generosity, and the good fellow, as he is usually considered, prefers generosity to justice. It would be well to unite the two; but it is very hard to do so, especially for persons of small means, and it is seldom attempted. Strictly speaking, there can be no generosity until justice has been satisfied; but we use the term loosely, as entirely independent of justice, and such is its accepted meaning.

Justice is a sober, plain, homespun quality; there is nothing specious, showy, enticing in it; it walks in private ways, and gets no credit for being what it is. Generosity, on the other hand, is shining, flattering, seductive; it goes abroad, and wins a reputation that it seldom deserves. The good fellow knows this, and profits by his knowledge. When he spends with a grand air what really does not belong to him, when he gives away that which is due to somebody else, he is conscious that he is earning a false fame; but then, it is fame—a fame, he thinks, that will cover up his shortcomings elsewhere. The mean fellow wants to be genuine; he would rather be than seem; and he discharges his duties conscientiously, without caring to incur the favor of his ordinary acquaintances. He has more pride than the good fellow, though not nearly so much vanity. He suffers in the public estimation, but, privately, he cannot blame himself; and so he goes on his way, unenvied and unenvying.

The mean fellow's life is likely to bear examination better than the good fellow's. The worst of the former is on the outside, and of the latter on the inside. Both may have equally kind intentions; but the habits of the good fellow often compel him to stop with intentions, from the absence of the wherewithal that constitutes performance. The mean fellow, by practicing self-lenial, by refusing to humor the craving of his self-love, is enabled to translate his sympathy and benevolence into solid acts, and thus gain his secret spiritual reward. Our mean fellow, of course, is not veritably such; but is so called because misjugded. He may be a little close; but it will be generally found that he is closer to himself than to others. At any rate, he wrongs nobody; he does not shake personal faith; he does not cause positive unhappiness. He may be unpopular—he frequently is—because he never courts popularity, but he is apt to wear well and long, while the boasted good fellow fails to improve on acquaintance. Serious flaws in this one's character are shown on investigation, certain meannesses, not natural perhaps, but engendered by continued endeavor to keep up appearances, and make generosity atone for lack of common justice. He does not quite maintain his self-respect, and the hours are many when he would most gladly exchange places with men he has helped to advertise as mean.

The mean fellow, notwithstanding his want of demonstrativeness, sociability, readiness, and magnetism, often proves, on intimacy to be a firm friend, a devoted son, an excellent husband, a model father. Such as he are frequently called on to make up for the good fellow's derelictions, to stand in the breach which the latter has deserted, to smooth the path he has obstructed in his attempts to over-do. In middle life, the mean fellow usually has a competency or an independence, secured, not by sordidness and aggression, but by steady industry, honest purpose, and self-denial. If he has, the good fellow is inclined to revile him, and to declare what he himself might have achieved had he been willing to grub, and pinch, and grind. Such is the revenge of the unsuccessful, of those who have willfully neglected opportunities, upon the men that have accomplished something by sustained labor. It is our duty to be independent in circumstances as well as in character, if we can be so without violating principle or integrity, and he who is not independent some time is bound to wear a chain, that galls more and more with years. The mean fellow may be lacking in many of the graces and accomplishments, but, for the most part, he is better than the good fellow, loudly proclaimed, whose chief virtues are artificial and external.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—The total number of interments to-day was six, of which three were the bodies of persons who died from yellow fever. There was a heavy frost here this morning.

OBITUARY.

ANTONIO TAMBURINI.

A cable dispatch from Nice announces the death of this distinguished Italian basso, at the age of seventy-five years. Antonio Tamburini was born at Fiensa, Italy, and was the son of a skillful musical instrumentalist, the leader of a military band. His first musical efforts were devoted to the horn, which he played in an orchestra at the age of nine years. Compelled by a serious illness to abandon this instrument, he turned his attention to singing, and made such rapid progress that at twelve years he was a member of the operatic chorus of his native town. In the theatre he had opportunities of hearing trained singers, and apparently by imitation—having no instructors—imbibed their method, attaining such proficiency and developing such rare qualities of voice that he was in a short time the object of contention among the churches to secure his services. His tastes, however, drew him to the stage, and at the age of eighteen he secretly left his father's house and made a public appearance in one of Generali's operas, at Bologna, with great success. He then went from city to city throughout Italy, and was everywhere equally successful, Mirandola, Coreggio, Piacenza, and even Naples, in the face of a hostile prejudice, according him the warmest plaudits. In Naples he passed a year, up to the period of the revolution of 1820. A severe illness experienced in Florence temporarily impaired his powers, and deprived him of the cordial welcome from the Florentines that he had met with in other cities, but on his recovery, Leghorn, Turin, and Milan made ample compensation for the coldness of Florence. He was engaged by the operatic management of Trieste for the carnival of 1823, and was proceeding there by way of Venice, where the Emperors of Austria and Russia were sojourning, when he was compelled, by imperative orders, to sing there in order that their Majesties might hear him. After his Trieste engagement, he went to Rome and Palermo, and in 1825 was secured by the noted impresario of that day, Signor Barbaja, for his theatres in Naples, Milan, and Vienna, his engagement continuing six years. In 1833 he made his first appearance in London, and thence went to Paris, making his début in the French capital in the character of *Danaïni*, in "La Cenerentola." During a period of twenty years he oscillated between Paris and London, delighting the dilettanti of both cities, and in 1854 he reappeared in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," still retaining the sonorousness, facile vocalization, and dramatic power that had won for him in Paris the title of the "Robini of Basso." In the intervals of the Paris and London seasons, he revisited Italy, and filled several engagements in Russia, where he was received with the same warmth that attended his professional career in other countries. Signor Tamburini, after retiring from the stage with an ample fortune, took up his permanent abode, with his family, at Sevres, France, where he had an elegant residence. His talents and his genial nature made him an acquisition to the best social circles in France. His son inherited only a portion of the great powers of his father, and, although possessing an agreeable voice in the concert-room, failed utterly on the lyric stage, which career he relinquished after a few attempts, and turned his attention to finance.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Albert Day, a prominent merchant of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged seventy-nine years. He was Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut in 1856.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says the report has been received there that J. C. Black, the defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Vermillion district, died yesterday.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—REMOVING THE EXHIBITS—SALE OF STATE BUILDINGS—THE PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBITION SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The paid admissions to the Exhibition to-day were 15,425, of which 25[illegible] were at half fee. The general belief that the Exhibition would be virtually closed after yesterday caused the diminution in the attendance to-day, but as the fact becomes known that the display can now be seen with more comfort than formerly the number of paying visitors will doubtless increase. The dismantling of exhibits has begun, but in no way seriously interferes with the sight-seeing. Several of the State buildings, including that of New-York, have been sold, and will soon be removed.

At a meeting of citizens to-day favorable to forming a stock company to secure the Main Building as a permanent exhibition, Hon. Morton McMichael was called to the chair. George W. Allen was elected Secretary and C. E. Rollins appointed Treasurer to receive subscriptions. Mr. Clement C. Biddle stated that notice of application for a charter has been given for a new company, to be called the International Exhibition Company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $600,000, divided into 6000 shares of $100 each. It was also proposed to receive subscriptions to stock, first, payable in cash as called for by a Board of Directors to be appointed by the stockholders, and second, payable by a transfer of the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, the stock of the International Exhibition Company being issued at par for the actual cash that may be realized. Then there was proposed a maintenance fund, to be made of subscriptions in cash or stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, cash subscriptions being entitled to a season ticket for the year 1877 for each $10 contributed, and the other contributors to one season ticket for 1877 for every two shares, or to twenty single tickets for admission for each share. The amount needed was $25,000 in cash, as may be asked for from time to time, and the remainder in stock. It was stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad held $114,000 in stock, and that they would be equally willing to subscribe liberally to the enterprise. The same statement was also made in regard to the Lehigh Valley, North Pennsylvania, and other roads. Subscriptions amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars in cash and fifty thousand dollars in stock were received. The meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BANK-NOTE REDEMPTION—BONDS SECURING CIRCULATION — REVENUE RECEIPTS — PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,044,000	$693,000
Boston	877,000	1,045,000
Philadelphia	207,000	906,000
Chicago	80,000	54,000
Cincinnati	64,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	777,000	339,000
Totals	$3,038,000	$3,057,000

The total receipts for to-day were $601,514. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $455,653 26, and from Customs, $332,492 10. The Treasury now holds $37,954,830 to secure national bank circulation, and $19,153,000 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to day amounted to $207,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $30,000. The circulation outstanding Nov. 11, 1876, amounts to $319,700,418, exclusive of $2,099,190 in gold notes.

The Attorney General returned from Philadelphia last night. Secretary Chandler and Postmaster General Tyner returned this morning. The Commissioner of Patents and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have also returned and resumed their official duties.

The President has recognized Samuel S. Spring as Consul to the Argentine Republic, at Portland, Me.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon his Excellency the Administrator of the Government for the Province of Quebec proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, and opened the second session of the third Parliament in a speech from the throne. His Excellency regretted that the illness of Lieut.-Gov. Caron had compelled him to apply for a temporary leave of absence, but he hoped he would soon be able to resume the duties of his office. He referred to the fact that the loan authorized during the last session had been advantageously placed, and that the credit of the Province of Quebec occupied a high position in the English market, and intimated that it was the intention of the Government to come to the assistance of railways seeking relief. He was confident that the reports to be laid before the House on colonization and repartition would show that the country continues to make satisfactory progress.

THE DISASTER TO THE WHALING FLEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The Honolulu papers received by the Pacific Mail steamer City of San Francisco contain the news of the arrival at Honolulu of the bark Three Brothers, with 196 men of the crews of the abandoned whaling fleet. The statements made by the masters of the Three Brothers and the Arctic, which are published in the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, are corroborative of the story of those masters of abandoned vessels who reached this port.

THE DU SOMMERARD LETTER

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN THE CASE.

AN INDIGNANT LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS DE TALLEYRAND—AN OFFICAL ANNOUNCEMENT—A BIT OF PERSONAL REMINISCENCE—EDMOND ABOUT'S EXPLANATION—SINGULAR ARTICLE FROM THE FIGARO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 30, 1876.

The letter published by the *Figaro*, and attributed to M. Du Sommerard, that I sent you the other day, caused no small amount of excitement among the Americans in Paris, and it was promptly resented by their French friends. A messenger was sent at once to M. Du Sommerard, who was out of town, and Marquis de Talleyrand, the author of the book lately reviewed in your columns, immediately addressed the following letter to the *Figaro:*

It was with profound astonishment that I read the letter of M. Du Sommerard to his friend in Vienna. I am attached to the Exposition at Philadelphia, and on account of my position there, as well as on account of my being a Frenchman, I ought to say that I everywhere received nothing but the most delicate attentions on the part of the Americans. I think that all the French Commissioners will say the same thing. To accuse the Americans of having purposely set fire to the empty cases of the French Department, is so monstrous a charge that I cannot let it pass without protesting with all my might. I was in America when that accident happened, and the Americans deplored it more than any other nation. The thing was not done with evil intent. I answer for that. And if the fire had been lighted by a guilty hand all America would have been roused to indignation. M. Du Sommerard, before accusing a country of so vile an action, ought to have tried to get at the truth from less partial sources. Once more let me say, that as an attaché of the French Commission at Philadelphia, it is my duty to protest against the things imputed to the Americans by M. Du Sommerard. I am, &c.,

MARQUIS DE TALLEYRAND.

Another member of the Commission, M. Simonin, has been actively engaged in protesting against this calumny, and I believe that Rochambeau and the rest, including Lafayette, who could not go over, entered some sort of protests at once. The *Journal Officiel* then gave the following note:

"A letter calculated to wound a great and friendly nation has been published in a foreign journal and reproduced in a French journal, which is attributed to a high functionary of the Exposition of Philadelphia. The Government says that this is an apochryphal document. It has demanded explanation from the functionary in question, who is absent from Paris at this moment. It awaits his reply before taking action in this regretable incident."

It will be seen that the Government acted promptly and in the proper spirit. The Duc Decazes sent a dispatch to M. Du Semmerard at Havre, and he came back to Paris at once. A few years ago I was sent to Vienna as the special correspondent of the London *Times*, having Dr. Russell as a collaborator. We were frequently thrown into the company of M. Du Sommerard, particularly during the stay of the Prince of Wales. He was very obliging and polite. One night I was roused from my bed by the cry of fire, and, taking an *einspanner*, I drove hurriedly up to the Prater. The town believed that the whole Exposition building was on fire, and the rumor had already been circulated that the Austrians, finding their Exposition a financial failure, had tried to burn the building. I soon stumbled upon M. Du Sommerard, from whom I learned that the building containing the empty cases had been fired, and the French Commissioner, although he did not make a positive assertion, led me to infer that, in his opinion, the warehouse had been set on fire by the Austrians for the purpose of burning the Main Building. I repeat that he did not tell me so in emphatic language, but he left the impression that such was his opinion. A few days later one of the out-houses was burned, and M. Du Sommerard expressed his fears that the Main Building was in danger. An inquiry showed that both fires were the result of accident. The first was due to the negligence of a watchman; the second came from carelessness in the kitchen of one of the cafés. I mention this to show that M. du Sommerard has had experience in such matters, and therefore has no excuse for such accusations as those contained in the letter attributed to him. The press took the matter up warmly, one party defending M. du Sommerard, on the ground that this was a private letter, and hence the press and the public has nothing to do with it. M. Edmond About says that the alleged author of this letter is a son of Dusommerard, the distinguished antiquary, who spelled the name in one word. M. About says:

"If, as the Government is pleased yet to hope, the document is apocryphal, we shall join with all the honest men of Europe and America to pity a functionary outrageously defamed. But if, by chance, M. du Sommerard avows the bad action of which he is accused, we shall refuse him the benefit of extenuating circumstances, because he will be sixty years of age next year, and has passed the age of permissible follies; because a serious and responsible man ought to know how to select his correspondents; because a calumnious imputation is no more pardonable in a private than in a public letter; because a Frenchman, who has the honor of representing his country, abroad merits exemplary punishment if, to revenge his own wounded vanity, he adds recruits to the enemies of France."

This morning we have a letter from M. Du Sommerard himself. He says:

"I arrived in Paris only this morning, hearing yesterday only, by accident, of the letter signed with my name, and published in the *Figaro* day before yesterday, under the heading 'Correspondence from Vienna,' a letter which purports to have been addressed by me to Baron de W., and translated from a German journal by the correspondent of the *Figaro*. Allow me to affirm that the German journal has been deceived, and consequently your correspondent. I declare that this letter is apocryphal, and that I disavow it in the most formal manner. I add that if my word does not suffice I am able to demonstrate, documentary evidence in hand, the exactness of my assertion."

It is not easy to see just how a man can give "documentary evidence" that he did not write a letter, unless he means that the letter has not been exactly translated. But we have to wait a little to hear from Vienna. The *Figaro* then comments upon this in a way which is wanting in common sense as well as in chivalry, and I am surprised that so serious a writer as M. F. Magnard should have been pinched to so miserable an excuse:

"We do not know how the *Deutches Zeitung* will manage to explain the unqualifiable abuse it has been guilty of with the name of M. du Sommerard, but we have no reason to doubt for an instant the word of that meritorious man, who occupies, as all know, with an undoubted competence, the functions of Commissioner General in relation with the Superior Council of International Expositions, and whose honor is above all suspicion. Permit us, however, one observation. Mr. Washburne, so ticklish for the honors of America, must have suffered singularly during the past year, during which the journals of the entire world have recounted the shameful prevarications of the men surrounding President Grant, and the gigantic frauds committed in the official world of Washington, which have surpassed anything of the kind ever before known. Unfortunately these things were authentic, and Mr. Washburne had to support patiently their publicity. If he got angry the other day, it was, according to the proverb, *faute de grives, on se contente de merles.*"

This is a singular mode of treating the question. M. Magnard says that Mr. Washburne got angry because a French official charged the Americans with a monstrous crime, but he cannot deny that Gen. Belknap was convicted of fraud, To this we may reply that Julius Cæsar was assassinated, the Duc d'Enghien shot in the moat of Vincennes, and Louis XVI. beheaded. but none of these crimes seem to bear particularly upon the *incedent du Sommerard.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CO-OPERATIVE BUTCHERS' STORES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with interest, as did doubtless thousands of others, your interesting article in last Sunday's TIMES in relation to the exorbitant prices of butchers' meats in this City, and suggesting the establishment of co-operative butchers' shops. You were probably not aware, when that article was published, that the plan you propose was successfully adopted by a large association of up-town residents more than a year ago. The form adopted by this association differs slightly from that you propose. A number of gentlemen, at first less than fifty, believing that the prices charged by butchers were greater than they should be, formed a club and agreed to bestow their united patronage on one butcher, and to demand greatly reduced prices in consideration of so large an increase of his business. Many reputable butchers were found ready to reduce their prices, and one was fixed upon, and to him the bulk of the business of the members was given. The price of porter-house steaks and roasts was then 30 to 35 cents per pound; roast-beef, 22 to 25, and other items in proportion. Under the new or co-operative arrangement the prices fixed were and are as follows: Porter-house steaks and roasts, 22 cents; sirloin, 16 to 18 cents; prime rib roasts, 15 to 18 cents; mutton, hind-quarter, 14 cents; fore-quarter, 10 cents per pound; French chops, 16 cents. Any person at all familiar with the current prices of meats at the shops of the up-town butchers will at once see how important is the reduction made to this association. Although this reduction averages fully twenty per cent., the profit to the contractor has been entirely satisfactory, and recently, to accommodate new members who have joined the association, two other contractors, in different parts of the City, have been found who willingly make the same, in one case even greater, reductions.

Mr. S. Stevens, of No. 443 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, manages the details for the associates, and will cheerfully give information to persons desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of this simple and effectual plan for reducing household expenses, or who contemplate the formation of similar associations. So great has been the success of this first effort to escape from the unwarrantable exactions of butchers, that the association mentioned is now contemplating the establishment of a butcher's shop under its own control. It is expected that an additional ten per cent. may be saved by this operation.

I may add that the meats furnished to the association are of the very best quality. The arrangement includes also poultry, game, fish, oysters, and vegetables. ONE OF THE NUMBER.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the flagrant abuses now prevailing in the District Courts of this City, particularly in the Seventh District Court, in Fifty-seventh street, of which W. S. Pinckney is Justice and James R. Davies is clerk. These men were elected on a reform ticket, but the court with which they are connected is in a condition which is in some respects worse than it was in the old Tammany times.

It is the practice in all the District Courts to require the payment to the Clerks of the courts of a trial fee after the service of a summons and before the case is called in court. If the defendant appears and interposes an answer, the trial fee is retained, but if he does not and judgment is taken by default, then the trial fee is returned to the plaintiff or his attorney less fifty cents, which is retained by the Clerk for entering judgment. In cases where the amount in dispute is less than $50 the trial fee is $2 50, and where it is $50 or over, it is $3 50.

I have been so unfortunate as to have brought several cases in this court, and in which judgment was obtained by default, (the defendant not appearing,) and in each case have been compelled to send to Mr. Davies several times before I could get a return of the portion of the trial fee due the plaintiff. In a case in this court in which the plaintiff paid $2 50 trial fee, and recovered judgment by default on Oct. 31, 1876, my clerk on Nov. 1, 1876, called at the Clerk's office and saw the Deputy Clerk of the court, and asked him for the $2 due the plaintiff, and the Clerk told him he could not get it [the $2] until Saturday. He next called on the 11th inst., and this official told him that Mr. Davies was "dead broke," and that he [my clerk] would have to call on Tuesday, and on Tuesday he will probably tell him the same story. The evident purpose of this Clerk being to put the plaintiff or his attorneys off until they get tired of coming for the money, and then pocket it himself. When it is considered that each trip costs ten cents car fare and an hour and a half of time, you can realize how much cheaper it is to let the $2 go than to keep constantly sending or going after it. Most of the cases brought in this court are by poor men who cannot afford to lose part of a day's work or pay some one to run after this $2 or $3, and so they must lose it. Mine is not the only case of this kind. There are many others that I can mention. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876.

"SOUTHERN SCHOOL-BOOKS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly allow us, as publishers of school-books, to say that the letter in your issue of the 7th inst., signed "S. R.," will, in our opinion, convey an erroneous impression respecting the true position of the Southern people on what is termed the "Northern Text-book" question. The substance of the communication referred to is, that school-books published at the North are, as a rule, denounced at the South because they are Northern, and that whenever the Southern people themselves have the control of their schools "the books introduced by Northern publishers are driven out and school-books prepared in the South or in the Southern interest substituted."

Our dealings with the South since the war have been extensive, and we have, with a few trifling exceptions, never met this feeling. Our representatives have invariably been kindly received and we know of no single instance where our books have failed of introduction or been displaced on this plea. Here and there malcontents and "bitter-enders" will be found, but in this particular, at least, their influence seems to be harmless.

We mention a case in point. In one of the principal cities of Virginia, two or three years ago, the School Board adopted a *History of the United States* published in this City. The book, in the judgment of fair-minded conservative persons, is wholly free from partisanship or sectionalism of any sort, but soon after its adoption one of the "irrepressibles" got hold of it and gave it a terrible rating for what he claimed to be its unfairness to the South. The President of the Board, and the Superintendent of the City Schools, both of whom had been distinguished officers in the Southern Army, came forward in the local journals in its defense, the result being that the book was retained and is still in use to the entire satisfaction, so far as we know, of everybody in the place, except perhaps, the "irrepressible" aforesaid. In Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans, Macon, Atlanta, and in fact all through the South, in public and private schools, Northern text-books of merit are used in great numbers. Indeed, if the total sales of school-books by Southern authors, or published in "Southern interests," could be compared with the total sales of all others in the South, the result itself would be a most emphatic refutation of "S. R.'s" statement.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 10, 1876.

P. S.—We feel quite sure that our statements on this question will be confirmed by other publishers whose books are used in the South.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

One of the attractive places of amusement at present in this City is P. T. Barnum's circus and menagerie, located in Gilmore's Garden, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Fourth and Madison avenues; and the fact that it is well filled both afternoon and evening with an audience that would literally pack any of the largest theatres in the City is sufficient evidence of its popularity. In the department set apart for wild animals are many attractions, including a pair of the largest and finest African lions ever exhibited; a magnificent pair of royal Bengal tigers; a large African rhinoceros; the celebrated $25,000 hippopotamus, Poonah bears, Brazilian leopards, African ostrich, pelican, giraffe, boa constrictors, sea lion, and various other specimens, including the celebrated "happy family." Among the living curiosities are Capt. Costenus, the tattooed Greek nobleman, and Master Dot, the California dwarf. There are two performances in the ring daily, one at 2 o'clock and one at 8 o'clock P. M., the doors being open an hour preceding and following each performance. The actors are all first-class in their various lines, and the performance throughout is of a high order of merit. The performances of Carlos trick ponies are wonderful. The two female equestriennes, Mlle. Amelia Carlo and Mme. De Berg, sustain their specialties with credit. Romeo Sebastian, the great pad rider, performed some astonishing feats on horseback last night, among which was that of turning a forward backward somersault. Mrs. Whittaker's comic mule created considerable merriment, and the Carlo Brothers performed several clever acrobatic feats. The feats performed by Mr. Charles Fish, the great bareback rider, were also astonishing, including his forward backward somersault. About 3,500 ladies and children attended the matinee performance yesterday afternoon, and the audience last evening numbered between two and three thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

MME. ESSIPOFF'S CONCERTS.

Mme. Essipoff's concerts are to commence on Tuesday evening next, at Steinway Hall. The second entertainment of the series will take place on Wednesday, and the third on Friday. The pianist is to have the co-operation of M. Alfred Vivien, violinist, and of an orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Schmelz. The complete programme for Tuesday's concert is as follows:

Overture..

Orchestra.

Concerto—E minor........................Chopin

Mme. Annette Essipoff and orchestra.

Toccata..............................Bach—Tausslg

Menuet..Mozart

Gavotte et Variations.......................Rameau

Mme. Annette Essipoff.

Concerto, for the violin.....................Paganini

M. Alfred Vivien.

Nocturne......................................Chopin

"Traumeswirren"...........................Schumann

"Guitarre"......................................Hiller

"Alouettes"...............................Leschetizky

Valse..Rubinstein

Mme. Annette Essipoff.

Fantaisie.................................Vieuxtemps

M. Alfred Vivien.

Fantaisie Hongroise No. 12......................Liszt

Mme. Annette Essipoff and orchestra.

MR. SCHMELZ'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Reinhard Schmelz gave at Steinway Hall, last evening, the first of a series of three concerts of instrumental and vocal music. An orchestra teeming with familiar faces executed the ballet music from Glück's "Paris and Helena," which includes a pretty and characteristic chaconne and gavotte, Beethoven's Second Symphony, and, for the first time, the funeral march from Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung." Their performance was spirited and precise, but not conspicuously good. The excerpt from "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is a splendid specimen of sonorous instrumentation, but its significance goes for nothing where a knowledge of the preceding pages of the score has not acquainted the hearer with its themes; it was exceedingly well played under Mr. Schmelz's baton, but the effect of the harp passages was wholly lost, four harps being required instead of one. The soloists were Mr. Jacobsohn, who rendered neatly but somewhat formally two movements of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, though he was scarcely equal to the time of the final allegro, and Miss Thursby. In Mozart's "Mia speranza adorata" Miss Thursby did not appear to have her voice under thorough control until the close of the air, when she executed the high passages in *staccati* with an ease and a brilliancy we did not anticipate. She was, however, more at home in Rubinstein's "Thou'rt like unto a flower" and Taubert's "Bird Song," which numbers she had to supplement by a "Slumber Song," composed by Wagner. The concert as a whole, was interesting, and in the hope that Mr. Schmelz will be encouraged thereby to further improve both his programmes and their interpretation, we record with pleasure that the audience was quite large and appreciative.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Kellogg has been attracting overflowing audiences to the Euclid Avenue Opera-house in Cleveland during the week just ended.

Mr. Max Stakosch gave operatic performances with Mme. Palmieri and Signor Brignoli, in Chicago. last week. This week, his artists will appear in St. Louis.

A concert for the benefit of the Ursuline Convent, in East Morrisania, will be given at the St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth Street, on Sunday evening next.

A musical festival will be held during Thanksgiving week at the Academy of Music, in which Mr. Thomas' orchestra, Signor Brignoli, Mme. Schiller, Mr. S. B. Mills, Miss Thursby, and other popular artists will co-operate.

The first of a series of Saturday afternoon concerts took place at Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon, in which Miss M. Selvi, a young lady with a genuine tenor voice, Mlle. Jacoubowitsch, a clever young pianist, and other performers took part.

Mr. Gilmore will give his second Sunday concert in the Grand Opera-house this evening. Miss Lillian Norton, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. Arbuckle, and Master Hermann Rietzel, the latter a very clever boy-pianist, are to be the soloists of the entertainment.

Miss Fanny Danziger, the young pianist who recently returned from Leipzig, is to make her début in public at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next. Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Christian Fritsch, and Miss Henrietta Beebe will lend Miss Danziger their artistic service.

A concert will take place at Steinway Hall, this evening, in memorial of the late Carl Bergman. The Philharmonic orchestra, under Dr. Damrosch and the Arion, Liederkranz, and Saengerrunde Singing Societies will interpret a programme of instrumental and vocal music, and addresses will be delivered by Mr. Klamroth, who will speak in German, and Dr. Doremus.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

The revival of "The Shaughraun" was referred to at sufficient length in these columns, a day or two since to make present comment superfluous. That popular drama is performed at Wallack's Theater with an unexceptionable distribution of rôles and with a stage-attire of faultless appropriateness and beauty, and its success is, therefore, not to be wondered at. Seats must be reserved at least a week in advance if desirable accommodation is sought—a fact the intending spectator ought to bear in mind, and to which his attention, out of regard for his comfort, can be asked in this place.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"As You Like It," as already announced, will be brought out on Saturday evening next only, the attractiveness of "Life" justifying the maintenance of that amusing piece upon the boards meanwhile. A stricter adherence than usual to the original text of the comedy is promised by Mr. Daly in his manifesto apropos of the revival of the Shakespearean work; the details as to the cast and scenery do not need fresh rehearsal in these columns.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

On to-morrow week Mr. Edwin Booth will enter upon a series of representations at the Lyceum Theatre, under the management of Mr. J. H. McVicker. Mr. Booth's performances are to extend, we believe, over nine or ten weeks, and they will bring him before the public in most of the rôles of his répertoire. He will first appear in "Hamlet," Mr. Frederick Robinson acting the *Ghost*, Mr. Milnes Levick the *King*, Mr. McVicker the *First Grave Digger*, and Mrs. Clara Jennings *Ophelia*. The tragedy will be brought out with new scenery and appointments, and, in fine, nothing will be neglected to endow the season with interest. The sale of seats for Mr. Booth's representations, we have only to add, commences on Wednesday morning next, and in this connection attention may be asked to Mr. McVicker's announcement in discouragement of speculators, which may be found—and which should be read—in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be acted at the Grand Opera-house until further notice.

A drama called "Against the Stream" will be added to the variety programme at the Olympic Theatre this week.

No change of programme is foreshadowed by the announcements from Niblo's Theatre, "Baba" still attracting overflowing audiences.

Mr. Barnum's show can still be visited at Gilmore's Garden. Two equestrian performances occur, as part of its attractions, daily.

The ninth annual benefit performance of the United Order of Elks occurs at the Union Square Theatre on the afternoon of Monday week.

The San Francisco Minstrels and Kelly & Leon's troupe offer their usual varied and amusing programme nightly throughout this week.

The sea horse and the Japanese "kinglyo" are the latest inmates of the New-York Aquarium. No place of resort in the City is worthier a visit.

Mr. C. A. Chizzola, with Miss Emily Soldene and her complete opera bouffe company, arrived last evening from England, aboard the City of Berlin.

Mr. Robert Heller, the well-known prestidigitateur, pianist, and humorist, will open the theatre once known as the Globe and situated opposite the New-York Hotel, on Wednesday evening next. The place is henceforward to be called "Heller's Wonder Theatre," and its tenant will inaugurate his term of occupancy with one of his very varied and interesting musico-magical entertainments, and a new and original programme.

"The Two Orphans" will be acted during this week at the Union Square Theatre, the attractiveness of the play justifying the postponement of the production of "Miss Multon."

"Tom Cobb" and "Adam and Eve" will be acted at the Park Theatre a few nights longer, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. J. B. Attwater, who is to appear in the "Crabbed Age."

Mr. Pat Rooney appears at the Eagle Theatre, this week, and the burlesque on "Sardanapalus," and the sketch called "The Modern School of Acting" are to be part of the nightly programme.

Mr. F. C. Bangs is to benefit by Saturday evening's representation of "Sardanapalus" at Booth's Theatre. It is now arranged that "King Lear" will be brought out at this house on Dec. 4.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A drama, adapted from "Un Drame sous Philippe II.," produced last year at the Paris Odéon, has been given at the London Standard, under the title of "True till Death." Mrs. Helen Barry plays the heroine, *Donna Carmen*, Mr. Henry Marston is the *Duke d'Alcala*, and Mr. William Rignold *Philippe II.*

The jubilee celebrations for artistic services of twenty-five years have taken place in Vienna and in Berlin; the former in honor of Herr Joseph Hellmesberger, Professor at the Conservatoire, and founder of the quartet party; the latter in honor of Herr Eckert, the orchestral chief of the Imperial Opera-house at Berlin.

At a recent Soirée d'Invitation given in Paris by M. Le Marquis and Mme. La Marquise de Caux, Cimarosa's trio from the "Matrimonio" was sung by the three sisters, Adelina, Amelia, and Carlotta Patti. Mme. Adelina Patti's new contract for Russia is from the 25th of November to the 18th of February, 1877. Mme. Nilsson is in Paris, preparatory to her tour in Holland and Germany.

Of the new piece called "Three Millions of Money," founded upon the "Trente Millions de Gladiateur," and just now produced at the St. James' Theatre, in London, the *Telegraph* says: "Mr. Lyster and Mr. Mackay, who have undertaken the adaptation of this lengthened farce, have fairly appreciated the humor of the original, and consistently preserved the bustle and excitement which keeps the fun alive, but they have not been able to hit upon any plan for hiding the defects of the original version. On the contrary, they have dealt far too leniently with the French story, and have jeopardized their success by retaining just those scenes, situations, and complications which do not appeal to the laughter of the world, but are particular to the French sense of humor alone." The critic then compliments Mrs. John Wood and Mr. George Honey on their performances, but says of Mr. Clarke: "Mr. George Clarke, an American actor, who appeared as the American Crœsus, was the only one who, strange to say, seemed awkward in a character made to his hand, and who, by the side of his companions, labored indifferently well, and occasionally strayed from the picture." The play is not accounted successful.

THE FEMALE PEDESTRIANS.

MISS HILLERN THE VICTOR IN THE CONTEST—HER OPPONENT OBLIGED TO RETIRE FROM THE TRACK.

The walking match which has been in progress since last Sunday night, between Miss Bertha Von Hillern and Miss Mary Marshall, at the Central Park Garden, terminated in favor of the former, this morning at 12:05 o'clock. Miss Marshall practically stopped walking at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but made spasmodic efforts to resume her place and regain lost ground at various times during the evening. During her last effort she limped painfully, owing to the swollen condition of her left ankle and a blister on the heel of her left foot. She made the circuit of the hall twenty-three times, and was obliged to desist, having completed 281 miles and one lap, or one-twenty-second part of the next mile. Miss Von Hillern had gained so many miles ahead of her opponent on Friday evening, that she felt justified in taking a sufficient amount of rest preparatory to the final struggle yesterday. Accordingly, at 11:47:40 P. M. she retired and slept soundly until 5 o'clock, when she rose and resumed her walk, apparently feeling much refreshed, at 5:14:20 A. M. She walked steadily until 8:43:45 o'clock, when she again took a short rest, resuming at 9:21 A. M. At 11:40:40 A. M. she had completed exactly 300 miles. At 4:18:15 o'clock P. M., having finished 310 miles, she retired for refreshment and a short sleep, and at 5:23 o'clock commenced her steady tread again. During all this time she never once faltered, excepting at the allotted breathing spells, and stepped forward briskly, with a smile on her face, which showed no traces of fatigue. At 11 o'clock she had completed 320 miles, and then she commenced to increase her pace. As she did so her face grew paler, and the perspiration rolled from her face. At 11:40 o'clock she commenced her last mile. Her trainer accompanied her and encouraged her at every step, the large audience assisting by applauding vociferously. At 11.55 o'clock she finished her 323½ miles, with ten minutes to spare. She completed the last mile in exactly fourteen minutes. The judges were Messrs. F. S. Beaver and L. Y. Hopkins.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ANNUAL GAMES BETWEEN THE STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK—THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

Yesterday afternoon the third annual games between the students of the College of New-York took place at the Mott Haven running-grounds. The first event was a mile walking race open to all amateurs, but G. Horton was the only one who appeared against the college champion, Mr. W. M. Watson. The latter had the race easily in his hands, but, fooling away his time, allowed Horton to keep up with him until they got halfway down the last straight side, when Horton put on a spurt and got over the score a foot ahead. Watson claimed that Horton had fouled him, and quite unexpectedly the Referee reversed the decision, placing Watson first, and thereby disqualifying Horton. Time, 8m. 55s. It was necessary to run the 100-yard race in four heats, and the winners were C. Moritz, J. Knight, V. Falkenau, and E. Dove. These four then ran in the final heat, and Dove won by two yards from Moritz. Time, 11¾. Shumway was the only man who appeared for the half-mile race, so Loth, rather than let it be a walk-over, started with him, but was fully a hundred yards behind when Shumway crossed the score in 2m. 28s.

The mile walk brought out but six of the original twenty-one entries, and Watson, taking every advantage of the referee's back being turned, got over the distance in 7m. 45s. Lynch, who finished second, was a very poor walker. Kinckerbacker had no one to compete against in the high jump, and cleared 4 feet 11 inches. Eight started for the quarter of a mile prize, and S. W. Hoag managed to win by over a dozen yards from Shumway, with Campbell a good third; time, 59½. Watson was again to the front in the three-mile walk, and, before he had completed the necessary fifteen laps, had gained two laps on his slow antagonists, Smith and Fitzsimmons. The latter would persist in "trotting" every time Smith tried to pass him, and finally, on the homestretch, Smith got in front and beat Fitzsimmons by a yard for second place. Time—Watson, 25:37; Smith, 29:03. A hurdle-race over ten flights of hurdles was the last race of the programme, and for this E. W. Knickerbocker beat S. W. Hoag by about four yards. Time—21½ seconds.

The officers were—Captain, E. E. Oudin; Scorer, B. Loth; referee, John Wood; Starter, E. Plummer; Timekeepers, Mr. James Watson and Mr. Van Wyck.

THE GEORGIA AND FLORIDA COTTON CROPS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—The following is the report of the Savannah Cotton Exchange for October, 1876:

Georgia.—Eighty-nine replies from forty-eight counties of the average date of Oct. 29, have been received. The weather during the past month has been clear and warm and exceedingly favorable for gathering the crop in good condition—much more favorable than last season as shown by the superior grade of cotton. There has been no killing frost in the State. About the beginning and middle of the month some injury was done to cotton in the lowlands. In some portions of the State the crop has been gathered. In more favorable sections the picking season will be finished by the end of November. The crop last season throughout a large portion of the State was small, while the yield this year, if it will not be over an average, will exceed last year's by fifteen per cent. The extreme heat and dry weather in August brought the crop forward, and the fine weather since enabled it to be gathered faster and in better condition.

Florida.—Twenty replies from twelve counties, under the average date of Oct. 29, have been received. The weather in the eastern and middle portions of the State has been stormy, and during a large portion of the month exceedingly unfavorable. In the western part of the State the weather has been more favorable. There has been no killing frost as yet. The crop has been to a large extent gathered, although labor was very much demoralized, and picking interfered with by numerous gatherings for electioneering purposes. The balance of the crop will be nearly housed by the middle of November. The crop has been shortened by rust and two weeks steady rain during the best part of the picking season, and will not exceed that of last year, which was a short one.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

CRITICISM OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RECENT SPEECH—THE CZAR AND THE TURKISH QUESTION—OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—Reports from Turkish sources state that the Porte has raised several objections to the projected conference, and has instructed its London Ambassador to communicate them to Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that all the powers had assented to the conference is criticized in diplomatic circles, as the Vienna Cabinet has not yet accepted the proposition. Count Andrassy will state his views of the English proposal after the funeral of his mother, who has just died.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following is the text of a speech delivered by the Czar at Moscow yesterday in reply to an address of the citizens: "I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as heretofore, have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Sclavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the uttermost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore, I have striven, and will still strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement; should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain guarantees necessary for carrying out what we intended to demand from the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and Russia's honor require it. Moscow will lead the van by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission."

BELGRADE, Nov. 11.—The Permanent Committee of the Servian Skupochtijna having protested against the projected garrisoning of Belgrade by a Russian brigade, Prince Milan has ordered the brigade to remain at Semendria. Gen. Tchernayeff, it is stated, has been advised not to go to Russia, as his return there might complicate the political situation, which is now satisfactory.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 11.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has approved a proposal to keep the reserve under arms beyond the period prescribed by law.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

REVIEW OF THE STOCK AND GROCERY MARKETS FOR THE PAST WEEK—ANOTHER LARGE SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the Stock Exchange, during the week, Consols have been dull and declined ¼. English railways have advanced, but the best point was not maintained to the close. The foreign market has been firm, the balance of changes being on the rising side. Scarcely any stock, however, closed at the highest level. There was a general relapse yesterday, attributed to Lord Beaconsfield's warlike speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Americans have been adversely affected by the political complications in the United States, which are attracting much attention. The *Times*, to-day, printed a special dispatch from Philadelphia over a column long, giving the latest phase of affairs. The large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England have not had much influence upon discount rates, because of the scarcity of bills offering.

In the Mincing Lane markets during the past week the leading feature has been a further heavy rise in sugar, amounting to £3 to £5 ₩ ton. The general recovery from the lowest point of the market in the Spring is now £7 to £9 ₩ ton. Transactions have been very large with the market more excited than it has been since 1863. The movement arises from the certainty of the French beet-root crop being much smaller than was anticipated and the rapid advance upon refined sugars. The limited quantity of good coffee available brought high rates. Cotton is again dearer and the market active. Rice is firm and tending upward. Tea is dull. Spices are firm with more inquiry. Saltpetre is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The Cunard Line steamship Russia, which sailed from this port for New-York to-day, took £279,400 in specie.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER.

THE CONVICTION OF THE MASTER OF THE FRANCONIA TO BE QUASHED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In the case of The Queen against Keyn, master of the German steamer Franconia, which, while on her way to Havre, having touched at an English port and taken on board a pilot to take her down the Channel, ran down the Strathclyde, an English vessel, within three miles of Dover, and thus caused the death of a number of persons, including several English subjects, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Right Hon. Sir Alexander James E. Cockburn, the Lord Chief Baron Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Lush, Baron Pollock, Baron Bramwell, and Sir R. Phillimore concur in quashing the conviction of Keyn, and Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Brett, Baron Amphlett, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Denman, and Mr. Justice Lindley, dissent. Judgment will be delivered by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn on Monday. As the decision turns exclusively on the question of jurisdiction it seems certain that the doctrine heretofore held of jurisdiction within three miles of the coast will be overturned.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A BARK—DAMAGE BY RECENT HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA—STEAMER SAILING POSTPONED.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The American bark Waldo, Capt. Estes, from Boston Oct. 2, for Queenstown, sprung aleak Oct. 6, and was abandoned Oct. 9. The Russian bark Berger, Capt. Niska, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, brought the crew of the Waldo to Falmouth. The Berger was herself somewhat damaged by heavy weather.

CAGLIARI, Nov. 11.—The American brig Ennis, Capt. Dyer, from Deal, England, for Marseilles, has been towed into this port with the loss of masts, sails, and boats.

HAVRE, Nov. 11.—The sailing of the General Transatlantic Company's steamer Amerique has been postponed until to-morrow on account of prevailing gales.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

THE REVENUES—ROYAL COMMISSIONER RUBI'S EXTRAORDINARY "CONTRIBUTIONS."

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The decree of March 10, given by Royal Commissioner Rubi, which simplified and united the various contributions into a single one of 39 per cent. on all property and income, and which was suspended by another decree, in May last, temporarily re-establishing the old way of paying contributions, because the statistics in regard to property were insufficient, has now been ordered to come into effective force on the 1st of January next, abolishing all other extraordinary contributions.

THE WEST INDIES.

PEACE ESTABLISHED IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—TRANQUILLITY IN JACMEL.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Advices by the French steamer from St. Thomas report that business there continues depressed.

San Domingo dates are to the 25th of October. Gen. Gonzales arrived at the capital on the 19th of October. His return has inspired general confidence. The interior town of Santiago and the seaport of Puerto Plata have both capitulated to the Gonzales party. Communication between the seaport and the interior is therefore re-established. Business in general is commencing to revive. Gen Gonzales has been proclaimed Dictator at San Domingo City, but he is unwilling to accept. Peace may be considered once more established. Gen Gonzales has not imprisoned nor banished a single partisan of the fallen Government.

The company known as the France-Dominican Company, for the purpose of extracting the juice of logwood, will be dissolved, the undertaking having proved unremunerative.

Advices from Jacmel, Hayti, to Oct. 26, state that tranquillity prevails throughout the Republic. The gathering of the coffee crop has commenced, but the late hurricane having injured it some, it will be much smaller than last year's crop. The price is $12 per quintal. Business in dry goods is very dull. In American provisions trade is somewhat livelier. The general opinion is that President Canal will be able to preserve peace.

A FACT FOR THESE TIMES.

The difference between the most improved styles of the ordinary sewing-machine and the new "Automatic" of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company is simply marvelous. Send postal card for full particulars and list of offices to No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

THE WEARIED AND ANXIOUS MERCHANT, the tired clerk, the busy lawyer, fagged and harassed by the duties of an arduous profession, and all who daily undergo a physical or mental strain, which tends to deprive the system of its vitality, should reinforce its energies with that pure, long-established, and palatable invigorant, UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, which is, moreover, an excellent diuretic and general corrective.—*Advertisement.*

Rossmore Hotel.

Broadway, 41st and 42d sts., near Elevated Railroad; fine suites at special rates; single rooms and suites for gentlemen at reduced prices.
—*Advertisement.* CHARLES E. LELAND.

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT.—Druggists keep it and almost every one knows its value. Try it once for Bronchial and Pulmonary complaints. Sure cure.—*Advertisement.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for Consumption. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, influenza, whooping cough, hoarseness, pains or soreness in the chest or side, bleeding at the lungs, liver complaint, &c. Beware of Counterfeits! Remember that the genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, &c. Shoulder-Braces, Suspensories and Abdominal Supporters. 2 Vesy st., Astor House. No Broadway branch.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The EMPIRE DYEING AND CLEANING CO. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices—No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.; Rossmore Hotel, Broadway and 42d st.

A.—Buy Your Hats

O'BURKE, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Popular prices.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Saturday morning, Nov. 11, of pneumonia, CATHARINE, widow of Robert Adams, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 170 West 48th st., Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BELL.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 9, MARY MIDDLETON, widow of the late Thomas Bell, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, the 13th November, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Shrewsbury, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

BIDDLE.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, EDWARD R. BIDDLE, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 981 South st., Elizabeth, N. J.

CLOSE.—On Friday, Nov. 10, Mrs. JEMIMA CLOSE, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons Aaron and David Close, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of David Close, No. 118 West 43d st., on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

CRUDEN.—Suddenly, at Hoboken, Nov 11, BOYD MCR. CRUDEN.

Funeral services Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 106 Garden st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 30, 1876, MR. MUNSON CURTIS, in the 69th year of his age.

DECKER.—On the 9th inst., at the "Berkeley," No. 20 5th av., SIMON C. DECKER, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DELANO.—On Saturday, 11th inst., WILLIAM B. DELANO, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 314 West 29th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12 M., without further invitation.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, ARTHUR V., son of Julia A. and the late George Dickinson, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 316 Warren st., on Monday, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

EDSON.—In Bayonne, N.J., on Nov. 11, ADDIE, wife of Chauncey C. Edson, and only daughter of J. & Wheeler, Jr.

Interment at Norwich, N. Y.

FELLOWS.—On Friday, Nov. 10, LOUIS ALFRED, son of Louis A. and Mary Stack Fellows, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral services Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., at No. 295 Macon st., Brooklyn.

MONCADA.—On Friday, Nov. 10, at the Metropolitan Hotel, JOSE N. MONCADA, late of Mexico, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 9:30 A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the Cathedral vault.

ODELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, in Brooklyn, SARAH H. SEYMOUR, wife of Jacob Odell, and youngest daughter of W. N. Seymour, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner St. James place and Lafayette av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 13th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PARSONS.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 9, FREDERICK SIDNEY PARSONS, of the firm of Slocovich & Co., youngest son of William G. Parsons, aged 23 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, from Christ Church, at 2 P. M.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 10, of paralysis, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of George W. Shields.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 85 St. James place, on Monday, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

SLOTT.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, JOHN M. SLOTT, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner 56th st and 1st av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

WATT.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, THOMAS WATT, only son of the late Archibald Watt.

Funeral from his late residence, on 141st st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 3 P. M., on Sunday, Nov. 12 The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, GEORGE GRANVILLE WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Alexander M. White, No. 2 Pierrepont place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, at Port Jefferson, on Friday, Nov. 10, REUBEN W. WILSON, aged 6 years.

Funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Nov. 13.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—LADIES AFflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN, with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. JULIAN has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

ALBERT SMITH, NO. 516 6TH AV., ONE door below 31st st., New-York, Dealer in fine marketing, Fish, Oysters, &c. Good Beef a specialty. City and Country Orders receive prompt attention; Branches, No. 210 West 35th st., No. 540 9th av.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9; not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

KEEP'S PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.—The very best, six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE TOLOSA COLLECTION.

On exhibition MONDAY MORNING, free, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, ARMS, and ARMOUR, TAPESTRIES, COSTUMES, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., &c., collected by

T. TOLOSA, Esq.

Among the artists represented in this choice collection will be found FORTUNY—PRADELLA—DOMINGO—PLAZENCIA—PERALTA—JIMINEZ—CASADO—MORERA—GARLAND—MADOU—PLASSAN—BARON—WEBER—PINCHART—DE JONGHE—GOUPIL—and many others of note.

This fine collection will be sold without reserve THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 16 and 17, at 8 o'clock, at the Art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown: on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, and Germany to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed—and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wyoming, Bothnia, and City of Berlin do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 6. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR cognate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

The Bible-class conducted by Prof W. H. Thomson, M. D., will resume in the Hall at 5 o'clock Sunday, 12th inst. The Service of Song will be held in the hall at 7:30 o'clock. The President of the Association will conduct the exercises, and several addresses appropriate to Week of Prayer for young men may be expected.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st.—Sunday, Rev. Samuel Colcord, 10:45. "The Election to Heaven." Rev. James M. King, D. D., 3:30. Singing, both services, by Charles E. Gunn and the large choir. Everybody welcome. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening, No. 304 4th av.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 9th av. and 28th st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Rev. Frederick Courtney, Assistant Minister of St. Thomas' Church, will preach at the evening service on the "Importance of Sunday-school Work."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning, 11th. Subject—"The Government shall be upon his Shoulder." Evening—7:45, on "Social and Public Hypocrisy." Collection for American Unitarian Association postponed until Sunday next.

A MIGHTY THEME.—BISHOP SNOW, THE man pronounced an impostor by theological quacks, will preach in the Medical College, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Effects of the Seventh Vial," Rev. xvi: 17-21. Come and hear.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,

48th st., west of 6th av.

Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.

Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS, HARvard Rooms, Reservoir Park.—A general conference is held Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Speaking by judges, lawyers, doctors, and others. All invited.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Church Work." Evening subject—"Heart Religion." Strangers welcomed and promptly seated.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,

Fifth av., above 45th st.,

REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR.

Services, 11 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Weston will preach in the afternoon.

The vestry have made an arrangement which enables them to offer unrented pews at a very moderate rate until May.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

(Sixth Universalist Society,)

57th st., near 8th av.,

James M. Pullman, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 11,

Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"The Matchless Love;" Evening—"The House We Live In." Sunday-school and Congregational Bible-Class at 3 o'clock. Old-Fashioned Singing-school every Saturday evening, conducted by Mr. Thatcher.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M., and afternoon at 3:30. Rev. Dr. Harwood will preach. Preaching services at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Arthur Brooks. At this service all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, ("Swedenborgian,") East 35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. Sermon: "Man a Microcosm," showing that he contains within his own person all the forms, qualities, and activities of the material universe and of the heavens.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches. Topics—Morning: "Making Our Election Sure;" evening: "Elijah under the Juniper Tree." Sunday-school, 2:30. Meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av., corner 45th st., (Fourth Universalist Society.) Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Pastor. Preaching this morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock: Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., Stamford, Conn., will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34TH st. and Park av.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Dramatic Spirit and the Ascetic Spirit, or the Battle between the Theatre and the Church."

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 35TH st., services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Flagg will officiate.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST st., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of Song by the children on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Cordial invitation.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH ST.; REV. WILliam T. Egbert, Pastor—Services 11 and 7:30; the evening service will be memorial of Rev. R. Archer B. Flurdell, for some time connected with the missionary work of Grace Chapel, and lately murdered while acting as a missionary in Dakota.

GOSPEL HALL, NO. 23 4TH AV.—THE Breaking of Bread at 10:30 A. M.; Bible Reading at 4 P. M.; Preaching at 8 P. M., The Gospel of the Glory. Tuesday at 8 P. M., Bible Reading. Thursday at 8 P. M., Temple Meditations.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D-ST. AND 6TH av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "Truths we feel sure of." Service for the young at 3:30 P. M.

NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONal speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Their Hall is No. 55 West 33d street, near Broadway. Every one should hear this noted lady on the Spiritual Philosophy. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

PROF. FELIX ADLER WILL LECTURE this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock, at Standard Hall, Broadway and 42d st. Subject—"Immortality." Part IV. "The Soul." All interested are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PAStor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 12th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Adult Bible class 3 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM (127th st. and 4th av.)—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:45; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school 3:30 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Matson, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST.

Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.

Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. W. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 P. M. All are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st, Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, west of 8th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Carlos Martyn, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, a people's service. Subject—"The Gospel for the People."

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE IN THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach morning and evening.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, (128TH ST. AND 4th av.)—Rev. W. T. Clark will preach this morning on "Internal Resources." Service begins at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

in all their various departments, of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE, comprising the most extensive and best assorted stock of FIRST-CLASS GOODS imported this season and at LOWER PRICES, viz:

BLACK SILKS,
FANCY AND DAMASSE AND PLAIN SILKS, MATELASSE, BROCADES.
CAMEL'S HAIRS, DAMASSE, SERGES, WOOL, MATELASSE, ARMURE EFFECTS, SCOTCH WOOL, AND FRENCH PLAIDS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, PERSIAN, PAISLEY, and BROCHE SHAWL,
DOMESTIC AND SCOTCH WOOL SHAWLS,
TRAVELING RUGS AND SHAWLS,
CLOTH AND SEAL PLUSH CARRIAGE ROBES.

Paris-Made Costumes

for EVENING, CARRIAGE, AND PROMENADE.
DOLMANS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, and WRAPS,
in CLOTH, SILK, SICILIEN, MATELASSE, and DAMASSE, suitable for EVENING, STREET, AND CARRIAGE COSTUME.

SEAL FURS,

IN ALL STYLES.

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE SETS, CHINCHILLA SETS, MINK SETS, BLACK MARTEN SETS, FEATHER MUFFS, FUR GLOVES, FUR AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

Infants' AND Wedding Trousseaux.

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT Complete in FRENCH AND DOMESTIC UNDERWEAR, GARMENTS, DRESSES, CLOAKS, SKIRTS, FRENCH and AMERICAN CORSETS, KILT SUITS and OVERCOATS For BOYS from three to seven years. LADIES' FANCY FLANNEL and FELT SKIRTS, &c.

LACES,

Of every description.
EMBROIDERIES, French, Swiss, and Hamburg.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemstitched, Initialed, Embroidered, and Colored Bordered.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, and COMFORTABLES. ENGLISH and FRENCH CARDIGAN JACKETS, HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

LINENS and WHITE GOODS,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, in GREAT VARIETY and POPULAR PRICES.

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KID, GANTS de SUEDE, CASTOR, PLUSH-LINED DOG SKIN, and FABRICS of every style, &c., &c.

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.'S BROOKLYN MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT! DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, SILKS, LACES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

OUR "FASHION LIGHT," published monthly, contains choice reading matter and gives all the latest information on fashions. It will, on application, be mailed free of charge. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED AND FILLED WITH GREAT CARE AND DISPATCH. Orders from $10 upward forwarded at our expense when prepaid by Post Office order or draft.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
Fulton, Tillary, & Washington sts., Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE. Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 16 AND 17. At 11 o'clock Each Day. The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them. The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

FURNITURE BARGAINS AT AUCTION.
Wm. H. Lee, 199 and 201 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK,
Will sell his entire stock of reliable, well-seasoned, parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture, on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 16 and 17. For particulars, see auction notice of Henry Herts & Son.

J. COOK, AUCTIONEER.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 13, 10:30.—ONE OF THE largest sales of the season; entire rich furniture, carpets, pianos, mirrors, of the brown-stone mansion residence, Avenue A, between 116th and 117th sts., (Harlem) elegant Moquet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich walnut parlor suits, in brocatel, and terry, rosewood piano, fine rosewood étagères, elegant pier mirrors and cornices, library, center and dining tables, buffets, wardrobes, sofa bed, walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands, and common feather beds, pillows, mattresses, rockers, easy and arm chair, oil paintings, engravings, China cut glass, and plated ware, clocks, ornaments, kitchen utensils. Sale absolute.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano-forte, combination buffet bedsteads, rosewood etageres, fine carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 34th st., a general assortment of handsome new parlor and bedroom furniture, black walnut dining-tables, buffets, centre and other tables, lounge, easy, and arm chairs, mirrors, curled hair mattresses, fine carpets, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

AUCTION SALE OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, &c., &c. YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell by auction at No. 12 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, 5,000 Hyacinths, in variety; 7,000 Tulips, in variety; 10,000 Crocus, in variety; 500 Narcissus, in variety; 1,000 Snowdrops, in variety; 400 Crown Imperials, 700 Lilium Candidum, 1,000 Spiræa Japonica, 1,000 Lilium Longiflorum, also, 500 Standard Hybrid Perpetual Roses, 1,000 Dwarf Hybrid Perpetual Roses. W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL.

FREDERICK BURDGE, OF NO. 10 PARAGON, New Kent Road, London, will receive intelligence greatly to his advantage by applying, personally or by letter, to WHITESIDE BROTHERS, Nos. 23 and 25 Greene st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET,

WILL DISPLAY

MONDAY AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND THEIR OWN MAKE

Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars, Sacques, and Capes

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY ALL-WOOL BEAVER, MATELASSE, BASKET, DIAGONAL, AND CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,

made in the most superior manner, while the styles and trimmings will be found far superior to the generality of garments offered.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
AN INSPECTION BEFORE PURCHASING IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

A large assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

suitable for all ages, in various styles.

LADIES' MORNING ROBES

of Flannel, Cashmere, Satteen, and Delaine.
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT SKIRTS at a reduction of 40 PER CENT. from former prices.

Opening of large lines and new styles of PARIS HAND-MADE LINGERIE. CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, CAMISOLES, DRAWERS, AND SKIRTS.

An extensively large assortment at a reduction of thirty-three per cent. from former prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

TRIMMING & CLOAKING VELVETS.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK SILK TRIMMING VELVETS at $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2, $2 25 upward.

COLORED SILK VELVETS, from $2 a yard upward, in all the most desirable Fall and Winter shades.

BLACK ALL-SILK VELVETS at $4 37, $5 12, and $5 38 a yard.

28-INCH CLOAKING VELVETS at $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 25, $5 12.

28-INCH FINEST QUALITY ALL-SILK LYONS VELVETS at $7 50, $8 50, $9 85 a yard.

ALL EXTREMELY CHEAP.

A large assortment of BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, CREPE DE CHENE AND GROS DE SUEZ.

OPENING OF THREE CASES

Paris Silk & Worsted Embroideries.

An entirely new and elegant collection of CHAIR STRIPES, CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, RUGS, LAMP SCREENS, TOWEL RACKS, FOOT RESTS.

New designs and extremely handsome and choice colors and combinations. By far the finest assortment ever offered.

BERLIN WORSTED EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANVAS BURLAPS, TOWELINGS, IN ALL STYLES. PAPER PATTERNS, FILLING SILKS AND WORSTEDS—LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR.

COMPLETE LINES OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL UNDERWEAR. CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MAKE. ALL SIZES, STYLES, AND QUALITIES.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS FROM 43c. UPWARD.
PERFORATED BUCKSKIN GARMENTS, ALL SIZES AND STYLES.
HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN. THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK AND ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND ST., near Bowery, New-York, will exhibit this week the choicest and most select stock of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SUITS, and CLOAKS yet offered, at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

Tremendous Bargains in Silks,

150 pieces very wide BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK at $1, recently sold at $1 50.
60 pieces Bonnet's black Silk at $1 25, recently sold at $1 87½.
50 pieces Bonnet's black Silk at $1 50, recently sold at $2 25.
50 pieces Ponson's black Silk at $1 87½, recently sold at $3.
40 pieces Guinet extra quality black Silk at $2 12½, recently sold at $3 25.
50 pieces elegant quality Striped Silk at 60c.; same goods sold last week at 90c.
65 pieces beautiful plain Silk at $1, formerly sold at $1 50.
35 pieces beautiful plain Silk at $1 50, formerly sold at $2 12½.

DRESS GOODS.

Tremendous bargains in Dress Goods, 15c. to 35c. per yard less than regular prices.
400 pieces handsome Plaids, in black and white and brown and white, at 12½c., formerly sold at 25c.
300 pieces French Plaids, in new designs, at 25c., formerly sold at 56c.
350 pieces Matelasse Lustre, all colors, at 22c., worth 50c.
250 pieces Satin De Malze at 25c., formerly sold at 45c.
200 pieces colored Cashmere, 1⅛ yard wide, 45c. formerly sold at 75c.
150 pieces French Cashmere, 62½c., formerly sold at $1.

BLACK GOODS

450 pieces splendid quality black Alpaca, at 25c., 31c., 34½c., 50c.
300 pieces black Cashmere, 1⅛ yard wide, at 35c., formerly sold at 62½c.
190 pieces black Cashmere, 1⅛ yard wide, at 50c., formerly sold at 80c.
200 pieces Lupin's black Cashmere, 1⅛ yard wide, at 75c., formerly sold for $1 12.
150 pieces superfine double twilled black Cashmere at $1, formerly sold for $1 25.
100 pieces black Crape Cloth, from $1 to $9 per yard.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

1,000 beautifully-trimmed Poplin Suits, $8; worth $14.
100 black Silk Suits, $40, $50, $75, $100, and upward.
1,500 Beaver Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with Silk, $5; worth $9.
1,500 Moscow Beaver Cloaks at $18, worth $22.

WALLER & McSORLEY,
NO. 245 GRAND ST., near BOWERY, NEW-YORK CITY.

CARPETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

George E. L. Hyatt,

271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st., now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of carpets, as follows:
AXMINSTERS, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, and Mattings.

DRESS-MAKING.

ECONOMY POLONAISES, DOLMANS, basques, overskirts, street sacques, cut and fitted, full instruction how to finish; dinner, evening, and street costumes made in elegant and approved style on short notice. MME. HEPPARD, No. 101 West 14th st., corner 6th av.

NO. 59 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place, ladies' and children's suits made up stylish and neat at a moderate price.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV. Now open for the reception of pupils. For particulars send for circular.

DEGARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from 5th av., now open.

FURNITURE.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—A SMALL family, leaving City, will sell at sacrifice the house furniture, mocking-bird and other fine songsters, &c. No. 43 Whitehall st., top floor.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Doyle & Adolphi,

267 and 269 Grand st.

Corner Forsyth st.

THIS POPULAR FIRM has NOW ON HAND A VERY LARGE STOCK of WELL-SELECTED FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

Dry and Fancy Goods,

BOUGHT at RECENT AUCTION SALES of BANKRUPT MANUFACTURERS, and which THEY ARE SELLING at the LOWEST BOTTOM PRICES. THEY WILL ALSO OFFER, in ADDITION, the COMING WEEK, the FOLLOWING VERY ATTRACTIVE

BARGAINS.

DRESS GOODS.

1,500 pieces PLAIN DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2c. per yard.
1,360 pieces CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS at 18c. per yard.
1,420 pieces PLAIN COLORED POPLINS; BOTTLE GREEN, NAVY BLUE, PLUM, SEAL BROWN, at 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard, DOUBLE WIDTH.
400 pieces COLORED CASHMERES, ALL WOOL, SUBLIME QUALITY, in ALL the NEW COLORS, at $1, worth $1 40.

SILKS.

130 pieces SILKS, MYRTLE GREEN, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, and OTHER CHOICE COLORS, at $1 per yard.
RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
35 pieces SATIN FINISHED GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS FROM AUCTION, at $2, worth $2 65.

VELVETS.

RICH LYONS ALL SILK VELVET, TWENTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE, $6 50, worth $9.
FULL LINES OF TRIMMING VELVETS and VELVETEENS.

SHAWLS.

BROCHE SHAWLS from $5 and upward.
WOOL SHAWLS from $1 50 and upward.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS from AUCTION at VERY LOW PRICES.

Cloaks and Suits.

LADIES are INVITED to EXAMINE the VERY RICH DISPLAY in OUR CLOAK and SUIT DEPARTMENT, which CONTAINS an ASSORTMENT of OVER

5,000 GARMENTS,

UNSURPASSED in BEAUTY and ELEGANCE, of the LATEST DESIGNS and STYLES, GUARANTEED to FIT WELL, and ALL of SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, at the FOLLOWING GREATLY REDUCED and VERY LOW PRICES:
ALL-WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS at $5.
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS at $6 50.
RICHLY-TRIMMED, ALL WOOL FUR BEAVER CLOAKS at $10.
HANDSOME MATELASSE BEAVER CLOAKS at $12.
ALSO CLOAKS from $15, $20, $25 to $75.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, in GREAT VARIETY, from $2 50 upward.
RICH SUITS from $8 upward.
SILK SUITS from $35 to $150.

BLACK GOODS.

300 pieces YARD WIDE BLACK CASHMERES at 40c.; worth 55c.
200 pieces YARD WIDE EXTRA FINE BLACK CASHMERES at 55c.; worth 75c.
210 pieces FRENCH CASHMERE at 65c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
11 cases EXTRA FINE ALPACAS FROM AUCTION, at 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yard.

HATS, BONNETS,

TRIMMED in ALL the LEADING STYLES of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS, are NOW on EXHIBITION, and ARE OFFERED at

40 PER CENT. LESS
THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

FURS, ETC.

GRAND DISPLAY of EVERY DESCRIPTION in FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS, at

25 PER CENT. LESS
THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, IN THE CITY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BALMORAL SKIRTS.

KID GLOVES.

5,000 Pairs KID GLOVES JUST RECEIVED, worth $1.
SELLING AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.

Housekeeping Dry Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BLANKETS FROM AUCTION at $2 pair, and up.
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COMFORTERS at $1 up.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.

Doyle & Adolphi,
267 and 269 GRAND ST.,
CORNER FORSYTH ST.

FURS!

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING FURS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LADY'S SET OF FURS—MUFF AND BOA, FROM $5 UP.

FUR TRIMMINGS

IN BLACK, SILVERED AND NATURAL FURS; WIDTHS 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 INCHES. PRICES COMMENCE AT 30c. PER YARD.

WHITE AND TRIMMED FUR SACQUES FOR CHILDREN

IN SIZES TO FIT, FROM ONE YEAR OLD AND UPWARD.

CAP, MUFF AND BOA TO MATCH,

OF FIRST QUALITY FUR, FROM $6 75 THE SET, AND UPWARD.

ALSO

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SETS

IN SILVER CONEY, GRAY ASTRACHAN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, &c.

LADIES' SEAL SACQUES,

NEW SHAPES, DARK COLORS, FINE QUALITY, AT $75, $85, $95, $100, $110 EACH AND UP.

FUR-LINED SILK GARMENTS.

SQUIRREL LININGS, MADE AND PUT IN SILK GARMENTS, AT REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING FURS AND RELINING MUFFS AND SACQUES.

SEAL SACQUES MADE TO ORDER, TO FIT ANY SIZE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
Grand and Chrystie Sts., N. Y.

ALADY RECENTLY GONE INTO MOURNING would sell her valuable camel's hair shawl at a great sacrifice. Address Mrs. B., Station D.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN.
(Late of 9th and 16th sts., now of No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.)
FLOWERS, MODES, ROBES.
N. B.—Bridal wreaths and veils a specialty.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, (LATE MICHEL'S,) offers a unique and elegant assortment of finest Paris MILLINERY, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., to-day.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.

Broadway and Eleventh Street.

SEALSKIN SACQUES

Muffs, Boas,

Fur-lined Garments, and

Trimming Furs

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Ladies' Dress-making and Furnishing Departments replete with all the latest imported Novelties, as well as a large stock of our own manufacture.

CLOAKS,

DOLMANS,

WRAPS, &c.,

in different styles, of our own designing, entirely new, and to be found nowhere else in the City.

DRESS GOODS

AT

GREAT BARGAINS

JUST

Received from Auction

UPWARD OF

ONE THOUSAND PIECES

OF

French Cashmeres, Merinoes, Damasse, Brocades, Matelasse Cloth, Camel's Hair, Poplins, Alpacas.

Plaids in all the Fashionable Colors Worn this Season,

AT ALL PRICES, FROM 12½ CENTS PER YARD UP TO $1 75 PER YARD.

ALSO,

Black and Colored Silks

AT LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUITS AND CLOAKS.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,

JUST BELOW HOUSTON ST.,
HAVE NOW OPEN
ALL THE LATEST

Fall and Winter Styles

IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

LADIES' SILK SUITS, $36, $39, $44, $49.
LADIES' SILK AND CASHMERE SUITS, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22, to $28 each.
LADIES' BASKET CLOTH and DAMASSE SUITS, very fashionable, at $12, $13 50, $15 50, and $17.
POPLIN SUITS, in new CLOTH colors, at $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, and $15.
CLEAP SUITS at $3 50, $4, $5, and $6.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, EXTRA LONG, RICHLY TRIMMED, at $14, $15, $16, to $20.
EDREON BEAVER CLOTH, fashionable length, neatly trimmed, at $7 75, $9, $10, and $11.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOTH, at $5, $5 50, $6, and $7.

Misses' and Children's Suits and Sacques, all Sizes and Styles.

LADIES' WRAPPERS

In CASHMERES, SATINES, Empress Cloths, Merinoes, RICHLY TRIMMED with quilted Silks and Satins, at greatly reduced prices.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON DAVENPORT NECK, WESTchester County, a plot of land, ten acres, with a frontage of five hundred (500) feet on Long Island Sound, and in the vicinity of fine country seats; time from New-Rochelle Station on New-Haven Railroad to Wall st., one hour and a quarter; for sale on easy terms. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale, a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FINE FARM OF 101 ACRES—THREE-QUARters of a mile from depot, $7,500; another of eighty acres, $5,500. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

SILKS.

$500,000 WORTH OF COLORED AND BLACK SILKS, AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES. THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

THE LATEST COLORS AND SHADINGS IN COLORED SILKS FOR EVENING, DINNER, AND STREET WEAR, FROM $1 25 AND $2 00 PER YARD AND UPWARD.

BLACK SILKS OF THE LEADING MAKES—GUINET, BELLON, BONNET, CACHEMIRE ROYALE THE LORD & TAYLOR FAMILY BRAND (SO FAVORABLY RECEIVED HERETOFORE), AND THE CACHEMIRE-DE-GRAND—60 INCHES WIDE—FOR CLOAKS.

GUIVEMAND'S INDESTRUCTIBLE CACHEMIRE-FINISHED BLACK SILK FOR STREET WEAR, AT
$1 50, worth $1 80.
$1 60, worth $2 00.
$1 85, worth $2 25.
$2 00, worth $2 50.

THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT FULLY TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN THE SAME QUALITIES CAN NOW BE IMPORTED.

SAMPLES OF GOODS, AND CATALOGUES OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS SENT FREE, ON APPLICATION, TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. ORDERS FOR GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY FILLED WITHOUT CHARGE, AND GOODS PACKED AND FORWARDED TO DESTINATION.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

1876. 1840.

JONES.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Millinery, French Bonnets, Trimmed Hats, Felt Hats, Veils. — Fancy Goods, Ornaments, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces.

JONES

EIGHTH AVENUE EIGHTH AVENUE
AND
NINETEENTH STREET. NINETEENTH STREET.

JONES

Crapes, Cashmeres, Matelasse, Damasse, Dress Goods. — Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

The benefits of our great advantages in the market we offer daily to our customers, giving them the opportunity of purchasing at marked bargains. In this extensive and popular establishment competent buyers and managers are in control of each department, and our large and varied stock will enable our customers to procure anything required from HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, In spacious and well-lighted basement; finest stock and at lowest prices ever offered in this City.

1ST FLOOR—DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., At exceedingly low prices.

2D FLOOR—SUITS, SHAWLS, MILLINERY, Choicest fabrics, newest and most stylish designs, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES. Superior goods at 20 per cent. less than usual prices.

3D FLOOR—CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY, MATS, &c. Superb stock at great bargains.

4TH FLOOR—FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., 25 per cent. less than any house in the trade.

5TH FLOOR—MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL.—Every floor, about 100 feet square, heated with steam, and well lighted; a luxurious elevator conveys patrons to and from any part of building.

Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, &c., 10 to 20 per cent. less than ordinary prices.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

JONES, 8TH AV., COR. 19TH ST. JONES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEAT FOOD.

Its real value, as described by Liebig, Youmans, Johnston, Horsford, and other scientists, will be found, together with other matter equally interesting and important to good health, &c., in a pamphlet published and sent free by F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Manufacturers of the Crushed White Wheat.) Write for it.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

FOR ALL WHO USE STEAM, ECONOMY, SAFETY, AND COMFORT. Saving of 30 per cent. by using Non-Conducting HAIR AND WOOL FELTS, For covering Steam Boilers, Steam and Water Pipes, to prevent Radiation of Heat, Condensation of Steam, and Loss of Fuel. THOMAS WILLIAMS, No. 337 Broome st., corner Bowery, New-York.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES—LITERARY GEMS, full-size patterns, music, chromos, and other rare attractions in the December number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, now ready; 25 cents; sold everywhere; mailed free on receipt of price. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th st., New-York.

WE ARE SELLING OUR ENTIRE STOCK of wood moldings and trimmings for buildings at prices twenty-five per cent. lower than the lowest market price, for cash, to close business. W. W. CONOVER, No. 214 East 26th st. J. A. HANA, Agent.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

A BURIAL PLOT FOR SALE CONSISTING of over 3,100 square feet, located in Woodlawn Cemetery, near Farragut Monument. Apply to A. TURNER, No. 22 Nassau st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WILL PUT THIS AMOUNT into a safe, sound business, or will loan any part on good security, and accept situation at a fair salary; will make my services valuable; fully competent for office work. Address, strictest confidence, MERCHANT, Box No. 112 Times Office.

GENERAL OR SPECIAL PARTNER wanted in a profitable business; capital required $5,000 to $10,000. Address GOOD BUSINESS, Box No. 141 Times Office.

ELECTED OR DEFEATED.—GO SOUTH, young man! Go to Florida! the land of promise and of plenty as shown in FLORIDA NEW-YORKER, with maps and views, ten cents. No. 34 Park row.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH CAPital, to introduce in this or other countries a valuable and useful patent; appoint time and place for interview. Address Post Office Box No. 641, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL

ANNOUNCEMENT.

KID GLOVES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Nov. 13, a FULL LINE of NEW and DESIRABLE COLORS in THEIR CELEBRATED

Alexandre Gloves,

AT THE

Lowest Prices

FOR MANY YEARS PAST, COMMENCING with the

Two Buttons, $1 80 per pair,

A REDUCTION WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS from $2 25.

Three Buttons, $2 10 per pair,

A REDUCTION, SAME PERIOD, from $2 65.

Other Styles Reduced

IN PROPORTION. ALL the DESIRABLE SIZES and COLORS SUITABLE for FALL, WINTER, and EVENING WEAR for LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, MEN and BOYS; TOGETHER PRESENTING SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY for OBTAINING SUPPLIES of THIS UNEQUALLY

Celebrated Glove

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th & 10th sts.

Trouserings

and Suitings

AT RETAIL

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Woolen Fabrics

IN ENDLESS VARIETY for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN, for CLOAKS, POLONAISE, JACKETS, WRAPS, SKIRTS, SHAWLS, &c., &c., OFFERING the

Choicest Productions

FOR the PRESENT SEASON of the MOST

Celebrated Looms

OF EUROPE and the UNITED STATES.

West of England Broadcloths and Suitings,

IN EVERY STYLE.

Cut in Lengths to Suit.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th & 10th sts.

A CARD.

Great Bargains in French Cashmeres, Merinoes, Serge Imperial, Camel's Hair, Drap D'Alma, Drap D'Ete, Bombazines, Henriettas, Armure, Empress Cloths, Biarritz, Brilliantines, Eugenie Crapes, Serges, &c. Black Silks at last season's prices. Armure and Radzmere Silks, splendid goods, and worthy of special attention. Gray Suitings in great variety, Water-proofs, &c. Courtauld's Crapes in all widths. Silks and Velvets cut bias. Suits, Cloaks, and Bonnets ready-made at reasonable prices. Orders promptly executed.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY,
Will offer during the week a new lot of

Hand-Made Worsted Fringes,

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS, at 50c. PER YD. AND UP. ALSO A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF PASSEMENTERIE FRINGES, DROP GIMPS, BUTTONS, &c.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the Winter styles in Polonaises, Basques, Cloaks, Overskirts, &c., MONDAY, Nov. 13, No. 5 Rue de Tracy, Paris; No. 89 Queen Victoria st., London, E. C., and No. 17 East 14th st., New-York, and all the agencies. Centennial Exposition awarded to Mme. DEMOREST two prize medals, and the only award over all competitors for patterns of the fashions.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.
Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

DRY GOODS.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,

UNION SQUARE.

We have very large stocks in all our departments and we are determined to reduce them regardless of price. We request our customers and the public to give us an early call, as they will find it to their advantage to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

ELEGANTLY-TRIMMED BONNETS IN

FRENCH FELT AND VELVET,

REDUCED FROM..........$28 00 TO $20 00
REDUCED FROM..........$22 00 TO $16 50
REDUCED FROM..........$16 50 TO $12 50
REDUCED FROM..........$12 50 TO $9 50

TRIMMED ROUND HATS,

IN VELVET,

REDUCED FROM..........$18 50 TO $15 00
REDUCED FROM..........$15 00 TO $12 00
REDUCED FROM..........$12 00 TO $9 50
REDUCED FROM..........$10 00 TO $7 50

Handsomely-trimmed FELT HATS in all the leading shapes and NEW TINTS, varying in prices from $6 50 to $12.
MOURNING BONNETS in CRAPE and SILK, in new and elegant designs, on hand and to order.

FRENCH FELT HATS.

500 dozen of the very finest FRENCH FELT HATS just opened, in all the leading shapes and styles, at $1 75 each.
1,000 dozen of DOMESTIC FELTS, very fine goods, in all new shapes and shades, at 75 cents each.

BLACK SILK VELVET HATS.

A large assortment of our own manufacture, in all the most desirable shapes.
CHILDREN'S FELT HATS and BOYS' SAILOR HATS at greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.

PRICE LIST OF
BLACK FRENCH GUIPURE LACES.

90c. PER YARD, REDUCED TO 50c.
$1 25 PER YARD, REDUCED TO 75c.
$1 50 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $1 00
$1 75 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $1 25
$2 00 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $1 50
$3 00 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $2 00
$5 00 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $3 50
$7 50 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $3 50
$10 PER YARD, REDUCED TO $6 50

Real BLACK THREAD LACES reduced in proportion.
POINT and APPLIQUE and THREAD LACE BARBS,
REDUCED FROM..........$2 00 TO $1 00
REDUCED FROM..........$5 00 TO $2 50
REDUCED FROM..........$7 50 TO $4 00
REDUCED FROM..........$9 00 TO $5 50

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE A REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
Point Handkerchiefs reduced from $18 to $10.
Applique Handkerchiefs reduced from..........$15 to $8
Valenciennes Handkerchiefs reduced from..........$10 to $5
The greatest variety of SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS in the City, at lowest prices.
1,000 dozen SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at 25c., 35c., and 50c. each, and upward.
Ladies' INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, 38c. each.
Gents' all linen, extra size, INITIAL, 38c. each.
Just received, 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, which will be sold at 25c. each.
Fine EMBROIDERED EDGINGS, three inches deep in work, 20c., 22c., and 25c. per yard, worth 38c. and 50c.

A LARGE STOCK OF WINTER

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and gentlemen's MERINO and ALL-WOOL underwear, including Cartwright & Warner's and all the celebrated brands, at an immense reduction.
Courvoisier's KID GLOVES in all new and desirable shades, at prices lower than at any other house.

Fancy Goods.

FANS, HAIR-BRUSHES, DRESSING-COMBS, BACK COMBS, ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN GILT, STEEL, AND SHELL; BLUE STEEL SETS, EAR-RINGS, PENDANTS, and new styles in IVORY SETS, BELTS, SATCHELS, PORTMONNAIES, and PURSES, &c., &c.

Johnson Bros. & Co.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH ST.,
UNION SQUARE.

A MAN
OF A THOUSAND.

HAVING DISCOVERED IN A MANNER WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED ALMOST PROVIDENTIAL, A POSITIVE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALL LUNG COMPLAINTS, I FEEL IT MY DUTY TO MAKE IT KNOWN IN A PRACTICAL MANNER, BY FURNISHING A SAMPLE BOTTLE, FREE OF CHARGE, TO ALL SUFFERERS, MY ONLY HOPE OF REMUNERATION BEING THAT THE MEDICINE WILL PERFORM ALL I CLAIM FOR IT. THE INGREDIENTS ARE OF THE CHOICEST HERBAL PRODUCTS, AND PERFECTLY SAFE. SENT BY EXPRESS. ADDRESS AT ONCE, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, NO. 21 GRAND ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., OR MAY BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROOKS'

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST FINE WORK AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ORDERED WORK A SPECIALTY. HANDSOME AND EASY FITS GUARANTEED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF;
Ladies' Fine Walking Button Boots, $3 and $4, worth $5.
Misses' and Children's Button Boots, $2 and $2 50, worth $3.
Boys' fine Calf Double Sole Button and Congress Boots cheap.
Brooks' Patent Cork Sole Boots and Shoes, recommended by all physicians. Awarded the highest premium at the great Centennial Exhibition.

1,196 BROADWAY, COR. 29TH ST.

KILTS,

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE FOR BOYS THIS SEASON, AT

$4 50, FORMER PRICE..........$6 25
5 75, FORMER PRICE.......... 7 50
6 00, FORMER PRICE.......... 8 00

THE SEMI-ULSTER.

FULL SKIRT, TO BE WORN WITH KILTS, AT
$5, FORMER PRICE..........$6 75
6, FORMER PRICE.......... 8 00
7, FORMER PRICE.......... 9 25
SCHOOL SUITS AT $5, $6, and $7, former price $6 50, $7 75, and $9.
DRESS SUITS AT $10, $12, and $14.
DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK OVERCOATS AT $6 to $9.
ULSTER OVERCOATS, $5 to $8.
BOYS' SAILOR AND SCOTCH CAPS, $2 each.
CLOTH AND FELT HATS, $1 and upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND NOS. 83 AND 85 FORSYTH ST., NEW-YORK.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

HINTS ABOUT MARKET PRODUCE.

Game, and generally of excellent quality, is plentiful in the markets. People with moderate means can regale themselves with quail on toast, as that sometimes high-priced bird is now selling cheaply. Grouse, partridges, venison, hares, and wild ducks are also selling at reasonable rates. Venison is cheaper than choice beef steaks. The most economic people can indulge in rabbit-stew, for that variety of game has seldom been so abundant and low priced. With the approach of the Thanksgiving festival, poultry is becoming every day more popular. People who want good fat turkeys on that occasion must expect to pay high prices for them a little later on. Those who have places to keep them should buy live turkeys now, and fatten them. No turkey bought at random and in a hurry the day before the Thanksgiving holiday can possibly afford as much satisfaction as the one carefully nurtured for weeks, whose growing weight has been observed with pleasure by the family. Those people who are not entirely overcome by turkey, however, can find room for fruit. Now that Winter is near at hand, apples are beginning to take the place of all other varieties. They are plentiful and cheap. Newtown pippins, Baldwins, and Spitzenbergs are the best kinds for eating, but Greenings are good either to eat or to cook, and therefore the best for general family uses. Bananas, and oranges from Florida are just now in good supply, and can be bought at reasonable rates. Catawba and Malaga grapes are scarce, and prices will soon be much higher. Cranberries and quinces and citron, for preserving, are low priced. Honey is growing in favor, and is very plentiful. If growers charge more for it than they did last year, they must make good profits. Such solid edibles as meats, butter and cheese are unchanged in price. Eggs are higher priced. Striped bass is a good thing in the way of fish at the present time, and it is not an expensive dish.

ANSWERS.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One-half pound flour, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound suet, well chopped; one-half pound currants, one-half pound raisins, one-fourth pound citron; six eggs, well beaten; one gill of brandy; one carrot, grated fine. Mix thoroughly, and boil three hours.—M. H. R.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—II.—One pound beef suet, finely chopped, and two pounds flour, sifted; mix them thoroughly with a saltspoonful of salt; add one-eight ounce ground cloves and one-quarter ounce each of ground cinnamon, nutmeg, and allspice; two pounds brown sugar, two pounds currants, washed and picked; two pounds of raisins, carefully seeded, one-quarter pound candied citron peel, two ounces each of candied orange and lemon peel; slice the candied peels quite thin, and mix thoroughly as you add each ingredient. Beat well six large eggs and a pint of milk, and stir in; this should thoroughly wet the mixture. Tie in a strong cloth, and boil unceasingly for six hours. I put the pudding on to boil over night, eight or nine hours' boiling being an improvement, as is also the addition of a wine-glass of good brandy, to some tastes.—MRS. B.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING, III.—One pound of currants, one pound of raisins, half pound of suet, teaspoon of salt, one pound of bread-crumbs, half pound of citron, eight eggs, half pint of milk, one quart of wine or brandy, one coffee cup of sugar; mace or nutmeg to taste; boil or steam seven hours. Half of the quantity makes a good-sized pudding.—MRS. H. C. F.

PLUM-PUDDING.—One pound of raisins, one of currants, one pound of beef suet chopped very fine, one pound of grated stale bread or flour, eight eggs, one pound of sugar, a glass of brandy, and one of wine, a pint of milk, two nutmegs, a tablespoonful of mixed spice, cinnamon and mace, a salt spoonful of salt; boil six hours. To mix the pudding, beat the eggs very light, then put to them half the milk, and stir both together; stir in the grated bread or flour, next add the sugar, then the suet and fruit by turns, stir very hard, then add the spice and liquor, then the remainder of milk; stir all very well.—A. E. R.

PLUM PUDDING—II.—Raisins 2½ pounds, currants, 2¼ pounds, citron 1 pound, blanched almonds 1 pound, suet 1 pound, flour 1 pound, brandy 2 glasses, wine 3 glasses, rose-water 1 glass, grated rind of 3 lemons, juice of 1, cinnamon, allspice, cloves—each 1 spoonful, nutmegs 2, mace ½ tablespoonful, milk 1 pint, eggs 12; boil in a bag for five "mortal" hours; eaten with hard sauce and wine.—N. W.

INDIAN PUDDING.—One quart of milk with half a pint of Indian meal stirred into the milk when it is boiling hot, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teacup of molasses, a little salt.—M.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup of finely-chopped suet, one tea-cup of molasses, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of sifted flour, one-half pound of currants, one half-pond of raisins, one teaspoonful of baking-powder dissolved in milk, tablespoonful of cinnamon, teaspoonful of mace. Boil and mix steadily for three hours.—MRS. B. S. W.

WASHINGTON PIE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three cups of sifted flour, four eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar. For the filling: One tablespoonful of corn-starch boiled in one-half pint of milk; beat the yolk of one egg very light, and stir into the milk, flavor with vanilla, and when cold add the other half of the milk and the white of the egg beaten to a stiff froth and stirred in quickly; spread this between the cakes and ice it with the white of one egg and eight tablespoonfuls of fine sifted sugar flavored with lemon.—MRS. S. W. B.

WEDDING CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound flour, twelve eggs, two large nutmegs, one teaspoonful ground mace, one teaspoonful cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one half teaspoonful allspice, and one half-teaspoonful ginger; grated yellow rind of a lemon and the juice of it, grated yellow rind of an orange and the juice of it, one wine-glass brandy, four pounds raisins, four pounds currants, two pounds citron. Half a pound of sweet and half a pound of bitter almonds, blanched, and beaten in a mortar to a paste, may be added if desired. In pounding the almonds you must pound only two or three at a time, and use rosewater to moisten them and assist in forming them into a paste; put in a few drops at a time. Be very sure to sift some flour over all your fruits after they are prepared and ready to mix in the cake. I use prepared flour, and always sift it before I weigh it. I use the best and largest raisins, as they are much the richest. You can substitute rosewater for brandy. This is a very rich and handsome cake. It takes eight hours to bake in a moderate oven, if baked in a large loaf.—AUNT ADDIE.

WEDDING CAKE, II.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, one pound butter, twelve eggs, eight pounds raisins, stoned, two pounds currants, one and three-fourths pounds citron, two tablespoonfuls (mixed) mace and cinnamon, one nutmeg, one and a half wine-glasses brandy.—JOSEPHINE L.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—For boiled dumplings, I make a paste of a pound of beef suet, chopped as fine as possible, to two pounds of sifted flour; two teaspoonfuls of salt, and wetted with as little ice-cold water as possible. For baked dumplings the paste should be made of flour, two pounds, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half pound lard, wetted with very little ice-water; then rolled out in a rather thin sheet, and spread over with one-half pound butter; then rolled up and pieces cut off for each dumpling. You should have tender, juicy apples; pare them, take the core out with an apple-corer, and fill the cavity with granulated sugar, small bits of lemon, and lemon juice squeezed into it; or you may fill them instead with raspberry jam, or any sort of marmalade you prefer; or you can put the apples in plain. Roll out the paste of moderate thickness, and take two circular pieces for each dumpling, wetting the edges with water, using a paste brush, and pinching the edges together with thumb and finger. Boil each dumpling separately tied in a coarse cloth, previously dipped in boiling water. Tie them very tightly, leaving only a small space for them to swell. Have ready a pot of boiling water; boil steadily for one hour. Serve as soon as taken up.—AUNT ADDIE.

SOFT CUSTARD.—To a quart of milk add four or six eggs, two large spoonfuls of sugar, a little salt, beat the eggs and sugar together; when the milk boils pour in the eggs and sugar, stirring all the time; flavor with grated lemon or vanilla.—M.

CHICKEN SALAD.—The chicken should be boiled. To one pair of chickens put two large heads of celery. It is best to prepare the dressing just before the salad is to be eaten. Take the yolks of eight hard-boiled eggs and mash them to a paste; add a small teaspoonful of salt; the same of cayenne pepper; half a gill of made mustard; a small wine-glass and a half of vinegar, and rather more than two wineglasses of sweet oil. Mix all these ingredients until they are quite smooth, then pour it over the chicken.—M.

CHICKEN SALAD.—II.—The fowls should be young and fine, and may be either boiled or roasted. (I prefer boiled.) They must be quite cold. Disjoint the fowls, and reject all the skin and fat; cut the meat from the bones in small pieces about half an inch square; wash and thread white celery, and cut up in the same-sized pieces as the fowl. You need to use nearly as much celery as meat. Cut also in small pieces a little lettuce, and mix the three well together. You can make the dressing by taking the yolks of eight hard-boiled eggs, one teaspoonful fine salt, the same of cayenne, two tablespoons of made French mustard, a gill of vinegar or lemon juice, and ten tablespoonfuls of sweet oil. Mix these ingredients thoroughly together with a wooden spoon, until they are quite smooth. The dressing should not be put on until just before sending to table, as it wilts the celery and lettuce and toughens the meat. Pile the salad smoothly in a salad dish, and cover with a mayonnaise sauce; spread on with a knife; garnish with hard-boiled eggs, each cut in eight pieces, and laid on the edge of the salad. Put in the centre the heart of young lettuce or some tender leaves of celery, adding according to your taste stoned olives, boiled red beets cut in fancy shapes, or very thin slices of lemon; keep in a very cold place until the moment you wish to use it.—AUNT ADDIE.

CORN BREAD.—Take of sifted corn-meal two pints and of sifted wheat flour one pint; add two teaspoonful of salt and two of any good baking-powder; one tablespoonful of lard or good beef dripping; one teaspoonful of sugar or molasses, and two eggs beaten very light; put some milk into the eggs before adding them to the flour; mix about as stiff as molasses cake.—AUNT ADDIE.

CORN BREAD, II.—One pint Indian meal, one cup flour, three eggs, tablespoon butter, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon soda last thing; scalded milk to make a batter thick as pound cake.—M.

PUMPKIN BUTTER.—Take out the seeds of one pumpkin, cut it in small pieces and boil it soft. Take three other pumpkins, cut them in small pieces, and boil them soft; put them in a coarse bag, and press out the juice; add the juice to the first pumpkin, and let it boil ten hours or more; stir often. If the pumpkins are frozen the juice will come out much better. It will keep best in a wooden box or keg.

PUMPKIN BUTTER, II.—Take out the seeds of one pumpkin, cut it in small pieces, and boil it soft; take three other pumpkins, cut them in pieces, and boil them soft, put them in a coarse bag and press out the juice; add the juice to the first pumpkin, and let it boil ten hours or more, to become of the thickness of butter; stir often. It the pumpkins are frozen, the juice will come out much easier.—M.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—One quarter of a cake of chocolate (Baker's,) one cup of white sugar, three-quarters of a cup of molasses, one cup of milk, piece of butter size of an egg; flour, with vanilla or lemon.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS—II.—Two cups brown sugar, half cup milk, one cup molasses, lump of butter size of egg, chocolate grated to suit the taste; boil three-quarters of an hour, then add one teaspoonful of vanilla.—N. W.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS, III—Philadelphia receipt.—One-half pound Baker's chocolate, one cup molasses, two cups brown sugar, one cup milk, butter the size of an egg; boil all together twenty-five minutes; pour in buttered pans; when half cold cut small squares with a knife.—AUNT ADDIE.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—After taking out the oysters, to each quart of liquor put a teaspoonful of pepper, two blades of mace, five teaspoonfuls of vinegar, a tablespoonful of salt; simmer the oysters in this five minutes, then take them out; boil the pickle and pour it over them.—M.

TO PAN OYSTERS.—Put a good-sized piece of butter, and salt and pepper in a pan, let all melt together, then put your oysters in and let them get thoroughly done.—KETTIE.

CARE OF PLANTS.—I.—If "Gertrude" could get a little stable-manure, it would be far better than the black muck for her plants. The muck is better for bulbs, mixed with silver sand. Manure formed of grain food is the best, and your grocer would supply you from his stable-yard. If he would give you the earth from under the edges of the manure heap, it would be better than the manure itself, as that must be rotted, and the process takes time. In using either muck or manure, be sure to scald it with boiling water. Ammonia, mixed in proper quantities, is very good, but must be carefully used—not oftener than once a week; and, besides, you must watch the plants, and as soon as you see they are beginning to start, stop the ammonia. I prefer the guano I get from the florists.—AUNT ADDIE.

CARE OF PLANTS.—II.—The best way to apply ammonia to plants is to take a teaspoonful of Peruvian guano and put in a gallon of water. Water the plants with this once a day. When you have used the guano and water, give the plants a rest for a month, and if by that time they have not improved in growth and given to the plants a deep green color, give them a second gallon. Generally amateurs are too apt to overdo the matter in applying concentrated fertilizers. Plants, like people, are better when fed moderately; over-feeding will make both sick and weak. It will greatly improve your earth to mingle some muck with it. A better way would be to get some well rotted soil, old horse-manure and builder's sand, mix well, and with this mixture all soft-wooded plants will thrive well.—SEED AND BULB GROWER.

CARE OF PLANTS.—III.—If "H. I. V." will loosen the soil about the edges of her geranium pots, not disturbing the roots, and water once or twice with a weak solution of ammonia or guano, placing the plants where they will have strong light—sunlight, if possible—I think she will have rich dark green leaves, instead of yellow.—AUNT ADDIE.

YELLOW GERANIUM LEAVES.—The most probable reason for "H. J. V.'s" rose geranium leaves growing yellow is that the plant needs repotting and fresh soil.—W. S. A.

TO RESTORE RUSTY LACE.—If "Millie" will dip her lace in coffee, cold or warm, squeeze it out tight, and place it between very thin brown paper laid on an ironing blanket, (not sheet,) and iron with a medium hot iron, I think, if her lace is not too rusty, it will come out like new. Some persons use lager-beer instead of coffee.—AUNT ADDIE.

INK STAINS.—"Lunch Carrier" can remove ink stains by soaking the stained parts in diluted carbolic acid (about one drachm of acid to one pint of water) for two or three days, and then wash out.—G. N.

SQUEAKING SHOES.—Have your shoemaker place a sheet of India-rubber (thick or thin, makes no difference,) between the outside and inside sole of the boot or shoe.—PRACTICE.

TO BANISH ROACHES.—Bureau-drawers and trunks may be cleared of these pests by sprinkling powdered borax in them.—MRS. H. C. F.

RECEIPTS.

CARROT SALAD.—Wash and scrape tender, rich-colored carrots, throw them into fast-boiling water, and boil soft. Cut them into very thin slices, put them into a glass salad bowl, and sprinkle with sifted loaf sugar, add the juice of a large lemon, and a wine-glassful of olive oil, garnish the dish with very thin slices of onion, and any kind of green salad leaves.

QUINCE PIE.—Pare, slice and stew six quinces till soft, press them through a sieve, add one pint of milk and three well-beaten eggs, sweeten to taste, bake in a bottom crust, three-quarters of an hour, in a moderate oven.

LEMON PUDDING.—Pare three lemons and take out the pips; put them in a basin with half a pound of sugar, and mix well; roll a long strip of paste; lay the mixture on with a spoon; roll and boil the same as rolly-polly pudding. Oranges may be used with the addition of half a lemon. Cranberries or stewed fruits of any kind, either fresh or dried, may be used the same way.

TEA COPEC.—Two cups of well-sifted flour, one cup of sweet milk, one egg broken in the latter and well mixed, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved with the same amount of cream tartar in hot water. Bake these in muffin-rings twenty minutes in a very hot oven.—MRS. S. W. B.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak two tablespoonfuls of tapioca for one hour, boil a quart of milk and pour it over the tapioca, add the yolks of three eggs well beaten and a cup of fine white sugar; let this mixture boil up once, flavor with vanilla, and when perfectly cold beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir them in.—MRS. B. S. W.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—One quart milk; fourteen even tablespoonfuls of grated bread-crumbs; twelve tablespoonfuls grated chocolate; six eggs; one tablespoonful of vanilla; sugar to make very sweet. Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs; beat up the four yolks and two whole eggs together very light, with the sugar. Put the milk on the range, and when it comes to a perfect boil pour it over the bread and chocolate; add the beaten eggs and sugar and vanilla; taste it to be sure it is sweet enough; pour into a buttered dish; bake one hour in a moderate oven. When cold, and just before it is served, have the four whites beaten with a little powdered sugar, and flavored with vanilla, and use as a meringue.—AUNT ADDIE.

QUESTIONS.

Will some one give me the correct recipe for beef catinoodles in French style?—BELLE.

Will some one please give me a recipe for rich waffles?—JOSEPHINE L.

Can you give me a receipt for making molasses pound-cake.—A HOUSEKEEPER.

I should like a recipe for making cocoanut cake.—H. E. T.

I should be glad to know how to make Indian-meal cake and cookies.—FRANCIS.

Please give my wife a receipt to make syrup out of sugar.—"VAN."

Please give a recipe for keeping eggs for the Winter.—T. A. W.

Will some one inform me how to regild bird cages that have grown black with washing with soap and water; also, how to recook roast beef so that it will not be tough and indigestible.

Please give a recipe for common brown washing soap.—J. R.

Will some one tell me how to clean and restore to their original whiteness the pretty straw table mats made at the Sailors' Snug Harbor?—ELEANOR.

BAY FINAL'S ENGLISH VICTORY.

From the London Times.

On Thursday the Dullingham Handicap, run on the Cesarewitch course, was won after a dead heat by Mr. Sandford's Bay Final, by Lexington out of Bay Leaf, from a fair field, but although everyone was pleased at the success of the American stable, who have been most unfortunate this year, the performance was by no means a meritorious one. The English three-year-old colt, Broadside, carrying 7 stone, was made favorite, the French La Coureuse, 5 years, 9 stone, being next in demand, while among the outsiders in a field of nine runners, the American four-year old Bay Final, handicapped at 6 stone 8 pound, was supported for a small stake at ten to one. At the Bushes Hill the weight told on La Coureuse, who was not persevered with, and Bay Final and Broadside were left to fight the struggle out. Rising the ascent to the finish Bay Final appeared about to win in a canter, but he hung so much that the English colt on the opposite side of the course got up in the last stride and made a dead-heat of it. In the deciding race the English three-year-old was made favorite, though meeting Bay Final at a disadvantage of nineteen pounds compared with the weight-for-age scale, under which at this season of the year a four-year-old should allow a three-year-old thirteen pounds, but, tiring under this impost after a second time completing the long two-mile course, he was cleverly beaten by the American by half a length. According to this running, it may be inferred that, as Broadside was about ninth or tenth in the Cesarewitch, Rosebery, who gave him nearly a stone in weight and a two-stone beating besides, is from three to four stone better than Bay Final, of the same age. Springfield, too, won the free handicap for three-year olds over the one and a quarter miles across the Flat, hard held, from Gavarni and two other opponents, though his staying powers were doubted, owing to his never having run a mile previously. He is certainly a magnificent horse to look at, being full of quality and of good size, without being big and lumbering.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twelfth Regiment will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M. Company K, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, has enlisted seven members during the past month, and has a prospect of further increasing its muster-roll at an early date.

The officers of the First Brigade Staff will assemble for instruction and drill, in undress uniform, at the State Arsenal, as follows: Tuesdays, Nov. 21 and 28, Dec. 12 and 19, at 8 P. M. Gen. Ward and Col. John T. Denny will act as instructors. Sir Garnet Walseley's Manual will receive a large share of attention on these occasions.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klien commanding, will not commence the season of mounted drill until after New-Year's, owing to the excessive amount of parading already done during the season. By that time the riding-school will probably be placed at its disposal for an armory, and the accommodations provided there will effect a healthy improvement in the discipline of the troop.

Col. William E. Van Wyck, Assistant Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, has forwarded the quarterly returns of the several regiments in that brigade to Albany, for the three months terminating with Oct. 30, as follows: Ninth Regiment, 897 men enrolled, showing a net gain of 41 men since last returns; Eleventh Regiment, 585 men, a loss of 84 men since last return, and Seventy-first Regiment, 614 men, a loss of 7 since last quarter.

The fifth contest for marksmen's badges took place at Conlins Gallery, last Tuesday evening. The winning scores were as follows: Charles A. Cheever, 48; H. D. Blydenburgh, 44; T. C. Banks, 44; M. P. Lennon, 44; L. V. Sone, 43; J. B. Blydenburgh, 41; Leon Backer, 40; C. E. De Forrest, 40. At the same time matches were conducted on the side ranges, at 60 feet range, lying down. Mr. De Forest made 49 out of a possible 50 points. Mr. L. V. Sone made 48 out of 50, at 75 feet, off hand, target reduced on scale of 200 yards.

At First Division Head-quarters the return of election has been received of First Lieut. Fred. Hoecker, of Company H, Fifth Regiment. Resignations have been accepted of Capt. Edward A. Davis, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. Charles Moehring, First Lieut. F. C. Beyers, First Lieut. Charles Goldziers, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Joseph Hartung, Chaplain Eleventh Regiment; Surgeon C. W. Thompson, Q. M. Ralph, W. Beoth, Jr., First Lieut. Joseph J. Springer, Ninth Regiment. Stephen W. Roof has been appointed Surgeon, and Edgar F. Wait, Quartermaster, Ninth Regiment.

The final programme of the National Rifle Association for the current year has just been issued, and includes the following events: Thursday, Nov. 30, Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M., Washington Grey Cavalry Club, third annual troop match; distances, 100, 200, and 300 yards. Saturday, 18th, fifth competition for the Schuyler, Hartley, and Graham trophy at 3 P.; M. distance, 200 yards, position standing, any rifle; competitors to fire as many shots as possible in half a minute. At 3:30 P. M., on the same day, the Winchester "running deer" match will be contested, and on the same day the "Diamond" badge will be shot for by the members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, at 200 and 500 yards' distance. Nov. 25, marksman's badge; open to all comers, distances 200 and 500 yards.

Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, will take charge of the drills of the commissioned officers during the coming season, and Lieut. Col. Chaddock will exercise similar care over the non-commissioned officers' drills. The contract between Prof. Eben and the regiment has been signed, and a new band will be organized at once, which will probably be more satisfactory than the previous one. The band will consist of forty men, twenty of whom are bound to play on all occasions, thus securing better harmony than could be obtained by changing the entire membership every time the regiment parades. The tickets for the first band concert have been issued to the companies, and it is hoped that the entertainment will be a financial success, and warrant the managers in giving a series. The event will occur on Thanksgiving eve, Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, will assemble at its armory, in fatigue uniforms, with overcoats, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 8 P. M., for drill and inspection. Sergt. Thomas D. Croffat, of Company H, has been reduced to the ranks for insubordinate and unsoldierly conduct. Robert Ogden Glover has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company H, vice Carmichael, resigned. Major W. J. A. McGrath has tendered his resignation, after fifteen years' active service in this command. Major McGrath enlisted in Company C of this regiment on Sept. 17, 1861, was promoted Second Lieutenant on Nov. 1 of the same year, and Adjutant on July 17, 1862. He performed the arduous duties of this office during the campaign of 1862-3. On May 10, 1865, he was elected Captain of his old company, (C,) but resigned on March 12, 1866, and was elected Captain of Company G on May 24, 1867. On April 14, 1871, he was elected to the Majority, and has given perfect satisfaction ever since.

At the recent muster of the Third Regiment and Washington Grey Troop Cavalry at Prospect Park Parade Ground, Col. Carl Jussen, the Inspector, was accompanied by Major Klein and his First Lieut. Heldt, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, in uniform. This fact gave certain jealous rivals of the Separate Troop Cavalry considerable mortification, and they commented on the circumstance in various invidious ways. The truth is these gentlemen were invited to accompany the Inspector to the parade ground, and they wisely assumed that they would present a more military appearance in their uniforms than in citizens' dress while accompanying a military officer. They were much surprised, however, to see certain members of the Washington Gray Troop drive to the parade ground in carriages, unhitch their horses from the wagons, drag out saddles and bridles from the recesses of their carriage, and saddle the nags which had drawn them ever, for the purpose of going through the ceremony of inspection. Having performed this arduous duty, the saddles were restored, to the carriages along with the soldiers, and in this military manner the fatigued heroes rode home. The Third Regiment mustered 298 present, 176 absent; total, 474. The Washington Gray Troop mustered 45 present; 16 absent; total, 61.

The election for the position of Lieutenant Colonel made vacant by the resignation of S. Oscar Ryder took place last Thursday evening at the regimental armory. Brig. Gen. Varian presided, and the result was the promotion of Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald to the position by the unanimous vote of the board. The selection made is a very good one, and one that evidently affords satisfaction to the members of the regiment. He enters upon the duties of the position thoroughly cognizant of its cares and requirements. Col. Fitzgerald became a member of company C on Dec. 30, 1857, and was rapidly promoted through the offices of Corporal, Sergeant, and Second Lieutenant. At the breaking out of the war he accepted the position of Captain in the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves, and upon the disbandment of that corps, he served with distinction on the Staff of Gen. Phil. Kearney, and afterward upon the Staff of Gen. Birney, and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services rendered. At the close of the war he reported for duty to his old command, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company E. Shortly afterward he was appointed Adjutant by Col. Clark, and became very popular in that capacity. A few years after his appointment as Adjutant he was elected Captain of Company A, but declined the office, preferring the duties of Adjutant to those of a Captain. Capt. Richard Allison, of Company A, has tendered his resignation. This step is much regretted by his fellow-officers, and it is to be hoped that he will be induced to reconsider his action.

MILITARY SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S.

From the London Standard Oct. 30.

In accordance with annual custom, the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade held a church parade yesterday, at St. Paul's Cathedral, the regiment, of whom about 300 were present, being under the command of Lieut. Col. Wigram, who was accompanied by a large number of the officers. The service was a full choral one, the anthem being Meyerbeer's, "He that under the shield." The sermon was, as usual, preached by Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General to the Forces, the text being the fifteenth verse of the fifth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, "See, then, that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise." In the course of his sermon the reverend divine urged his audience to be circumspect in their duty, and as obedient to their great Captain who died for their salvation as they were to their earthly leaders. Religion was not a matter of knowledge for those who were most advanced in learning, but was so simple that a child could understand it, if he wish to be instructed in the ways of God. They had the advantage over many men, inasmuch as they were disciplined. They were soldiers, and if they were Christians they were as Christian men soldiers bound to fight under Christ's banner against the world, the flesh, and the devil. He exhorted them to be proof against sin and the temptation that surround them. He thought that great injustice was done to the soldier, as though in great peril we were grateful to him, and after a great victory we rewarded him, yet still while he was passing through that training to fit him for the ordeal we spoke of him slightingly, forgetting the debt we owed him. He concluded by calling on them as soldiers, to go forth and lead such lives as Christ would have them lead—lives of purity, lives of honesty, lives of charity and forbearance, which would show that they were at least honest in their intentions to walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise.

A DETERMINED VOTER.

The Indianapolis *Journal* describes this election incident: "Many instances of pluck and enterprise in getting to the polls were exhibited by the advocates of Hayes and Wheeler, but none was more marked than in the case of Daniel Webster. He is a mechanic and has been working on the new school building in Covington. Two weeks ago he was unfortunate enough to fall a distance of forty-three feet, breaking both arms and one leg. Tuesday morning, despite his injuries, he was taken to the train on a bed, brought to this city, and cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and the 'salvation of the country,' as he expressed it. Mr. Webster is a well-informed man, and voted as he shot in 1861-5."

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

PRIZES FOR LONG-RANGE AND SHORT-RANGE MARKSMEN—GOOD SHOOTING WEATHER AND FINE SCORES.

The weather yesterday was very favorable for long-range shooting, and quite a number of the regular marksmen were on hand at an early hour to shoot in the second competition for the "Sharp's" prize of $250 in gold. Although the air was quite chilly, there was no wind stirring, and it was possible to "hold dead" on the "bull's-eye" if the requisite elevation were first obtained. Major Fulton and Major Yale made their first appearance since the Irish-American match, but did not enter in either of the matches. The regular monthly contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place in the afternoon, and this attracted a large number of short-range experts. The conditions and scores of the long-range match were as follows:

Open to all comers; any rifle; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each range; entrance fee $1; prizes, one-quarter of the entrance money to the highest score, unless he should win the prize of $250, in which case it goes to the second highest score. To win the chief prize, a marksman must make the highest score at each distance.

Yards.		Total.
H. S. JEWELL.		
800	3 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5	67
900	5 3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 5	67
1,000	4 5 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5	68—202
C. E. BLYDENBURGH.		
800	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 0	67
900	0 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	68
1,000	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 0 5 5	66—201
I. L. ALLEN.		
800	2 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4	70
900	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4	70
1,000	5 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 0 5	60—200
L. WEBER.		
800	3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	72
900	4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4	69
1,000	5 3 2 5 5 4 5 3 3 5 0 5 5 5 5	59—200
H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.		
800	3 3 0 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	65
900	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 5	68
1,000	4 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 5 5 3 4 5	64—197
WILLIAM HAYES.		
800	5 5 5 5 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	71
900	5 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 3 0 5 4 5 0 5	55
1,000	5 5 5 5 3 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 3 5	67—193
E. H. SANFORD.		
800	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5	70
900	4 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5	66
1,000	4 5 4 4 5 4 0 3 4 3 5 5 3 3 4	56—192
H. FISHER.		
800	4 0 4 4 5 5 5 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	62
900	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5	69
1,000	5 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 0 0 3 4 3 3	52—183
G. L. MORSE.		
800	0 0 0 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 4 4 5	54
900	3 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 0 5 3 4 5	59
1,000	5 5 3 4 3 5 5 5 2 5 5 5 0 5 4	61—174
J. P. WALTERS.		
800	0 0 2 2 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 3	50
900	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5	63
1,000	5 4 5 3 2 4 4 5 5 5 5 0 5 4 3	59—172
E. H. MADISON.		
800	2 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 5 3 5	60
900	4 3 4 4 2 4 0 3 5 5 3 3 5 4 5	54
1,000	2 4 5 5 5 4 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3	54—168

The twelfth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge took place at 3 P. M. There were twenty-four entries, the conditions and scores being as follows:

Open to all members of the National Rifle Association; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any breech-loading rifle; two sighting and ten scoring shots; entrance fee, fifty cents.

		Total.
William Hayes	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	42
D. F. Davids	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4	42
J. L. Price	4 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4	42
N. D. Ward	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4	41
F. H. Holton	4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4	40
S. G. Perry	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3	40
C. F. Robbins	4 3 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 4	40
H. Funke, Jr.	3 5 3 4 5 3 5 4 4 4	40
W. H. Murphy	4 4 4 4 5 3 3 4 4 4	39
J. L. Farley	4 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 4	39
C. H. Eagle	4 3 4 4 5 3 3 4 5 4	39
J. W. Todd	4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4 4 4	38
G. L. Morse	4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 3 3	38
Homer Fisher	3 4 4 3 4 3 3 5 4 4	37
H. W. Gourlay	3 3 4 4 4 4 3 5 3 4	37
A. T. Decker	4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4	36
H. S. Jewell	5 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3	36
W. H. Cochrane, Jr.	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3	35
D. Chauncey, Jr.	4 0 4 3 4 4 4 3 5 4	35
H. A. Gildersleeve	5 0 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4	34
J. L. Kellinger	3 2 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 3	32
G. F. Merchant	3 3 4 3 0 5 5 3 3 3	32
George Waterman	4 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 0 0	28
J. B. Holland	4 2 0 4 3 2 3 3 3 2	26

Mr. Hayes won the trophy in the last competition upon the score of 45 out of a possible 50 points.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, held on Friday evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the competition for the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 1:30 P. M. Conditions: Open only to members of American Rifle Club; distance, 1,000 yards; rounds, 30; rifle, any within the rules; position, any; entrance fee, $1. The prize will become the personal property of the winner in this competition.

CATTLE KINGS OF TEXAS.

SOME OF THE LARGE STOCKS HELD—PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

A recent letter thus speaks: "In Texas I notice much more attention of late is given to private pastures. In four years past at least half of many counties west of the San Antonio River have been inclosed in immense pastures by post and plank fences. All pastures and no corn. Then the small stock men are growing smaller and fewer, while large stocks are growing much larger. Few of your readers have any idea of the extent to which a single man or firm will carry this business. For their wonderment I will give a few stocks and pastures which I have seen, with names and figures. Allen & Son, east of the Brazos, have 40,000 acres inclosed, 50,000 head of cattle, and ship annually, including purchases, about 20,000 beeves. Foster Dyer, west of the Brazos, has 12,000 acres inclosed, and 40,000 head of cattle. He bought of one party last Spring 3,000 three-year-old heifers at $9 in gold each. Caruthers & Bro., north of Austin, have 60,000 cattle on the Plains. O'Brien, on the Gaudaloupe, has 35,000 cattle. Mr. Lowe, west of the San Antonio River, has 40,000 acres in pasturage and 120,000 head of cattle. A widow further west has 140,000 cattle on the Plains, and sells annually 15,000 beeves. Mathews, Coleman & Mathews, Rockport, Texas, have 200,000 acres of pasture and 130,000 cattle. They ship annually, including purchases, 30,635,000 beeves. Duvuse & Ellison, San Antonio, drove last Spring to Kansas 66,000 cattle, and must have at least double that number on the Plains. Mr. King, west of the Nueces River, drove to Kansas 33,000 beeves from his own ranch, and sold at $33 per head. He has 200,000 acres of pasture, 160,000 cattle, and 10,000 horses and mules. Mr. M. Kennedy, his next neighbor, has 100,000 acres of pasture, 8,000 horses and mules, and 130,000 cattle. There are many others, whose stocks are as large, that I have not seen, to say nothing of the 10,000 to 30,000 stocks, but this will suffice. This seems incredible to an Eastern, or even a North-western man, and yet in round numbers is very nearly correct. And still there is a very large diminution of the cattle on the Plains in five years past. I will give you one of many instances to show the immense profits of this business, when they can graze all the year round. (I withhold the names, as it is not my province to make public the details of any man's private business.) Four years ago, certain friends of mine discussed the pasturage question, and began to buy and fence in cheap lands. They have now 230,000 acres of pasture, are systematic in all their business, and opened a 'stock cattle' account, separate from beef account, debited it with all purchases of 'stock cattle,' (all ages,) and credited it with all sales from said stocks at the prices ruling there. The account shows now $410,000 paid out in four years for stock cattle of all ages, and $520,000 sales from said stocks, with 110,000 cattle on hand, worth $6 per head, or $660,000, and the account out of debt, making $770,000 profits in four years, and perhaps did not use over $35,000 cash in these purchases. Some others have done as well, or even better, on a smaller scale. The wool-growers are equally as well satisfied with their business in the past, though wool is declining, while cattle are growing scarcer and higher every year, (for people will eat,) and the vast grazing plains are being gradually, but surely, taken up by small farmers emigrating to the South-west."

LIVE STOCK IN ENGLAND.

From the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1876, just issued, it seems that the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in England, Scotland, and Wales, as returned by occupiers of land on the 25th of June last, was as follows: Horses used solely for purposes of agriculture, 968,587; unbroken horses of any age and mares kept solely for the purpose of breeding, 405,989; making a total of 1,374,576 horses, (including ponies,) against 1,340,129 returned in the year 1875. Of cattle there were at the same date 2,227,867 cows and heifers in milk or in calf; other cattle two years of age and above, 1,567,641; under two years of age, 2,052,294; making a total of 5,847,802 cattle for 1876, against 6,012,824 in 1875. Of sheep there were 18,248,352 one year old and above; 9,924,599 under one year old; in all, 28,172,951, against 29,167,438 in the previous year. The number of pigs returned is 2,293,628 in 1876, against 2,229,018 in 1875. The returns of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs for the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Jersey, and Guernsey, &c., for 1876, give the following results: Isle of Man—Horses, total number for 1876, 5,258; cattle, 19,206; sheep, 70,556; pigs, 6,142. Channel Islands (Jersey)—Horses, 2,212; cattle, 11,302; sheep, 488; pigs, 5,936. Guernsey, &c.—Horses, 1,862; cattle, 6,686; sheep, 1,056; pigs, 4,588. It is, however, stated in a note that the figures for 1876 may be subject to future revision, the final corrections in some cases not having yet been received.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69	1000 Lake Shore...... 54⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 49¾	100 do........ 54½
86 Bank of Com....105	500 do........ 54⅝
100 Del. & Hudson... 70¼	500 do........ 54¼
100 do........ 70½	1000 do........ 54⅜
100 do........ 70¾	3000 do........ 54½
200 Pacific Mail...... 24	600 do........ 54⅝
100 Erie Railway..... 9¾	1700 do........ 54¾
200 do........ 9⅞	600 do........ 54⅞
200 West. Un.......c. 71⅛	500 do......s3. 54⅞
1600 do........ 71⅜	1000 do........ 55
1600 do........ 71¼	1200 do........ 55⅛
1300 do........ 71⅜	1600 do........ 55
400 do......b3. 71⅜	1400 do........ 54⅞
100 do......s3. 71⅜	500 do......b3. 54⅞
1300 do........ 71½	500 do......s3. 54¾
400 do........ 71⅜	1100 do........ 54⅝
9 do.......c. 71¼	1000 do........ 54¾
100 do........ 71½	1100 do........ 54⅞
100 N.Y.C.&H....s30.101	600 do........ 55
100 Rock Island.....c.100½	100 do......s4. 54⅞
1000 Mich. Cen....... 42¼	100 do......s3. 54⅞
800 do........ 42⅜	200 North-western.... 35¾
200 do........ 42½	400 Del., Lack. & W... 71¾
700 do........ 42⅝	100 do........ 71⅝
700 do........ 42¾	200 do........ 71½
500 do........ 42⅞	500 do......s10. 71¼
400 do........ 42¾	100 do........ 71⅜
300 do........ 42⅝	200 do........ 71½
100 do........ 42¾	100 do........c. 71⅝
200 do........ 42⅞	300 do........ 71½
100 do........ 42¾	300 do........ 71⅝
100 do......s5. 42⅝	100 do........ 71¾
200 do........ 42⅞	100 do........ 72⅛
100 Tol. & Wab...... 7	300 do........ 72
100 St. Paul Pref..... 51⅝	100 do........ 71⅞
1000 do........ 51½	700 do........ 72
300 do........ 51⅝	100 do........ 72⅛
700 do........ 51¾	200 do......s3. 72
100 do........ 52¼	300 do........ 71⅝
200 do........ 52⅛	800 Cen. of N. J..... 32
500 do......s3. 51⅞	300 do........ 31⅞
200 St. Paul........ 20½	500 do........ 32
300 do........ 20¾	100 do........ 32⅛
200 do........ 20⅝	300 do........ 32¼
200 do........ 20¾	300 do........ 33⅛
200 North-west. Pref. 58¾	800 do........ 32½
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 7⅛	300 do........ 32⅜
200 do........ 7⅜	100 do........c. 32¼
100 do........ 7½	100 do........ 32⅜
100 do........ 7⅝	100 do........ 32½
100 do......b3. 7½	300 do........ 32⅜
200 do........ 7⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.........12.117	$35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........b.c.115¾
2,000 U. S. 4½ R. '91.........12.111	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81. C........12.112¾
500 U. S. C. B. C...109½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$500 D. of C. 3.65s. 69	50 New-Jersey......136¾
15,000 do........ 68¾	1000 L.S.&M.S.b.c.b3. 55
1,000 C., R. I.&P.7s.110⅜	800 do........ 55
1,000 N. J.C.1st,con. 86	300 do......s3. 54⅞
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st La C. Div......103	1300 do......s3. 55
2,000 M.&St.P.c.s.f.. 87	100 do.......c. 55⅛
5,000 M.&SP.7 3-10.. 99	400 do........ 55⅛
5,000 N.W.C.C.G...... 95⅞	400 do......s3. 55⅛
500 C. & N.W.1st.106	4600 do........ 55¼
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.108	500 do......b3. 55⅜
5,000 Erie 3d.......100½	2200 do........ 55⅜
7,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. J. Br.... 93	1000 do......s3. 55¼
1,000 O. & M.2d.b.c. 47	1000 do........ 55¼
10,000 do......b.c. 45	1700 do........ 55⅛
15,000 do..b.c.s60. 44	1000 do........ 55
1,000 A.&T.H.2d-f.. 91½	500 do......s3. 54⅞
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, W. Div....b3. 86	700 do........ 55
1,000 Tol.& W. 1st.. 99	100 do........ 55⅛
5,000 D. & H. R.'94.100	1400 do........ 55
1,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.... 70	100 do.......c. 55
70 Park Bank.......111	300 C. & R. I.....b.c.100½
25 Am. Ex. B'k.......106	100 do........ 100¾
120 D. & H. Can..b.c. 70½	100 do......s3.101
100 Amer. Ex......s3. 60	100 do........ 101⅜
50 U. S. Express..... 57⅞	300 do........ 101¼
100 W. U. Tel......b.c. 71½	100 Cen. of N.J.....b.c. 32¾
900 do........ 71⅝	100 do........ 32⅞
600 do........ 71¾	100 do........ 32¾
1200 do........ 71⅞	200 do........ 32⅝
2700 do........ 72	300 do........ 32⅞
800 do........ 72⅛	200 do........ 32¾
500 do.......c. 72⅛	200 do........ 32⅞
100 do.......b3. 72⅛	400 do........ 33
200 do.......s3. 72	100 do......s10. 32½
3700 do........ 72⅛	700 do......s12. 32¾
100 do.......c. 72	200 do........ 33
2700 do........ 72	100 do......s30. 32¼
100 do.......c. 71⅞	400 do........ 32¾
500 Pacific Mail...b.c. 24	100 St. L., I. M. & S.... 12
100 N. Y.C.& H....b.c.102	10 do.......b.c. 12½
200 T., W. & W...b.c. 7	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 20⅞
100 do........ 6⅞	100 do........ 21
100 Illinois Cen....b.c. 80½	100 do........ 21⅜
500 do........ 80	400 do........ 21½
50 do......b30. 80	50 do........ 21⅝
298 do........ 79¾	200 do......s3. 21⅝
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 10	200 do........ 21¼
100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 42⅞	400 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52¼
500 do........ 43	200 do........ 52⅜
600 do........ 43¼	100 do......b3. 52½
200 do......s3. 43¼	400 do........ 52¾
100 do........ 43	100 do........ 52¼
200 do........ 42⅞	200 do......s3. 52¼
100 do........ 42¾	100 do........ 52½
200 do........ 42⅝	300 D., L. & W....b.c. 71⅞
500 do........ 42½	200 do.......c. 72
600 do........ 42⅜	400 do........ 72⅛
900 do........ 42¼	500 do........ 72⅜
600 do........ 42⅛	100 do........ 72¼
400 C. & N. W....b.c. 36¾	100 do......s3. 72⅛
100 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c.s3. 58¾	100 do........ 72¼
200 do........ 58¾	100 do........ 72⅛
200 do........ 58⅞	100 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 24
100 do......b3. 59	200 Ohio & M......b.c. 7⅝
200 do........ 59½	100 do......b3. 7¾
100 do........ 59⅜	100 do........ 8
100 do........ 59⅛	600 do........ 7⅞
	100 do......s3. 7¾
	300 do........ 7¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$200,000 U.S.5-20C., '67.......115¾	300 Lake Shore....s3. 54⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 45¼	300 do........ 55
9,000 Tenn.6s,n.ser. 45	200 do......s3. 55
1,500 N. Y. C.6s,'83.102½	100 do........ 54⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st,C.119	300 do......b3. 54⅞
15,000 M. &St. P.c.s.f. 86⅝	700 do........ 54¾
4,000 Erie 2d.........102½	100 do........ 54⅞
100 Erie Railway..s3. 10	600 do......s3. 54¾
600 do........ 10	1500 do......b3. 54¾
200 Western Union... 71⅞	100 do........ 54¾
100 do........ 72	700 do........ 54⅞
200 do........ 71⅞	300 do........ 55
100 do......b3. 71⅞	16 C., C., C.& Ind....... 38½
2000 do......b3. 72	300 St. Paul Pf......... 52⅝
100 Cen. of N. J.... 32¾	500 do........ 52¼
200 do........ 32⅞	600 do........ 52⅛
100 do........ 32¾	100 Toledo & Wab.s3. 6½
100 Mich. Central.s5. 42¼	100 do......s10. 6¼
200 do......s3. 42¼	400 do........ 6⅜
500 do........ 42¼	7 Chi. & Alt. Pf....108½
700 do........ 42⅜	100 Del., Lac. & W.s3. 72⅛
900 do........ 42¼	200 do........ 72⅛
600 do........ 42⅛	1300 do........ 72
100 do........ 42¼	100 Ohio & Miss....... 7¾
100 Rock Island....s5.101⅜	300 do........ 7⅝
100 St. Paul........ 21¼	100 Ohio & M. Pf..... 14½
300 do........ 21	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Del. & H..b.c.s3. 70½	400 L. S. &M.S.b.c.b3. 55
10 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 61	400 do........ 55
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 42¼	500 do........ 54⅞
100 do........ 42⅜	200 do......b3. 55
200 West. Un..b.c.b3. 72	200 do........ 55
2200 do........ 72	500 Cen. of N. J....b.c. 33
200 do......s3. 72⅛	300 do........ 33⅛
600 do........ 72⅛	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 21⅛
100 do......b3. 72¼	100 C.M.&S.P.Pf..b.c. 52⅜
400 do........ 72¼	200 do......s21. 52¼
400 do......b3. 72⅜	200 T., W. & W...b.c. 6⅜
100 do........ 72⅜	100 D., L. & W..b.c.c. 72½
100 C. & P.Gd.b.c.x.d. 88¼	200 do........ 72½
60 do........ 88½	200 do........ 72⅝
100 Cbi. & N. W..b.c. 36⅛	100 do.......c. 72¾
100 do........ 36⅜	100 do........ 72¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 N. Y. B. L. C..103	200 Lake Shore....b3. 55
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h.... 93¼	600 do........ 55
3,000 do........ 93⅜	600 do........ 54⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac., C. & O. B'h......... 94½	100 do......b3. 55
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 46	200 do......b3. 54⅞
2,000 N. J. C. conv.. 81½	400 do........ 54⅞
16,000 M. & S. P.c.s.f 86¾	100 do........ 55
1,000 C., C.C.&I.1st.108	100 do........ 55⅛
5,000 T. H. 2d Pf.... 91	200 do......s3. 55
5,000 Har. 1st R....117½	500 do........ 55
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..106¾	1000 do........ 55⅛
100 U. S. Ex.......opg. 58	600 do......b3. 55¼
700 West. Union...... 72⅜	300 do........ 55¼
200 do......s3. 72⅜	500 do........ 55⅜
200 do......b3. 72½	200 do......s3. 55⅜
100 do........ 72⅜	1000 do........ 55⅜
400 do........ 72¼	700 do........ 55½
1000 do........ 72⅜	200 Cen. of N. J...... 33⅛
300 do........ 72½	200 do........ 33¼
100 do......s3. 72½	100 do......s3. 33
700 do........ 72⅝	100 do........ 33¼
2100 do........ 72¾	100 do........ 33⅜
3100 do........ 72⅞	100 do......s30. 32½
3000 do........ 73	100 St. Paul........ 21¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 24¼	300 do........ 21
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.102¼	100 do........ 21¼
200 Erie Railway..... 10	100 do........ 21⅜
100 Mich. Central.s3. 42½	400 do........ 21½
100 do........ 42⅝	500 St. Paul Pf...... 52½
600 do........ 42¾	100 do........ 52¾
500 do........ 42⅞	100 do........ 52⅝
21 Ohio & M.Pf...... 12¼	100 do........ 52½
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf...... 24⅝	100 do........ 52¾
200 Del., L. & W...... 72⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...s3. 7⅝
1700 do........ 72½	100 do......b3. 7¾
	300 do........ 7¾
	100 do........ 7⅞

SATURDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The bank statement shows a decrease of $1,245,800 in the reserve of the banks, which reduces the excess of reserve above lawful requirements to $8,696,385. The most important changes are a decrease in legal tenders of $2,191,900; in deposits, $3,258,400, and in loans, $1,031,800, the changes in the other items being slight.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, compared with the last:

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Differences.
Loans	$260,684,230	$259,652,430	Dec. $1,031,800
Specie	17,436,600	17,569,100	Inc.. 132,500
Legal-tenders	46,353,800	44,160,900	Dec.. 2,191,900
Deposits	215,392,900	212,134,500	Dec.. 3,258,400
Circulation	15,099,600	15,062,500	Dec.. 23,100

On the Stock Exchange prices fluctuated frequently during the day; but at the close the market was firm in tone, with an apparently improving tendency. The strong tone of speculation was, doubtless, in some measure due to the growing conviction among the majority of business men that the action of President Grant will insure a settlement of all disputed questions in the so-called doubtful States of the South upon a fair and equitable basis that will be satisfactory to the whole country. The transactions aggregated 152,400 shares, of which 55,700 were of Lake Shore, 38,900 of Western Union, 14,800 of Michigan Central, 10,700 of St. Paul, 10,500 of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,900 of New-Jersey Central, and 1,900 of North-western. The greatest advance of the day was in Western Union, which rose from 71⅛ to 73, closing at the highest point. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, rose from 54½ to 55½. The Granger shares were strong and higher, St. Paul common advancing from 20⅝ to 21½, and the preferred from 51⅝ to 52¾; while North-western common, after declining to 35¾ rose to 36¾, and the preferred recorded an advance of 1 per cent. Michigan Central fluctuated between 43¼ and 42¼, and closed at 42⅞. The coal stocks were weak early in the day, but in the late dealings not only recovered the decline, but advanced. About the only weak stock on the list was Illinois Central, which closed at 79¾, against 81 in the final dealings yesterday.

The money market was easy to-day, especially toward the close, when unemployed balances were lent as low as 1½ to 2 per cent. The early business was at 3@4 per cent. The National bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $600,000, making a total for the week of $3,500,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜ off, selling par to ¼ off; Charleston, easy, freely, ⅜@5-16@3-16 to par; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜, bank ¼; Cincinnati, 100 discount; St. Louis, 50 to 100 discount; Chicago, 25 premium.

The foreign advices report the withdrawal of £58,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Consols at London were steady at 96@96⅛, but United States bonds were a shade weaker in some cases, closing at 103⅜ for 1865s, (old,) 109 for 1867s, 108¼ for 10-40s, and 106⅜@106½ for new 5s. Erie declined to and closed at 9½@9⅝. Rentes at Paris fell off to 104 97½. At Frankfort our new 5s were quoted at 102¼.

The sterling exchange market was quiet, the demand, as usual on Saturday, having been very light. The nominal rates remain at $4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 84 for demand, with actual business at $4 81½@$4 81¾, and $4 83½@$4 83¾.

The gold speculation was heavy, the price declining from 109¾ to 109¼, the lowest point of the week. Late in the day there was some demand to cover short contracts, and the price advanced to 109½, at which closing sales were effected. Cash gold continued easy, and loaned flat to 3 ₽ cent. interest for carrying.

Government bonds were not materially influenced by the decline in gold, and prices generally were steady. New 5s, coupon, however, sold at 112¾, against 113 yesterday. In railroad bonds, there was a further sharp decline in Ohio and Mississippi seconds, sales of which were made at 49¾@47 regular, 45 buyer 3, and 44 seller 60. New-Jersey Central consolidated firsts sold at 86, against 87¾ on Thursday. Toledo and Wabash Firsts advanced 1 ₽ cent., selling at 99. Union Pacific Firsts fell off to 105¾. New-York Central coupon Firsts sold at 119, C. C. C. and I. Firsts at 108, and Rock Island 7s at 110⅜. State bonds were weak. Tennessees declined to 45¼ for old, and District of Columbia 3-65s to 68⅜.

United States Treasury,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1876.

Gold receipts	$794,269 64
Gold payments	217,854 05
Gold balance	51,073,766 41
Currency receipts	922,007 23
Currency payments	636,144 04
Currency balance	42,928,799 66
Customs	178,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American gold	109¾	109½
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	115⅞	115¾
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81¾	$4 81½@4 81¾
New-York Central	101¾	102¼
Rock Island	100½	101¼
Pacific Mail	23⅞	24¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20⅝	21½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	51⅝	52¾
Lake Shore	54½	55½
Chicago and North-western	36⅛	36⅜
Chicago and North-western Pref	58½	59½
Western Union	71¼	73
Union Pacific	59¼	59¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	72	72½
New-Jersey Central	32⅝	33⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	70¼	70½
Morris and Essex	94	94
Panama	125	125
Erie	9¾	10
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅛	7⅞
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	24¼	24¼
Michigan Central	42¼	42⅞
Illinois Central	81	79¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	400
Erie	10	9¾	1,900
Lake Shore	55½	54¼	55,706
Wabash	7	6⅜	1,200
North-western	36¾	35¾	900
North-western Preferred	59½	58¾	1,000
Rock Island	101¾	100½	1,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21½	20½	3,600
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	52¾	51½	7,100
*Pittsburg	88¼	88¼	160
Delaware, Lack. and West	72¾	71¼	10,500
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	31⅞	8,900
Del. & Hudson Canal	70½	70¼	150
Michigan Central	43¼	42¼	14,800
Illinois Central	80½	79¾	950
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	24⅝	24¼	200
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7⅛	3,300
Ohio and Mississippi Pf	14½	14½	100
Western Union	73	71⅛	38,900
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	800
Am. Mer. Union Ex	60¼	60	100
United States Ex	58	58	150
Total sales			152,400

* Ex-dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123½	124½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	116¾	116⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117	117½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	109⅝	109⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	109⅝	109⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	112¾	113
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	112¾	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	115⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	116½	117
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	113⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	115	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	112¾	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112¾	112⅞
United States 4½	110½	111

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $58,000 for interest, $7,000 for called bonds, and $12,200 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$26,897,000
Gold balances	1,799,413
Currency balances	2,164,545

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$65,959,737
Currency balances	3,491,713
Gold exchanges	3,745,647
Gold balances	626,429

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$311,452,959
Currency balances	17,551,480
Gold exchanges	33,254,306
Gold balances	4,651,944

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 34	N. C. 6's, old, J. & J. 18½
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 34	N. C. 6's, A. & O..... 18½
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 34	N. C.6's,N.C.R.,J&J. 60
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 34	N. C. 6's,N.C.R.A&O 61
Ala. 8s, Mon.& Eut.. 34	N. C.NC.R.,c.off,J&J 41
Alabama 8s of 1892.. 15	N. C.NC.R.,c.offA&O 41
Alabama 8s of 1893.. 15	N.C.. Fund. Act, '66. 9
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 32¼	N.C. Fund. Act, '68.. 9
Connecticut 6s......112	N. C. N. bs., J. & J.. 7½
Georgia 6s......... 94	N. C..N. bs., A. & O. 7½
Ga. 7s, new bonds...105	N. C. S.Tax, class 1. 2¼
Ga. 7s, indorsed.....102	N. C.S. Tax, class 2. 2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds..106½	N. C. S. Tax, class 3.. 2
Illinois War Loan...103	Ohio 6s, '86..........113
Kentucky 6s.........103	Rhode Island 6s.....110
Louisiana 6s......... 41	South Carolina 6s.... 36
La. 6s, new bonds.. 41	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 36
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.. 41	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	S. C. 6s, F. A.. '66.... 33
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C. '89, J.&J. 45
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C. '89,A.&O. 45
La. 8s. L. B. of '75... 41	S. C. 7s. '88......... 85
La. 7s, consolidated. 59½	S. C. N. F. bs......... 6
Mo. L. B., due '92-3 in.105	Tennessee 6s. old..... 45
Fund.bds., due '94-5.105	Tenn. N. bs.......... 44½
H. & St. Jo., due '86.105	Tenn. 6s, N. bs.N.S. 44½
H. & St. Jo., due '87.105	Virginia 6s, old....... 30
N. Y. Reg. B. L......102½	Va. 6s, N. bs. '67..... 30
N. Y. Coup. B. L....102⅝	Va. 6s, Con. bs....... 73½
N. Y. G. Reg'd, 1887 116	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 68½
N. Y. G. L., 1891.....120	Va. 6s, Con. 2d S.... 35
N. Y. G. L., 1892.....120	Va. 6s, Def. bds...... 6½
N. Y. G. L., 1893.....120	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 68⅜

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus.1st bs....109½	M.S&N.I.S.F. 7p.c..108¼
Alb. & Sus.2d bs....101	Clev. & Tol. S. F...109¾
Boston, H. & E.1st. 16½	Clev. & T. new bds.105
Boston, H. & E.G'd.. 16	C., P. & A., old bds.107
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s.g. 37	C. P. & A. new bds..105
Chicago & Alt. S. F.100	Buf.&Erie, new bds.105
Chicago & Alt.1st..116	Buf. & S. L. 7s........105
Chicago & Alton In.103	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.. 80
Joliet&Chicago 1st..109	L. S. Div. bonds.....105
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 87	L. S. Cons. coup., 2d. 95
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st.103	L. S. Cons. Reg., 2d. 95
C.,B.&Q.8 p. c.1st..116	Marietta & Cin., 1st.107
C.,B. & Q. consol. 7s.111½	Mich.C.1st.8s.'82S.F.119
C.R.I.& P. 1st 7's....110¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....102
C.R.of N.J. 1st. new.110⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....105¼
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.. 80½	N. Y. Cen.6s, R. E....100
M.&S.P. 1st 8s, P.D.116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...100
M.&S P.2d,7 3-10P.D. 98⅜	N. Y.C.&H.1st,coup.118
M.&S.P.1st7s g.R.D..102	N. Y.C.& H.1st, reg.118
M.&St.P.1st. LaC.D.103	Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.'85.112
M.&S.P.1st.I.&M.D. 91	Har. 1st 7s, Coup....117¼
M.&St.P.1st,C.&M.. 98½	Har. 1st 7s, Reg......117
M.&St.P.Con. S. Fd. 86⅝	N. Missouri 1st....... 96
M. & St. Paul 2d.... 91	O. & M. 2d Consol... 46
C. & N.W. Int. bds..103	Cen. Pac. S. J. B.... 92
C. & N. W. Con.'bs.103	Cen.Pac.Cal.&O.1st. 91
C. & N. W. Ex. bs..100	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds.. 95
C. & N. W. 1st.......106⅛	Western Pac. bds...102½
Galena& Chic. Ext'd106⅛	Un. Pac. 1st bds.....105¾
Penins. 1st Conver..103	Un. Pac., L. G. 7s...101
Chicago & Mil. 1st..106	SouthPac.R.of Mo.b. 70½
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s.S.F.108	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st... 94¾
Del. L. & W. 2d......108	P., Ft. W.& Chic. 1st.121
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.105	C. & P. C. S. F.......108
Mor. & Es. 1st.......114½	C. & P. 4th S. F......105¾
Mor. & Es. 2d.........106½	St. Louis & I. M.1st.100
Morris & Es. Const.. 92½	A. & T. H. 1st.........107½
M. & E. 1st, C. G....101	A. & T. H. 2d pf.... 91¼
Erie 1st, Extended..108	A. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 68
Erie 2d 7s, '79........102½	Belv. & S. I. 1st 8s... 80
Erie 3d 7s, '83........100½	T., P. & W..1st,E.D. 83
Erie 4th 7s. '80...... 98	T., P. & W. 2d........ 27
Erie 5th 7s, '88.......100	T., P. & W. Con., 7s. 27
Long Dock Bonds...105	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex. 93
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 91½	Tol.&W.1st, St.L.D. 68
B.N. Y.& E. Lar bs.. 93	Tol. & W. E. bds.... 10
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.110	Tol.&W. Con. Conv. 45
Han. & St. J.8s,Conv. 81	Gt. West. 1st '88... 94
Ced. F. & Min. 1st... 88	Ills. & So. I. 1st...... 86
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st.. 23	W. Un. bs., 1900, C..101
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..101½	W. Un. bs. 1900, R...100

And the following for City bank shares:

America......136	Importers'&Trad'rs'185
Central National....101⅛	Manhattan.......125
Commerce.......108	Merchants'........117
Corn Exchange.....120	Metropolitan.......123¼
First National....200	New-York........119
Fourth National.... 92	Phenix.......... 85
Fulton..........140	Republic....... 66
Fifth Avenue.......212	St. Nicholas........100
Gallatin National...110	Union.........130½
Hanover.......... 87	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 11.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113⅜	113¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136	136¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅝	45¾
Reading Railroad	21	21¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	50	50¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	38	39
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	14	14¼
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	28¾	29¼
Lehigh Navigation	30¼	30¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8½	8¾
Hestonville Railway	23⅛	23⅝
Central Transportation	39	40

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Nov. 8—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—Silver bars	$22,000 00
Nov. 11—Steamer Britannic, Liverpool—Silver bars	112,000 00
Total	$134,000 00

The imports of specie for the week amounted to $292,121, mostly silver bars.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha.........38¾	Justice.........22
Belcher.........15¾	Kossuth......... 1½
Best and Belcher.....43¾	Kentuck.........14
Bullion.........33½	Leopard......... 6
Consolidated Virginia.47¼	Mexican.........24½
California.........64¾	Northern Belle.....30½
Choliar.........73	Overman.........78
Confidence.........13¾	Ophir.........46¾
Caledonia......... 9¼	Raymond and Ely..... 5
Crown Point......... 9½	Silver Hill......... 9
Exchequer.........13	Savage.........12
Gould and Curry.....12¾	Segregated Belcher...70
Hale and Norcross.... 7½	Sierra Nevada.........11
Imperial......... 3¼	Union Consolidated....12
Julia Consolidated.... 6¾	Yellow Jacket.........16

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—12:15 P. M.—United States bonds, 1865s, 103¼; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 106⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 9½. New-York Central, 96.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £58,000.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₽ cent. Rentes at 104f 97½c. for the account.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—United States bonds, new 5s 102¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Pork—Eastern dull at 80s.; do Western dull at 71s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Cut dull at 43s.; Short Cut dull at 44s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 53s. Shoulders steady at 36s. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; extra do. dull at 110s; prime do. steady at 90s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 50s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 43s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 27s 6d. Resin—Common dull at 5s. 9d.; do. fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice firmer at 60s. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—No. 1 Spring dull at 9s. 11d.; No. 2 do. dull at 9s. 3d.; Winter dull at 9s. 7d. Corn—Soft Mixed firm at 26s.

12:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures steady. 1-16d. dearer; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, sail 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 14,600 bales, of which 12,300 bales were American.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling, clause, December and January delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, sail, 6 25-32d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed slightly quieter.

4 P. M.—Beef, 90s. ₽ tc. for new Western.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—4 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine 27s. ₽ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 52s.@52s. 6d. The decline is in consequence of the abatement of war speculations and concurrent large arrivals.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Petroleum closed at 58½f. for fine Pale American.

A MAD-MAN AT LARGE.

The London *News* of October 31, says: "A singular scene was witnessed in Little Guildford street, Southwark, on Saturday. It appears that on Wednesday a man returned to his home in that street from a lunatic asylum, where he had been confined for a long time. Nothing very particular occurred until Saturday, when he attracted the attention of a large crowd by marching rapidly up and down the street in front of the house, No. 17 Little Guildford street, saying he would bet any one 100 to 1, or 1,000 to 1, and using other meaningless expressions. After this he went into the house, and, arming himself with a handspike, commenced hacking down the windows of the second-floor room overlooking the street. A large crowd had by this time assembled, among them being three police officers, but none of them interfered. The next proceeding of the infuriated man was to throw the windows down into the street, fortunately without injuring any one. These were speedily followed by chairs, table and earthenware, all broken into pieces. Then came the bed and bedding and several other articles. He threw a kettle of hot water out of the window, and then the fire stove, which he wrenched out of its place, and broke into atoms. Then, with the handspike, the man broke away a lot of the brickwork, and the wood of the room, all being thrown on to the heap of débris below. The bystanders remonstrated with the police as to the advisability of taking the man into custody, but they—five in number by this time—declared themselves unable to touch the man, or to enter the house, as they had no warrant. To the horror of the crowd, the man then got out of the window and sat upon the ledge, dangling his legs in the air. About an hour and a half had now elapsed since the man commenced this strange behavior, which seemed plainly to show a loss of reason. Having sat on the window-sill for some minutes, he rushed from the room into the street. Then there was a scene of almost indescribable confusion, for though several persons tried to hold him, it was impossible, as he had no clothes on. One man, however, obtained a rope, and the poor madman was apparently captured. Being a powerful man he managed to escape, and ran from Guildford street to the Mint, followed by the mob and the police. Eventually he was stopped and surrounded, just at the door of the St. George's Workhouse, into which he was thrust. Here he became more violent, and kicked at those who surrounded him. At length he was bound, and Dr. Smith, of Newington-causeway, was called in to examine him. That gentleman pronounced him to be raving mad, and ordered his immediate removal to a place of safety. The man's wife eventually made her appearance, and stated that her husband, who has been a soldier, was named Jones, and had received a sunstroke, which had ended in a fit of madness. He had been in an asylum, and only on Wednesday last came home for a month, apparently recovered. She did not know of anything to cause the sudden outbreak. Shortly afterward Jones was taken by three Wardens and a Constable to the lunatic asylum at Brookwood."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

CAPT. NARES' REPORT TO THE ADMIRALTY.

THE SLEDGE CREWS TRAVELING NORTHWARD—EXTRAORDINARY THICKNESS OF THE ICE—GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS—THE ALERT'S ATTEMPT TO FIND THE DISCOVERY—AN ARCTIC SLEDGE PARTY—SUFFERINGS OF THE CREWS.

From the London News, Oct. 30.

The two ships composing the Arctic Expedition, which left these shores in May of last year, under the command of Capts. Nares and Stephenson, with the hope of reaching the North Pole, have just returned, the Alert reaching Valentia on the 27th inst. The Discovery parted company on the 19th inst., with orders to rendezvous at Queenstown, where she has probably arrived. Instead of land extending far toward the north, as reported by the Polaris, Robeson Channel opens directly into the Polar Sea. Pushing to the northward beyond the channel the Alert was stopped by heavy ice, and compelled to pass the winter off an exposed coast, in latitude 82° 27′ north. The sledge crews, with very severe labor, traveling northward over extraordinarily heavy and broken up ice, were unable to advance beyond latitude 83° 20′, leaving a distance of 400 miles still to be traveled over before the Pole is reached. Owing to the travelers being unable to obtain game of any description, coupled with the extreme labor of the sledging, and assisted doubtless by the previous long winter's darkness, scurvy attacked nearly all the men employed in sledge traveling, resulting in three deaths—namely: George Porter, gunner, R. M. A., belonging to the Alert, and James Hand and Charles Paul, seamen belonging to the Discovery. Besides these, Neils Christian Petersen died on the 14th of May from the effects of a severe frost bite received while traveling two months previously. With these exceptions the expedition has been remarkably healthy, and all on board are now in good health. Between Melville Bay and the entrance to Smith Sound no ice was met; but on the 30th of July the pack was sighted off Cape Sabine, in latitude 78° 41′. Here the expedition was detained in Port Payer for several days; an attempt being made to proceed further northward by passing to the westward of the islands in Hayes Sound, but that opening not leading in the wished-for direction the ships returned. It is still uncertain whether a channel exists communicating with the western sea by Hayes Sound. The opening extends a considerable distance, but is narrowed by numerous islets, which prevent the ice from clearing out until late in the season. At last a start was made on the 6th of August, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell Land the ships were caught in the pack. After this date the progress to the northward was an incessant struggle with the ice, and although no single opportunity was lost, advance was only possible for short distances at a time whenever the wind or current formed lanes of water between the ice and the land. So close was the ice that on every occasion the water channel by which the ships advanced, very soon closed behind them, rendering it as difficult to return as to proceed north. On the 25th of August, after many hairbreadth escapes, a well sheltered harbor was reached on the west side of Hall's Basin, north of Lady Franklin Sound, in latitude 81 degrees 44 minutes north. Here the Discovery was secured for the Winter, a few miles north of Polaris Bay, which was in sight on the opposite side of the channel. The Alert pushing onward rounded the northeast point of "Grant Land," but instead of finding a continuous coastline leading 100 miles further toward the north, as every one had expected, found herself on the border of what was evidently a very extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side. No harbor being obtainable the ship was secured as far north as possible, inside a sheltering barrier of grounded ice, close to the land, and there she passed the Winter; during her stay of eleven months, no navigable channel of water permitting further advance to the northward ever presented itself. In lieu of finding an "open Polar sea," the ice was of most unusual age and thickness, resembling in a marked degree, both in appearance and formation, low floating icebergs rather than ordinary salt-water-ice. It has now been termed the "Sea of Ancient Ice"—the Palæocrystic or Palæocruic Sea; and a stranded mass of ice broken away from an icefloe has been named a floeberg. Whereas ordinary ice is usually from two to ten feet in thickness, that in the Polar Sea, in consequence of having so few outlets by which to escape to the southward in any appreciable quantity, gradually increases in age and thickness until it measures from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet, floating with its surface at the lowest part fifteen feet above the water-line.

Strange as it may appear, this extraordinary thickness of the ice saved the ship from being driven on shore; for, owing to its great depth of flotation, on nearing the shallow beach it grounded and formed a barrier inside which the ship was comparatively safe. When two pieces of ordinary ice are driven one against the other and the edges broken up, the crushed pieces are raised by the pressure into a high, long wall-like hedge of ice. When two of the ancient floes of the Polar Sea meet, the intermediate lighter broken-up ice which may happen to be floating about between them, alone suffers; it is pressed up between the two closing masses to a great height, producing a chaotic wilderness of angular blocks of all shapes and sizes, varying in height up to fifty feet above water, and frequently covering an area upward of a mile in diameter. Such an icy road, which was sure to be continuous, destroyed all hope of the Pole itself being reached by sledges. Nevertheless, it was determined by Capt. Nares to advance as far as possible, and during the Spring of this year a party, headed by Commander Markham and Lieut. Parr, made a most gallant and determined attempt. They were absent seventy-two days from the ship; and on the 12th of May succeeded in planting the British flag in latitude 83 degrees 20 minutes, 26 seconds north. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only seventy-two fathoms. Owing to the extraordinary nature of the pressed-up ice, a roadway had to be formed by pickaxes for nearly half the distance traveled before any advance could be safely made, even with light loads; this rendered it always necessary to drag the sledge loads forward by installments, and, therefore, to journey over the same road several times. The advance was, consequently, very slow, and only averaged about one mile and a quarter daily; in fact, much the same rate attained by Sir Edward Parry in his somewhat similar attempt during the Summer of 1827. Although the distance made good was only seventy-three miles from the ship, 276 miles were traveled over to accomplish it. It is quite impossible for any body of men ever to excel the praiseworthy perseverance displayed by this gallant party in their arduous struggle over the roughest and most monotonous road imaginable. Their journey, considering the ever-recurring difficulties, has eclipsed all former ones. The result of their severe labor proves the utter impracticability of traveling over the Polar Sea to any great distance from land, and also that Baron von Wrangel was perfectly correct in his expressed opinion that before the North Pole can be reached it is first necessary to discover a continuous coast line leading toward it. In the Autumn of last year, immediately the Alert was secured in Winter quarters, provisions and boats were advanced by sledge parties along the shore to the north and westward, ready for use by the traveling parties in the following Spring, the depot being established within a mile of the furthest north position hitherto reached by civilized man. On the 14th of October, two days after the sun had bid the expedition good-bye for an absence of 142 days, the travelers returned from their cold and arduous journey of twenty days' duration. Owing to a very heavy snow-storm, which, by protecting the sloppy ice from the intense frost, caused very wet traveling, a number of people were frost bitten in the feet, and three amputations were necessary—one officer and two of the men being the sufferers. Lieut. Aldrich, engaged in pioneering the way for the main party, which was led by Commander Markham, on the 27th of September, advanced three miles beyond Sir Edward Parry's most northern position, and from a mountain 2,000 feet high sighted land toward the west-north-west, extending to latitude eighty-three degrees seven minutes. No land was seen to the northward. Thus within four months of leaving England the mystery concerning the "open Polar Sea" was cleared up. The Alert, advancing to the limit of navigation, had reached a higher northern latitude than any ship had previously been able to attain, and a sledge party had proceeded a few miles beyond the position gained with so much labor and privation by the gallant men commanded by Sir Edward Parry and Sir James Ross, the Union Jack planted by them passing into the guard and keeping of their countrymen, to be again pushed forward in advance during the following Spring. Owing to the ice in the neighborhood remaining in motion until a late date the Discovery was unable to send away any sledge parties during the Autumn of 1875. The same reason prevented the Alert communicating with her consort, although the two ships were only seventy miles distant from each other, Lieut. Rawson making two most determined attempts to do so without success. Owing to the broken-up ice in Robeson Channel remaining unfrozen, he and his crew were obliged to pass the Winter on board the Alert. Owing to the high latitude attained—both the Alert and Discovery wintering further north than any ships had previously—the darkness of the Winter was of longer duration and greater intensity than had ever before been experienced. By this date last year they had already lost sight of the sun for seventeen days; but it was passed by all with much cheerfulness and in hopeful spirits, penny readings, theatricals, and songs in character, &c., being kept up regularly once a week, and a school on the lower deck being well attended by nearly all the crew, the officers being the teachers. The cold experienced during the early Spring was considerably greater than that in more southerly regions, and quite puts an end to the idea that "a warm country exists at the Pole, teeming with life." The lowest temperature observed was 72° below zero of Fahrenheit, or 104° below freezing point. The mean temperature for thirteen consecutive days was 59° below zero—by far the coldest weather ever experienced before, and the mercury was frozen forty-seven days during the winter. With the return of the sun on the 29th of February, after its long absence of nearly five months, preparations were made for the sledging campaign. On the 12th of March, Mr. Egerton and Lieutenant Rawson, accompanied by Petersen and the dog-sledge, started from the Alert to open communication with the Discovery; but, unhappily, on the second day out the latter was taken ill when the temperature was 40 degrees below zero. The camp was immediately pitched, but no improvement taking place the two officers were obliged to return to the ship. At the utmost risks and a noble disregard of themselves, they succeeded in retaining heat in the poor fellow's body by alternately lying one at a time alongside of him, while the other by exercise was recovering his warmth, and thus managed to bring him alive to the ship; but both feet were very badly frost-bitten, and he ultimately sank from exhaustion two months afterward. During the following week the same two officers, accompanied by Simmons, seaman of the Alert, and Regan, of the Discovery, in similar weather—the usual weather experienced by Arctic travelers in the early Spring—succeeded in reaching the Discovery, and relieving the doubt and anxiety of all on board her with regard to the proceedings and position of the Alert. When commiserated about their frost-bitten noses, cheeks, and fingers, Lieut. Rawson jovially replied, "Well, at last we feel that the cheers from Southsea beach have been fairly earned." All the travelers were started off during the first week in April, each ship being left with only half a dozen officers and men whose duties kept them on board. After that date sledges were continually arriving and departing, carrying forward provisions to be placed in depot ready for the return of the advanced parties. Capt. Stephenson, beside looking after his own division, visited the Alert, and also made two trips across Hall's Basin to Greenland, and Capt. Nares started off like the rest, with Capt. Feilden, naturalist to the expedition, immediately all the provision depots were complete along the line of route and the safety of the travelers insured. In fact, with the exception of the chaplains and senior medical officers, all were absent; the latter gentlemen, unfortunately, having more than enough to do taking care of their invalids. When at Polaris Bay Capt. Stephenson hoisted the American ensign and fired a salute as a brass tablet, which he and Capt. Nares had prepared in England, was fixed on Hall's grave. The plate bore the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Capt. C. F. Hall, of the United States ship Polaris, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science on Nov. 8, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by his experience." In addition to the dispatch of the northern travelers, the coast line to the westward of the Alert's position was traced for a distance of 220 miles by a party under the command of Lieut. Aldrich; the extreme position reached was in latitude 82 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 86 degrees 30 minutes west, the coast line being continuous from the Alert's Winter quarters. The most northern land, Cape Columbia, is in latitude 83 degrees 7 minutes north, longitude 70 degrees 30 minutes west. The coast of Greenland was explored by traveling parties from the Discovery, under the command of Lieuts. Beaumont and Rawson; they succeeded in reaching a position in latitude 82 degrees 18 minutes north, longitude 50 degrees 40 minutes west, seventy miles north-east of Repulse Harbor. The land extended as far as latitude 82 degrees 54 minutes north, longitude 48 degrees 33 minutes west, but very misty weather prevented its character being determined with exactness. Lieut. Archer, with a party from the Discovery, explored Lady Franklin Sound, proving that it terminates at a distance of Sixty-five miles from the mouth, with lofty mountains and glacier-filled valleys to the westward. Lieut. Fulford and Dr. Coppinger explored Petermann Fjord, finding it blocked up with a low glacier, which extends across from shore to shore. With the exception of Hayes Sound, the coast line of Smith Sound has now been explored from north to south.

To give some idea of the amount of work entailed in sending out an Arctic sledge party, and advancing provisions for their sustenance, it may be mentioned that, in order to support the extended travelers on the north coast of Greenland, and those examining Petermann Fjord, Robeson Channel was crossed eleven times from the Alert's position to a depot established north of Cape Brevoort, and Hall's Basin eleven times between Discovery Bay and Polaris Bay, making a total of twenty-two sledge parties crossing the Straits, including the transporting of two boats. The main depot at Cape Joseph Henry, for the support of the northern and western divisions, thirty-seven miles from the Alert, was visited by sixteen different sledges. All the Polaris cairns were visited. At the boat depot in Newman's Bay a box chronometer by Negus, New-York, was found to be in perfect order after an exposure of four Winters; it has since been keeping excellent time on board the Discovery. Some wheat sent out in the Polaris in order to ascertain whether it would deteriorate when exposed to extreme cold has been grown successfully under a glass shade by Dr. Belgrave Nennis. During the absence of the travelers, owing to their inability to procure any fresh game, as most former expeditions had done, an attack of scurvy broke out in each of the extended sledge parties when at their furthest distance from any help. The return journeys were therefore a prolonged struggle homeward of gradually weakening men, the available force to pull the sledge constantly decreasing, and the weight to be dragged as steadily increasing as one after another the invalids were stricken down and had to be carried by their weakened comrades. Lieut. Parr, setting out for a lonely heroic walk of thirty-five miles, over soft snow and the heavy broken-up ice, guiding himself in the mist by the fresh track of a roaming wolf, brought intelligence to the Alert of the prostration of the Northern division. Relief was immediately sent out, officers and men alike dragging the sledges; but, unfortunately, the parties did not meet in time to save the life of the man who died, and who had been buried by the roadside in the thick ice only a few hours previously. On arriving on board, out of the original seventeen men, five only—the two officers and three men, Radmore, Jolliffe, and Maskell—were able to work; three others—Laurence, Harley, and Winston—cheerfully but painfully struggled on with alpenstocks, and were just able to walk on board; the remainder, being perfectly helpless, were carried on sledges. The Greenland and Western divisions not returning on the day appointed, relief was sent to meet them, and on each occasion it arrived just in the nick of time. In the Western party, Lieut. Aldrich and one man, Adam Ayles, out of a crew of seven, remained at the drag ropes. In the Greenland division, when met by Lieut. Rawson and Dr. Coppinger, Lieut. Beaumont, Alexander Grey, ice quartermaster, and Frank Jones, stoker, were dragging forward their four helpless comrades, two at a time, as best they could, thankful if they advanced only half a mile a day. Before arrival at the Polaris depot Grey and Jones were obliged to fall out, leaving the three officers alone at the drag ropes; the dog sledge, under Hans, the Esquimaux, who has been of the utmost service to the Expedition, helping to advance the invalids two at a time. The two who died just succeeded in reaching Polaris Bay and sighting the hills above their Arctic home on the opposite side of the Channel, before their spirits were called away. They were buried near Hall's grave. Notwithstanding the deplorable state to which all these men were reduced, immediately fresh food was procurable they steadily recovered, the last man being clear of the doctor's hands two months afterward. However vivid the description may be, it is difficult for a stranger to the surrounding circumstances and scenery to realize the condition and appearance of these prostrated bands of men—separated by long distances, their sufferings were totally unknown to each other or at head-quarters on board their respective ships; and yet one and all displayed the same courageous pluck, and, in spite of their general collapse, remained faithful to their duty, resolutely struggling onward, determined to hold to each other to the last, their ardor in no way checked as the difficulties of their journey increased, and their manful determination increasing as greater sacrifices were demanded. After their trials and sufferings there can no longer be any difficulty in understanding the statement concerning Sir John Franklin's men, as made by the Esquimaux to Sir Leopold M'Clintock: "They fell down and died as they walked along." This is by no means the first occasion of Arctic travelers being stricken, and the disease is clearly traceable to the absence of fresh meat, even preserved meat being insufficient to keep off its attacks when severe labor is demanded. The Greenland party, falling back on the Polaris depot, remained there until the men had recovered, and did not finally recross the Strait until after the ice had broken up. Ancient Esquimaux remains were traced on the west side of Smith Sound up to latitude eighty-one degrees fifty-two minutes north. From that position the wanderers had evidently crossed the channel at its narrowest part to Greenland. The most diligent search was made further north, but no trace of them discovered. Six musk oxen were shot at the Alert's Winter quarters, and three half way between her position and that of the Discovery, while fifty-four were shot near Discovery Bay. The remaining items in the Alert's game list at her northern station show seven hares and ninety birds of different kinds, the latter shot only in July. The birds certainly do not migrate beyond Cape Joseph Henry, latitude eighty-two degrees, fifty minutes north. Very few besides those accounted for by the sportsmen passed the Alert. It being light night and day each flock was readily seen, as they followed each other directly over the ship along the land. Very few seals were seen north of Cape Union, and no bears, dovekies, or looms ever reach the Polar Sea. In fact, "the Arctic Sea teeming with life" has been proved a fallacy. It is rather a desert; and it may well be said, "Here life ends." Among other birds visiting the country, but not advancing beyond the point mentioned, are the knots. Although no nests or eggs were found, the young in all stages of growth were obtained. The ice in the Polar Sea remained firm until the 20th of July, when there was a movement, increasing with each tide. On the 31st the Alert succeeded in leaving her Winter quarters, and, after many struggles with the ice, joined company with the Discovery on the 12th of August. The Greenland sledging party, under Lieut. Beaumont, crossed the channel and arrived at Discovery Bay on the 14th, having been carried a long way south by the ice. Lady Franklin Sound remained closed until the 20th, when, a chance occurring, both ships were pushed into the ice, and succeeded in crossing. After this date the same kind of battle and slow progress took place daily between the ships and the ice as during the passage north, every inch gained being of importance, as the ice closed in the rear. Occasionally a few tantalizing leads of water presented themselves in the offing, but Capt. Nares would not be induced to leave the shore. As the season advanced, or rather slipped away, many were the fluctuations in the social barometers as hope and fears rose and fell, for it was not until the 9th of September, the very last of the season, that the mouth of Hayes Sound was crossed, and the expedition again rejoiced in "open water." On visiting the cairn at Cape Isabella a few letters were found which had been left a few weeks previously by Capt. Allen Young in the Pandora. Not knowing at the time that the heavy mail had been left at Littleton Island, on the opposite side of the Strait, a course was shaped for the Carey Islands, but bad weather prevented the letters known to be there from being obtained, and the ships sailed onward to Disco, where they arrived on the 25th of September, and heard that they had left all their letters and parcels behind them far to the north, where they will probably remain for years to come. In the neighborhood of the Discovery's Winter quarters a seam of coal of good quality and readily worked was discovered by Mr. Hart, naturalist, but, unfortunately, not before the present Summer; otherwise it might have been of service during the Winter, when the allowance of that article on board was necessarily kept as low as possible. Capt. Feilden obtained some fine fossil corals at the extreme northern hills. Very large collections of natural history subjects have been made by the naturalists, assisted by one and all of the officers and crew. The dredge and trawl were used on several occasions with great success.

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. RICE, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For nearly two hundred years the people of Massachusetts have set apart a day in each Autumnal season for the special celebration of their love and gratitude to the Lord of the harvest for His blessing upon the labors of the husbandman, and for the ingathering of the fruits of the earth.

In continuance of this ancient and pious example I hereby appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, Thursday, the 30th day of November, inst., to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the bounties of His providence and the riches of His grace.

With fervent hearts and melodious songs let the people of the Commonwealth on that day turn from secular avocations to the temples of the Lord. O, go your way into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto Him and speak good of His name! For the Lord is gracious, His mercy is everlasting, and His truth endureth from generation to generation.

Praise Him that the Republic, with increasing vigor and strength, has passed its Centennial Anniversary, and is consecrated anew in the affection and patriotism of its people; that the Commonwealth abides by the principles of justice, of liberty, and of charity; that in the brighter illumination which knowledge is shedding through the world science appears as the handmaid of religion, and the visible universe as the interpreter and counterpart of revelation. Let us praise Him for freedom from pestilence and famine. Praise Him for whatever measure of success has attended the pursuits of our people; for the liberality of those who have come to the relief of honest poverty; for the courage and fortitude which has sustained the unemployed and the disappointed, and for the cheering tokens of returning prosperity. Praise Him for the blessings of peace and fellowship with all mankind; for every triumph of virtue; for every vice forsaken, and for the holy gifts and influences which strengthen and refresh the soul. And, finally, let us praise Him for all the perils that are past, for the faith that survives, and for the inspiring and beckoning hopes of immortality.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston on this first day in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

By his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Council.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GOV. HAYES' PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gov. Hayes for a day of thanksgiving and praise reads thus: "Under the favor of Divine Providence, the people of Ohio during the past year have been greatly blessed. Their harvests have been abundant. Health and peace have dwelt by their firesides. Law and order have been maintained. Education has been free to all the youth of the State, and civil liberty and the consolations of religious liberty have been enjoyed undisturbed. For all these blessings we should be filled with gratitude to Almighty God. Now, therefore, in conformity with the wise usage established by our fathers, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby designate Thursday, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1876, as a day of thanksgiving to God, and do recommend that on that day the people abstain from their usual avocations, and devote themselves to appropriate expressions of rejoicing and thankfulness, not forgetting out of their abundance to succor the needy and comfort the unfortunate."

AN OPERATOR'S DEVICE.

The *Saratogian* tells this: "Now we have a piece of news, and, as it comes over the wires from Troy, of course it must be reliable. It is this: The manager of one of the telegraph offices, anxious to suit both parties, has had printed on a large card 'Tilden elected' and on the other side 'Hayes elected.' When he gets a Democratic message he displays 'Tilden elected' on the bulletin-board, and when he receives a Republican majority he flops the card over and electrifies the gazers with 'Hayes elected.' He flops it every thirty minutes whether he gets any news or not."

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

THE BELGIAN RAILWAY MURDER.

DETAILS OF A SUPPOSED TERRIBLE CRIME—HOW A PRISONER ESCAPED FROM HIS KEEPER—REARREST OF THE MAN—A CURIOUS NARRATION.

The foreign papers give the following particulars of a case which was referred to some days since in our cable dispatches: The *Indépendance Belge* says: It is established now that when the gendarme Meeus left the train at the risk of his life, his prisoner was no longer there. The dead body of the Quartermaster (*Maréchal des logis*) was picked up two or three minutes after the train had passed, at a distance of about two hundred metres from the Sness bridge, which separates the districts of Tronchiennes and Ghent. The body was found on its back; it had been thrown forward three or four times along the road, where marks were visible. It was found at a distance of fifteen or twenty metres from the place where it first touched the ground. The head was seriously injured, and the blood was running from it freely. There was found on Meeus none of the documents relative to the arrest of Aublin or the orders he was carrying out, but a revolver, handcuffs, his purse, containing money, and his watch. His waistcoat and the upper part of his shirt were unbuttoned, as if they had been torn open. Aublin had leaped from the train while it was running at full speed at a distance of three or four hundred metres from the spot where Meeus was found. The road, the level of which had been raised by slag and ashes, showed marks similar to those at the spot where Meeus was found, but they were not so deep and spread over a larger surface. If the speed of the train at the time was twelve leagues an hour, it will follow that Meeus had jumped from the train half a minute after his prisoner. The suggestion is made that the gendarme could not have taken his leap with the same dexterity as the assassin. In the first place, the dress of the gendarmerie is rather heavy. Again, it is probable that, in order to make his escape, Aublin took advantage of a moment when the officer had fallen asleep, and leaped to avoid danger with his face toward the locomotive. The gendarme, on the other hand, quickly woke up by the noise, and no longer seeing his prisoner, may have lost all self-possession, and leaped without considering what he was doing, not toward the locomotive but toward the prisoner, seen, perhaps, not far from the train, but behind it. Under these circumstances the leap must have been fatal.

It is asked what has become of Aublin. The *Flandre Libérale* considers the question, and gives the following answer: "Aublin did not remain on the way. He did not fall; he did not in any way injure himself, but he ran backward in a direction contrary to that of the train—that is to say, away from Ghent—and then he jumped over a hedge, which bounds the way, and walking alongside of it, leaving the marks of his feet, and afterward crossing a field, he was spoken to twice by a working man, who was surprised to see him, and to whom he made no reply. The workman spoke Flemish. Aublin walked in front of him with a firm step, and with his hands in his pockets. It was about 6 o'clock at the time. Continuing along the road which he had entered, Aublin arrived at Tronchiennes. He appears to have rested for a short time there in the house of a carpenter. Then, avoiding the great roads and taking a footpath which runs along the Lys, behind the great Jesuit establishment, he reached the second iron bridge over the Lys and the stone bridge of Tronchiennes. There he tried to make a bargain with the guard, who was alone, for the sale of his watch. They came to an agreement, but the guard had to take back Aublin to his house, a quarter of a league from the place, in order to get the 12 francs he had agreed to give him. By a singular coincidence Aublin returned toward midday in this way to the very place where the working man had spoken to him in the morning, and at a distance of a few hundred yards, gendarmes were at the very time examining the spot where the body of Meeus had been picked up. It was not known at the time that a prisoner had escaped. The sale of the watch, however, gave rise to suspicion. Aublin protested, in the most emphatic manner, that it was not stolen property. He received the twelve francs and went away without being followed. The description given by the persons who saw him is in exact conformity with that issued by the Police, and there can be little doubt of his identity. It is, moreover, known that about 12:15 be crossed the Lys at the *Passage d'Eau du Patyntje*, afterward taking the road which leads to the town. It is not known what direction he took as he approached Ghent.

On Saturday and Sunday the Police examined the spot. On Monday morning the report was spread in Ghent that the escaped murderer had been arrested at Lakeren; but it appears that this news was as inaccurate as the statement of his arrest at Nevole. On Monday evening it was stated that the Police were on his track, that he could not escape, and that in twenty-four hours he would be in custody.

The remains of Meeus were removed from Ghent to Brussels, to be buried with military honors in the cemetery of St. Giles. Meeus was about thirty-five years of age, unmarried, lived in the Gendarmes Barrack on the Boulevard Waterloo, and he was specially employed in connection with extradition cases. It was he who, in the beginning of the current year, was intrusted with the removal to Brussels of Eugene T'Kint de Roodenbeke. The escape of the prisoner Aublin is said to have been a source of much expense to the public Belgian Treasury. In fact, more than six thousand dispatches have been sent from Brussels alone to foreign countries, including America, in order to circulate the descriptions and other information relative to the tragedy at Tronchiennes. To be added to this are the traveling expenses of persons employed to make inquiries, and the expense of correspondence, printing, postage, &c.

A dispatch to the London *Times* says the murderer Aublin, who was delivered by the English Government into the hands of the Belgian officials on Friday last, and who murdered the officer in charge of him on the journey to Brussels and effected his escape, has been again arrested at Lille. He denies all participation in the murder of the teacher at Sivry and his servant. Aublin, who was born at Warmond, near Dunkirk, demands to be tried by the French tribunals. His father was a Belgian, but selected French nationality. The accused cannot, therefore, be delivered up without the consent of the authorities in France. Contrary to what the English papers state, no trace of the strife was noticed in the railway carriage. A resident of Courtrai, (Belgium,) informed the Police of the presence of Aublin at Lille, having recognized him outside a railway station, and charged him with being the murderer, on which the man hastened off to the train. At Lille he was met by one of his compatriots, who said, "I thought you had been guillotined in Belgium." Aublin replied, "I was arrested, but afterward released; will you lend me ten francs to go to Amiens?" This conversation being told to the Police of Lille led to the immediate arrest of the murderer.

A BRIDGE-TENDER STARTLED.

A narrow escape from death is thus described by the Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 4th inst.: "The bridge-tender's office, at the Yolo and Sacramento bridge, was until yesterday supported in the rear by scantling nailed to strips, which were fastened to the large sycamore trees that stand close by the building. About 7:30 yesterday morning, while Mr. Hoagland, one of the toll-collectors, was sitting in the office, his chair leaning against the back door, the rear of the structure suddenly fell three or four feet, and doubtless would have fallen several feet further to the ground and been wrecked but for its becoming braced against the trees. At the moment of the fall, Hoagland endeavored to spring upon his feet, but failed, tumbling upon the floor, and at the same second a heavy iron safe started from its position and would have been precipitated upon him but for an axe falling against one of the handles in such a manner as to prevent further movement. An investigation of the cause of the accident showed that the earth at the base of the trees, and in fact at the eastern end of the bridge generally, is being washed away by the current of the river, which the recently-constructed wingdam on the Yolo side, opposite the old mouth of the American, is turning sharply toward the Sacramento shore. The washing away of the earth partially undermined the trees, and one of them had leaned over so far that the supports of the building were torn from it."

EARLY STEAMBOATING.

Somebody has discovered an old manuscript letter, written by a young gentleman in Albany, N. Y., in November, 1807, to his grandmother. Among other things, which he tells his aged relative, is the latest river news of the day. He says, a boat has just been put upon the river, to carry passengers to and from New-York City, having side-wheels, driven by steam, able to make the passage in about ten hours, and capable of carrying fifty or sixty passengers at a time; the price of a passage being *twelve dollars!* He adds, that in competition with this fast and dear boat, a very nice sloop, with fine accommodations, had been put on the river, to carry passengers for seven dollars.

A WICKED FRENCH WOMAN.

From the London News.

The proverbial obstinacy of the Bretons has been illustrated by the vindictive conduct of a Mme. Kergout, of Perros Girec. In 1852 Mme. Kergout was living with her idiot daughter in a house which she hired from people called Guézennec, and was condemned to fifteen years' penal servitude for willful fire-raising in the house of a farmer who had dismissed her from his employment. In 1863 Mme. Kergout came back to Perros Girec with a ticket of leave, and settled down again in the home of the Guézennecs. Her family hoped that she had reformed, and meant to live down her bad reputation, expiating her sins by a life of sober industry in the scenes of her youthful follies. These bright hopes were clouded last year by the discovery that Mme. Kergout still lurked about her neighbors' outhouses with lucifer matches in her pockets. She was spoken severely to by the Mayor and the Brigadier of the rural Police, and it was hoped that she had at last abandoned her favorite project of "setting even the ponds on fire." Unluckily, the ruling passion broke out once more in July last, when Mme. Kergout deliberately set a light to the mansion of the Guézennecs. She has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment and twenty years of police surveillance, and, as she is now fifty-seven years old, it is probable that the restrictions of forty years will gradually beget in her the habit of not burning down people's houses. At least, if she persists in doing so, at the age of ninety-seven, she will exceed even the obstinacy of a Breton.

A BABY SHOW IN TEXAS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUTHFUL COMPETITORS.

From the San Antonio Herald, Nov. 4.

The baby show took place yesterday afternoon at the Pagoda on the Fair Grounds, and in the second story of it, which, by the way, reminds one of the hurricane-deck of a steamboat, and the number and violence of the squalls did not go far to dispel the illusion. In order to encourage Mr. Samuel Bennett, who provided the prize perambulator, about nineteen babies had put in their appearances. These said babies, in the goodness of their hearts, had also brought the mothers along, and these ladies seemed to take as much interest in the show as the babies themselves. We suppose the babies brought their mothers along to keep them out of mischief. Besides the babies and the young mothers, there were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present who were not babies, and had not been babies for some time, who came because they once had been babies, and wished to find out if the human race was not deteriorating.

There were various styles of babies there. There was the serene contemplative baby that quietly devoured the landscape with its eyes. When that kind of baby grows up he becomes a heavy taxpayer and accumulates real estate, and is regarded, and justly too, as highly respectable. Then there was the disorderly baby, that punches its mother in the nose, and snatches everybody who comes near it baldheaded, and is as disorderly as a cage full of wildcats. In after life that style of baby climbs the ladder of fame as a policeman or as a desperado. There we noticed, too, the smiling baby. It made friends with perfect strangers twenty yards distant. It would take an earthquake to stop that style of child from crowing. When that kind of child grows up he becomes popular, and is elected Justice of the Peace or United States Senator, like Gov. Coke. Then, too, there was the hungry infant that called for the bill of fare. When that kind of child becomes fully developed, mentally and physically, it becomes contemplative, joins the ministry, and becomes a terror to Spring chickens. There were several other styles of baby, but we can't devote so much space to such small fry. We have not mentioned how the female babies would turn out on account of the uncertainty of the sex.

There was some difficulty in obtaining judges to pass on the infants. Whenever a gentleman was requested to act as a judge, he was singularly unanimous in refusing to bring down on himself the wrath of the babies who might not get the perambulator. As it was absolutely certain that there would not be less than seventeen of those enraged cherubs, we do not blame them so much after all. Besides, these insulted little cubs have mothers, fathers and other relatives. No wonder there was a certain unwillingness to intrude.

At last five heroic men were found to act as judges.

The mothers seated themselves in a circle, with their infants on their laps, the judges made the rounds on trembling limbs, gazed falteringly at each infant, and then with blanched faces, consulted hurriedly together, cast their ballots, looking over their shoulders at the determined faces of the mothers, and then hurried down the stairs and out of the Pagoda, and are by this time doubtless safe in some country that has no extradition treaty with the United States. It was understood that the awards would not be called until the judges had ten minutes start.

We would like to make some extended suggestions on this subject, but space prohibits. If we were one of the judges, no matter how rounded the limbs of an infant might be, no matter how many dimples it sported on its chin, it might smile like a lady with a new set of false teeth, and might be able to play one of Beethoven's immortal symphonies on a piano besides, it would never get our vote unless its father made affidavit that he had never walked it about at night, and it was regular and decorous in its behavior toward all the members of the family. That is the style of baby that ought to be encouraged. That's the kind of baby that deserves perambulators and mugs and kind words in the papers. It may have red hair and speckled complexion, but it is nevertheless the only style of baby that is really a well-spring of joy to its parents and a credit to the community.

A COURT INCIDENT.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FORCED ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, Nov. 8.

A very singular affair in the history of our Common Pleas Court occurred yesterday. On Monday Judge Watson adjourned the court until yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was expected that at that hour Judge Finefrock would be here to open the session, but that afternoon Prosecuting Attorney Lee received advices from Judge Finefrock, who had gone to Fremont, to the effect that he had been taken ill suddenly at his residence, a mile and a half from the city, and could not come here to open court that day. This caused quite a flutter among the attorneys. The case of The State vs. John Martin, Jr., of Kelley's Island, who is under indictment for assaulting William McGettigan, of that island, with intent to kill him, had been set for trial that day, and the witnesses were all in the court-room awaiting the coming of Judge Finefrock. If he or Judge Watson failed to be here and the court were not opened that day, the Common Pleas Court of Erie County, according to the provisions of the law, would stand adjourned for the present term, and all the criminal cases set for trial would of course be continued to the next term. This was a pretty state of affairs, and, as a matter of course, the legal fraternity were considerably exercised over it. Telegrams were sent to Judge Watson, who was holding court at Fremont, asking him to come here as quickly as possible and open and adjourn court. According to law this could be done any time before 12 o'clock last night. Immediately on receipt of information in relation to the situation, Judge Watson left Fremont on the cars, but could come no further by rail than Clyde. At the latter place he hired a team of good horses and a driver, and as it was then very late, he made the man drive the horses as rapidly as they could go, in order to reach here before midnight. He arrived at the Court-house at twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, and hurrying into the court-room, where the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney were waiting for him, he opened and adjourned the court as the law directs, and thus averted a forced *sine die* adjournment. It was a pretty close call, but the Judge was equal to the emergency and got here on time. The court was adjourned until Monday morning at 7 o'clock. Judge Watson left here for Clyde in his carriage shortly after 12 o'clock last night. He will proceed from Clyde to Fremont and hold court there to-day.

INCIDENTS OF WARFARE.

TWO CIRCUMSTANCES RELATED IN DETAIL.

The correspondent of the London *News* writes: "I heard him tell Salusbury to accompany him, and not knowing whither he was bound, I asked permission to go also. It turned out that the General was really going across the shell-swept slopes to order the guns out of action, a fact which I only discovered when it was too late to retire from the companionship with decency. I do not care to speak of the shell fire through which we rode, and under which we sat on horseback, while the General commanded the retreat of the guns and then took a leisurely view of the situation. But two circumstances occurred on this side which I may venture to detail. As we were riding forward, a shell struck and burst about fifty yards in front of us, and a splinter, pursuing the initial direction of the parent shell, whizzed over our heads, describing a parabola, and struck behind us. When a shell explodes the splinters fly centrifugally upward, and do not extend over a wide area, and I never before knew an instance of a piece of a shell retaining the impulse and continuing the direction of the projectile of which it formed a part. I called the attention of Gen. Dochtouroff to the circumstance, and his experience that it was unique coincided with mine. The other occurrence is this: After we had ridden back some distance, but while shells were still falling beyond us, I diverged from the road to ascend a sharp little knoll close by, that I might take a final look at the aspect of affairs. As I sat on horseback on the summit, I saw the white puff of smoke from one of the guns of the Turkish battery that was firing the shells which had been falling about. Some instinct—not quite a soldierly one, I admit—struck me that this shell would fall near, and that I might just as well get into safety by descending the reverse side of the hillock. The mental process was a quick one, and the physical act following thereon was promptly carried out. I spurred the little horse down the steep reverse slope, and just as I had descended so far that I could not see over the summit, the shell struck and burst, covering me with fragments of turf. I reascended, to find it had exploded on the very spot on which my horse had been standing, and that the explosion had obliterated his footprints. I have known men to be saved by throwing themselves quickly down when in the vicinity of an exploding shell, but I never knew an instance of a man saving himself by moving his position into shelter after the actual discharge of the projectile. I should add that the range was a long one."

BRAVERY APPRECIATED.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that one pleasant incident of the late Confederate Army meeting in Richmond, Va., was the loud applause with which the "boys who wore the gray" greeted a graceful eulogy in the speech of the orator of the occasion upon the gallantry of a Federal Lieutenant and Sergeant at the battle of the crater, near Petersburg. After the mine was fired and the Union troops were awaiting the explosion to advance upon the Confederate lines, an unexpected hindrance delayed the explosion, but what it was no one could conjecture. If the fuse was still alight, burning but slowly, to enter the mine was certain death. Time thus dragged slowly on, when, said the speaker, "two brave men, whose names should be mentioned with respect wherever courage is honored, Lieut. Jacob Douty and Sergt. Henry Rees, both of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, volunteered for the perilous service, and entered the mine. Crawling on their hands and knees, groping in utter darkness, they found that the fuse had gone out about one hundred feet from the mouth of the main gallery. They relighted it, and retired." The mention of this incident drew applause from the battle-scarred veterans of Virginia, who had been in the same fight with these gallant Pennsylvanians, showing how brave men respect each other.

THE NORTH SEA CANAL.

A WORK NEXT IN IMPORTANCE TO THE SUEZ CANAL—A NEW HARBOR IN HOLLAND.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Haarlem as follows: "Next Wednesday, the 1st of November, will be opened by the King of Holland, in person, the greatest engineering work which this country, so prolific in such works, has ever undertaken. The shipping world is well aware that hitherto the only way to Amsterdam for vessels of more than five feet draft is the North Holland Canal, connecting that town with the Helder, or Nieuwe Diep. It was constructed in the reign of William I., is fifty-one miles long, very tortuous and narrow, and only available for vessels drawing sixteen feet of water. The idea of joining Amsterdam with the sea by a direct communication, had long been entertained and investigated by various committees, and, though many were incredulous of its ever being possible to carry on such a work, a commission was given in 1861. In 1863 a company was formed, and in 1865 the firm undertook the execution of the entire work, for a sum not far short of two and a half million sterling. This great enterprise may be said to consist of three parts:

First. The shutting out of the tidal waters of the Zuyder Zee from the Lake Y, (pronounced I,) situated to the west of Amsterdam. *Secondly.* The making of the canal proper. *Thirdly.* The making of a harbor on the shore of the North Sea, at the entrance of the canal. The first part consists of a sea-dyke, cutting off the waters of the Zuyder Zee to the east of Amsterdam, which is intercepted by large locks having three basins and a pumping station containing three powerful pumps. The locks are for the use of the numerous small craft and fishing smacks sailing from Amsterdam to the different towns on the shores of the Zuyder Zee, and the pumps are for keeping the water in the canal at its proper level. The sea dyke is admitted to be the finest of its kind in the kingdom. Great difficulty was encountered in making it, the ground on which it stands being so soft, and for the same reason the cofferdam broke through during the construction of the locks. The engines and pumps are the largest in Holland, being each 75 horse-power, and discharging together over 74,000 cubic feet of water per minute.

The second part consists of cutting the canal through the sandhills, or dunes, near the North Sea, and of the construction there of large locks with two basins, the bigger one being able to accommodate vessels 390 feet long, 59 feet wide, and drawing 27 feet of water. Nearly eight million cubic yards of sand have been removed from this part of the canal alone. It then passes through the Lake Y, where banks had to be made on each side, and the channel dredged to its proper depth. This was done in a very ingenious and quite novel way, by attaching centrifugal pumps to bucket-dredgers, and by their means passing the sand through rough pipes to a distance sometimes of 400 yards and more. Five million cubic yards of dredging had to be done in this part originally, but on account of the company being continually called upon to sluice off the water by the North Sea locks to prevent the flooding of Amsterdam, siltage was brought into the canal to the extent of nearly three million cubic yards. The land on each side of the canal has been reclaimed, and has fetched enormously high prices, amounting in some cases to £120 an acre. There are nearly 12,500 acres of reclaimed land, and by the concession they become the property of the company. The canal will, when fully completed, be 23 feet deep, 20 yards wide at bottom, and have a varying width of from 70 to 130 yards. Its length is sixteen miles.

The third portion consists of making a harbor on the coast at the entrance of the canal. This has been done by running out two jetties, each 1,800 yards long. They start on the shore at a distance from each other of 1,300 yards, and converge so as to leave an entrance 290 yards in width. These jetties are built by concrete blocks, forming a wall with a top-width of twenty-two feet, and have a foreshoring of loose blocks on the sea-side. The great experience gained by the construction of the magnificent Admiralty Pier at Dover availed but little for the shifting sand of the Dutch coast, and great difficulties had in the commencement to be overcome. Mr. Hutton succeeded in doing this completely, by designing and constructing a huge movable crane, which answered every requirement, and did away with the usual staging or scaffolding, which in this shifting ground it was impossible to work with. An idea of these piers may be formed by the fact that they will, when quite finished, have consumed over 640,000 tons of concrete. The south pier, which is the most forward, and practically completed, is a perfect work of its kind, and does great credit to its constructors. The area of the harbor inclosed by these piers is about 250 acres, a great portion of which has to be dredged to its proper depth. For this purpose a novel kind of dredger is in use, consisting of a centrifugal pump, called a "Titan," which raises the sand together with a certain proportion of water, and discharges it in the barges, where the sand sinks to the bottom and the water flows over.

A glance at the map will show the value and importance of this harbor. It is situated just halfway between the Hoek van Holland (entrance into Rotterdam) and the Helder or Nieuwe Diep, which are nearly 100 miles apart. This forms the only refuge for vessels between these two places along this barren and sandy coast. The canal and harbor were already so far advanced in the latter part of September as to allow of the passage of the ironclad turret-ship Koning der Nederlanden, the largest and most recent addition to the Dutch Navy. Since then many other steamers and yachts have passed out of Amsterdam this way. Trade having been greatly on the decline of late years, the opening of this new waterway has raised great expectations in the mercantile community of Amsterdam, and great preparations are being made for the due celebration of this important event.

A MUSICAL OPOSSUM.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Republican* says: "A young opossum got away from a farmer in the King Street Market on Wednesday morning and hid itself away in the organ in the Sunday-school of the Hanover Presbyterian Church. In the evening the school met and practiced, and the music so worked upon the opossum, who was nearly under the pedal, that he kept time to the sound of the music with his tail, which attracted the attention of a gentleman sitting near, who at first thought it was a snake, and was in fear that it would bite the lady performer. When the exercises were through the opossum was pulled out from his hiding place and held up by his appendage to the view of the curious ones, who had by this time gathered around."

THE COMING LAMBETH SYNOD.

The London *Post* says almost every Bishop in communion with the See of Canterbury, has either replied to or accepted the invitation to be present at the coming Lambeth Synod. Independent of official answers to the Archbishop, many American and colonial Bishops have been in frequent communication with various members of the home episcopate on the subject. Some of the most influential of the American Prelates have made it a condition of their presence and co-operation that all subjects of pressing and common interest and importance shall remain perfectly free and open for discussion. Some have likewise expressed a hope that the members of the forthcoming Synod may not again be officially excluded from Westminster Abbey. Among the subjects not unlikely to be considered are the restoration of the Athanasian Creed to the service-book of the American Church, and the construction of rules and services for the guidance and worship of religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods. Final appeals in doctrinal questions, as regards the colonial and American Churches, will also be considered.

A KENTUCKY WEDDING INCIDENT.

The Georgetown (Ky.) *Times* says: "On Wednesday night last, about twenty miles north of Georgetown, near the Harrison County line, Dee Nash became engaged in a difficulty with a man by the name of Switzer, who keeps a hotel. A wedding was in progress at the time. When Nash, who was a former partner of Switzer, called at the door. Switzer refused him admittance; Nash told him to put down his pistol, for he was armed, too. Switzer then drew a pistol from behind and fired; Nash wheeled and returned the fire, striking Switzer in the mouth, knocking out two teeth, the ball coming out of the jaw. Nash then turned to run; Switzer fired a second shot, striking Nash in the back, the ball coming out through the breast. Both parties were doing well at last accounts.

A GIRL POISONER.

The Hartford *Times*, of Friday, says: "Ellen Been, a young girl of sixteen, was arrested in North Stamford, on Thursday, on a charge of attempting to kill her father by poisoning him with Paris green. The attempts—two of them—were made a week ago, but nothing was done about it until this week. On Friday October 27, the girl went to Stamford and purchased the drug, which she administered to her father first in a cup of coffee and then in a mug of cider. The dose in both cases was too great, inducing vomiting. The sediment in the cider mug contained poison, and a package of it was found hidden in the house. The trouble was that the father interfered to prevent the attentions to the daughter of a young man he did not like."

THE RAIN IN MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.,) *Journal* of the 10th inst. says: "An immense quantity of rain fell during the recent storm. The Kennebec has not been higher since the Spring freshets, and it continued to rise yesterday. Many cisterns were dry, and the earth was very thirsty; the rain was very much needed."

REPUBLICAN TWINS.

There is one family in Western Massachusetts, says the Boston *Congregationalist*, in which Hayes and Wheeler have been elected to permanent places—twin sons having made their appearance in season to bear the names of the Republican Presidential candidates. Long life to Hayes and Wheeler Goodrich!

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Arrangements are being made for calling the next National Congregational Council in 1877.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, Baptist missionary at Rome, Italy, reports 327 scholars in the day and Sunday schools of the "Vatican mission."

Dr. Moorhouse has been consecrated as Bishop of Melbourne by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop Perry, whom he succeeds, resigned the See.

George Müller, of England, who is widely known as the "Man of Faith," is preaching as an Evangelist in Switzerland, where he is drawing large audiences.

The colored parish of Key West has been received into the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Florida. The Diocese of South Carolina rejected a similar application.

Rev. James M. Haswell, D. D., an American Baptist missionary in Burmah, is dead at the age of sixty-seven. He spent forty-one years of his life in mission work.

A new conference of the Evangelical Association (German Methodist) has been organized in Oregon. The conference at present embraces only five preachers and 142 members.

The first fruit of fraternity between the Northern and Southern Churches, is the agreement between the Northern and Southern Synods of Missouri to co-operate in sustaining Westminster College, of Missouri.

The Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association (German Methodist) reports receipts for the year of $65,807; expenditures, $82,275. The Book Agent reports a capital of $328,124, and profits for the year of $41,636.

The Primitive Methodists report, as the result of thirty-one years of labor in Australia, 300 churches and numerous preaching-places, with an average attendance of 35,000. There are also 15,000 Sunday-school scholars.

Rev. Joseph Cook, (Congregational,) of Boston, who has attracted so much attention by his Monday lectures on philosophy and religion, has declined a call to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of this City, with $6,000 salary. He gets only $2,200 in Boston.

Eleven conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church have concurred in calling a general convention for 1877, to consummate a union with the Methodist Church. Both of these bodies are small non-episcopal Methodist branches, which were separated by the slavery question.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last General Conference, the Northern Methodists in Georgia have formed separate conferences on the color line. The colored preachers have been organized into the "Savannah," and the white preachers into the "Georgia" Conference.

The Jubilee Singers have returned to England from the Continent, and are having great success. They are now raising funds to add a new building to Fisk University, in Nashville, to be called Livingstone Mission Hall, with the special object of educating missionaries for Africa.

The California Chinese Mission of the American Missionary Association (Congregational) reports 13 schools in operation during the year, which had an average attendance of 340 scholars. Of these, 119 have abandoned idol worship and 89 profess conversion. The expenditures were $5,887.

The American Chapel (Episcopal) in Geneva, Switzerland, is so crowded with worshipers that it has been decided to build a new and larger church, which will be ready next July. The cost of site and building will not exceed $20,000. Rev. Arthur Mason, of New-York, has accepted the rectorship.

The Presbyterian Synod of New-York reports five Presbyteries, 166 Churches, 319 ministers, 36,173 church members, and 34,878 Sunday-school scholars. The net gain of members is 3,011. The church collections amount to $1,046,165, or one-ninth of the total contributions of the whole Church.

The second General Convention of the New-Jerusalem Church in Germany, has been held at Stuttgart. Five candidates were ordained to the ministry, among whom was Rev. E. A. Funfstuck, (Lutheran,) of Wilkesbarre, Penn. One of the five candidates ordained the rest, and was himself ordained in turn by one of the new ministers. The society has 177 members.

The Australian Missionary Society (Wesleyan) reports receipts of over seventy thousand dollars for the year, of which $12,000 was contributed by Fiji. The society reports 16 circuits, 1,156 churches and preaching places, 17 missionaries, 63 native ministers and assistant missionaries, over 3,000 teachers and catechists, over 31,000 members, and 40,000 Sunday-school scholars.

The Roman Catholics report a great miracle at Munich, Germany. A nun, who was a confirmed cripple and could not walk, was consciously impelled to swallow some threads of a relic of the garments of a priest who was shot by the Paris Commune in 1871. As soon as she had eaten the threads she was restored to complete health, and all her lameness vanished.

The *North British Mail* says that until within the last few years the children of Protestants and Roman Catholics, in Scotland, were educated harmoniously in the same schools and received the same instruction in all the ordinary branches of knowledge, with the exception of the shorter catechism. Now the Catholics are taking their children away from these schools and organizing Catholic institutions, which receive assistance from the Government.

The Catholic Unions of Germany have just held their annual meeting at Munich. Count Praschma, of Silesia, presided, in the place of Baron Von Loe, who is in prison. A "brief" from the Pope, addressed to the assembly, insisted upon the duty of the Catholics of Germany to reject every compromise, as the present conflict between Church and State was not on matters of detail or of discipline, but touched on vital principles essential to the preservation of the Catholic faith.

Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Geneva, Switzerland, contradicts, in a letter to the *Churchman*, the report that Father Hyacinthe was about to enter the Church of England. The eloquent father believes that his proper work and mission is in France, and in no other country, except provisionally. He will remain in Geneva, hoping that the time may come when he can return to Paris. He recognizes Bishop Herzog in his spiritual office, but refuses to accept the old Catholic scheme of government.

The English Wesleyan Missionary Society held its anniversary last month in London. It was reported that the income had been $950,000. The Chairman of the meeting said: "The African missionaries were about to advance in a northerly direction from the Gambia into an unknown region. The severest of the crowning conflicts of Christianity were to be won against Mohammedanism and Buddhism. As to India, also, there was much cause to hope, and in China and Japan success had been also achieved."

The Northern Methodist Conference of Tennessee held an exciting discussion on the question of division of the conference on the color line. It was finally voted that if the division should be asked for next year it should be granted. The seat of the conference was Nashville, the head-quarters of the Southern Methodist Church, yet not a single Southern pulpit was offered to the Northern preachers. This is significant, appearing to indicate that the Southern Church is not anxious for fraternity on any terms.

Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Springfield, Mass., criticises Bishop Stevens, (Protestant Episcopal,) of Pennsylvania, for ordaining recently a deaf mute, Mr. Syle, to the ministry. He says: "The Apostolical canons forbade the ordination of those defective in the senses or grievously maimed, but permitted them to officiate if by accident such result were reached after ordination, or if it were the result of persecution. These canons are not regarded as binding upon us, but the policy of the Church may be seen in them."

A schism is imminent in the Reformed Church of Holland. Last year the Synod changed the form of the confirmation creed at the request of four hundred pastors, making it more liberal. The Synod of 1876 has undone this work, and has made the old and stricter form obligatory. The liberal pastors have held a meeting at Amsterdam and adopted a petition asking the Synod to rescind its recent action. It is not believed this request will be complied with, as the Orthodox party are desirous of compelling the liberals to secede.

Rev. William H. Gulick writes from Spain an account of the execution of the order of the Government for the removal of Protestant signs from all Protestant establishments. It is not allowed to display the words "Holy Scriptures" or the Bible itself. Most of the Protestants complied with the order of the Prime Minister, either removing their signs or painting them over. Mr. Jameson, a Scotch minister, refused to remove his signs. Some men came one night, therefore, and painted them over, but they showed so plainly through the thin coat of paint that another and heavier one of black was put on the next night.

Dr. Augustus Blauvelt, author of the article on "Protestant Vaticanism" in *Scribner's Monthly*, has been suspended from the ministry of the Reformed (Dutch) Church by the Hudson Classis. The stated Clerk of the classis gives the following official account of the proceedings: "Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, D. D., having been called to his agreement or disagreement with articles IV., V., and VI. of the Confession, answered the questions propounded, whereupon he was suspended from the office of the Gospel Ministry. Dr. Blauvelt gave notice of his intention to appeal from this decision to the Particular Synod."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER. OFFICE, NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

Messrs. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, at 11 o'clock, AT NO. 740 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR PLACE.

FINE STOCK OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, which will be sold to close the estate of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. and WM. H. BRADLEY & CO.

THE STOCK COMPRISES STRAIGHT FRONT BROUGHAM COUPE, full-sized Peters Brougham, ¾ Landaulet, very fine Berlin Coach, round-front Coupe, ¾ octagon Landaulet, two very handsome light Brougham Coupes, full sized; full-swept five-glass Landau, full-sized, octagon front Landaulet, very fine full-sized Peters Coupe, fine three-bowed top Cabriolet, very fine large size top Phaeton, large size straight-front Coupe, fine five-glass London Box Landau, fine octagon Coupe, and a very stylish loop Victoria, with rumble and dickey seat.

THESE CARRIAGES ARE ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY, and have been finished within a few weeks by the Assignee, under the direction of Mr. William H. Bradley.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FORMER CUSTOMERS of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. and BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. to this stock of carriages. They are equal to any ever manufactured, and a rare opportunity is offered to those in want of a fine carriage.

STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS, where catalogues may also be obtained, as well as at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.

S. E. MERVIN, JR., Assignee.

MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, Auctioneer.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT ELEVEN o'clock, MAJOR BARKER'S GRAND Regular HORSE and Carriage Sales, AT BARKER & Son's, CITY AUCTION Mart and New-York Tattersalls, CORNER OF Broadway and 39th st. UNEQUALED facilities, including THE LARGE Driving Track.

NOTICE.—Saturday, Nov. 25, Mr. J. DUNN WALTON'S unexampled sale of the fastest GREEN TROTTERS in the world; just arrived from Maine; speed varying from 2:40 down to 2:25. Send for CATALOGUE.

HORSE-BLANKETS.

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c. Stable Blankets, large and strong, from $1. Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $3 50 to $20. Truck Blankets, immense stock, from $3 50. Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at bottom prices. JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

CARRIAGE TEAM OF BAY HORSES FOR sale reasonably; large, showy, unexceptionable, and used to steam, and all street annoyances; sold because the family surrenders carriage keeping. Address OWNER, Room No. 40 Tribune Building, where particulars will be given, or call at stables, Nos. 140 and 142 West 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady closing her country house wishes to secure for an excellent servant the position of chamber-maid and seamstress or lady's maid. Call on Mrs. Miller, No. 531 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored young girl, competent for either position; good City reference. Call at No. 692 Linden court, between 42d and 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Call on Isabella Hill, No. 48 Wall st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; is a good bread baker; City or country; wages no object; good reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and respectable woman; good cook and excellent laundress; private family preferred. Apply at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook, and assist with washing; excellent washer and ironer. Call from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M., at No. 60 West 11th st., at present employer's.

COOK.—NO OBJECTION TO ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 41 East 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class young woman; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE WOMAN; EXcellent baker; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK OR working housekeeper; good reference. Address G. L., No. 52 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK; or would do chamber-work and waiting. Call on Monday at No. 205 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 274 6th st., Jersey City, first floor, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—For City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND FIRST-CLASS OPerator on Wheeler & Wilson machine wishes the work of a few more families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all family sewing. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—THE WORK OF A FEW MORE families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; go out by day or take it home; moderate terms. Address M. W., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL GOING out by the day; a few more ladies to work for; the best of City reference can be given. Address No. 160 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker in all branches a few engagements in families; first-class references. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., Room No. 3, rear.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; NOT LONG from Paris; experienced cutter and fitter; wishes to go to families by the day. Address French Dress-maker, No. 413 8th av., corner 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker, good fitter, engagement by the day in private families. Call or address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; work by the day for private families. Call at No. 876 6th av.

DRESS-MAKERS.—NO. 59 EAST 9TH ST.—Ladies wishing their suits made up handsomely, will please call; terms moderate; fits warranted.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS nursery governess, or companion to an invalid lady; experienced and reliable in either capacity; City or country; best of reference. Call for three days at No. 418 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan Protestant woman of ability and refinement; economical, kind and obliging; would take charge of house, or an invalid; understands all family sewing, and would be useful for small compensation. Address Reliable, Box No. 293, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and education belonging to the Society of Friends, as housekeeper in or near New-York; a widower's family preferred. Address AMICUS, Station H, City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF ABILITY with first-class references, or would do sewing in a family; City or country. Address E. M., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—TO SUPERINTEND HOUSEhold duties, and care for children. Address E. Webb, Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH person, as lady's maid; is very tasty in hairdressing; can alter ladies' dresses; is very obliging; make herself useful; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store, for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, who speaks Parisian French and German perfectly; is a very good seamstress; understands her duties well; would take care of growing children. Call at No. 471 6th av., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant person as maid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; good operator; best City reference. Call or address 27 West 44th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY faithful Protestant girl; excellent sewer and operator; first-class City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress or would do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 211 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WISHES the care of a child at her own residence, No. 131 Clinton place, Room No. 10.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl, recently landed. Call at No. 765 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.— BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, who understands dress-making; employment by day or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 489 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day or month; City references. Call at No. 308 East 32d st., first floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 28 West 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress; wishes large or small family's washing; shirts, collars, and evening dresses a specialty. Call on or address Mrs. Walker, No. 235 6th av., late of West 40th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gentlemen's washing; 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best references. Call or address Mrs. Fegge, No. 139 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with few in family, the washing of some respectable family for the apartments to live in. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., third floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home; families or gentlemen. Call or address No. 132 West 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; A few gentlemen's washing at her own home; best of City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st., Room 12.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS; LADIES' and gentlemen or family's washing; French fluting; terms reasonable. Call at No. 439 West 49th st., Room No. 10.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN laundress washing by week or month; families, or gentlemen; clothes promptly delivered. Address No. 234 West 35th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gents' or family washing; fluting in the neatest style; reference if required. Call or address No. 529 East 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who has lived in the best families; would go out by the day or take in washing; best references. Call at No. 211 East 26th st., Room No. 15.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family's wash, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

WASHING. — FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing and ironing to take home; best City reference. Apply at 121 West 31st st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or single gentlemen's washing at moderate terms. Address E. P. A., 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fineries. Call at 243 West 35th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY THE MONTH OR DOZEN, BY Mrs. Thomas, No. 1 King st., second floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call on Monday for butler at No. 163 West 24th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, JUST ARRIVED from England; first-class references. Address G. Pile, No. 120 West 17th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and first-class groom; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; is highly recommended in every respect; not afraid of work. Address M. D., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND USEFUL man.—Would like to find a home in a private family; understands care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can attend furnace; make himself generally useful; wages no object; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, ON ACCOUNT of giving up his establishment, an engagement for his coachman; married; good address; can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address Competent, No. 117 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; seventeen years' references; leaves late employer on account of not keeping horses. Call or address D. C., No. 222 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR HER COACHMAN; whom she can highly recommend; single man. Call for two days at No. 32 East 9th st., or address M. E., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man; Protestant; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; can milk, attend furnace; best references. Address Isaac, Box No. 203 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, which references will certify to. Address M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN. — BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Address A. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; has first-class reference. Address A. R., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, City or country; best reference; willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 227 Times office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; best City reference. Call or address No. 206 7th av., livery stable.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DRIVE FOR A private family or doctor; drives single and double; City reference. Address R. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT married man; no children; who understands the growing of grapes, peaches, under glass; the forcing of roses and culture of hot and green-house plants; the care of vegetable, flower, and pleasure grounds, laying out and improving the same; also, management of farm stock, poultry, &c.; best of City references. Call or address M. R. G., No. 2,199 2d av., or Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, AS indoor servant in a private family or boarding house, City or country; understands waiting, marketing, carving and fires; can take care and drive a horse; two years' reference. Address Y, Box No. 214, Times Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY, AGED 16, IN A private family; has best reference. Address J. L. D., No. 976 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG AND TALL FRENCH gentleman, not being able to find any work; as a waiter in a private family; best City testimonials. Address Obliging, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (colored) in a private family or first-class boarding-house; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call or address, on Monday, J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS PRIvate waiter or waiting on a gentleman, and can give good City reference. Address W. F. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-THREE years of age, and Hollander of nationality; best of City references; in a private family. Address A. B. L., Box No. 229 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address R. R., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED WAITER IN A PRIvate family or a boarding-house; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address No. 140 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A FIRST-class private family; best City reference. Address W. F. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man; is a splendid waiter and has first-class reference. Call or address W. A. F., No. 119 West 24th st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE

TO

BOSTON,

VIA THE

FALL RIVER LINE.

$4 FIRST CLASS.

STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 2.... 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4.... 9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3........ 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6....... 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9.... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8...11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10....... 2:30 P. M.
Monday, 13..... 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13....... 6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let all or a part of the second story of their own large and well-furnished house west of 5th av. and very near Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen; no greater number will be taken; table and all else of the first class, and a reasonable price expected. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, STRICTLY private, owning their house, location central, desirable, have two choice rooms and good board for adults; terms reasonable; reference. Address W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 37TH STS.—A home of unusual comfort and elegance is offered in a refined private family; exquisite suite on second or third floor, or singly; terms moderate; references. Address Home, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR FOR family or gentleman, with board in a refined family; terms reasonable; 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address A. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 7 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely-furnished suites, with strictly first-class board at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

WITH BOARD—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR to gentleman and wife; also third, en suite, or separate; house occupied by owner; refined family desiring an unexceptionable house; superior table; references. Apply at No. 123 West 45th st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms or entire second floor, with private table if desired; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Finely furnished reception-room, with bed-room attached; also single room; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; terms moderate; quiet house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 East 16th st., three handsomely furnished rooms, connecting, on parlor floor; private table if desired, at a moderate price.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, DESIRable parlor, either front or back; modern improvements; in a homelike American family. No. 133 East 27th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. NO. 158, EAST.—A handsomely furnished large, and hall room; southern exposure; with unexceptionable board; family private.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, SECond floor; sunny exposure; also single room, third floor, and two rooms fourth floor; excellent board; moderate terms; references.

ONE LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, second floor, large closet, with board; strictly first-class house, choice table, location central. No. 44 7th av., near 14th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A front parlor and connecting bedroom, third floor; two rooms on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL board a couple at $6 each per week. Address EAST 62D ST., Station H.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., AT NO. 36 EAST—Rooms singly or en suite; private table if desired; good board; references.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND TWO single rooms on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms to let, with or without private table; also single room.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has rooms on second floor and one on fourth, for rent, with board.

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TO LET—HANDsome second or upper floor in first-class house, No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished front parlor to rent, with or without private table, and other rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fine suite of rooms on second floor, front, to let, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, with private table; also, a small suite of three rooms.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Parlor and bed-room on second floor front, with board; also, hall-room; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUNNY rooms, for families and gentlemen, with superior table.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, SITTING-room and bed-room, on second and third floors; house first-class; references. No. 235 West 38th st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. No. 244 East 19th st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE.—No. 33 East 23d st., elegantly furnished floors with private tables.

23D ST., NO. 120 EAST.—NEAR 4TH AV.; handsomely furnished rooms on second and third floors with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 51 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and first-class board for gentlemen in a private family; references.

SECOND FLOOR.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Particulars at No. 304 3d av., near 23d st., in the store.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERvoir Park.—House new; elegantly-furnished handsome rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH ST.—VERY NICE FURnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE ELEGANT room on first floor; superior table; suitable for couple.

BOARD.—PLEASANT SQUARE ROOMS TO A family; moderate price; excellent table; references. Call at No. 39 West 16th st.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished floor and single rooms with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.— Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class board; table boarders taken.

EXCELLENT BOARD, $6 AND UPWARD, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Address Box No. 106, New-Brighton.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENtlemen rooms with all improvements; full or partial board if desired. No. 20 West 15th st., near 5th av.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two single rooms adjoining; strictly first-class board; references.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room, second floor, with board; also, front room, third floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.; first floor, three rooms, furnished, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor; also, two upper rooms, with board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

FOR RENT.—No. 24 WEST 39TH ST. WITH first-class board, a back parlor, handsomely furnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUtifully furnished, piano, private bath-room, &c.; excellent table; $75 per week.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 260 4TH AV., MRS. WILLIAMS.—TWO desirable suites; private table.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; also, rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent apartments with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on third floor; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 950 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR NORMAL College.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with private family. No. 56 West 48th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE SUITE, AND ONE SINGLE ROOM; elegant and convenient in every respect; with board; family occupying their own house; highest references exchanged. Call at No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—PARLOR AND BED rooms, second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; table board.

NO. 123 MADISON AV., WELL FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged. Mrs. J. B. COZZENS

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent, with board; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

ONE ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO OTHER rooms, with board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references. 104 West 38th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished connecting rooms, with board; hall-room; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND AND fourth floors, handsomely furnished, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable furnished appartments, with or without private table.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST., FRONT ROOM, on third floor, to let with board; references.

NINTH ST., NO. 37, WEST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with superior board.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—A LARGE cheerful room, handsomely furnished, pleasant outlook, in a first-class boarding-house, with unexceptionable table. A gentleman and wife will find this a very comfortable Winter room; terms reasonable for the comforts afforded. Address Mrs. S. W. HILL, No. 144 Willow st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A room with sunny exposure and first-class board; location 23d to 40th st., Madison and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $25; first-class reference. Address, with full particulars, M. L. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, nurse, and infant in a respectable private family; not above 59th st.; not more than $25 per week. Address C. H. S., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 105 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM—All conveniences, ample closets, adjoining bath-room, in a strictly private family of refinement, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address J. K., Box No. 137 Times Office.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM and dressing-room; also single rooms to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; vicinity Grand Hotel. Address A. K. B., Nox No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE AN ELEGANTLY furnished extension parlor, ample closets, hot and cold water; also, a square, fourth-story front room, $7 per week; references exchanged. No. 53 East 21st st.

TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN.—HANDsomely-furnished hall room and parlor fronting on 2d av.; splendid neighborhood; can be seen to-day; references exchanged. C. E. J., No. 251 East 13th st., 3d bell.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of rooms on first floor to let, without meals; also rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, thoroughly furnished, to let, without board, for the Winter; prices low to a good tenant. No. 41 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms. E. P. GARDINER.

LARGE FRONT, AND HALL-ROOM ADjoining, first floor, singly or together to gentlemen; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 332 West 23d st.

NO. 383 4TH AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms en suite or singly, with all modern conveniences; private house, central location, convenient to restaurants; references.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small respectable families.

NO. 109 CLINTON PLACE.—CHOICE FURnished rooms, second floor, single or double; prices low; cars, restaurants, near; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

NO. 328 WEST 20TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in house of private family; convenient to Elevated Railroad and four lines of cars.

NO. 100 EAST 58TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer nicely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.

Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

HOTEL BRANDING, 58TH ST. AND MADISON av.—We have two suites more of our pleasant rooms to let; prices moderate; accommodations first-class. Call and see.

HOTEL ST. STEPHEN'S. — 11TH ST., BEtween Broadway and University place; new house; newly furnished; first-class; moderate prices.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts. A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER LESSON.—Piano and singing. Address Governess, Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GUITAR, BANJO, AND SINGING.—PROF. Napoleon Gould enables pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. Call at No. 168 East 32d st., near 3d av.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE this day closed the business of commission merchant hitherto carried on by me in this City. C. MENELAS.

The undersigned have this day commenced business as commission merchants under the style of MENELAS & MIKAS, No. 80 Beaver st. C. MENELAS, A. MIKAS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION TO TEACH children English, French, and music, or would assist in housekeeping; terms moderate. Address Y. N., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY ARTIST TEACHES OIL PAINTING and drawing at pupils' residences; $15 per quarter. Address Artist, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching the English branches and music, desires a position in a private family in or near New-York. Address Teacher, No. 231 East 36th st.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard: experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY TEACHER FROM NEW-ENGLAND, especially successful in teaching young children, desires pupils; best of reference; terms moderate. Address NEW-ENGLAND, No. 1,238 Broadway.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 Times Office.

MRS. MITCHELL. (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by an experienced Parisian lady diplomée. Mlle. VEREL, No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 23.

MISS E. E. SHAW INSTRUCTS PRIVATE classes at No. 277 Madison av., corner 40th st., or at pupil's residence; also PIANO instruction.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

J. H. McVicker, Man'g'r; D. W. Waller, Stage Man'g'r.

The Manager respectfully notifies the public that on MONDAY, NOV. 20, he will commence a brief season at the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose of presenting EDWIN BOOTH in a series of his characters supported by a dramatic company selected with special reference to the proper rendition of the standard works in which EDWIN BOOTH appears. The first production will be HAMLET, the principal characters being assumed by the following artists: FRED. ROBINSON, as the Ghost; MILNES LEVICK, as the King; J. M. HARDIE, as Laertes; HART CONWAY, as Horatio; F. PIERCE, as Polonius; J. H. McVICKER, as the Grave-digger; CLARA JENNINGS, as Ophelia; JENNIE CARROLL, as the Queen.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW!

The sale of tickets will commence at the office of the Lyceum Theatre on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, at 9 A. M. and continue till 6 P. M. daily. The Manager notifies the public that no tickets will be placed in the hands of speculators, and no speculation will be allowed at this theatre. When the ticket office opens the diagram will be clear, with the exception of a limited number of seats placed at No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, (in all not exceeding 200 tickets,) and they will be withdrawn from these places if an exhorbitant advance is demanded. The Manager receives no share of the advance, and hence it can be made liberal and pay well for the accommodation rendered. Every facility will be offered the public to purchase tickets at the theatre at the REGULAR RATES, $1 50 FOR SECURED SEATS, and the Manager hopes to receive the aid of his patrons in protecting their interest. Remember

NOV. 20, AND DURING THE WEEK, LYCEUM THEATRE,

EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........HAMLET

SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30, LADY OF LYONS.

EDWIN BOOTH........as........CLAUDE MELNOTTE

The next production, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

New-York Offices only at No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., second door east of 5th av. (Incorporated 1865.)

This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL, and school of Elocution, Oratory, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, open Day and Evening. Classes of three, $10 per term; two, $15; private, $30. QUARTERS COMMENCE FROM DATE OF ENTRANCE. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL. FANNY DANZIGER.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF MISS FANNY DANZIGER, THE YOUNG AMERICAN PIANISTE, from the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, AT 8, AT CHICKERING HALL, with the assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, soprano; Mr. CHAS. FRITSCH, tenor; Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianist; Mr. F. F. MULLER, organist.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1, to be had at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ruilman's, No. 111 Broadway.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Broadway and 33d st.

Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. JOSH HART

Unbounded success of the burlesque on SARDANAPALUS.

Reappearance of the great Irish vocalist, Mr. PAT ROONEY, Mr. PAT ROONEY.

Will be continued the greatest of all sketches, THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING. The ENTIRE COMPANY appear THIS WEEK. The very laughable farce entitled, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

EVERY EVENING and MATINEES the greatest burlesque ever produced, SARDANAPALUS, SARDANAPALUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Lecture by Rev.

H. M. GALLAHER,

Subject: "America and the Americans"

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14.

Admission 50 cents.

BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC.

"Shaughraun Waltz," Thomas Baker, 60 cts.; "The Glorious Gates Ajar," sung by Mr. Hamilton at the San Francisco Minstrels, Whiteley, 40 cts.; "Hail Columbia," paraphrase du concert, for piano. S. B. Mills, $1; "One Love Alone," B. Toura, written expressly for, and sung by, George Simpson, 40 cts.; "Moonshine," bagatelle, for piano, G. W. Warren, 60 cts.; "Infelice Galop," Hall, 60 cts. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

CENTENNIAL BAZAAR.

NOV. 15, 16, AND 17, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, At No. 113 East 40th st., near Park av. OPEN FROM 12 TO 10 P. M. Admission, 10 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.

The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Matinée at 2.
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Thanksgiving Day.
Flight of Leon from the Dome of the Theatre.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE, 624 B'WAY.

Matinées WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. 15c., 25c., 50c. | Admission, 15c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & $1. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 8. 15 new specialty stars, and drama entitled AGAINST THE STREAM.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY, GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 18. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,

Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Classes for misses and masters, young ladies and adults.

MOVEMENT CURE, private to invalids.

No. 64 Madison av., Dr. Mott's Memorial Hall.

Prof. HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., Between 38th and 39th sts. School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A GREAT REDUCTION TO THOSE ENTERING THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th av., before Dec. 1; bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, $5 each, three months, day or evening; telegraphy taught practically. A demand for operators.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown, No. 284 8th av.; young men, ladies, and boys taught bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence; backward persons. English branches, writing, $3 monthly.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSfield, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, IS forming special classes at half price; elegant penmanship, $5; book-keeping, $10; private lessons day or evening; English band for ladies.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALian learned within three months; taught conversationally. Terms only $5 for twenty lessons. Dr. H. CARLOS, No. 35 Union square.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The performances of LIFE will positively CEASE after FIVE MORE evenings. The spectacular comedy will then be withdrawn in favor of an elaborate revival of Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT, after long preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF

LIFE!

LAST MATINEE OF LIFE, SATURDAY. | Last week of LIFE! Last week of BONFANTI! Last week of SNOW BALLET! Last of LEWIS' DANCE! Last MATINEE, SATURDAY!

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, first production of SHAKESPEARE'S marvel of comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT, and first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, in connection with

Mr. COGHLAN.................as..................ORLANDO
Mr. WM. CASTLE...............as..................AMIENS
Mr. CHARLES FISHER........as..................JAQUES
Mr. W. DAVIDGE...............as............TOUCHSTONE
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS.......as....................CELIA
Miss SYDNEY COWELL.......as..................AUDREY

Superb Scenic Effects! All the Music.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The SALE of SEATS for the first night of the grand SHAKEPEREAN REVIVAL, and of MISS DAVENPORT'S first appearance, Nov. 18, will begin MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. THIS EVENING.

8TH AV. AND 23D ST.

POOLE & DONNELLY..............Lessees and Managers

GILMORE'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT THIS SUNDAY EVENING, THIS SUNDAY EVENING.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture, "Jubel"..................................Weber
GILMORE'S BAND.
2. Cornet solo, "Air and Variations".........De Beriot
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
3. Andante from Fifth Symphony..........Beethoven
GILMORE'S BAND.
4. Aria from "Judas Maccabæus," "Sound an Alarm," Handel
Mr. H. M. STANLEY.
5. Piano solo, "Caprice."...............................Mills
Master HERMAN RIETZEL.

PART II.

6. Grand Opera Selection........................Meyerbeer
Introducing the gems of "L'Etoile du Nord," "Les Huguenots," "L'Africaine," "Le Prophete," and other operas.
GILMORE'S BAND.
7. GRAND SCENA FROM IL TROVATORE..........Verdi
Miss LILLIAN B. NORTON.
8. FLUTE SOLO—Fantasia on a popular Melody. Bracht
Mr. F. BRACHT.
9. MOSAIC—Grand Concert Air and Variations. Riviere
For flutes, clarionets, cornets, piccolos, French horns, baritones, trumpets, oboes, bassoons, saxophone, (Mr. E. A. Lefebre,) trombones, and tubas.
10. Fest March from "Tannhauser"...............Wagner
GILMORE'S BAND.

POPULAR PRICES.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents and $1; Gallery, 25 cents. Open at 7; commence at 8.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager................................Mr. A. M. PALMER.

LAST TIMES OF THE
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TWO ORPHANS,

The most successful play of the CENTURY.

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LAST TIMES OF THE

In preparation, and shortly to be produced, MM. Nus & Belot's powerful drama in five acts, entitled MISS MULTON.

This play will be presented with an extraordinary cast, including Miss CLARA MORRIS—her first appearance in two years—Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Maria Wilkins, and Miss Bijou Heron, Louise Sylvester, and Mabel Leonard, and Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, Mr. J. H. Stoddart—his first appearance this season—and Mr. John Parselle. All the scenes used have been expressly painted for this production by Mr. R. Marst on.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT of the BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS will take place THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 23, 1876, Commencing at 1:30 P. M., on which occasion will be presented a grand entertainment of the most attractive and recherché character. Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at the box office of the Theatre every day.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,

LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.

THE WORLD-FAMED PRESTIDIGITATEUR, PIANIST, and HUMORIST,

Will present the first of a series of entertainments entitled HELLER'S WONDERS, at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15, which will be repeated EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."

"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER, who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled SUPERNATURAL VISION.

Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

Grand Sacred Concert

For the benefit of the URSULINE CONVENT, EAST MORRISANIA, AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

Under the direction of Mr. L. Dachauer. The 129th psalm, arranged by Gounod, will be sung for the first time in America.

Miss H. Corradi, Miss O. Gomien, and Mr. A. Blum, with other distinguished artists and a select chorus, will interpret an interesting programme.

Admission ticket, 50 cents. Reserved seat ticket, $1.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.

It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste, MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF, will take place TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14, on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN, violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

RESERVED SEATS TWO DOLLARS. Sale of seats on and after Thursday morning at Schuberth's Music store, No. 23 Union square; Steinway Hall, and No. 111 Broadway.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

LAST DAYS OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

CHICKERING HALL, CITY LECTURE COURSE.

AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU..............Managers

Col. John W. Forney,

(Centennial Commissioner to Europe,)

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

Subject—"OUR CENTENNIAL IN EUROPE."

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at PONDS, No. 39 Union Square.

Same Lecture, BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Nov. 14.

READINGS BY MISS LIZZIE L. CLARK,

Under the directions of J. E. FROBISHER, at CHICKERING HALL, 5th av., between 18th and 19th sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at Blume's music store, No. 861 Broadway, or at the Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.

MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. Woods' Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening; boxing, fencing, private training baths, &c.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S

FIRST-CLASS

STORAGE WAREHOUSES,

With Safe Deposit Vaults

And Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

(Built expressly for the purpose,)

No. 102 to 126 East 32d st.,

Extending to 4th av., NEW-YORK.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

Pianos, Mirrors, Ornaments, Trunks and Baggage; also Private Carriages, &c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

FOR VALUABLES OF ALL KINDS.

Persons leaving the City will find every facility required for their accommodation at this establishment.

SAFES, of all sizes, TO RENT by the month or year. Office for Safe Deposit Department, No. 475 4th av. Office for Warehouse Department, No. 106 East 32d st.

Articles will be received from or forwarded to any part of Europe or America.

☞ Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the premises before engaging elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH AT GILMORE'S GARDEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM AND HIPPODROME.

$25,000 HIPPOPOTAMUS, PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, HORSES, PONIES, MARVELOUS HORSEMANSHIP. THE CHALLENGE OF CHARLES FISH TO ANY "PAD" OR "BAREBACK" RIDER IN THE WORLD.

ASTOUNDING FEATS BY SATSUMA and ALL RIGHT, SIX BEAUTIFUL LADY RIDERS. GYMNASTIC AND TUMBLING ACTS BY LEADERS IN THE PROFESSION. FIRST APPEARANCE OF HAWLEY AND VICTORIA IN THEIR TERRIFIC MID-AIR FLIGHT ON THE TRAPEZE. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. A. GAFFNEY, CANNON-BALL PERFORMER. A MOST INTERESTING AND VALUABLE STUDY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM FOR THE YOUTH OF AMERICA, ALIKE USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE TO THE WHOLE HUMAN FAMILY. FISH, SEBASTIAN, JAMES COOK, THE SHAKESPEARIAN JESTER; COOKE, SCENIC RIDER; MME. DE BERG, JENNIE WATSON, HOWARD, VICTORIA, CARLO FAMILY, REYNOLDS, CLARK, ALMONTE, ROLLAND, TATOO DOT, AND MANY OTHERS.

ADMISSION, 50c.; CHILDREN UNDER 9, 25c. ORCHESTRA SEATS 25c. EXTRA.

PERFORMANCE AT 2 AND 8. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

THE RECENT ADDITIONS TO THIS POPULAR RESORT ARE OF SO VARIED A CHARACTER THAT ENUMERATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GREAT JAPANESE CURIOSITY,

THE "KINGIYO," OR, TRIPLE TAILED FISH, LOANED THIS INSTITUTION FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

SCULPANS, CRAWFISH, PROTEUS, STICKLEBACKS, SNAPPING TURTLE, SEALS, SEA LION, SHARKS, SEA HORSE. RIVER, LAKE, BROOK, AND POND FISH. SHELL FISH OF EVERY FORM AND IN GREAT VARIETY, MARVELS OF MARINE LIFE. ALL THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS.

ELEGANT PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CHARLES E. ARNOLD..............Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..................................Director

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Written expressly for this theatre by Mr. John A. Mack.

UNABATED SUCCESS OF

Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY.........as..........AMORET
Mr. W. H. CRANE.........................as...............BABA

Continued triumph of Miles. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI.

The most artistic premieres assolutas ever seen in this country.

MR. BENSON SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS;

THE SHIP CHANGE, THE THREE GROTTOS, THE CRUMBLING PALACE, THE GRANDEST BALLETS IN THE WORLD, MAX MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC, DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES, RICHEST COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY, JOLLIEST PLAY. THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., where seats may be secured one week in advance.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK.......Proprietor and Manager

Mr. Wallack is gratified to announce the engagement of the eminent dramatist and comedian, who inaugurated his present season with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant prelude to his appearance as CONN, in his celebrated Irish drama, the SHAUGHRAUN.

The engagement of Mr. BOUCICAULT being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE SHAUGHRAUN, will be resumed after his engagement, after which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR HER, will be produced.

EVERY NIGHT at 8, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30, will be performed THE SHAUGHRAUN, with the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented at Wallack's Theatre in 1874.

Box office open daily from 8 to 5. Places may be secured four weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRANDEUR.

JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers

NEW | "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE." FOURTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play, SARDANAPALUS.

GRAND | MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c. THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.

ITALIAN | THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand

BALLET. | Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

** NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. BANGS. Seats can now be secured.

** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

In consequence of the continued success of the popularly approved performance of the thoroughly enjoyable comedy of "Tom Cobb," and also the continued indisposition of Mr. J. B. Attwater, the production of the "Crabbed Age" has been postponed until after Miss Lotta's engagement, which commences on the 27th inst., therefore FOR A FEW NIGHTS MORE "TOM COBB," "TOM COBB," "TOM COBB," NIGHTLY RECEIVED WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

W. S. ANDREWS will lecture on Dialect Humor at ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, With its great realistic plantation scene, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. NOVELTIES.

Read the graphic account on first page to-days NOAH'S SUNDAY TIMES.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT Lectures, in the great hall at 8 o'clock. The first division of the course for 1876 and 1877 will be as follows: Nov. 18—"Going Round the World," by H. M. Field, D. D. Nov. 25—"Operations at Hell Gate," by H. Stansbury Norse, C. E. Dec. 2—"The Modern Locomotive," by Phinehas Barnes, C. E. Dec. 9—"The Belief of the Ancient Egyptians in a Future Life," by James Douglas, Jr., Esq. Dec. 16—"Bronzes and Enamels Applied to Decoration," by Frederick Vors, Esq. Dec. 23—"Household Art," by William H. Goodyear, Esq. Dec. 30—"Dialect Humor," by W. S. Andrews, Esq. Jan. 6, 13, 20, and 27—Four lectures on "Evolution," by Prof. Edward S. Morse.

The lectures will be fully illustrated with lantern views, models, pictures, and objects. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, FURS, &c.—DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's hair Shawls, Seal Saques, Silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS OF FIRST WATER WANTED, cheap for cash. Call on J. HANCE, No. 214 East 26th st., Monday and Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEMPORARY FOOT-BRIDGE—THE SECOND LARGE CABLE PLACED IN POSITION.

The work of stretching the second large foot-bridge cable of the East River Bridge across the river was begun yesterday morning, and successfully completed, so far as the river span is concerned. The first two hours of the morning were taken up with the completion of the arrangements for carrying the end of the cable across the river. First, a stout, four and a half inch manila rope was carried across the river, by means of the carrier rope, to which it was lashed at intervals of fifty feet, and after being passed over the top of the tower on the New-York side the end was carried down and fastened to the drum of the large 30-horse engine stationed in the company's yard, midway between the tower and the street. A similar rope was then extended from the New-York tower to the New-York anchorage, and another from the Brooklyn tower to the Brooklyn anchorage. This completed the preliminary arrangements. Meanwhile, the cable, which had been landed from the float on which it had been conveyed from Jersey City to Brooklyn had been mounted on an axle, and the end of the cable was made fast to the tow-rope which was to carry it to the top of the tower, and across the river. Owing to the immense weight of the cable, it was feared that the engine stationed on the New-York side of the river would not be sufficiently powerful to hoist the cable and carry it across, and so pulleys were arranged, and an extra hoist rope provided, on the Brooklyn side, and operated by the small sixteen-horse engine stationed at the foot of the Brooklyn tower. All things being got in readiness, the hoisting of the end of the cable was begun at 10:30 A. M. It did not take long to carry the end of the cable to the top of the Brooklyn tower, but considerable time was consumed in passing it over the iron pulley which had been provided to receive it. This pulley is about two feet in diameter. The progress made was necessarily slow, owing to the extreme caution which Superintendent Farrington and his men were compelled to observe. The cable was lashed to the carrier rope at intervals of about fifty feet, by means of wires attached to pulleys to prevent the sagging of the cable in the centre,—the pulleys being lashed securely to the larger cable and allowed to run along on the top of the carrier cable. Considerable delay was occasioned by this lashing process, which was done by two men suspended on a "cradle" about ten or twelve feet from the tower, and on a level with its top. Further delay was also occasioned by the bringing down of the end of the hoist rope, at the foot of the Brooklyn tower, and the securing of it to the cable, close to the drum; and each time this was done, one of the workmen would descend, by means of a "chair," nearly down to the level of the roadway of the tower, and lash the hoist rope to the cable, in order to strengthen it and keep it in place. It looked like a perilous journey which the workman was thus compelled to accomplish, as one looked up at him from terra firma; but as he was let down and hauled up by means of a rope from the top of the tower, it was really not so dangerous as it looked from the ground.

The work progressed satisfactorily, though slowly, throughout the working hours of the day, and at 4 o'clock P. M. the end of the cable reached the New-York tower, and was there made fast, where it will remain until to-morrow morning, when, if the weather is not stormy, it will be carried on to the New-York anchorage and finally secured. In this work, too, extra machinery will be used, the engine stationed at the foot of the New-York anchorage being a small one of only 16-horse power. Therefore, the manila tow-rope worked by the large engine at the foot of the New-York tower will be carried out about two or three hundred feet over the river, by means of a "cradle," where it will be made fast to the cradle, and thus aid in hauling it across to its final destination on the New-York anchorage. When this shall have been accomplished the Brooklyn end of the cable will be carried up to the top of the tower, and over to the Brooklyn anchorage, where it will be made fast, after which the machinery will be set in motion and the cable stretched to its proper tension. Workmen will then be sent across on a cradle for the purpose of removing the lashings.

As was stated in yesterday's TIMES, this is the second of the large foot-bridge cables, and the eighth that has been placed in position. There remain but two more cables to be laid for the temporary foot bridge, and when those are in position the swinging of the foot bridge will be begun. This consists of a wooden structure, built in sections forty feet in length, and these sections are at present lying on the Brooklyn dock, ready to be put in position. The cable now being laid is 2⅝ inches in diameter, 3,750 feet long, and weighs 46,000 pounds. The two which remain to be laid are to be 2¼ inches in diameter. It is now expected that the temporary foot-bridge will be in position in about five weeks, after which work on the large cables, which are to swing the main bridge, will be begun, and pressed forward as rapidly as possible to completion.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A CHILD'S PAINFUL SUFFERINGS—INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE CASE BY THE MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

Frederick F. Treadwell, aged five years, the son of Mr. Edward Treadwell, of No. 1,003 Second avenue, died on Friday last after an illness of two days. A copy of the certificate of death, signed by Dr. St. Clair Smith, of No. 10 East Thirty-sixth street, which was transmitted by the Board of Health to the Coroner's office yesterday morning, stated that hydrophobia was the primary cause of death. Accompanying the certificate was the following interesting history of the case and description of the child's sufferings immediately before death ensued, addressed by Dr. Smith to Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records of the Health Department:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: You will receive a certificate of the death from hydrophobia, given by me, either to-day or to-morrow. Thinking that a history of the case may be of interest to you as a matter of statistics, I take this opportunity to give it to you in detail. The child was bitten by a dog near Central Park on the afternoon of the 6th day of last April. His nurse was taking him to the Park for a walk, and as they stepped from the street car at the Fifth avenue entrance (Fifth-ninth street) a dog, apparently without provocation, sprang at the child, bit him in the face and ran away. The under teeth of the dog caught the child under the lower jaw, and the upper teeth struck his face just below the eye (left side.) As his mouth closed the teeth produced only a slight abrasion of the cheek, but the tusk perforated the upper lip and tore its way out, leaving a clean cut of nearly half an inch in depth. The nurse caught the child up and ran home with him immediately. His mother, as soon as she learned the cause of the injury, commenced to suck the wound, and continued to suck it almost constantly until I saw him, about an hour and a half after the accident. At this time the hemorrhage, which had been profuse at first, was nearly arrested, and the wound had the appearance of having been boiled, from the assiduous sucking it had received. The child was pallid, apparently from loss of blood, which had been considerable. Fright might have contributed somewhat to this condition. My first impulse was to cauterize the wound, but taking into account the hemorrhage and the faithful sucking it had received, and wishing to avoid any unnecessary disfigurement that might result from cauterization, I decided to close the wound by sutures. It healed kindly, and in the course of three or four days the last stitch was removed. I had graver apprehensions about the abrasion on the face than about the wound in the lip. The former, however, was so slight that there was no oozing of serum, even. I bathed it with a solution of carbolic acid, and flattered myself that there would be no further trouble. This belief was strengthened by the fact that a policeman, who saw the accident, brought a dog to the station-house on Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, and assured the mother that he was the animal which bit the child. I was summoned to examine him, and found him absolutely free from any evidences of rabies. As he was a vagrant cur, the Sergeant had him shot. The policeman was offered a reward if he could produce the dog, and he, of course, claimed that this one was the culprit. The child continued in good health, with the exception of a severe attack of remittant fever during the Summer, until the day before yesterday morning, the 8th inst.; his mother noticed at this time that his breathing was unnatural; later in the day he complained of nausea, and vomited a few times; I saw him about 8:30 P. M. the same day; on entering the room I was struck by the peculiar expression of his face; there was evidently great physical depression, like that produced by suffuse eruptions; the pulse as very rapid, 150 or more per minute and weak; temperature 101½° Fareinheit, respiration rapid, more than forty a minute, superficial and irregular, with an occasional deep sighing, or jerky inspirations. At the same time, he would extend his head and open his mouth as if gasping for breath. His eyes had a very peculiar and indescribable expression—more of fear, perhaps, than anything else — and when he smiled his expression was frightful. If you can imagine a smiling mouth beneath two angry, malicious eyes, you have the picture. A glass of water dissipated any doubts I may have had in regard to a diagnosis by producing, as soon as it touched his lips, a terrific laryngeal spasm, with loud outcries, and a cough that resembled the yelp-like bark of a cur. It is unnecessary for me to detail the case further. Suffice it to say that it followed the regular course of similar cases, and he died at last from laryngeal spasms, induced by attempting to swallow some water. For two hours previous to this he had been able to drink without much difficulty. As regards treatment, I can only say that it was homeopathic. One of the serpent poisons was given at first for several hours; this was followed by belladonna, and finally hyoscyamus was given. It is unnecessary for me to add that the result of the treatment was negative. With much respect,

ST. CLAIR SMITH.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN RUNS INTO THE RIVER AT COMMUNIPAW—NO LIVES LOST AND NO PERSON SERIOUSLY INJURED—DAMAGE TO THE TRAIN, $10,000.

An accident of a singular and unusual nature occurred last evening at the New-Jersey Central Railway depot in Communipaw. The trains, on arriving at the depot, are run under a frame shed to the terminus of the tracks. That point does not lie more than thirty or forty feet from the river front, and is unguarded by any bumpers or other devices to stop trains. Sole reliance is placed upon the patent "backing brakes," as they are called, with which every engine is supplied. Yesterday afternoon the train on the Bound Brook Road, which left the Centennial Grounds at 1:30, arrived at the depot ten minutes late. The train was headed by locomotive No. 95, and consisted of thirteen cars, crowded with passengers returning from the great Exhibition.

When the train entered the depot, it was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, and when an effort was made to check its speed, it was discovered that the locomotive's "backing brake" was out of order and would not work. The locomotive, followed by her precious cargo of human lives, dashed forward and over the end of the track then ran over the stone pavement beyond, crashed through the south end of the freight-house, and leaped into the river. The engineer, Charles Peoples, had no time, he says, after he had discovered that his brake was out of order, to whistle to the brakemen to put down the brakes on the car behind. He said that his own life was in peril, and, with his fireman, jumped to the pavement. He was thrown violently to the ground and received very serious injuries. The fireman escaped unhurt. The locomotive seethed and disappeared beneath twenty or twenty-five feet of water. The tender also plunged in and disappeared. The baggage-car followed, and was doubled up over the locomotive and tender, and the smoking-car turned over on its side and lay on the wreck of the other three. Six gentlemen who had been smoking and chatting in the baggage-car were submerged with the car, but were rescued by the railroad employes. The gentlemen in the smoking-car, which the wreck of the others supported above the surface, were a good deal shaken up by the reversal of the position of the car, but succeeded in crawling out through the windows unhurt. The passenger-car, immediately behind the smoking-car, lay with its foremost truck hanging over the water, the balance of the car resting on the dock. The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers in the rear car, and the building rang with the agonizing screams of the women and children. So far as can be ascertained, however, none were severely injured, though it is reported that one of the ladies had her arm broken. The Police, from whom the information comes, failed to ascertain her name, and the railroad officials say that they knew nothing of such an accident. The locomotive and engine, together with the baggage and smoking-car are still in the water in the position in which they fell, and the extent to which they have been damaged cannot for the present be ascertained. It is probable, however, that so much of the wreck as lies beneath the smoking-car is wrecked beyond repair. The smoking-car does not seem to have been injured to any great extent. The baggage-car was filled with the baggage of the passengers, and the damage which will be done to it by the water will probably be considerable. The railroad hands were last evening set to the task of taking out so much of it as can be reached. The entire south side of the freight-house was torn away, and the wooden pier beyond the pavement was crushed in by the cars as they dashed over it into the water. The total damage will not, however, probably fall short of $10,000. The passengers were very loud in their denunciation of the railroad company for their failure to place bumpers at the end of the track. The company say, however, that they are about to build a new iron depot as soon as sufficient funds shall have been secured. Large numbers of passengers viewed the wreck last evening, and blame the company for their want of precaution.

THE GAME OF FOOT-BALL.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE DEFEATED BY STEVENS INSTITUTE—A PROTEST ENTERED BY THE FORMER.

The foot-ball season was yesterday opened with a match between the Stevens Institute and Columbia College. The ground foot of Ninth street, Hoboken, was the scene of the contest, and a considerable number of friends of the contestants on either side was present. The ball was started at 2:45 P. M., and the play at first was not so fast as usual, but the superior weight of the college men forced the ball down toward their adversaries' goal and captured it after twenty-three minutes' hard play, Brinkerhoff cleverly batting the ball between the goal posts from a good middle by Price, the Captain. Stevens rallied under the strict discipline of Hazard, their Captain, and obtained three goals by dint of hard play and activity in passing the ball. The first was kicked by Suydam in twenty minutes, a very good left drop, the ball only clearing the posts by a few inches; the next was kicked by Hornblower in thirteen minutes, and Suydam was again instrumental in lowering the colors of the college by another good piece of play, in twenty minutes. The Columbia boys were considerably nettled by these successes, and by being well on the ball from the kick off, they, by the aid of Train, captured the next goal in twenty-two minutes, and again by Lynch in thirty-four minutes, while shouts of C-o-l-u-m-b-i-a rang out over the expanse of green sward. The Stevens boys were not to be put down, however, and in a body they bore down on the ball, Denton being on it all the time, until they had secured the seventh goal in eight minutes, gained by Nichols with a clever bat from in front of goal. On changing sides at a few minutes to the time of drawing, the Columbia boys tried their best to make it a tie, but Shippen, (who played in the place of Stevens, who was "hurt") obtained another goal at 5:15, just as time was about to be called, the Stevens winning by five goals to three. After the match was over a protest was entered by Mr. Price, the Captain of the Columbia team, that Mr. Shippen and Mr. Kingsland were not students at the Stevens Institute, and the matter remains in abeyance until the Referee, Mr. E. Stevens, of Princeton, shall decide. Columbia only had seventeen men on the ground, and the Stevens Captain consequently played the same number Mr. Radford, of Columbia, and Mr. Stephens, of the Stevens Institute, were both badly hurt, about half time, and had to be helped off the ground. The following were the contestants:

Stevens Institute.—Messrs. Hazard, Captain; Suydam, Aikin, Denton, Roberts, Foote, Sheldon, Hornblower, Richards, Kingsland, Dillworth, Nichols, and Burkhardt, rushers; White and Stephens, half back; Morton and Ogden, goal keepers.

Columbia College.—Messrs. Price, Captain; Bach, Brinkerhoff, Palmer, Franke, Morgan, Parker, Train, Lynch, Hildreth, Embree, Colgate, Radford, and in lieu, Devereux, rushers; Bogert and Pryor, half-back; Brower and Bush, goal keepers.

Umpire for Columbia—F. D. Weeks.

Umpire for Stevens—A. Gorge.

Referee—E. Stevens, of Princeton.

THE GAME OF POLO.

Between twenty-five and thirty members of the Westchester Polo Club assembled at the club grounds, in Jerome Park, yesterday afternoon, and played half a dozen games. Mr. Bennett and the Messrs. Oelrich contended against Mr. J. B. Moot, Mr. Richard Peters, Mr. William Gray, and Mr. William Post, winning the first five games in handsome style. The sixth game fell to the "Reds" under the leadership of Mr. Moot. While the fifth game was in progress Mr. Peters received a severe fall; his pony coming in contact with that ridden by Mr. Herman Oelrich's and, losing his foothold, fell, carrying his rider down with him. Happily, however, no serious injury was received by Mr. Peters, who soon resumed his seat in the saddle and continued the game.

While the gentlemen were engaged with polo, several ladies, who had gone out in the drags of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bronson, and Col. Jay, indulged in a game of tennis on the lawn to the right of the club-house, in full view, however, of the horsemen who were gallantly struggling to drive the little wooden sphere between the goals.

JOHN MAGNI'S DEATH.

Coroner Ellinger endeavored yesterday afternoon to ascertain the circumstances attending the fracas at No. 37 Mulberry street, on the night of Oct. 15, in which an Italian, named John Magni, received wounds on the head from which he died on Monday last, at the Chambers Street Hospital. In consequence of the reticence of the witnesses in the case no facts of an important nature were adduced, and the inquest was adjourned to some day during the present week, when a man, who is now in the Tombs on a charge of larceny, who asserts that he is acquainted with all the circumstances of the affray, will be examined. Michael Callahan, the young man who is accused of having assaulted Magni with a hay-stick, was recommitted to the Tombs, and Giuseppa Baretta, Ooerta, Giuseppa, and Louis Elleavera, witnesses, were sent to the House of Detention.

A SWINDLER IN PATERSON, N. J.

The firm of B. B. Crosby & Sons, Paterson, have just discovered that they have been swindled by a check operator out of $1,200. Some time during September a well-dressed man walked into their store and asked Mr. Crosby if he would give him a check for $15 for the cash. He desired, he said, to send some money away by mail, and did not care to trust the cash in an envelope. Mr. Crosby drew a check for $15 payable to the order of John C. Holt, which the stranger gave as his name. The man handed over the cash and went out. Nothing more was thought of the matter till after the vouchers had been returned by the bank. The book-keeper found it impossible to make his books balance. Among the checks returned by the bank was one for $1,200, of which the check-book contained no record. Mr. Crosby satisfied himself that the $1,200 check was the one which he had given to the stranger, with the amount changed. On comparison, it was also discovered that the name of the payee had been changed from John C. Holt to James W. Parker. The paying Teller of the bank has no recollection of the circumstances surrounding the payment of the check, and it must have been promptly paid on presentation. The firm checks are on paper shaded with fine brown lines, and the manner in which the alterations were made so as not to spoil the check is not known.

A SUGGESTION.

A correspondent of the Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* suggests an amendment to the Federal Constitution, making it imperative that every male child be tattooed with his name and date of birth, and urges that it would prevent any qualms of conscience in selectmen, when a voter presents himself for registration who happened to be born very near some election day, and would save the trouble of hunting up the geneological record of the family.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—F. Sheldon, Mrs. Sheldon, E. G. Tuttle, G. R. Tuttle, T. H. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson and maid, T. H. Ismay, Mrs. Ismay, Miss Bocquet, J. S. Owden, J. B. Sutherland, F. Ludwig, J. A. Richardson, E. S. Hyatt, Mrs. Hyatt and infant, Mrs. E. M. B. Connolly, Miss M. A. T. Killoran, P. J. McCullogh, Dr. S. Pratt, Rush M. Mason, D. R. Hill, Mrs. N. L. Searle, Miss Henderson, S. Cocker, T. R. Harding, Mrs. W. Batterslry, Miss Nellie B. Battersley, D. W. Russell, R. J. Scrivinor, Miss G. F. Merriman, A. S. McNally, J. A. Lahey, Miss Smith, Miss Harding, Mrs. E. H. Herndon, Rev. Dr. Hostlot, Very Rev. August McConomy, Charles Alexander, J. J. Sullivan, A. Woodthorp, W. Newcomb, H. Chamberlin, H. A. Hine, T. W. Hutchins, H. E. Kidd, John M. Stuart, William Breck, Denis O'Brien, Lyman R. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Miss Blake, Miss Edith B. Miller, Philip B. Andrede, G. Rolland, Philip Dater, Robert McDowell, Edward Barnes, Charles M. Stoer, Dr. J. J. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, James Campbell, W. G. Hume, James Dater, Mr. Langley, George Einstein, Edward Barbour, E. Meyer, Elkan Wasserman, T. F. Harrison, J. E. Chadwick, William Jones, H. E. Smithes, Frederick Cumberland, J. O. Bedell, Henry Gregory, J. H. Cator, D. Henderson, P. Schack, F. P. Cator, V. E. Smyth, Andrew Lawson, Dr. George M. Frost, R. C. Hamilton, J. B. King, Mrs. Kug, H. M. Phipson, George Peacock, M. A. Packard, P. H. Sullivan, Charles W. Hutchinson, W. S. Reid, A. Douglas, Jr., F. A. Haserick, W. B. McGrath, Mrs. McGrath and two children, Edward S. Moyna, Mrs. Moyna and child, J. Lawrence, Sydney Simmons, J. N. Sears, D. C. Hood, Lieut. F. A. Edwards, U. S. A., Rev. H. T. Bradbee, James Watt, Jr., Charles E. De Wolf, Julius Loewenthal, S. E. Bloch, James, Huntington, Gerald Potter, William Rokh, Felix Voit, Col. J. W. Hall, Capt. C. W. Prescott, Sir George Prescott, Bart., Sussex Nesbit, John D. Barbour, Mrs. Barbour, J. W. Gwenn, W. K. Vickery, A. Crompton, E. B. Lees, W. K. Purves, Austin Kelly, Mrs. John Jackson, Miss Evans, Harry Reed, William W. Wright, John Jackson, Albert Wood, Sir Alexander T. Galt, Miss Galt, Miss Wood, Walter Greve, William Greve, W. F. Noe, Mrs. Noe, John Clark, A. Forbes, Mr. Walls, Count De Turin, Ramon Borja, Manuel Arias, W. O. Doherty, Thomas E. Marsh, J. W. J. Reeve, D. K. Pomery, R. Williams, Mr. Bradford, Mrs. Skae and child, R. K. Snyder, Alexander D. Reed, G. Bird, Gustav Glud, J. A. Coleman, C. H. Heron.

In Steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Sydney Ashland, Robert J. Carew and wife, Mrs. Bramwell, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Jugs and wife, Col. K. O'Broadi, W. H. Lee and wife, Michael Toomey, Miss Morris, E. C. Peterson, S. A. Douglas Volk, S. Jeffries, Rev. Mr. Pritchard, C. Batstone, Miss Tillson, Miss L. Shackleton, Rev. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Miss Ethel Carroll, Miss Laura Carroll, Master Hubert Carroll, H. P. Lane, Miss St. Leger, Miss Herbert, Miss Covenay, Miss Sinclair, Miss Bullen, Miss Parker, John Dean.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—C. F. Boll, Mrs. F. A. Eustis, Miss E. C. Eustis, Miss E. A. Eustis, Miss M. Füttl, Mr. and Mrs. Aimé Dupont, Mrs. Martha Dord, Max Schmederer, Dr. C. Nissen, Miss Melanie Zaisser, Alfred Prienitz, Victor Cordier, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Ernst, Miss Kate Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dessauer, Hermann Prenzlauer, Wilhelm Harms, Ferdinand Reiss, Rudolph Jager, Dr. V. F. Alexander, Miss Eliza J. Perley.

In steam-ship St. Germain, for Havre.—Mr. Arbey, Mr. Limousin, Mr. Caubert, Mr. Mathieu, E. Lourdelet, Mrs. J. Cramp, Miss Russell, Mr. Bouzat, Mr. Champromy, J. Engs, Charles Schmidt, Mrs. Leamon Meyer, Miss Josephine Meyer, Miss Fanny Meyer, Mr. Desfrançois, Mrs. Parrain, Miss Parrain, H. Passerard, Mrs. Boutineau, Mr. Stickelbaut, Mrs. Stickelbaut, G. Schaefer, F. Peilliod, X. Peilliod.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—S. H. Agnew, A. Antiga, Knight Aston, Rev. R. M. Benson, Mrs. A. W. Benson, Miss M. Benson, Miss Nellie Beaumont, Mr. Boyd and son, Miss Una Brooke, F. A. Bromfield, J. L. Bromfield, Philip Brady, Charles G. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, G. Cippoloni, C. A. Chizzola, J. T. Dalton, Mrs. Dalton, Henry Day, Milnor Decker, Mrs. Decker, Miss Cicil Durant, Thomas Farmer, W. Pembroke Fetridge, Miss Marie Ferrara, Thomas Gadsden, G. G. Garibaldi, M. H. Gillett, Thomas Grundy, A. Harenc, Arthur B. Harrison, William Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, T. C. Jones, Mrs. Jones, J. R. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr, T. H. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Kirk, Peter Lawson, Andrew R. Lee, Mrs. Lewis and child, Mr. Machin, Miss Machin, Edward Marshall, George Mackey, R. R. Mason, Miss Ada Maxon, Henry Marriott, Mrs. Marriott, Herman Menel, W. L. Mitchell, A. Mikas, James M. Montgomery, Miss Fanny Morell, Miss Alice Norton, J. B. Peabody, Geo. Petrie, Mrs. Petrie, Miss Helena Petrie, Miss Penelope, John Powell, Thos. Quinn, Mr. Quinton, Mrs. Quinton, Miss Reid, Richard C. Reeve, Col. M. H. Sanford, M. E. Shrier, R. A. Sherman, J. P. Shaw, Miss Florence Slater, J. Ulman, J. Stearne, E. Benson, Mrs. T. E. Smith, Miss Emily Soldene, Miss Emma E. Taylor, Miss Bessie G. Taylor, Miss Clara Vesey, A. Vivien, John Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Jas. Ward, Jr., J. Walworth, Charles West, Mrs. West, John W. Webb, Mrs. Scott Winkler, Mr. Whiting, Miss S. C. Ziank.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Mrs. Nathalia Geismar, Miss Theodore Netter, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer and child, Gerhard Caesa, G. W. Kruger, Miss Ally Schultz, Miss Emma Kruger, Miss Susanna Schultz, Mrs. Maria Wirth, Charles S. Sneed, Jr.; Miss Anna Held, W. Gail, E. Oppenheimer, Mrs. E. Oppenheimer and children, Mr. and Mrs. Emma Klenke and child, E. Schleuker, Miss Louise Gentlemann, Miss Magdalene Werner, F. Knoblauch, Ralph Talbot, Miss Josephine Ehrenbeck, T. Wolfram, Mrs. Adolphina Wolfram, Ed. Knaus, F. Frick, J. Frick, Mrs. Dorothea Frick, H. Herrmann, F. Bauer, Miss Minna Dohm, Otto Soldan, Mrs. A. E. Stevens, R. Perkins, F. Hohwiesner, George Richards, Mrs. Gesine De Boer, H. Helmholz, Miss Elise Lentz, Miss J. Lentz, Miss Bertha Grubert, Mrs. Louise Muller and children, Moritz Hernstein, Mrs. Augusta Gohde, Hugo Redwitz, Charles Redwitz, Carl Kirchhoff, H. Schmidt, Louis Keil, Clinton B. Davids, Thomas Davids, Thaddeus Davids, G. Doehle, H. Heitmann, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Auguste Schmidt, Herm Fehler, L. Thorson, Elise Lessey, L. F. Feilitgiebe, L. Nerzsheimer, N. Meyer, A. F. Haas.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Goodacre and infant, J. W. Beatty, T. J. King, W. S. Lambert, F. W. Bigelow, Miss C. Gross, P. Vapeur, H. Vapeur, S. E. Young, T. O'Brien, E. L. Twombly, E. Leonard, Mrs. E. Leonard and infant, Miss C. Leonard, N. Hunt, W. B. Clapp, Mrs. W. B. Clapp, G. N. Brown, Mrs. G. N. Brown, Miss S. E. Stokes, E. Self, Mr. Fraser, W. H. Alcock, Mrs. W. H. Alcock, Mrs. King, N. T. Bacon, S. H. Austin, Rev. Dr. Howley, Rev. J. Rooney, Mr. Munhall, Mrs. Munhall, C. H. Pix, John Young, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Nightingale, Mrs. Nightingale and infant, Miss Nightingale, J. C. Dempsey, Mrs. C. Dempsey, W. P. Dempsey, Miss M. F. Dempsey, Miss A. E. Dempsey, W. D. Horsley, Mrs. W. D. Horsley and two infants, Miss Minnie Horsley, Miss Maud Horsley, Miss Egbertha Horsley, Miss Ethel Horsley, W. H. McKinney, F. R. Stotler, W. Whitaker, A. Germains, Mrs. A. Germains.

In steam-ship Dakota, from Liverpool.—John Crabtree, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Church, Miss Williams, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Miss L. Small, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pootey and child, Miss J. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch, H. Harper, Richard Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, J. Fansey, Rev. Father Krane, George Sangtry, Charles Robinson, H. D. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brennan and infant, Miss Hannon, W. H. Coad.

In steam-ship Alps, from Santa Martha, &c.—Gabriel Obarrio, Mrs. R. C. Zalcazar and three children, F. Delgado, V. Hurtado.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:43 | Sun sets.....4:45 | Moon rises...3:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:47 | Gov. Island..5:36 | Hell Gate....6:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Bearse, Savannah, Geo. Yonge; Lone Star, Porks, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D.C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Colombo, (Br.,) Laver, Hull and Southampton, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Galveston, Henderson Brothers; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Giannina Castle, (Br.,) Dickie, London, Henderson Brothers; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, Rogers & Morgan; Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; St. Germain, (Fr.,) Reculoux, Havre via Plymouth, Louis de Bebian; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; North Point, Kirby, St. Thomas, &c., Jacob Lorillard; Clyde, Kennedy, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Flying Eagle, Crowell, Savannah, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Cashmere, (Br.,) Mayo, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Barks Sheila, (Br.,) Mosher, London, C. W. Bertaux; Peleg, (Aust.,) Gulvatovich, Belfast, Slocovich & Co.; Medea, (Ger.,) Bradhering, Oporto, C. Tobias & Co.; Roma, (Br.,) Campbell, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Cuomo Primo, (Ital.,) Cuomo, Trieste, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Veneranda, (Ital.,) Trapani, Genoa: Memento, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Lady Bird, (Br.,) Rex, St. John, N. B., A. E. Outerbridge; Bello of Devon, (Br.,) Tregotha, Dublin, George F. Bulley; Grisborough, (Br.,) Hansan, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Waubun, Willey, St. Thomas, &c., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Eva Parker, (Br.,) Slocumb, Bremen, C. W. Bertaux; Torrid Zone, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Hattie Pettis, (Aust.) Pettis, Algiers, D. R. DeWolff & Co.; Larkan, Litman, Calcutta via Reunion, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. D. Sawyer, Cummings, St. John, N. B., A. J. Leney; Eliza B. Bean, (Br.,) Odell, St. John, N. B., A. J. Leney; Lizzie B. McNichol, Fanning, Boston, Jed, Frye & Co.; Wm. H. Keeney, Beers, Minatitlan, Van Brunt & Co.; H. Emma Rilex, Griffin, Mayaguez, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Matthew Vassar, Jr., Kelley, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Pointer, Dill, Providence, &c., Ferguson & Wood; Sarah Potter, Hall, Jr., Bridgetown Bar, Parsons & Son; Hester J. Duncan, Cuff, Norwalk, Raskett & Brothers; Emiline Potter, Soper, Stamford, Delaney & Walters; Sea Lion, (Br.,) McIntyre, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Sons; Eldridge Jerry, Avey, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Fred Brown, Hall, Providence, C. W. Jackson & Son.

Barges Chesapeake, Fulks, Philadelphia, James Hand; Flora Kattell, Kendall, Bridgeport, M. Briggs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, Nov 2, via Key West 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had heavy weather from lat. 32, Nov. 6, off Sombrero Light, exchanged signals with schr. J. Ricardo Jova, Little, from Cienfuegos Oct. 23, for New-York. Off Cape Lookout saw steam-ship Regulator with a two-masted schr. in tow from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York; same date, 3 P. M., off Hatteras, steam-ship Ashland, with a three-masted schr. in tow from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Santa Martha Oct. 26th, Savanilla 27th, Carthagena 30th, Aspinwall Nov. 2, Navassa 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Nov. 6, lat. 22 21, lon. 74 24, passed steam-ship Atlas, hence for Kingston, Jamaica.

Steamship General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co. Had strong N. and N. W. winds. Nov. 5, north-west of Tortugas, signalled a schr. showing a white flag with letters T. W. H., steering N.W.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, Nov. 1 via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 62 cabin and 47 steerage passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 5, lat. 49 44, lon. 31 16, passed a steam-ship showing two red lights, bound west; 7th, lat. 45 47, lon. 45 29, a brig rigged steam-ship, bound west.

Steam-ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 2 via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 96 cabin and 211 steerage passengers, to John G. Dale. Nov. 8, lat. 46, lon. 50 30, passed a brig-rigged French steam-ship, bound east.

Steam-ship Dakota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Nov. 1 and Queenstown 2, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Mackay, London Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Bark Carina, (Ital.,) Benatti, London 70 ds., with chalk to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant Co. Nov. 6, fifteen miles east of Absecom, was run into by an unknown schr.; stove bulwarks and carried away main top-gallant mast. The schr. was cut down to the waters edge.

Bark Ban Masuranich, (Aust.,) Paicurich, Hull Sept. 1 via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Wolfsville, (of Liverpool) Banting, Rio Grande, Donorte, 32 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gibson, Bremen 38 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came the middle passage, and had moderate weather.

Schr. Addie Sawyer, (of Calais) Cook, Hillsboro, N.B., 7 ds., with plaster to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Maggie L., Reed, of and from St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Leist, from Bremen, which arr. 10th, reports Nov. 7, lat. 42 11, lon. 52 45, passed steam-ship Braunschweig, from Baltimore for Bremen; same date, lat. 42 11, lon. 53 05, a National steam-ship bound east; 8th, lat. 41 35, lon. 60 29, steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 11.—The Prussian bark Prita from Liverpool for Miramichi, when 51 ds. out was burned at sea. On Monday last an English brig picked up the crew in an open boat. Three of them were afterward transferred to the brigantine John Good, which arr. at Sydney.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The sloop previously reported sunk on the night of the 5th inst., near Pea Patch, is the Spray, of Bridgeton, N. J. She was cut in two by the steamer, and two men were drowned.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Sld. Nov. 3, Sarah E. Kingsbury; Nov. 11, Jason, (Capt. Grimm,) Annie Bingay, Hattie Gondey; Nov. 11, Rebus, D. M. Dickie, Brodrene, "Strangford" Sampo, Sea Crest, Gazette, (Capt. Brun.)

Arr. Oct. 1, Armenia; Nov. 6, Valentina, Emelia T.; Nov. 11, Buenaventura, Hellespont, Samuel Skolfield, Majesties, Marianna Ferro, Alexander Keith, Spring, Antonietta Accame, Famiglia Miode, Anna P. Odell.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Guard, from New-York Oct. 31, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on her way to Liverpool.

The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from Liverpool Nov. 9, sld. from here, for New-York, yesterday at 4:30 P. M.

The Allen Line steamship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Baltimore Oct. 28, by way of Halifax for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Oct. 28 for this port, arrived off Deal at 8 o'clock this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The Cunard steamer Scythia, Capt. Hains, from New-York, Nov. 1, for this port, arr. at 6 o'clock this evening.

BRISTOL, Nov. 11.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, sld. to-day for New-York.

R.H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MACY'S. GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY
MACY'S. GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
MACY'S. WE HAVE ENLARGED our establishment,
MACY'S. added new departments, and are manufac
MACY'S. turing Fall and Winter suits and cloaks for
MACY'S. ladies and misses to order, from our own ma-
MACY'S. terials or material furnished by themselves.
MACY'S. OUR MILLINERY, MANUFACTURING, and
MACY'S. DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS ARE PLACED
MACY'S. BEFORE THE PUBLIC AT OUR USUAL POP-
MACY'S. ULAR PRICES, AND NO EXERTION WILL
MACY'S. BE SPARED to GAIN FOR THEM THE
MACY'S. SAME FAVORABLE ESTIMATION WHICH
MACY'S. OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS ARE RECEIV-
MACY'S. ING.
MACY'S. ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE OUR
MACY'S. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND LINEN
MACY'S. HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, Flowers,
MACY'S. Feathers, Hats, and Millinery Goods of every
MACY'S. description. Ties, Toilet Articles, Small
MACY'S. Wares, Trimmings, White Goods, House-
MACY'S. keeping Goods, Worsteds, Albums, Books
MACY'S. and Stationery. Passe Partouts, Bronzes,
MACY'S. Fancy Goods, Silver and Plated Ware, Bon-
MACY'S. bon Boxes; Ladies', Misses', and Children's
MACY'S. Boots, SHOES, SLIPPERS, and Overshoes;
MACY'S. Gents' Furnishing Goods; Gents', Ladies',
MACY'S. Youths', and Children's Hosiery and Under-
MACY'S. wear.
MACY'S. TOYS, DOLLS, DOLLS' ARTICLES, CONFEC-
MACY'S. TIONERY, and SODA. Also,
MACY'S. OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.
MACY'S. BLACK DRESS SILKS.
MACY'S. MERINOES & VELVETS
MACY'S. AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
MACY'S. LA FORGE TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES,
MACY'S. 98 cents, warranted.
MACY'S. ON THE SECOND FLOOR: A FULL AND
MACY'S. DESIRABLE STOCK OF LADIES' AND
MACY'S. MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Corsets, and
MACY'S. Paniers.
MACY'S. ALSO,
MACY'S. BOYS' CLOTHING
MACY'S. in Fall and Winter suits, unsurpassed in
MACY'S. style, assortment, quality, and price.
MACY'S. SALESROOM IN THE BASEMENT CROWD-
MACY'S. ED WITH NEW AND DESIRABLE HOUSE
MACY'S. FURNISHING GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
MACY'S. CHINA, MAJOLICA, AND GLASS-WARE,
MACY'S. STRICTLY THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN
MACY'S. THE CITY.

FURNITURE

New & Elegant Styles.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

A Magnificent Assortment of ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

Estimates and Designs Furnished for Furniture, Draperies and House Decorations.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

657 & 659 Broadway.

Opposite Bond Street.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

REMOVED FROM 502-504 BROADWAY TO

184 Fifth Avenue,

invite inspection to their stock of

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FUR-LINED GARMENTS, FUR TRIMMINGS.

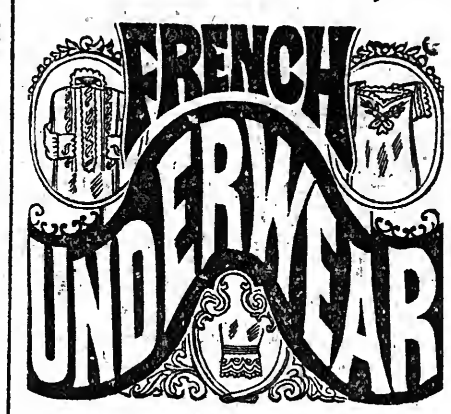
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED.

184 Fifth Avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

EHRICHS'

EIGHTH AVENUE, three Doors above 24th st.



OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUED!

THE PAST TWO WEEKS THIS DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN VISITED BY HUNDREDS OF LADIES WHO FRANKLY ADMIT THAT OUR ASSORTMENT OF THESE FINE HAND-SEWED AND HAND-EMBROIDERED UNDERCLOTHING IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AND THAT OUR PRICES ARE INCOMPARABLY THE CHEAPEST.

ELEGANT HAND-EMBROIDERED SACQUE CHEMISE, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 85, $2 25.

BEAUTIFUL NIGHT-DRESSES, at $2 25, $2 75, $3 25, &c.

EXAMINE OUR HAND-EMBROIDERED CHEMISE, TRIMMED WITH SIXTY TINY TUCKS, FOR $1 23.

RICH CHEMISE, HAND-EMBROIDERED FRONT AND BACK, $2 35.

WE ALSO CALL ATTENTION TO THE REMARKABLE PRICES OF OUR DOMESTIC MACHINE-MADE UNDERCLOTHING. TRAIN SKIRTS A SPECIALTY. NOVELTIES IN SMYRNA-LACE TRIMMED UNDERWEAR.

GREAT SPECIALTIES THIS WEEK IN CLOAKS, SUITS, HATS, BANDEAUX, CORSETS, &c., &c.

WE HAVE TAKEN THE ENORMOUS BUILDINGS, Nos. 293 AND 295 EIGHTH AVENUE, TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT, TO MAKE A SUITABLE DISPLAY OF OUR

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND STOREKEEPERS ARE ADVISED TO MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

EHRICHS',

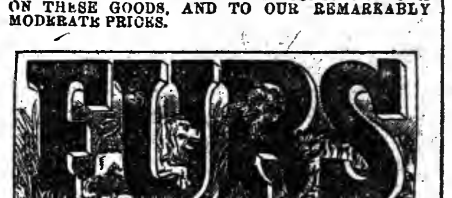
287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289

THREE DOORS ABOVE 24TH ST.



OUR DEPARTMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MADE-UP LACE GOODS, IS UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN ARTIST WHO HAS WON A REPUTATION FOR SUPERIOR STYLES IN LACE EVENING DRESSES, LACE JACKETS, LACE OVERSKIRTS, LACE FICHUS, BESIDES THE MOST FANCIFUL CREATIONS IN COLLARETTES, JABOTS, NECK-HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE APRONS, TIES, &c., &c.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE SUPERIOR WORK ON THESE GOODS, AND TO OUR REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES.



NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR FURS.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FUR-LINED SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

PRETTY MINK MUFFS at $8, $10, $12, $15.

REAL SEAL MUFFS at $8, $10, $14.

RUSSIA LYNX SETS, MUFF AND BOA, $8.

We do everything in the line of FUR-REPAIRING, guaranteeing best workmanship and lowest prices. Muffs relined, with REAL HAIR stuffing, at 50c.

FUR TRIMMINGS!

MADE OF THE BEST SKINS, EVENLY CUT, WELL SEWED AND JOINED. COMPARE OUR FUR TRIMMINGS WITH THAT GENERALLY OFFERED. PRICES AT THE LOWEST.

THE LARGEST FUR-TRIMMING DEPARTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. CALL AND EXAMINE.

EHRICHS',

287 EIGHTH AVENUE. 289

THREE DOORS ABOVE 24TH ST.

The Chickering PIANO.

The Victor in all great contests, and for THE PAST 53 YEARS the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF THE WORLD, being copied not only by the makers of this country, but of Europe, *will be offered during the months of*

November and December, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The Highest Awards were granted our Pianos in the Great World's Fairs of LONDON, 1851, and PARIS, 1867, in addition to the First Gold Medal, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR was conferred upon these instruments, *and was the Highest Award of the Exhibition, and was given* ONLY *to* CHICKERING & SONS.

Our Pianos at the

Centennial Exhibition

HAVE BEEN AWARDED a MEDAL and DIPLOMA, and THE REPORT OF THE JUDGES *is more emphatic and more conclusive in all that relates to the requirements of a first-class piano than has been accorded to any of our competitors.*

Friends, Customers, and Strangers wishing to purchase *(or examine)* instruments are respectfully invited to visit our ware-rooms.

Chickering & Sons,

Chickering Hall,

Fifth av., Cor. 18th st.

KRANICH & BACH

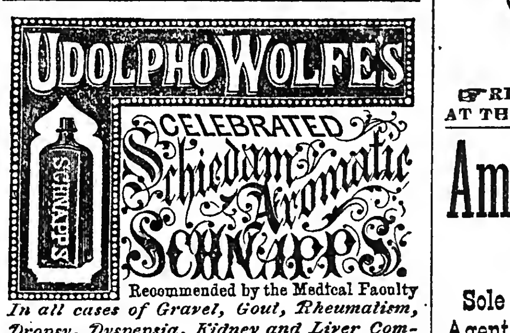
Grand Square and Upright

PIANO-FORTES

Warerooms:

Nos. 241 and 243 EAST 23d ST.

Highest Award at the Centennial Exhibition



Recommended by the Medical Faculty *In all cases of Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints.* *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*

THE GENUINE

VICHY

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, has the year of the bottling and the name of one of the following springs on the capsule, viz:

HAUTERIVE, CELESTIN'S, GRAND GRILLE. HOPITAL.

The genuine Vichy is unequalled in disorders of the liver, spleen, and the digestive organs in chronic cases of gravel and calculi, gout, rheumatism, heart disease, female complaints, malarial maladies, albuminaria, (or Bright's Disease,) diabetes, &c. Beneficial effects in these diseases can be derived only from the natural waters, and cannot be expected from any artificial preparations. Can be drank at table, pure or with wine, &c. For sale by Grocers and Druggists, and to the trade only by the Sole Agents.

BOUCHE FILS & CO., 37 Beaver st., N. Y.

CROSSLEY'S

CARPETS.

Large stock on hand. In consequence of our determination to cut down the immense quantity of goods in stock, will offer great inducements in the way of prices.

English Velvets, $1 50 per yd.

Eng. Body Brussels, $1 25 per yd.

Eng. Tapestry from 90c. to $1, &c.

BEST EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS, 75c.

WOOL INGRAINS, 50c.

LARGEST STOCK OF OIL-CLOTHS IN THE CITY AT RETAIL, in all widths, from 35c. up. RUGS, DRUGGETS, DOOR-MATS, &c., &c., in great variety. We shall offer UNHEARD-OF BARGAINS for the next forty days.

J. J. W. CROSSLEY,

320 & 322 BROADWAY,

CORNER PEARL ST.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 BROADWAY & 26 MERCER ST., NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE FURS.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES A SPECIALTY.



RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

American Clock Co.

NEW YORK.

Sole Agents for { E. N. Welch / New Haven / Seth Thomas } Clocks

FOR HOME TRADE AND EXPORT.

581 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL. Having removed to our NEW, ELEGANT, and EXTENSIVE warerooms, No. 40 East 14th st., offer the largest stock of first-class Organs, with chime of bells, and grand, square, and upright Pianos, of superior tone and finish, to be found on this continent, and at extraordinary low prices for cash, on instalments, or to let, until paid for. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; 7-octave Pianos for $165; 7 1-3 octave Piano, $175, not used a year; 2-stop Organs, $69; 4-stop Organs, $70; 6-stop, $80; 8-stop, $90; 10-stop, $100 and $110, cash; not used a year, but in perfect order.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 40 East 14th st., Union Square, New-York.

NOTICE.

J. & C. Johnston,

Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 13, AS THE SEASON IS NEARLY OVER, COMMENCE TO SELL AT

Unprecedented Reductions

THE RESIDUE OF THEIR

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS

OF

ELEGANT COSTUMES,

Consisting of 1,750 rich Embroidered DRAP D'ETE COSTUMES, $35, $45, $50, and $60.

Actual cost in gold to import, $60, $75, $85, and $125

1,150 extra fine SILK and CASHMERE SUITS, $50. Cost to import, $100.

SILK SUITS.

BLACK and COLORED choice selections, $40 and upward.

HEAVY WORSTED OVERDRESSES and BASQUES, $6 and upward.

FALL and WINTER SUITS, $8 and upward.

A SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN

Dolmans, Cloaks, Mantles, and Suits,

THAT WERE IMPORTED AS

MODELS,

And which will be disposed of at a reduction of seventy five per cent. of THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

FINE FURS

AND FUR TRIMMINGS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Particular attention is called to this branch of the business, which is very extensive, and the prices are at least

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The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

ASSURANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

GOV. HAYES' MAJORITIES IN THE SOUTH—FLORIDA, LOUISIANA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA SAFE—SCHEMES OF THE BEATEN DEMOCRACY—OUTRAGES ON THE COLORED VOTERS—GEN. PHIL. SHERIDAN ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Every day accumulates the proof that Gov. Hayes has been elected President. To elect Mr. Tilden it would be necessary for him to have carried either one of the States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina; and our dispatches from those States confirm the previous reports that they have all been carried by the Republicans. Our information, coming from the most trustworthy sources, makes it certain that South Carolina will show a Republican majority of between two and five thousand; that the majority in Louisiana will be decisive, and that on a fair count in Florida that State will show a Republican majority of over one thousand. The official count is now proceeding in South Carolina; it will commence on Friday in New-Orleans; but in Florida the Board of Canvassers will not complete their work for probably two weeks. Desperate attempts are being made by the more violent and lawless element of the Democracy in these States, to overturn by force the result of the election; but the timely presence of troops there will render these attempts futile. A very peculiar state of affairs is shown by our reports to exist in North Carolina. The returns of the election show an enormous vote, in some districts much larger than the voting population. The Republican vote is 105,000, which is nearly seven thousand larger than the vote which elected Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor, in 1872; yet this vote is completely overwhelmed by the astonishing Democratic vote, which gives the State to Tilden by a majority claimed to be nearly thirteen thousand. It is announced that Gen. Phil H. Sheridan has started for New-Orleans.

Our special telegrams from Petersburg announce the election of Dr. Joseph Jorgenson, Republican, to Congress from the Fourth District of Virginia by 1,000 majority, in spite of a desperate effort on the part of the Democratic canvassers to count him out. Previous dispatches had induced us to concede the district to the Democratic candidate. Concerning the next Congress, the situation now seems to be about as follows: It is tolerably certain that the Republicans have elected 136 members, and the Democrats 145; and three members are yet to be chosen. This leaves nine members in dispute, as follows: The Third Arkansas is claimed by the Democrats, though not with entire confidence; the Third California is in doubt, with the chances apparently about equal; the Sixteenth Illinois is claimed by the Republicans; the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Louisiana are claimed by the Democrats, apparently on very slender grounds; the Sixth Maryland is claimed by the Democrats by a very small majority, and the same remark applies to the Third and Sixth Missouri, the majority asserted in the former being but one. It should be added that the Republican candidates in the Third and Fourth Massachusetts Districts have asked for a recount of the votes.

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS TOOK THE ELECTION AT FIRST—THE SUDDEN AWAKENING PRODUCED BY MR. HEWITT'S TELEGRAMS — LOUD CLAIMS INSTANTLY MADE THAT THE STATE HAD GONE FOR TILDEN—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED BEYOND DOUBT.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 12.—There is now no doubt that the Republicans have carried Florida by a majority of from 1,000 to 1,800 votes. From the first they have claimed the State by a much larger vote, and for twenty-four hours after the election there was not a well-informed Democrat here who was not willing to admit that their claim was a just one. This, however, was when they believed that Tilden had been elected by so large a majority that he did not need the vote of Florida. On Wednesday afternoon, however, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, telegraphed to the State Committee that Mr. Tilden was not elected if Florida had gone Republican. At the same time he telegraphed to Mr. Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and to many other prominent Democrats, begging them in the strongest terms to secure the votes of the State for Tilden. These dispatches at once put a new face on the situation. Suddenly, without having received any advices from the remote counties, they reversed their former publicly expressed opinions of the result, and loudly declaring that if Tilden's election depended upon their vote he should have it, they stated that their majority was at least two thousand. Then they set about doctoring the returns to make that majority. They are still engaged in the same work.

One part of their programme is to create an impression throughout the country that all the election machinery is in the hands of the Republicans, and that they can count the vote to suit themselves. This is false, absolutely, and in every respect; indeed, the direct opposite is the truth, for in about twenty-nine out of the thirty-nine counties in the State the polling places were controlled entirely by Democrats. In order to make this fully understood, I must state that Mr. Stearns, the Republican Governor of Florida, has, since his election, adopted the policy of appointing Democrats to office in most of the counties where the majority of the voters wished such appointment made. In pursurnce of this generous policy, he has in twenty-nine counties selected Democrats to fill the positions of Judge of the County Court and Clerk of the Court. These two gentlemen, together with one Justice of the Peace, selected by them, constitute the Board of County Canvassers, and have full power to count and canvass the vote in their respective counties. But this is not the only power possessed by the Democrats In the twenty-nine counties to which I refer, they also had full control of the ballot-boxes on election day. This they obtained in the following manner: All the County Commissioners are appointed by the Governor and, in accordance with the liberal policy already referred to, Mr. Stearns in many instances gave the positions named to Democrats. The power of appointing Inspectors of Elections is vested in these County Commissioners, and at the late elections they appointed two Democrats and one Republican to attend each poll. Not content with the almost absolute control thus obtained, they succeeded in several cases, by the practice of the various tricks which are so well known to all Southern Democrats, in keeping the Republican Inspector from exercising the duties of his office. Immediately after the election, however, they discovered that in spite of all their precautions the Republicans, who have large majorities in, and control of, the only thickly populated counties in the State, had elected their ticket. At first, as I have already intimated, they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the result, and admitted that they had lost the fight. When they received Mr. Hewitt's dispatches, however, they made up their minds to defeat the Republicans at all hazards, and to this end they sent out men to all voting districts under their control, with instructions to make the vote in them as large as possible. This was on Wednesday afternoon. On the same evening Gov. Stearns sent out a special train with a number of Republicans on board, with instructions to visit the precincts under Democratic control and do all in their power to prevent frauds. The Democrats heard of this, and four miles from Tallahassee the train was run off the track and wrecked, and it was then discovered that one of the rails had been torn up. Of course, the Republicans were unable to proceed, and the Democratic emissaries reached all the remote polling places from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of them.

Since these transactions, twenty-five counties have been heard from, and, from the most reliable source, I find that they give a net Republican majority of 4,360. At the last Gubernatorial election, in 1872, the same counties gave a net Republican majority of 3,687, and the Republicans carried the State by a majority of 1,599. At the Congressional election held in 1874, the same counties gave the Republicans a majority of 3,901. The fourteen counties which are yet to hear from in 1872 gave a Democratic majority of 2,880, and in 1874 a Democratic majority of 2,952. This year the Republicans got out their full vote in these counties, and it is confidently believed that the Democratic majority was largely reduced. It was not possible to increase it by any honest means; consequently if the votes actually cast are fairly counted, the Republican majority will be from 1,200 to 2,000. It cannot fall below 1,000 votes.

Just here, however, arises the question—Can a fair count be had? And, fortunately, it can be answered in the affirmative. The board of State Canvassers is composed of S. B. McLin, the Secretary of State; C. A. Cowgill, the Controller, and W. A. Cocke, the Attorney General. All these gentlemen are above suspicion, and have the respect of both parties. Mr. Cocke, the Attorney General, is a Democrat, and a warm supporter of Tilden. The other two gentlemen are Republicans. If the vote is correctly returned by the County Canvassers, there is no doubt that it will be honestly and fairly counted. The only fear is that the returns may be falsified by the Democratic County Canvassers already referred to. These canvassers are required by law to make their returns to-morrow, and then the State Canvassers have thirty days to make their count. It will probably be two weeks before the result is officially announced. In the meantime prominent Democrats are hastening here from all parts of the South, and they have requested their National Committee to send a number of representative Northern men to Tallahassee. This afternoon five companies of United States troops came in, and six companies more are expected to-morrow. The whole force, amounting to about four hundred men, will be under the command of Gen. Ruger. Everything is quiet, and it is believed that the presence of the troops will prevent any outbreak while the vote is being canvassed.

H. C.

A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY DESPITE ALL THE FRAUDS—DEMOCRATS DESTROYING BALLOTS AND RECORDS WITH THE UNSCRUPULOUSNESS OF BANDITS—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 3,000 BY A FULL AND HONEST RETURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 12.—The returns from the remote counties come in slowly. Nothing has been received to-day that changes the Republican estimates. The Democrats are telegraphing results as official, from counties not yet heard from, and are sending dispatches through the country based on pre-arranged frauds. Democratic agents have been sent in all directions to increase the majority in the remote counties. The Deputy Marshal and Supervisors from Jackson County report to-day that the Democrats destroyed the ballots in five precincts, and accepted the votes of two hundred men from Alabama. False certificates have been detected in the canvass of Clay County. Democratic frauds are reported in Hillsboro, Hernandez, Volusia, and Washington Counties. There has been a general discharge of colored men who voted the Republican ticket, and deposits in the National Banks have been withdrawn by Democrats.

There is not much excitement, but a good deal of desperation. If all the Democratic frauds are exposed, the Republican majority will be three thousand. The North should understand that Florida is not doubtful. The canvass will show an increased Republican vote, and a majority clean over all the frauds. Hayes runs ahead of the State ticket. We shall "hold the fort." PETER JONES,

Secretary Republican State Committee.

ACCUMULATING EVIDENCE OF OUTRAGEOUS FRAUDS IN DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES—HONORABLE RECORD OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 11.—The few official and authentic returns received to-day do not change our estimates of the result. Evidence accumulates every moment of the most outrageous frauds in Democratic counties, where there was no protection for the Republican minority, the polls being entirely in the hands of our opponents. In some instances the ballot-boxes could not be seen, and the ballots were burned before they left the precincts. When the bottom facts are made to appear, the entire country will be satisfied that our State is honestly and fairly Republican by a majority of at least 1,000 or 1,200. Until it is so settled by indisputable evidence, the country should judge Gov. Stearns and his associates in the conduct of this canvass by the record. When the present State Administration came into power, in 1872, Florida bonds and scrip were selling at about fifty, and now they are quoted at ninety-five to ninety-seven. Immigration has been greater, and the value of lands has increased more rapidly than in any State in the Union, Gov. Stearns has been conspicuously fair and liberal to political opponents. This record is unparalleled south of the Potomac since reconstruction, and entitles us to credence. Had Tilden a majority without the votes of Florida our claim to the State would never have been contested. M. MARTIN,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

THE DESPERATE EFFORT TO STEAL THE STATE—FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION GENERAL—SOME OF THE BOLD AND UNSCRUPULOUS PROCESSES RESORTED TO—THE STATE REPUBLICAN NOTWITHSTANDING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 12.—The western counties are the theatre of the boldest operations of the Tildenites, though frauds by them, in nearly every county, are being brought to light. In every instance checkmating measures are being taken. Attempts at intimidation of the negroes have been general, and, in many instances, with success. Alabama was also drawn upon in western counties, where persons from that State voted in the names of registered negroes. These "cowboy counties" stretch along the gulf and the Alabama line, and have a rude, spare, and generally desperate population. No Republican dare hold office in some of them, and not unfrequently death has been the penalty of the avowal of Republican sentiments. Of course, the election machinery was wholly in their hands, and nothing prevented their doing whatever they chose. There has not been an honest election in hardly one of them.

It was on this section that the Democrats relied when they boasted that they were going to carry the State anyway. But they have overshot the mark and defeated themselves, even if they were not defeated before, as they really were. The Hayes majority, independently of these things, rests on firm ground, and will not be shaken. The Democrats are boastful as well as desperate. The more intelligent of them, however, privately admit the loss of the State. The leaders everywhere are continually urging them to desperate measures, and in many places military organizations are forming and arms are distributed. Nothing but fear of and the actual presence of the military restrains them from open rebellion, for which there is an actual and quite general preparation, not confined to Florida, however, as the North should bear in mind. There is a very grave aspect to this question, the North doubtless understands, but it is scarcely probable that the whole state of the case is appreciated. It need only to be said that the loyal people of the North and the Government cannot be too vigilant, a caution that would have been equally timely even before and independent of this crisis. Troops are coming into the State, and soon the laws will have the only support that can render them operative here.

The Board of State Canvassers, which is Republican with one exception, meet thirty days after the election, and it has happened that even after so long a time, some county remained to be heard from. Democratic emissaries have been dispatched to distant regions to manufacture returns, and it is by such frauds that it is hoped to wipe out the Hayes majority. The Republicans here are firm, confident, and vigilant.

THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS—IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED—HOW THE PEOPLE OF CHARLESTON ARE PROTECTED—RIFLE CLUB ATROCITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the Board of State Canvassers yesterday, Gen. James Conner, on the part of the Democrats, submitted the proposition that the board had no right to canvass the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, as the election of these officers is, by the Constitution, declared by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. To this the board agreed. Gen. Conner then submitted that the board had no right to consider the question of a protest or contest as to members of the General Assembly, representatives in Congress or electors. The board decided that they had the right to hear and decide such contests. These points disclose the tactics of each party. There will be contests in at least four counties as to members of the Legislature. The Democrats will probably be elected on the face of the returns. If they are put on the roll, without question they will control the Legislature and decide the contest for Governor. It is asserted that this question will be submitted to the Supreme Court on Monday. The board also decided that it would not act in secret session, but would admit the legal representatives of both parties to its sessions. In view of the frank manner in which all questions have been met by the Republicans on the Board of State convassers, there is a quieter state of public feeling to-day. The *Register* (a Democratic organ) to-day asserts that Tilden will have 100 majority in the State. The Republican Executive Committee is confident that Hayes will have an undisputed majority of 1,000, and a real majority of 7,000.

In Charleston the duty of keeping the public peace has been placed in the hands of Gen. Hunt, commander of the United States forces, by the joint action of the Republican city authorities and a committee of prominent Democrats. The recent riots have produced an antagonism between the races which bodes great peril to both. The city Police were composed about equally of blacks and whites, and the fraternization by each color with its own in case of a riot was believed to be inevitable; hence the calling out of another authority is regarded as a blessing. The white women and children suffer peculiarly in their dread of the colored female servants, who are known to be far more exasperated at the present attitude of affairs than the men. All appears to be quiet in this city. While the leaders of the Democracy have worked up an intense hostility among the lower orders of whites against Gov. Chamberlain, the better-informed Conservatives have confidence in his coolness of judgment and upright intentions. The race feeling here has not been prominently aroused, and we are in better case than those in Charleston. The atrocities of the rifle-club campaign in Edgefield, Barnwell, and Aiken exceed anything yet asserted.

THE LATEST.

HAYES' MAJORITY STILL FURTHER INCREASED—ADDITIONAL COUNTIES OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 12.—The counties officially reported since my last dispatch increase Hayes' vote over all former reports or estimates. The Democrats here generally concede that Hayes will have something near 3,000 majority. The changes also favor the Republican State ticket, and make its election reasonably secure without any contest from Democrats. Protests will be made by Republicans before the Board of Canvassers in regard to at least six counties, which, if successful, will give us six or eight thousand majority.

LOUISIANA.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY SURE — GAINS SHOWN IN THE RETURNS FROM BOTH THE CITY AND THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—It is still impossible, owing to the absence of telegraphic and railroad communication with most of the interior parishes of the State, to get many returns that are explicit, yet we have made gains thus far, in both the city and State, by the returns received, except in the six "bulldozed" parishes.

I have no doubt of a complete Republican victory. A. J. DUMONT,

Chairman of the Republican Committee.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

GOV. RICE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has just sent the following from this City to President Grant, at Washington.:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

The entire Republican and independent press of Massachusetts heartily sustains you in sending troops to the disputed States to preserve the public peace, and the people will as loyally abide by the result of the election when honestly determined.

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

WATCHING THE COUNT.

REPUBLICANS GOING TO NEW-ORLEANS.

In accordance with the invitation of President Grant extended to them, Hon. E. W. Stoughton and Gen. James H. Van Alen, of this City, left for New-Orleans last evening. Hon. William M. Evarts was away from home when the President's dispatch reached this City, and has not yet returned. He will probably be in town this forenoon. It is not known whether or not he will go to New-Orleans. Gen. John A. Dix has been compelled to decline the President's invitation on account of business engagements.

DEMOCRATS INVITED TO GO TO FLORIDA.

The following-named gentlemen have accepted invitations from the Democratic National Committee to visit Florida and witness the counting of the votes: Manton Marble, of New-York; W. E. Niblack, of Indiana; Senator William Eaton and Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Hon. L. O. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Hon. J. O. Brodhead, of Missouri, and Messrs. J. R. Reed, S. J. Townsend, and Col. Sellers, of Pennsylvania. Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who was also invited, declined.

MORE OF THEM.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—J. M. Keating, editor of the *Appeal*, and W. H. Carroll, prominent Democrats, left to-night for New-Orleans, to be present at the count of Louisiana's vote.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 12.—Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown left to-night for Florida, having been requested to go there by Mr. Heights.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Senator Lamar and Henry Watterson are here.

ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN GAINED.

MR. JORGENSON ELECTED IN THE FOURTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT IN FACE OF A DETERMINED EFFORT TO COUNT HIM OUT—THE SPIRIT OF THE REBEL DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The majority for Congress of Mr. Jorgenson, Republican, in this district, (the Fourth Virginia,) is over one thousand on the official count, notwithstanding that the Democratic Commissioners of Election have thrown out Republican precincts giving in the aggregate 1,700 Republican majority. This was done in open and gross violation of the State law by the election officers appointed by Democratic Judges. Unusual care was taken to draw their attention to the special law providing for such cases, but in defiance of it, particularly in Nottoway County, very nearly all these precincts were thrown out. The courts are in the hands of the Democrats, and the Commissioners feel that they enjoy perfect immunity from punishment for these gross violations of the law. The leading Democaats here have said openly that any means, fraudulent, or otherwise, were justifiable to prevent a Republican success.

J. H. VAN AUKEN,

Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Petersburg.

FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOTERS IN MANY COUNTIES IN EXCESSIVE DISPROPORTION TO THE POPULATION—AN HONEST COUNT WOULD SHOW A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—PROSCRIPTION OF NORTHERN MEN ALREADY BEGUN—SMITH WEED TRAVELING UNDER AN ALIAS AS A TILDEN "MULE" DRIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREESBORO, Nov. 12.—The election returns come in slowly. Everybody is astounded at the immense vote cast; some counties show a voting population in great disproportion to the number of the inhabitants. From the returns already in, it is certain that the vote for Gov. Hayes and Judge Settle will reach one hundred and five thousand, seven thousand more than the number received by Caldwell, the successful Republican candidate for Governor in 1872. T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has already taken steps to secure evidence to show the frauds and intimidation resorted to by the Democrats in this State. Mr. Keogh believes, that, on fair returns, Judge Settle would have been elected by at least ten thousand majority. The Democrats are not jubilant over the prospects for the election of Tilden, but many who did not volunteer in the last war, declare themselves joyful at what appears to them a juncture of affairs that will certainly cause a disruption of the Union. The ex-Confederates say they are willing to fight for Tilden, and inaugurate him by force if necessary. The work of proscription has already set in. The Raleigh *News*, a leading Democratic organ, says that "Northern people will now proceed northward," and the spirit of its articles is such as to incite the passions of the people against the citizens of Northern birth. If such a calamity as the election of Tilden should take place, Northern people will be forcibly driven from the South, if the advice of such papers as the *News* is heeded. Smith M. Weed is in South Carolina. He is supposed to be traveling with a "barrel" and many "mules." He registered at the hotel in Raleigh as Thomas Keith, of Tennessee.

DEMOCRATIC METHODS EXPOSED—HOW THE OLD NORTH STATE WAS CARRIED FOR TILDEN—HAPLESS CONDITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"North Carolina has gone overwhelmingly Democratic." I suppose this statement is almost as familiar to you now as it has become to me within the past two days. I admit that this State is not to be counted as in favor of the Republican nominees, but believe that the Democratic candidates may not ultimately have that large majority of the votes which is now claimed for them by their supporters. Counties in the north-west, north-east, and south are yet to be heard from, and their returns will, it is hoped, greatly diminish the advantage of our opponents. Yet, I shall not be surprised if the majority claimed be increased instead of diminished. I can see no reason why it should not be multiplied fivefold, if the elections were conducted in the counties whose returns are not yet in, as they were in the other parts of the State. What I saw on Tuesday last, and what I have heard since, horrify me; and I know the recital of the facts must appall every true American citizen. Fraud, treachery, and intimidation are the means by which this State has been carried against the Republican Party, and these instruments were used by men of resolute will, who are not incumbered by a particle of conscience. The Republicans of North Carolina have never been well organized, else I might not now have such a story of shame to detail. They have not many leaders who, in intelligence, foresight, and resolute will, can compete with the men who are at the head of the Democracy. They were deceived by the "still hunt" policy of their opponents, so that while the latter were preparing for the election of last Tuesday, they were idle. The result is known. When they went to the polls on election day they found those places in the possession of the Democracy, who were well-armed and determined to resist every endeavor to expel them. Even in thoroughly Republican counties was this plan of seizing the polls carried into effect by the Democrats. So thorough were their methods and organization, the Republicans could do nothing. The hypocrisy of the Tildenites was such that it almost surpasses belief, and it is certain that if any violent attempt to dislodge them had been made, the apparent blame of causing bloodshed would have fallen upon the Republicans. They desired, they said, to have a fair election, and would protect every citizen in his right to vote. The Republicans accepted their assurances, for two reasons—they could not on the instant cope with such thoroughly-organized bands, and they did not at first penetrate the hypocrisy of their opponents. Well, the rebels—for such they are in spirit—kept guard over the polls. They admitted voters one by one, and whenever a Republican approached the ballot-boxes challenged and harassed him with questions. In this way they consumed time, and, in every precinct so far heard from, when the sun went down it was found that numbers of Republicans had been challenged and talked out of their votes. As for themselves, the Tilden and Vance men voted early in order to have time to harass their opponents; and the indications are that they also voted often.

Let me here state a fact which indicates the perpetration of shameless frauds by the successful party in this State. On the very night of the election, within two hours after the polls had been closed, apparently official reports were received at Raleigh that certain remote Democratic districts had given Tilden, and Vance, and the others on their tickets, large majorities, and also stating the figures of those majorities. Honest reports could not have reached here from those districts in much less time than two days. To-day the reports of Tuesday night have been verified (?) by dispatches from the districts in question. Now, what do these facts indicate, nay, prove, except that the Democratic Committee of each county was directed to send in a certain majority agreed upon beforehand? One county has given a Democratic majority of 1,400. Previous to this time that county has been Republican, and the majority for the Democrats now announced is greater than the greatest number of votes ever before polled.

It must not now seem strange to you that no Republican in this city would be astonished if the Democratic majority in this State, when all the returns have come in, should run higher than it is now claimed. Our hope is, however, that the rebels did not rule affairs in the north-west, north-east, and southern counties, as they did elsewhere. In the former counties the residents are mainly what are called "poor whites." They were Union men during the war, and have been firm Republicans since. They know the characters of the Democrats, rank and file, and we believe would revolt at any attempt made by the latter to control them. We have heard of no troubles in those northern counties, such as would probably occur if the Democrats seized the polls there, and so are hopeful of their aid to reduce the fraudulent majority piled up in the central and western parts of the State. The negro districts of the south will also, probably send us assistance. Still, however much help we may get, we cannot hope to overcome the Democrats, so skillful were their plans, and so formidable their results.

I have hitherto been writing very generally of the methods of the Democrats, but will now relate a special instance. Col. Young, whose home is about forty miles north-east of Raleigh, was a Republican candidate for Congress. When he arrived at the polling-place in his town on the morning of Tuesday, he found that it was in the hands of Democrats, who had built a barricade around it, and stationed guards to repel any assault. Followed by some friends, he advanced to the entrance to the booth and asked permission to go in and act as a challenger. He was met by five armed men, who styled themselves policemen, and who peremptorily refused to allow him to enter as a challenger. He then demanded to be permitted to vote. This permission was granted him. He entered the polling-place, voted, and then refused to leave. After considerable bluster the rebels determined to permit him to remain. He states that every negro that entered the polling-place was challenged and time was lost in discussing every case. Republican ballots were snatched from the hands of the colored men by the self-constituted policemen, and Democratic tickets were given them in exchange; and long before the sun went down, the Democrats declared that the time for closing the poll had arrived. Over one hundred negroes were then waiting to vote, and, if the poll was closed, would have been cheated of their rights. The wrongfulness of the attempt caused a violent discussion, and there might have been bloodshed over the matter, were it not for the sudden appearance of the sun, which came from behind a cloud, and lighted up, with his golden rays, the raftered and rumous old room in which the angry disputants were. This overcame the arguments of the Democrats and the voting went on; yet, when the polls did close, it was found that twenty-seven negroes had been disfranchised by the persistent challenging of the voters in advance of them, which kept them in line until after sundown. There are 1,800 voting precincts in North Carolina. Now, if we assume, as we may fairly, that at least ten voters have been disfranchised in each district by the tactics of the Democrats, we find that in the entire State between thirty and forty thousand Republicans have been deprived of their right to vote. And thus has North Carolina been carried by the Democrats and lost to the Republicans. Thus has Old North State again been captured by the rebels. Rebels, I say advisedly. The state of feeling in North Carolina is to-day, and has been ever since the news reached Raleigh, that Tilden had carried the country, that of 1860, just after Lincoln's election; and the white rebels of North Carolina stand ready to-day to respond to any call that may be made upon them for whatever treasonable purpose. In conclusion, I must say something of those people who will suffer most from the success of the Southern Democratic Party. The condition and lot of the black men of North Carolina has been a hard one in the years that have passed since the rebellion. May God help them now! JUDSON KILPATRICK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 9, 1876.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

The following table gives the majorities for Hayes and Tilden and for Morgan and Robinson, respectively, in the several counties of the State. The returns of the Gubernatorial vote are still meagre:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Morgan.	Robinson.
Albany	....	1,200	....	....
Allegany	3,100	....	....	....
Broome	1,343	....	1,287	....
Cattaraugus	1,027	....	1,474	....
Cayuga	3,002	....	....	....
Chautauqua	4,380	....	....	....
Chemung	....	497	....	866
Chenango	1,200	....	....	....
Clinton	750	....	....	....
Columbia	....	512	....	520
Cortland	1,377	....	....	....
Delaware	900	....	....	....
Dutchess	353	....	500	....
Erie	790	....	688	....
Essex	1,500	....	....	....
Franklin	1,167	....	1,100	....
Fulton	284	....	274	....
Genesee	1,000	....	....	....
Greene	....	1,000	....	....
Hamilton	....	50	....	....
Herkimer	750	....	650	....
Jefferson	2,159	....	....	....
Kings	....	16,518	....	15,617
Lewis	....	200	....	....
Livingston	1,239	....	1,212	....
Madison	1,911	....	1,721	....
Monroe	1,563	....	1488	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	....
New-York	....	53,[illegible]	....	51,495
Niagara	....	3[illegible]	....	357
Oneida	1,308	....	....	....
Onondaga	2,478	....	....	....
Ontario	805	....	675	....
Orange	....	339	....	....
Orleans	1,050	....	....	....
Oswego	2,897	....	2,532	....
Otsego	....	161	....	160
Putnam	149	....	137	....
Queens	....	3,011	....	2,956
Rensselaer	....	800	....	....
Richmond	....	1,454	....	1,398
Rockland	....	1,157	....	....
St. Lawrence	7,646	....	....	....
Saratoga	891	....	877	....
Schenectady	....	306	....	300
Schoharie	....	1,800	....	....
Schuyler	607	....	....	....
Seneca	....	664	....	661
Steuben	945	....	1,010	....
Suffolk	....	359	....	218
Sullivan	....	500	....	....
Tioga	767	....	767	....
Tompkins	1,002	....	....	....
Ulster	....	1,561	....	....
Warren	475	....	442	....
Washington	2,512	....	2,358	....
Wayne	1777	....	1,841	....
Westchester	....	2,455	....	2,406
Wyoming	1,168	....	1,100	....
Yates	1,100	....	....	....
Total	58,187	90,038	....	....

Tilden's majority, 31,851.

HAYES' MAJORITY IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 12.—Returns from 400 cities and towns give Hayes 64,349; Tilden, 46,998; Republican majority, 17,351.

THE SURRENDER OF TWEED.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION IN THE SPANISH CORTES BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The matter of the extradition of William M. Tweed came up in the Cortes yesterday. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question, said the Spanish Government had authorized the extradition of Tweed as a return for courtesy displayed by the Government of the United States in similar cases.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GREECE TO MAINTAIN AN ARMED NEUTRALITY—THE CZAR'S SPEECH—TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO THE CONFERENCE.

ATHENS, Nov. 12.—M. Comoundouros, the President of the Council of Ministers, speaking in the Chamber, said the policy of Greece was one of armed neutrality.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Czar's speech has produced a most alarming impression in political circles there.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Times* Dispatch from Berlin says Russian papers abound in warlike reports. It is rumored that Russia is likely to obtain in Holland advances of money upon a large amount of railway shares.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that mobilization of the Russian Army will be ordered in a few days. He adds that Russia will send a note to the powers which, it is said, will explain that, as all the Powers have agreed about the reforms which are to be demanded of Turkey, Russia thinks their fulfillment only possible if she prepares to defend them.

The same correspondent mentions a rumor that the Porte has made representation in London against the scheme for a conference, that is opposed to Constantinople being selected as the place of meeting, and to the inclusion of Bulgaria in the programme. The first of these objections can only refer to the preliminary meeting of the representatives of the powers, from which Turkey would be excluded.

Prince Ghika, of Roumania, has arrived in this city.

THE EAST INDIAN CYCLONE.

THE LOSS OF LIFE ESTIMATED AT FROM 20,000 TO 40,000—A WAVE NINE FEET HIGH SWEEPING OVER AN ISLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says it is reported that 20,000 persons perished in the cyclone of October 51, and some estimates place the loss of lives as high as 40,000. In the town of Burrisahol, capital of the Backergunge district, 3,000 houses were leveled with the earth. Letters from survivors report that a great wave, nine feet deep swept over the large Island of Dakhin, Shahazpore. The whole of Eastern Bengal appears to have suffered severely from the cyclone, and Calcutta narrowly escaped.

The reports of famine from Bombay are worse. A water famine is feared in some districts.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Reuter's Cairo dispatch says that the Egyptian Minister of Finance endeavored to originate a plot against the Khédive, by representing to the people that the Khédive, by accepting the reforms advocated by Mr. Goschen, was selling the country to the Christians. He was exiled to Dongola, and died while being escorted thither. A dispatch ascribes his death to excessive drinking.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Cardinal Simeoni, recently the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Antonelli as Secretary of State to the Pope.

THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Nov. 3.—The sugar crop will be enormous this year in some parishes, the rains having been not only abundant, but seasonable. But the sugar planters are depressed by the extravagance and waste of the public money by the Government, which enforces payment of capital and interest from those engaged in planting. It is said Sir William Gray has been severely reprimanded by Lord Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, for not controlling and investigating the expenditures of the Director of Roads Department in Half Way, and rather than submit to the new dictum of the Colonial Office, he prefers to resign the Governorship of the Island. The Jamaica Street Car Railway has been successfully opened in Kingston. This is an American enterprise, and its steady progress and rapid completion has taken the colony and Government by surprise. M. Maricaux, the manager of the Colonial Bank here, has been summoned to London to give some information regarding the agricultural and financial affairs here, and also respecting some fraudulent transactions discovered in connection with a bankruptcy case here which has seriously compromised the colonists and the bank. An American workshop and saw mill has just been built and fitted up here by two young men, who have brought the machinery from New-York. The factory is the first of its kind in Jamaica, and will revolutionize the building trade.

HAYTI.

Things are quiet in Port an Prince, although the British Minister fears the country is on the eve of another revolution, which is brewing under the leadership of Gen. Salomon, an aspirant to the Presidency. He paid a visit to Hayti last month, and returned again to Kingston, Jamaica, where his project can be better accomplished. The friends of the present Government, and of President Canal, say there are no fears of any disturbance. A British man-of-war has been sent to protect the British interests in the event of an uprising.

BARBADOS.

The feeling against the Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, is becoming extremely intense, as the policy of this gentleman is evidently to insult the intelligence of the country and rouse the worst passions of the agricultural laborers against their employers.

ST. THOMAS.

During the night of Sept. 12, when the hurricane broke over this island, causing great loss of life and damage to shipping, Mr. Friend, an engineer, with one or two assistants, at the risk of their lives, went on board the St. Thomas floating dock in the harbor—which was then filled with shipping—and sank the dock as deep as possible, so as to afford greater resistance to vessels which might be driven against it during the storm. The dock was struck by a large German steamer, which had her band rails torn away, and a hole knocked in her bow; the dock was uninjured. Mr. Friend and his assistants remained on the dock during the entire storm, saving it from destruction.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, north-west winds, cooler, clear weather, and stationary or lower temperature, except at the southern stations warmer south-west winds.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MY WINTER ON THE NILE, AMONG THE MUMMIES AND MOSLEMS. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, author of "My Summer in a Garden," "Back-log Studies," &c. Hartford, Conn.: AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

This is a new edition of Mr. Warner's latest book, with an amended title. *Mummies and Moslems* was brought out while the author was in foreign parts, and sundry typographical errors, and a lack of uniformity in the orthography of some of the Arabic names, showed the absence of the author's revising hand. The present work is a sensible improvement on the first issue. It leaves nothing to be desired that good type, fair paper, and careful press-work can bestow upon a book. Mr. Warner long since made his reputation as a shrewd, observant traveler, with a happy faculty of communicating his impressions of men and things. In this story of his Winter on the Nile, he has successfully maintained his right to be considered a traveler who has traveled to some purpose, and who may be listened to with confidence as well as pleasure and profit. It is certain that he does not romance, and he evidently does not "gush."

So many people have written books about the Nile voyage, so many others have "lectured" on that well-worn subject, (with magic-lantern illuminations and Scriptural references,) that the average reader may be excused if he declares that he is bored of Nile journeyers. Nevertheless, here is an American who has brought back from the enchanted lands a portfolio of new views, fresh impressions, and entirely novel facts. Mr. Warner has actually made a delightful book. And the critic may be excused for saying that its charm chiefly consists in its simplicity and naturalness. As a traveling companion, this author never wearies. We are bound to say that he does not choose to direct the reader's attention to some things which custom has led us to expect he will command us to look at. But he never insists on one's admiring or detesting anything. Nile voyaging is leisurely, dreamy; the voyager does not want a dragoman perpetually bidding him to look, admire, revere, or be startled. Mr. Warner is the model dragoman. His comments are unobtrusive. What he has to say is worth attention and remembrance. You may order your sensations to suit yourself. He does not bother you with special directions.

Mr. Warner and his party ascended the Nile to the second cataract, made several inland excursions, and returned to Cairo, where they spent some weeks. The author has given a faithful picture of such features of the journey as best served to reproduce it in the mind of the reader. Here we have the atmosphere, soft or harsh, of the Egypt of to-day. The floating craft, manned by coal-black boatmen, and laden with elephants' tusks, ostrich feathers, gums, spices, and wild beasts for far-off menageries, sweep by us with their African strangeness. The creak of the water-wheel is heard on the river bank, the poor, half-naked wretch in the grain-field throws up his skinny arms and shrieks for backsheesh as the stranger drifts along, and the villagers crawl out of their miserable mud huts to gaze. The scenery is faithfully painted, and there is no attempt to gloss over any features of which a truthful drawing is necessary to a complete understanding of the picture. The author has, withal, such a pleasant way of chatting with the reader, entertaining him with much quiet humor, that the voyage is never wearisome. He is candid enough to say that he does not like either Moslems or mummies. Concerning the latter he incidentally remarks:

"It must be confessed that to a person uninformed about Egypt, and unaccustomed to its ancient art, there is nothing in the world so dreary as a collection of its antiquities. The endless repetition of designs, the unyielding rigidity of forms, the hideous mingling of the human and the bestial, the dead formality, are insufferably wearisome. The mummy is thoroughly disagreeable. You can easily hate him and all his belongings; there is an air of infinite conceit about him—I feel it in the exclusive box in which he stands, in the smirk of his face painted on his case. I wonder if it is the perkishness of immortality—as if his race alone were immortal. His very calmness, like that of so many of the statues he made, is an offensive contempt. It is no doubt unreasonable, but, as a living person, I resent this intrusion of a preserved dead person into our warm times—an appearance anachronistic and repellant."

Mr. Warner takes America along with him, notwithstanding his noble resolution to look at Egypt in its own atmosphere. If he sees a group of miserable women dawdling on a river bank and making their squalid toilet in the sand, he remembers that this is the first day of the week; he shudders as he thinks of New-England and says, "What a way to spend Sunday!" A Nubian beauty, stared at by foreign visitors, suggests a New-York belle combing her hair on her father's doorsteps in Madison square, and resenting the mild curiosity of traveling Egyptians. The wretched husbandry on the Nile recalls to mind New-England thrift by contrast, and the clover along the banks is "growing sweet and green as in any New-England meadow in May." Sometimes this is tiresome, but as we are reading at home the author's observations in foreign parts, it is just as well that we have a few homely touches to restrain the imagination withal. Besides, it is a certain sort of sweet flattery to our own country that her wandering sons perpetually revert to her wherever they go. The author of *My Winter on the Nile*, whatever else he does, contrives to tell his tale agreeably, and his method is admirably adapted to fixing his descriptions vividly in the mind of the reader.

POEMS OF PLACES. Edited by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Boston: J. R. OSGOOD & Co. 1876.

In his preface to this valuable compilation, Mr. Longfellow tells us that he has always found the poets his best traveling companions. This remark may have a double meaning, and there are many travelers who, while willing to accept it in one sense, may not be quite as ready to do so in another. The most congenial companions are generally those between whom there are the closest bonds of sympathy in feeling and opinion. It is not everybody who could travel long in company with nothing but a poet, and enjoy it. We can understand that Mr. Longfellow is of the few who could. But among the majority who could not, there are very many who will be glad to have at hand a little volume such as one of those now before us, wherewith to while away an hour or more in pleasant intercourse with the poetical writers in our literature. For all or almost all will be represented here when the work is fully complete. The newspapers have very diligently circulated a statement to the effect that when Mr. Tennyson was requested to allow some of his productions to be printed by Mr. Longfellow, he bluntly refused, and the alleged refusal was diligently commented on as an example of the Laureate's rudeness in particular and of English barbarism in general. With only one or two exceptions these same newspapers refused to retract the allegation, but, nevertheless, it was not true. As far as he could do so, the copyright of his works not being entirely in his own control, Mr. Tennyson gave the permission asked for, and quotations from him will be found in the selection.

English poetry, as might be expected in a land rich in historic associations and abounding in scenery which art as well as nature has made beautiful, is everywhere scattered with descriptions of places and allusions to them. Mr. Longfellow has therefore found no difficulty in filling four volumes with extracts relating to Great Britain—the fifth, which is, we believe, on the way, being devoted to Ireland. We need not say that the selection, although of course not exhaustive, has been made with the most excellent judgment, and we are glad to find that in the extracts from American writers the compiler has been equally careful and judicious. By way of introduction he has aptly chosen Mr. Washington Allston's "America to Great Britain," wherein there breathes a spirit which we should be glad, in the interests of progress and civilization, to see more prevalent among public writers in this country.

The form of the work is convenient. Mr. Longfellow is determined that no traveler shall be prevented from having poets for companions by any inconvenience from carrying them in the pocket. Each volume is small and handy. But while approving of that, we suggest that a library edition also would be acceptable to very many people. Portable poets are very handy and entertaining things to have about us, but the reading public will hardly be satisfied till this result of Mr. Longfellow's labors shall appear in a volume that is better suited to the library table, and which shall be more worthy of so excellent and well-chosen a selection.

CASTLE WINDOWS. By LATHAM CORNELL STRONG. Troy, N. Y.: H. B. NIMS & Co. 1876.

We have here about two hundred and twenty-eight pages of versification. We will follow Mr. Strong's example, and abstain from calling them poems, as a less wise author than he might have done. But if, before publication, he had submitted his manuscript to some impartial yet friendly critic, it is very probable that the twenty-eight pages would alone have sufficed to contain all that such critic would have selected. Mr. Strong is not a poet. But he versifies well enough, doubtless, to please his friends, and he occasionally produces something which will pass muster for publication. If he were careful, he could do better than he does. Even the dedication, which in other respects is considerably above the average of such pieces of composition, is spoiled by lack of two little words. Mr. Strong should remember, too, when the muse is stirring him, that poetical license does not extend so as to include bad spelling, bad grammar, or vulgarity. The effusion about the Russian ball he ought heartily to be ashamed of. Then, b-a-z-a-r does not spell bazaar any more than s-e-g-a-r spells cigar; and neither poets nor poetlets can afford to sacrifice accent for the sake of following the whims and caprices of their neighbors. "Pled" for "pleaded" is one of those blunders or monstrosities which newspaper scribblers have given us, like "statute" for statue, drugger for druggist, legerdemainist for conjurer; or such words as illy, shootist, rowist, and among verbs, to excurt, to burgle, to gun, to nolle; or, as we saw it the other day, to nolle prosequi. But aspiring poets must not imagine, because such outrageous things appear in the papers, or, as they do, in books sometimes, that they are either English or in any way legitimate material for correct writers to use. Then, too, we ask Mr. Strong confidentially what is a "serpent's glitter"? We make the appeal for information, though we do not say that we cannot make some kind of a guess in regard to it. And as an example of another kind of carelessness, we quote the following stanza from a production entitled "West Point."

"All in a dream of Commencement eve,
I remember I awkwardly buttoned a glove
On the dainty arm, in its flowing sleeve,
With a broken sentence of hope and love.
But the diamonds that flashed in her wavy hair,
And the beauty that shone in her faultless face,
Are all I recall as I struggled there,
A poor brown fly in a web of lace."

There is something very suggestive of modesty, not to say humility, in the poet comparing himself to a poor brown fly, and there is a little, probably unintentional, satire in the suggestion that a young fellow falls in love with a girl's dress more readily than with her personal merits; but we fail to see how the most perfect of lovers could use a "broken sentence of hope" wherewith to button his lady's glove. We do not wonder at his having been rather awkward about it.

Occasionally Mr. Strong tries to be funny, but the place where he has best succeeded is one where he wanted to be particularly serious. It will be found in the preface, where, in an attempt at a little self-justification, he figures Apollo jumping down from Heaven and assuming the attitude of a prize fighter. He declares that it would be very unpleasant to see such a sight. We confess we should rather like it. Mr. Strong assumes, it is true, that if the god did such a thing the only costume he could have would be a "lyre strung across his shoulders"! That would be rather indecent certainly, and though it might be almost a sacrilege to conceal the beatiful form of that particular god, a blanket would answer all the purposes. If Apollo would only take the jump we think that matter could be arranged.

Mr. Strong is, however, profoundly impressed with the number of "flaws" that his book contains. This would seem to indicate that he has a similarly deep-rooted contempt for his readers, whom he challenges to detect the many blunders he has committed. We have no advice for the public about accepting that challenge. But it is fair to say that if it should be accepted a few pieces are to be discovered in the book which show that Mr. Strong, though not justifying his name by his writing, can work much better when he takes a little pains than when he omits to do so. Amid the crowd of volumes of poetry which is sent out every year from the publishers, and which goes, nobody knows where, we have met with several better productions, and very many worse, than *Castle Windows*.

ESSAYS ON LITERARY CRITICISM. By RICHARD HOLT HUTTON. Philadelphia: JAMES H. COATES & Co. 1876.

Without accepting the sweeping eulogium which has been attributed to the editor of the *Academy*, it must be allowed that it is in his literary essays that Mr. Hutton appears to the greatest advantage; and that there, a marked degree of literary talent, careful research within a limited sphere, and a deep, judicial acumen in tracing out and weighing the merits of his subjects, are to be distinguished. Throughout the whole of Mr. Hutton's career, he has displayed marked evidence of high ability, but the secret of success is one which students in literature may profitably bear in mind. It is not on the largeness of his powers, but on the concentration of them, that his fame has been made dependent. He adopted the plan when a student, and he has found it as successful in after life as it was then. Nor is he unwilling to acknowledge the cause of his success. In this selection from his writings he tells us plainly that it is by this system of concentration only that some persons can hope to become just critics of a few great authors.

Mr. Hutton's connection with the *Spectator* must certainly be accounted a loss to literature. It has withdrawn his attention from those fields where he is best qualified to shine, and it has added nothing to his own fame. What the *Spectator* would have been without Mr. Hutton it is hard to imagine; but with all his help it is little more than an organ of the extreme Radical Republican, we might almost say, the revolutionary, element of England. It is no representative of public opinion there, nor do its columns enjoy the respect of the people, though the ability with which it is conducted is not denied. It is an instance of a journal being sustained by the sheer force of editorial skill, in the face of great unpopularity except among a very small circle of men of extreme views. To attribute this, as we must do, to Mr. Hutton's able management, is probably to pay him as high a compliment as any that have been lavished upon him as an essayist.

The volume before us has been prepared expressly for American readers, and the selection has been made with good judgment. It comprises critical essays on Goethe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, A. H. Clough, Wordsworth, George Eliot, and Matthew Arnold. In style Mr. Hutton is not brilliant. We can well understand that there are to be found many readers who, while capable of reading Macaulay's essays with zest and even enthusiasm, will sometimes find it a little difficult to follow Mr. Hutton carefully through the analytical process which he applies so skillfully to the subjects of his criticism.

But any deficiency in the attractiveness of his style, is fully compensated by the thoroughness of his treatment, the clearness of his judgment, and the delicacy and power with which he defines the results of his examination. He is more analytical than aggressive; but while his analyses are complete, he brings into play a faculty of comparison and illustration which lend a charm to his essays that is not apparent except under a careful perusal. He exhibits always a thorough knowledge of his subject. In fact, he only writes as the result of close study, and he acknowledges that he restricts his studies within a certain given compass. He nowhere evinces that breadth of scholarship and wide research which characterize most of our best critical essayists; but for a concentration of energy, and a clear marking of minute detail, Mr. Hutton's essays are probably unsurpassed. The volume which Messrs. Coates & Co. have published, will be found a valuable acquisition in the library of students in literature.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Fifth Series, Vol. XV. From the beginning, Vol. 130. Boston: LITTELL & GAY. 1876.

Another volume of the *Living Age* marks the end of the third quarter of the year. Among the many serials that now issue from the press we know of none more acceptable than this, nor one that is so thorough a representative of many of the best productions of the day. We have in the present publication a volume of more than eight hundred pages, filled with the contributions of popular writers, and selected with good judgment. Writings from the following find a place: The *Edinburgh Quarterly, Westminster, British Quarterly, Contemporary, Fortnightly, Popular Science, Church Quarterly*, and *Saturday Review*; the *Cornhill, Blackwood's, Fraser's, Macmillan's, Sunday*, and *Victoria Magazines, Good Words, Temple Bar, Examiner, Spectator, Economist, Athenæum, Pall Mall Gazette, Chambers's Journal, Academy, Nature, Queen*, and the *Leisure Hours*. The contents comprise a fewer number of long novels than usual, but fiction is well represented by "Carita," from *The Cornhill*; "What she Came through," from *Good Words*, and eight other shorter stories. There are upward of forty contributions in verse, some of which are of high merit—far superior to the poetry of the ordinary magazines; and considerably more than a hundred contributions on topics inhistory, travel, science, biography and other subjects.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Harpers are about to publish the interesting *Biography of Marie Antoinette*, by Prof. Yonge, and Mr. Fox Bourne's scholarly *Life of John Locke*.

—A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish, during the present month, Rev. Dr. Talbot Chambers' Vedder Lectures for 1876, the subject being *The Psalter; a Witness of the Divine Origin of the Bible*.

—The fourth volume of Comte's *System of Positive Polity, or Treatise on Sociology*, containing the "Synthesis of the Future of Mankind," and Comte's treatises, in an appendix minor, is soon to be published in England.

—Sophie May's *Flaxie Frizzle*, Adelaide F. Samuel's *Daisy Frames*, are published this week by Lee & Shepard. The *Little People of God*, with an original poem, "The Child and the Pet," by John G. Whittier, will be their next publication,

—One of the best selling books of the year has been the Misses Warner's *Wych Hazel*. The sequel to it, the *Gold of Chickaree*, will be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in a few days, and is said to be even more interesting than its predecessor.

—Roberts Brothers will publish Nov. 20 Miss Alcott's *Rose in Bloom; The Story of Ruth*, from the Holy Bible, with full-page illustrations, after drawings by Mr. Bida; and *Jan of the Windmill*, by Mrs. Juliana Horatio Ewing, author of *Six to Sixteen* and *The Brownies*.

—The new book by the Emperor of Brazil will be written in Portuguese, and will be printed in Paris. It will treat largely and in detail of the experiences of the imperial traveler, and the Emperer has already ordered French, English, and German translations to be made.

—Messrs. Chappell & Co., London, will shortly publish *Medical Hints on Production and Management of the Voice*, by Mr. Lennox Browne, Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians. The work is an extension of the author's recent paper on "The Voice as a Musical Instrument."

—George Wilkes' essay on *Shakespeare from an American Point of View*, shortly to be published in London by Sampson, Low & Co., includes an inquiry into Shakespeare's religious faith and knowledge of law, and special notice of Miss Lydia Bacon's theory concerning the authorship of the plays.

—"An Attempt to Interpret Fechner's Law," "Schopenhauer's Philosophy," "The Life of James Mill" by Alexander Bain, are the notable contributions to the October number of the *Mind*, published in this country by D. Appleton & Co. It also contains an interesting article on "Philosophy in London," by the editor.

—*Sea-shore and Prairie*, by Miss Mary P. Thacher, a niece of the poet Longfellow, to whom her book is dedicated by permission, consists of delightful sketches of sea-coast visits to interesting places, and of various experiences in the far West, and is remarkable for its naturalness and simplicity of style, and its freedom from "gush." It is just published by James R. Osgood & Co.

—The third number of the magnificent *Dictionary of Architecture*, by M. Ernest Bosc, recently published by the firm of Firmin-Didot & Co., Paris, contains, besides a short treatise on heraldry, an excellent history of Byzantine architecture, illustrated with a chromo-lithograph, which gives a good idea of the splendor of the color employed by the Byzantine mosaists and decorative artists.

—Berthold Auerbach aims, in the new series of his *Village Tales*, the first volume of which has just appeared in Germany, to give a correct representation of the German village of railway times, and would show, by contrast with his *Village Tales* of an earlier age, what Germany has secured through the changes which the progress of time and the course of events have wrought for the fatherland.

—The new edition of *Clough's Plutarch*, soon to be published by Little, Brown & Co., makes an octavo volume of 769 pages, with double columns and readable typography, and has an interesting preface by Mr. S. R. Crocker, in which he dwells at some length upon the influence of Plutarch in forming the character and shaping the career of eminent men who had in early life but few books to read, this old classic happening to be one of them,

—Sheldon & Co. are on the point of publishing several excellent books: *A Point of Honor*, by Mrs. Annie Edwards; *A Young Man's Difficulties with the Bible*, by Rev. W. D. Faunce, D. D.; *Lectures on the History of Preaching*, by Dr. John A. Broadus; Rev. D. S. Gregory's *Why Four Gospels?* Dr. P. H. Mill's *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, and a *Life of Major Gen. George A. Custer*, including all his Army and Indian campaigns, by Capt. Frederick Whittaker.

—Mrs. H. B. Stowe's new book, entitled *Footsteps of the Master*, is described as a kind of prose-*Christian Year*, as it consists of readings and meditations for different Church seasons, following the life of Jesus from Advent to Ascension, though not in ecclesiastical precision of form. It is interspersed with poems, carols, hymns, &c., and, with its tasteful typography, illustrations, and illuminated titles, will make a very pretty gift book, as well as a helpful and useful manual of religious reading.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE CONDUCTED IN PARIS.

INUNDATED BY A FLOOD OF NEW JOURNALS—POLITICAL NEWSPAPERS—ANECDOTE OF LOUIS BLANC AND A DUCHESS—"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN"—HOW COPYRIGHTS ARE SECURED IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 29, 1876.

We have lately been inundated by a flood of new journals, about one per diem having appeared during the past two weeks. Many of them are hardly worth mentioning, since they are speculations on the part of needy writers who have no capital but great expectations, and are bound to disappear when the borrowing capacities of the projectors are exhausted. But three of the new gazettes are worthy of mention. One is called the *Nation*. It was started by M. Raoul Duval, deputy, M. Duruy and others, and hence is Bonapartist in politics. The significance of this lies in the fact that there is a split in the party, the younger members having revolted against the rule of M. Rouher. I do not mean to insinuate that this is a matter of political importance, since both cliques would vote together on all matters of vital importance, and the party would be found a unit in everything concerning the interests of young Prince Louis Bonaparte; but the younger men of the party could not agree with the late Vice Emperor upon every point, and hence founded a journal to have an opportunity for expressing views they could not in the *Ordre*, the recognized organ. That paper has been left to Jules Amigues, the Bonapartist Socialist, and it has lost something of its authority. The *Pays*, with M. Paul De Cassagnac, Deputy and Mayor of Gers, at its head, represents the militant branch of the party. The Orleanists have nearly retired from the journalistic field since their signal defeat in the late elections. The *Journal de Paris* was discontinued, and the Princes are now represented wholly by the *Soleil*, a journal sold for one cent, and worth just about the money. The organs of Henri V. keep up because they are emanations from the altar, to paraphrase the ideas of the Bishop of Gap. They dwell more upon the religious ideas of their party than upon party politics.

All this shows that the Monarchical press is passing through a period of perturbation, and all are waiting to see things settled into something like shape. Perhaps they may have to wait a long time; perhaps till 1880. At any rate, the present moment does not seem at all favorable to them. In the meantime, Republican journals are appearing by the score—by the half dozen, I can say, without exaggeration—and five have come out since I last wrote. The most important of them is *L' Homme Libre*, the "Free Man," the Socialist organ, founded by no less a personage than Louis Blanc. The journals we considered extremely Radical a few months ago, are now regarded as comparatively moderate. The *Siècle* was followed by the *Rappel*, that journal by the *Tribune*, that by the *Droits de l' Homme*, that by the *Homme Libre*, each being more intensely Radical than its predecessor, and trying to go a little closer to the limits of the law without incurring absolute danger. The *Droits de l' Homme*, the journal of Henri Rochefort, has been prosecuted a dozen times for outraging the government, religion, society, or the army, and has had to pay nearly forty thousand francs in fines. Its last affair was for an article signed "X—y," the pseudonym of Rochefort, it is said, saying that all the leading Generals are Bonapartists first and patriots afterward, and ridiculing Gen. Ducrot for not getting himself killed at Champigny. This cost 4,000 francs and two years' imprisonment. The imprisonment has to be borne by the géreut, a poor devil who gets a dollar a week to keep his name at the head of the journal and take the chances of confinement. When in prison he gets well paid, and his family is provided for. If I mistake not, this journal now has three directors in prison, neither of them being capable of writing a line correctly. However, the law admits of these "straw men," and all the journals employ them. I do not think, though, that the new Socialist organ will be violent, for M. Louis Blanc is a sensible man in every respect, and has a serious mind as well as a large intelligence. He is the best man in the party, taking the whole of Europe into account.

Speaking of him brings up a story. Under the Restoration the father of Louis Blanc was a staunch Royalist, and was among the *emégrés* who shared in the famous *milliard*. A fine feerest was offered him as his share in the donation, but he accepted instead two scholarships, endowments for his two sons in the Royal College of Rodez. Louis came out brilliantly, with high honors, just as the revolution of 1830 came on. But the fall of the Bourbons ruined the father, and prevented him from aiding his sons in the choice of a career. Louis was then eighteen, and came to Paris to seek for employment. One of his relatives, M. Ferri Pisani, son-in-law of Marshal Jourdan, asked if he had any taste for diplomacy.

"I accept in advance all the careers in which a man may succeed in life by honest labor," replied Louis Blanc.

"Then come with me to the Hotel Talleyrand." On arriving at the Hotel Rue St. Florentin, the two were received by the Duchess de Dino, niece of the Prince of Beuevant, and his constant companion at home, a young lady of brilliant qualities, handsome and witty, whose only fault was said to be an unconquerable desire for raillery. She made her wit felt on every occasion, sometimes malapropos, in the estimation of the world. When reproached for this habit she replied, "Well, *tant pis* for those who have hump-backed characters."

M. Ferri-Pisani presented his relative of whom he had previously spoken to Madame de Dino, and on seeing him she burst out with laughter. "He! Don Cherubino," she said, tapping the young man under the chin with her fan, "It appears that you have ambition. But before beginning your apprenticeship in the embassies you should wait at least until you have cut all your teeth."

Louis Blanc is but little over four feet in height, and looks like a small boy even now. Then he had rosy cheeks, a skin as fair as a girl's, and a face like that of the cherubs in Raphael's pictures. But little people are always sensitive, it is said, and Louis Blanc was extremely wounded by this treatment. He felt that he was "no chicken," and did not want to be treated as a boy, still less as a cherub. The Duchess liked his appearance, and thought what a page he would make if the *moyen age* manners were still in existence. She was ready to take him under her protection, and nothing that she demanded was refused her, and, with that sentiment instinctive to women which makes them tender to children, Mme. de Dino laid her hand upon the young man's shoulder and brushed her robes against his side. Many a noble in France would have given half his fortune to have received the same attention, (with the same tender feelings,) from Mme. de Dino, whose very word was a command to the aged Prince de Talleyrand; but Louis Blanc felt himself *patronized*, and sprang away as if stung by a serpent. With cold, stiff politeness he told the Duchess that he was not an infant, and gave back a reply so haughty and insolent that the Duchess looked at him in surprise. She drew back at once and resumed her seat.

"Monsieur," she said calmly, and with measured tones, "I beg your pardon. Evidently I have been mistaken in your age, but your youthful aspect deceives me. I am sorry to have wounded you, M. Blanc, and will bid you good morning."

M. Ferri-Pisani was in despair but could say nothing. The two left the Hotel Talleyrand in silence. It was only when near home that either uttered a word, when Louis Blanc said: "Never mind me, I will make my way unaided and unprotected."

"I can only wish you good luck," said M. Ferri-Pisani as he turned away, after giving his relative a warm grasp of the hand. And it was thus that M. Louis Blanc was made a socialist. It is always as curious as futile to reflect upon "what might have been." Had M. Blanc taken the pleasantries of Madame de Dino in kindness, he might have aspired to anything. He would have been now a noble, if he had desired it, certainly one of the first men in France, for his own talents are equal to anything, and with such a protector all the doors of life would have been opened to him.

I have a few words more to say upon the subject of my thesis. Another journal came out the other day and gave rise to a singular complication. It is the custom here to register titles and copyright them, the only condition being that one number shall be brought out and deposited in the National Library within one year. The great publishers, who are worth their millions, can sometimes profit by the terms of the law. One of the principal publishers, for instance, hears that a new art journal is to be brought out and goes at once to register several titles, say, *Art Journal, Art Chronicle, Journal of Art*, and all the variations that he can think of. At last he hears that the new journal is to be called the *Art Journal*, and, owing to the means at his command, he brings out one number at very little expense, and gets the copyright of the title. This is not very honest, but it is done nevertheless. A few months ago Arthur Pougin commenced a new musical journal. The other day it was ready for publication, under the title of *La Musique*, when another journal bearing the same name appeared. It was evidently a made-up affair, but it was gotten up by a rich publisher, and he got the copyright. Pougin changed his title, but with no better success, and now announces that his paper will be brought out as soon as he can find a title which has not been already copyrighted. He intends to keep the title a secret from the printer until the day he goes to press.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN PERU—THE GUATEMALA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—THE LATEST NEWS FROM HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, AND COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Nov. 2.—The special correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Lima on Oct. 21, announces the defeat and flight of the rebel chief Pierola. Official dispatches to the President of Peru state that the battle referred to above took place in the ravine of Yucango, near the Heights of Los Angeles, on Oct. 19. The fight lasted three hours and terminated at 3:30 P. M., but before its close Pierola fled with five followers; it is supposed to Bolivia. Gen. La Cotera advanced with the Peruvian troops to attack Pierola in front, while Gen. Bustamente's division from Arequipa coming up in his rear, cut off his retreat. La Cotera had artillery; Pierola had none. He left his strong position at Torata and went down toward the sea-coast, perhaps hoping to escape by sea, when he was attacked by La Cotera's force with the foregoing result. The Government's loss was very small, but the rebels must have been heavy sufferers from La Cotera's cannonade. Should Pierola fall into the hands of his enemies, little mercy will be shown to him it is believed.

Other items of Peruvian news are briefly given from Callao journals, as follows: The German corvette Victoria had arrived at Rio de Janeiro, en route for the Pacific. A fire totally destroyed Gillespie's Hotel at Chala. The Memphis, from Hamburg, arrived at Callao on Oct. 17. Señor Larrain, who was accused a year ago of counterfeiting Valparaiso Bank notes, has been acquitted. Unattached officers from Lima and Callao have offered their services to the Peruvian Government in the present crisis. Charles Sharp, late second officer of the steamer Islay, has been appointed Captain of the English bark Frankley, at Salaverry, inplace of Capt. Hughes, who was mysteriously murdered a short time ago. Mr. Brapey and his family have arrived at Buenos Ayres on the yacht Sunbeam. He is expected to visit Callao. The Customs Treaty between Peru and Bolivia will be revoked by the latter Republic, according to an official notice, in six months, as mutually agreed.

GUATEMALA.

The National Assembly held two sessions, on the 9th and 13th of October. At the first session a committee was appointed to present to the President of the Republic the answer of the House to the President's Message. At the latter meeting a new member, Herrera, Jr., took his seat. The bill relative to ecclesiastical affairs was discussed. The *Progreso* of Oct. 5 advocates the Government railway scheme to open a line of railway from the port of San Jose to Esquintla. On Oct. 9, a meeting of capitalists was held to support the railway measure, and on the following day a commission was officially appointed to study the question and report accordingly. Col. Francisco Sanchez died at Quezaltenango Oct. 3.

SALVADOR.

The latest journals received are to Oct. 21. An article in the *International Gazette*, of Brussels, is republished by the *Prensa*, containing an attack on Señor Carlos Sutierrez, and discrediting his reported appointment as Diplomatic Minister of the Republic of Salvador to Switzerland.

HONDURAS.

No Honduras journals were received by the last steamer. The *Regeneracion*, of San Salvador, says that the prospects of the Honduras Republic are very promising; peace has been everywhere restored, and there prevails a unanimous feeling in favor of the Government of Señor Soto, the actual President of Honduras.

NICARAGUA.

The *Gaceta de Nicaragua* of Oct. 21, the latest date at hand, publishes an autograph letter from President Avellaneda, of the Argentine Confederation, to the acting President of the Republic of Nicaragua, congratulating him on his nomination. The public are still engrossed with the news of the inundation at Managua, and much sympathy is felt for the sufferers.

COSTA RICA.

No journals are at hand; but a private report contains complaints of mismanagement of the Costa Rica Railroad. The Minister of Public Works is charged with unwise attempts to curtail expenses, and allowing the railroad to fall into incompetent hands by removing the engineers and other foreigners employed on the line. Payments on the Simon Division are in arrears, and the work must come to a stand-still, owing to the small appropriation for the maintenance of the twenty-nine miles of road in that division. A final suspension of the railroad will be the inevitable result, and the failure of General Guardia's undertaking is much to be deplored.

COLOMBIA.

The steamer Copiapo, from the southern ports, arrived at Panama on Oct. 31, with the latest news from Cauca. No important battle had been fought since the last dispatches. Señor Rafael Niño, Secretary of the Army and Navy, had arrived at Cartago. President Parra was also expected at that place, but was first to proceed to Honda to inspect the immediate neighborhood of the seat of war. The rebellion in Cauca is dying out, a warlike spirit being noticeable only on the frontier of Antioquia. In the District of San Juan, in the north of Cauca, the rebels around Buena Ventura were totally routed and dispersed. Antioquia, surrounded and without supplies, must soon yield to the Union Army.

The steamer Washington, which arrived at Aspinwall on Oct. 29, brought news of the arrest of Gen. Ramon Santo Domingo Vila at Barranquilla, on charge of being engaged in a conspiracy against the General Government. It was said that arms were found in his possession. The second position in the command of the Atlantic Division has been conferred on Gen. Buenaventura Correosa.

WOOLEN GOODS THIEVES.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 12.—At 3 o'clock this morning, the policemen of Waterbury, hearing a hand-car going down the Naugatuck road at a high rate of speed, informed Superintendent Beach, who ordered out a locomotive, and gave chase. Seventeen miles below, the locomotive struck and destroyed the hand-car, recovering fifteen pieces of woolen goods, belonging to the Wolcottville Manufacturing Company. The sheriffs of Seymour, Ansonia, and Derby, were notified, and prompt search for the robbers was organized, resulting so far, in the arrest of three suspected men.

A CATALONIAN EXORCIST.

CURING AN AFFLICTED GIRL—POSSESSED WITH 400 DEIVLS—A PECULIAR SCENE IN SPAIN.

From the London Times.

Our Barcelona correspondent writes under date Oct. 21:

"I will briefly describe what has just happened in this wealthy city. About the 14th or 15th of this present month of October it was privately announced, chiefly to the faithful women of the congregation which regularly thronged the Church of the Holy Spirit, in the street of San Francisco, that a young woman of seventeen or eighteen years of age, of the lower class, having long been afflicted with 'a hatred of holy things'—the poor girl probably was subject to epileptic fits, and cried out and became convulsed when she heard the notes of the organ in church—the senior priest of the church above mentioned would cure her of her disease, or, to use that gentleman's own language, 'Avaunt, physicians and mountebanks; see how the Church will cure this poor girl, who is at present possessed with 400 devils.'

Those who are acquainted with Barcelona know well the Calle San Francisco, one of the well-to-do streets of the city, and its church Espiritu Santo, not a poor man's, but a fashionable church. For eight days, the last day being the 17th inst., a little stream of persons of all ranks, and of either sex might have been seen at the unusual hour (for church going) of midnight threading its way toward the church. The principal door was kept closely shut, but the faithful or credulous, the open scoffer, and the lover of signs and wonders found admittance by a side door to the exhibition which I am about to describe. The church was dark, but a sickly light was shed by wax-lights on the sable forms of some eighty or one hundred persons, who clustered round the *presbiterio*, or sanctuary, in front of the altar. Within the little inclosure or sanctuary, separated from the crowd by a light railing, lay on a common bench, with a little pillow for her head to recline upon, a poorly-clad girl, probably of the peasant or artisan class; her brother or husband stood at her feet to restrain her (at times) frantic kicking by holding her legs. The door of the vestry opened; the exhibitor—I mean the priest—came in. The poor girl, not without just reason, 'had an aversion to holy things,' or, at least the 400 devils within her distorted body had such an aversion; and in the confusion of the moment, thinking that the father was 'a holy thing,' she doubled up her legs, screamed out with twitching mouth, her breast heaving, her whole body writhing, and threw herself nearly off the bench. The male attendant seized her legs, the women supported her head and swept out her disheveled hair. The priest advanced, and, mingling familiarly with the shuddering and horror-stricken crowd, said, pointing at the suffering child, now sobbing and twitching on the bench, 'Promise me, my children, that you will be prudent, (*pradentes*,) and of a truth, sons and daughters mine, you shall see marvels.' The promise was given. The exhibitor went to procure stole and short surplice, (*estola y roquete*,) and returned in a moment, taking his stand at the side of the 'possessed of the devils,' with his face toward the group of students. The order of the day's proceedings was first a lecture to the bystanders, and, second, the operation of exorcising the devils. The priest commenced his running commentary on, or explanation of, the strange phenomenon lying panting, foaming at the mouth, to the gaze of the stupid and shuddering crowd of her fellow men and women. The priest began by lamenting with tears that 'it is, unhappily, the fashion of people in this day and age to seek the aid of doctors, sleepwalkers or spiritualists, and quacks of all description'—the words he used were *medicos, somnambulas, y curanderos*—'when they have hard at hand the aid of religion, and an aid and remedy secure and all-sufficient.' He continued his address by saying that the means of which he should make use in the present case were not the strongest in his power, for to use the strongest was not now allowed. He then said, 'This *joven*, (*i. e.*, young girl,) enjoys a most perfect tranquillity and calmness so long as she does not catch a sight of holy things, such as the holy water, the priest's dress, the altar, the church, or hear the sound of a bell, the roll of an organ's notes resounding through the aisle. You know,' continued the priest, 'that so great is this girl's aversion to holy things, myself included, that she goes into convulsion, kicks, screams, and distorts her body the moment she arrives at the corner of this street, and her convulsive struggles reach their climax when she enters the sacred house of the Most High.' He ended with the following words: 'This girl has often had the same infirmity in bygone years, and the devils have been constantly expelled; but, owing to the laxity of religion in these latter days, they return again to possess her body.' Act the first finished, the exorcism, commenced. Turning to the prostrate, shuddering, most unhappy object of his attack, the priest commenced, 'In the name of God, of the saints, of the blessed Host, of every holy sacrament of our Church, I adjure thee, Rusbel, come out of her.' (N. B.—'Rusbel' is the name of a devil, the devil having 257 names in Catalonia.) Thus adjured, the girl threw herself in an agony of convulsion, till her distorted face, foam-bespattered lips, and writhing limbs grew well-nigh stiff, at full length upon the floor, and, in language semi-obscene, semi-violent, screamed out 'I don't choose to come out, you thieves, scamps, robbers.' 'Fulfill your promise, Rusbel,' said the priest. 'You said yesterday you would cast 100 more of your cursed spirits out of this most hapless girl's body. Can't you speak?' 'Yes, I can,' came from the poor girl's foaming lips, 'I can.' 'Yes,' said the *cura*, 'you are a devil of honor; you are a man of your word.' Out of the crowd stepped a plainly attired Spanish gentleman, and said, 'But, father, how can you pray to and praise the devil? I have read somewhere he is a liar and the father of lies. Does he keep his word?' 'Yes,' said the priest, 'he is *muy formal*'—*i. e.*, a man of his word. 'Fulfill your promise, Rusbel.' 'Never,' shouted the devil, or the girl, now lashed into an agony of frenzy. 'You shall,' said the holy father; and the suffering girl, like a bruised and wounded snake, her dress all disarranged, her bosom heaving, wormed and twisted into the arms of the silly women who knelt and cried by her bench of torture. At last from the quivering lips of the girl came the words 'I will;' but the devil added, with traditional perversity, 'I will cast the 100 out, but by the mouth of the girl.' The priest objected. The exit, he said, of 100 devils out of the small Spanish mouth of the woman would 'leave her suffocated.' Then the maddened girl said she must undress herself for the devils to escape. This petition the holy father refused. 'Then I will come out through the right foot, but first'—the girl had on a hempen sandal, she was obviously of the poorest class—'you must take off her sandal.' The sandal was untied; the foot gave a convulsive plunge; the devil and his myrmidons, (so the *cura* said, looking round triumphantly,) had gone to their own place. And, assured of this, the wretched dupe of a girl lay quite still. The exhibition was announced for 11 A. M. on the succeeding day, and it commenced again. Up came a band of blue-bloused artisans and claimed admittance to the church. The priest stoutly refused entrance to any but women. The men beat the church door; the Police came; a scrimmage arose, and the priest retreated in haste; the sick girl was dragged to her lowly home; two mechanics now lie in Barcelona jail for their share in a called-for, if illegal, demonstration; the street was cleared by the Police, and the affair was over. Next day the civil authorities of the town, men of high feeling and great enlightenment, shocked at what they had heard and read, (for the whole affair is now in print, and can be bought in Barcelona for a half-penny,) stopped, by civil decree, the whole affair. In conclusion, a few remarks are due in justice to the authorities. First of all, the Bishop, a man of enlightenment and erudition, was not cognizant, I believe, of this freak on the part of the clergy of the church in question. Secondly, the moment it came to the ears of the civil authorities, the sharpest and promptest means were taken to admonish the priest and prevent a repetition of a scandal which had shamed and sickened the whole City of Barcelona.

The whole of the details I have given were taken down by me from the mouth of an honorable and most truthful Spanish gentleman, who was witness to the whole thing, and are strictly worthy of credit to the remotest detail. I have purposely suppressed much that was painful and indecent."

THE EFFECTS OF CYCLONES.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 1.

At last week's sitting of the Academy of Sciences M. Faye adverted to a statement made by Dr. Boué, and inserted in Bulletin XIX., 1876, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, to the effect that he had witnessed two waterspouts in 1813 and 1814 on the Atlantic, another in Carinthia in 1832, and, lastly, several small ones on the Sea of Janina; that he had distinctly seen the two first descend from the clouds, but that as for the Albanese ones he had quite as distinctly seen them rise out of the sea, the sky being then cloudless; so that consequently M. Faye had made too sweeping an assertion when he denied all possibility of ascending waterspouts and exclusively admitted descending ones. To this M. Faye last week replied that he thankfully accepted Dr. Boué's testimony regarding the two descending cyclones, which he accordingly entered among the various instances he already possessed; but that, as to the small waterspouts of the Sea of Janina, he could not consider them otherwise than as being of the same nature as the former. He observed it was mechanically impossible that a local vacuum forming in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and consequently exposed to a simultaneous rush of all the ambient air, could produce anything but tumultuous motions; that the formation of a spout round a vertical axis, with rapid and incessant rotation, and having, moreover, the strange property of perpetuating the vacuum in spite of the constant afflux of air, so as to enable the sea-water to rise to a certain height, was inadmissible; and that, supposing such a spout to be formed, it could not raise the water to an altitude of seventy or eighty feet, as estimated by Dr. Boué, but only to thirty-two feet, the altitude that might be gained by the most powerful pump. He therefore concluded that Dr. Boué must have been under the influence of an optical illusion; that the gyration of a waterspout at its foot was much too rapid to be perceived, and that the spectator, therefore, even when put on his guard, attributed to the motion of the spout what was in reality the disturbance of the waters at its foot, amid the fog of pulverized water playing in the atmosphere.

THE ITALIAN 100-TON GUN.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS AT SPEZZIA.

THE NEW GUN FOR ITS NAVY—A SHIP PROTECTED BY TWENTY-TWO INCHES OF SOLID PLATE—A MONSTER PIECE OF ORDNANCE—WONDERFUL RESULTS ACHIEVED.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Italy has reason to congratulate herself on having been well served by those who were and are responsible for her naval artillery. The fact is not astonishing if we only suppose that the national intellect has remained of the same character since Italy, first of European nations, produced the large guns which, in process of time, came to take exclusively to themselves the word 'artillery.' Men who claim to be 'practical' because they are unable to see much more than an inch before their noses are apt to despise the faculty of imagination. In so doing they are as unwise as a poet would be if he despised practical men. The Italian gift of imagination produced a Dante and a Tasso, but it also produced a Garibaldi and a Cavour—men who could see at the end of a troubled path the unity of the Italian Kingdom. The same faculty has displayed itself in the construction of their navy and of the guns which are to arm it. Years ago, when the so-called practical men were timidly feeling their way, the Minister of Marine, Admiral St. Bon, and the Director of Naval Artillery, Capt. Albini, agreed that a poor nation cannot afford to build ships likely to be obsolete before launched, or guns which would find opposed to them armor-plating they could not pierce. They, therefore, resolved on a bold step, designed the Duilio and the Dandolo to carry solid plates twenty-two inches thick, and proposed to order from Sir William Armstrong guns of 100 tons weight, the heaviest ordnance then in existence being the thirty-five-ton gun. Capt. Andrew Noble, a partner in the Elswick firm, has already proved by investigation that immense charges could be fired in heavy guns without great intensification of the local pressures—in other words, without exposing the piece to the danger of bursting. The artillerist has but to leave an air space in which the gas from the powder can expand during that dangerous moment when the shot has not begun to move, or has hardly moved, and forthwith the maximum pressure becomes greatly reduced. That moment of maximum pressure is, of course, the most dangerous to the life of the gun. There was much opposition to the plans of Admiral St. Bon and Capt. Albini, but their energy carried the day. The ships were laid down and the guns ordered. When, later, there was a change of Ministry, and Admiral St. Bon had to relinquish the reins of the Admiralty, the new Ministry, much to their credit, appointed the Naval Constructor, Signor Brin, as Minister of Marine, in order to carry out the designs which he had already made. The Duilio is already launched; the Dandolo will be ready in July next. Therefore, by the wise provision of two men, seconded by the great manufacturing power and scientific skill of English manufacturers, the Italian nation will have secured for itself the most powerful iron-clads, both for offense and defense, then afloat. If our worst fears are realized, and Europe is convulsed by strife in 1877, the countrymen of Admiral St. Bon and Capt. Albini will have good reason to be proud of their official servants. The present trials are intended both to prove the 100-ton gun and to show the value of different methods of armor-plating on a section of the side of the Duilio. To-morrow the Minister of War and other distinguished personages are to arrive here and be present at the experiments. Meanwhile, a few words on the meaning of it all may be acceptable to English readers.

The 100-ton Armstrong gun is not a mere monster piece of ordnance. It represents, with its carriage, the latest development of artillery science. But it is more than this. In its construction and that of its shells, in the simplicity of the parts of its carriage, in the hydraulic arrangements for loading, aiming, and working, it is an answer to the challenge of the advocates of breech-loading guns. Not that Sir William Armstrong insists on muzzle-loading under all conditions. While the rival factions have been abusing each other to their heart's content, the Elswick firm have been building both muzzle and breech loaders according to the wish of their customers, and have now in process of construction—almost finished—a breech-loader of forty tons weight. By this time the gun had become a familiar friend, not only to the experimenter, but to the numerous and curious persons who find their way on board the pontoon. At first people were evidently afraid of the monster, but by degrees his quiet doclity prepossessed every one in his favor. He looks so tame and good natured, so old and sensible, near the 10-inch and 11-inch guns on shore waiting for the iron-target firing on Wednesday. Some officers, even Capt. Albini himself, began to wish to try speed of working, but this is impossible for the present, because all the arrangements for loading, &c., are rough and temporary. The cartridge and shot have to be rolled on a truck along the deck, brought in front of the muzzle and carefully arranged in the right position. Then the truck does not quite reach the muzzle of the gun, and part of it has to be held up by a handspike while the hydraulic rammer is pushing it gently in. When the gun is permanently placed on board ship, the cartridge will rise exactly to its proper place in a moment and be thrust in without delay, followed instantly by the shot. When all is in order the gun will be loaded without difficulty in thirty-five seconds. Besides, this is only the beginning of hydraulic agency in loading, and everything must be carefully watched for the sake of the knowledge to be gained. When first hydraulic cranes were used to unload colliers, the operation was slow and careful. Now, a ship of 1,500 tons can be unloaded in one tide. Putting in and taking out the crusher gauges occupies a considerable time, all for the sake of scientific knowledge, and many experiments are made for the same purpose. By the by, the bright, clever little man, Hutchinson, whom we were all so sorry to see come fainting out of the gun the first day, is quite well again, and is rammed in and brought out again continually, looking as if he had been formed for this very purpose. It must be understood that the perpetual changing of crusher gauges at the bottom of the bore is for purely experimental purposes, and has nothing to do with the eventual use of the gun. It is really wonderful to find that so little remains to be discovered. After Saturday's experiments Capt. Noble calculated the probable initial velocity theoretically, and was within three or four metres of the truth. His calculations showed that the promised velocity—namely, 1,350 feet—had been more than reached, so the first round on Monday was fired with the same charge.

For the last two rounds on Saturday, 21st, a little extra pressure had been put on the escape valves of the cylinder to see whether the recoil could be shortened by that means. Having ascertained that it could, without any interruption of smoothness in working, the springs were brought again to their normal condition. Hence the extra inch or two of recoil on Monday. The slide being 4 feet 3 inches long before the trunnion slide would touch the buffers in recoiling, there is ample space for recoil with higher charges, as much as 15.5 inches. After this round the screens were put up and the *boulangé* set in working order ready to tell the time taken by the shot to pass through the space between two wire screens near the muzzle.

Conceive a shell weighing 2,000 pounds, and moving at the rate of 1,374 feet a second—much faster that sound travels through the air. Yet the determination was arrived at to go a step further (the guaranteed velocity having already been considerably exceeded) and try a charge of 330 pounds. All being arranged accordingly, the new cartridge was brought up, looking considerably thicker, and being the same length of the shot—4 feet. Once more the snarling sound of the rushing water was heard, the rammer drove home cartridge and shot together, and the deck was cleared. For some reason everybody seemed a little more anxious about this round, and many hands were held over ears when the trumpets sounded Fire! The awful bellow of the big gun seemed to shake the ground, and was reverberated from mountain to mountain, waking the echoes of Zezzano, Porto Venera, and Lerici; a dense cloud of smoke obscured the air, and hung for a time over the flashing waters; the pontoon started back with a slow, clumsy motion, but the monster himself, the agent of all the turmoil, looked serenely unconscious of anything unusual. Yet he had spat from his mouth a projectile of 2,000 pounds with a velocity of 1,456 feet per second, giving a blow equal to the force required to lift 20,400 tons a foot high, and in his exertions he had submitted to a maximum internal strain tending to tear him open of about 23,000 tons. His recoil left nearly seven inches to spare for a higher charge.

It would be impossible to describe the satisfaction of the Italian officers. The President of the Committee, Admiral Martin Franklin, was full of joy and kindly congratulations, while Captain Albini, who must have felt the burden of a terrible responsibility during the last few days, could not but show on his usually calm and quiet face the pleasure with which he was moved. It is plain that considerably more work can be got out of the gun, but it has already surpassed the greatest power developed by the 80-ton English gun in an exceptional round. The work of the English shot was 27,200 foot tons; the work of the Italian shot was 29,400 foot tons. The work per inch of circumference was, in the case of the English shot, 540 foot tons, that of the Italian 550 foot tons. Nothing was strained in the least degree. The same quiet movement of a handle that a child could push sent the weight of 100 tons quietly back to its place; another touch depressed the muzzle instantly for loading and moved its muzzle up or down as required. All worked with the same smooth regularity as ever. But the gentlemen who are here to represent the Elswick firm considered that they had done enough for glory. Before their gun is accepted they have to fire fifty rounds with whatever charge they decide on as that for present service, and out of the fifty rounds fire to be with projectiles weighing 2,500 pounds. They had considerably exceeded their guarantee even with a 300-pound charge, so they prudently required to reduce the next charge by 11 pounds, in order to bring the weight to a round number in Italian measure—namely, 145 kilos. The gun was therefore loaded again with the proposed service charge, and gave the following results: Charge, 319 pounds, equal to 145 kilos.; elevation about 1 deg.; recoil, 42.5 feet; pressure on bottom of bore, about 18 tons; initial velocity, 1,423 feet, being an excess of 73 feet over that guaranteed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MURDER IN THE TYROL.

A FRENCHMAN IN A LONDON POLICE COURT.

From the London Times, Oct. 31.

At Bow street, Henri Dieudonné Pierran de Tourville, a Frenchman, naturalized an Englishman, and a barrister of this country, was charged, on an extradition warrant, before Mr. Vaughan, with the murder of his second wife, Madeline, an Englishwoman, while traveling in the Tyrol. Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams defended; Mr. March watched the case on behalf of the Foreign Office. Chief Inspector Clarke, of Scotland Yard, said that on Saturday last he received the warrant produced, and in consequence went to No. 16 Craven Hill with Sergts. Von Törnow and Greenham. He was shown into a back room, where he saw the prisoner. He told him he had a warrant for his arrest, and that the charge was the murder of his wife in the Tyrol. Prisoner said it was all nonsense; the matter had already been inquired into in Austria, and he had been honorably acquitted. Mr. Poland wished to reserve his cross-examination. Charles Von Törnow, Detective Sergeant of Scotland-yard, translated the warrant of arrest, which was in German, to the prisoner. This set forth that he was suspected of having murdered his wife on the road over the Stelvio Pass, that he was thirty-nine years of age, and was a member of the English Bar. Mr. Vaughan said this warrant and other documents were not properly authenticated by the Austrian Minister at Vienna, and therfore they would have to be sent back there for that to be done. Still, he proposed that they should go on with as much evidence as could be produced meanwhile. Mr. Poland had asked for a copy of the depositions taken in Austria. He thought these might be translated and copied, and then sent back to Austria to be authenticated. Miss Georgiana Louisa Scott, No. 42 Addison road, Kensington, said she knew the deceased lady. She married the prisoner on the 11th of November last, when they went abroad. On the 27th of July in this year she heard of her death. She afterward received a letter from the prisoner acquainting her of his wife's death. In this he said that on the 16th of June they went together to see the beauties of the Stelvio Pass. Coming back his wife, who was nervous, preferred to walk, and the carriage was sent on ahead. On looking at the beauties of the scenery his wife, unfortunately, went too near a ravine and fell down it. When he could get assistance and found the body, life was extinct. The writer went on to say, that although no doubt it would be a great shock to Miss Scott, still it might be some consolation to her to know that, in the opinion of the doctors, his wife would not, at the best, have lived two years more, owing to a tumor in the stomach. Witness did not see him until the 17th of August, when she saw him in England. He then told her his wife had committed suicide in a most determined manner by throwing herself three times off the rocks. The deceased was forty-seven years old, and witness believed she had known prisoner about five months before marrying him. Mr. John W. Jennings, a solicitor, said that in August he was shown the spot where the lady died. It was about two and a half miles from the village called Trafoi, and two miles from an inn named Francis-höhe. The whole of that way there was a good road, and at the particular spot it was quite level. There was a slope on the left hand, covered with rough stones and bits of trees, but it was so gradual that witness went down it part of the way. Mr. Poland objected to this evidence, as, he said, the witness had only been pointed out "a" spot by some one, who, perhaps, had had it pointed out to him. Mr. Vaughan said, undoubtedly, unless it was backed by positive evidence it would not be admissible. Mr. Jennings said that the reason the spot was pointed out to him was that people there were surprised that no relative of the lady had been to examine the ground, and asked him to do so, and, if possible, to communicate with the friends of the deceased. Mr. Poland again objected. Mr. Vaughan said this was not being put in the depositions as evidence. Of course, Mr. Poland had a right to have the positive evidence called first, and he should, therefore, adjourn the case till Saturday next. As in extradition cases bail is never allowed, the prisoner was removed by Chief Inspector Clarke in a cab to the House of Detention.

FOX-HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

THE OBJECTION TO RAILROADS—HOW THE SPORT IS KEPT UP—FOX-HOUNDS, STAG-HOUNDS, HARRIERS, AND BEAGLES.

From the London News, Nov. 2.

One objection urged by the fox hunters of forty years ago against the railways was that they would be the death of many a gallant fox, but it has been found by experience that more of the human than of the vulpine species commit suicide or meet with fatal accidents upon the iron road, and it is not often that we hear, as we did last week and the week before, of hounds being run over by a passing train. Nor has it been found by experience that the railways have "cut up" the different "countries" in the way that was predicted of them, and men who hunted the stag, the fox, or the hare in the decade from 1830 to 1840, and who are alive to follow the chase still, will probably be the first to admit that the change has been all for the best. When "The Druid" wrote those admirable sketches entitled "Silk and Scarlet," in 1859, he gave an interesting account of the foxes imported from France, Holland, and even Russia, and "turned down" in districts where the native article was scarce; but that scarcity could not have been due to the railways, for while the latter have been multiplied immensely since that time, the importation of foxes has decreased. That the lessened demand for them has not been brought about by any tendency to abandon the sport is made abundantly clear by a perusal of the "Hunting Appointments" which are, from the last week in October till the beginning of April, to be found in the appropriate newspapers, or by a glance at the hunting statistics which appear in the sporting journals at the beginning of each season. Year by year the lists grow longer, and at the present rate of increase in the number of packs, we may expect hunting men to urge upon the Government the annexation of a part of France or of Belgium, in order that they may have more elbow-room. Thus, we find that for the present season there are no less than 342 packs—fox-hounds, stag-hounds, harriers, and beagles—regularly advertised, and in addition to these there are several private, or "scratch," packs, which do not court publicity, but which none the less afford excellent sport in their respective neighborhoods. Out of the total of 342 packs, 165, or nearly one-half of the whole, are fox-hounds; and of these, again, 139 are in England, 18 in Ireland, and 8 in Scotland. There are 139 packs of harriers, of which 92 are in England, 45 in Ireland, and only 2 in Scotland. Of the 16 packs of stag-hounds, 13 are in England, and the other 3 in Ireland, Scotland not being able to boast of a single pack, though it is from that part of the United Kingdom that most of the venison comes. There are 22 packs of beagles in the list, including those which are advertised as belonging to "Trinity College, Cambridge," and to the "Thirty-second Light Infantry" at Devonport. The latter pack meet upon Dartmoor, and their cheery notes perchance will serve, now and again, to enliven the captivity of the "unhappy nobleman" who is languishing in the Government Prison there.

The statistics as to the number of packs throughout the United Kingdom are, perhaps, the best answer that could be given to those who have maintained that hunting is on the decline. It must be remembered that these 342 packs, some of which hunt five and none less than two days a week, are affording sport to certainly not fewer than fifty thousand people who hunt regularly—to how many more, if we were to take into account the numbers who assist at a lawn meet, (for breakfast,) or who have an occasional gallop at Christmas-tide and upon other special occasions, it would be hard to say. These 342 packs consist altogether, and taking into account some seven or eight packs which have not sent in a complete return, of about ten thousand couples of hounds. There are 6,826½ couples of fox-hounds—5,842½ couples in England, 689½ in Ireland, and 294½ in Scotland. There are 2,266 couples of harriers—1,416 couples in England, 821 in Ireland, and 29 in Scotland. There are 371½ couples of stag-hounds—279 couples in England and 92½ in Ireland; and 296½ couples of beagles. To say nothing of the huntsmen and whips, of whom there are about a thousand—being upon an average of nearly three to each pack—there must be, taking one with another, about ten men in each of the 342 establishments, so that at this computation there would be nearly three thousand five hundred persons directly employed in the stables and kennels of the different masters. It would be interesting to push the inquiry still further, and calculate the number of horses in the different stables and the amount of money spent upon the hunt; but it would take up more space than is available for the purpose, and it may be sufficient to state broadly that the 342 packs—taking the annual cost of each at two thousand a year, which is certainly not an extravagant estimate—entail an annual expenditure of £350,000. This, be it remarked, is merely the expenditure of the master, whether coming from his own pocket or from those of the subscribers, and if a return could be obtained of the money spent by the hunting men who follow these 342 packs, north and south, east and west, we should arrive at a total which would afford the best practical illustration of the esteem in which the chase, in its modern form, is held by all sorts and conditions of Englishmen.

AN OPERATION OF GASTROTOMY.

Surgical and physiological students will find in the last number of the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* interesting details of an operation of gastrotomy, attended so far with successful results, which has been performed at the Hôpital de la Pitié by Dr. Verneuil. The patient, a lad of seventeen, had inadvertently swallowed a quantity of the solution of caustic potash. This occurred in February, and in spite of the most skillful treatment the constriction of the upper orifice of the œsophagus became so complete that death from inanition must inevitably have ensued without an operation, which was accordingly performed on the 26th of July. The results will be seen from the medical bulletin of the 10th of September, which states that the patient is in good health, remains up all day, and even helps the hospital assistants in their work; he has almost as much strength and energy as he had before the accident. His diet is composed of soups, fine-chopped meat, mashed vegetables, and drink, which are injected through a large elastic tube inserted in the [illegible] made in the stomach. Under this treatment he gained upward of ten pounds in weight between the 18th of August and the 14th of September. At the moment of the injection of food a flow of saliva in the mouth is produced, in the ejection of which a motion curiously resembling the action of chewing is remarked; he can distinguish between warm and cold substances, but otherwise all are indifferent to him. It is stated this is the first time the operation has been successfully performed; the last time it was attempted, but unsuccessfully, was in 1849, by M. Sedillot, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Strasburg.

COTTON GROWING IN EGYPT.

THE BREADTH CULTIVATED — DETERIORATION OF THE FIBRE—HOW THE SOIL MAY BE IMPROVED.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The rising of the Nile this year has been regarded with more than usual anxiety, as many whose welfare is mixed up with that of Egypt dreaded a bad Nile; for misfortunes, it is said, never come singly, and a bad Nile would have been the worst of all; but the plenty-producing water came down at the average time in good quantity, which, together with a season hot and dry, and singularly free from dews and heavy fogs, has produced the finest cotton crop that has ever been known in Egypt.

The breadth cultivated this year is 1,000,000 of fedans, and as the average yield is from three to six kantars of 100 pounds the fedan, some notion may be formed of the demand for labor, the amount of money that will change hands, and the general activity and commercial *élan* that will mark the forthcoming Winter. All this cotton will be ginned in the course of the next five months, the cotton-ginning factories will be working day and night, and the railway will be sorely tried during this time keeping the inland stations clear and getting it sent off to Alexandria as fast as it is delivered at the stations. All that is wanted is a good price for it, and to enable Egyptian cotton to recover its reputation measures have been taken to keep the seeds separate, so that the best class of Cotton shall be kept free from mixture with inferior, and not have its value vitiated. It should be stated that this mixture of the seeds has most likely arisen from carelessness. The first cotton-ginning factories here were erected from Platt's drawings of them, as they had been erected in South America. The ginning-room floor was raised some five or six feet above the ground level, and formed two longitudinal cellars underneath the gin-room floor, into which the seed dropped during the process of separating the cotton-fibre from the seed—called ginning. Thus, it can be readily understood how after a cotton-ginner had ginned the cotton of one Sheik and then of another with a different kind of cotton, in a few days the seeds must be all mixed up together in the cellars. This, with the hurry-scurry of receiving the camel-loads of cotton, ginning, weighing, packing, and getting it delivered at the station or into boats out of the way, will readily account for the seed not having proper attention and separation in times past. Another fruitful cause of mixture of sorts is that, after the young plants have sprung up out of the ground, places will be observed quite bare, or places where the young plants look unhealthy; the fellaheen sow these places over again with any seed that may come to hand, for they are thoughtless and careless and singularly deficient in forethought. But all the more recently erected cotton-ginning factories have been made with the floor only one foot above the ground level, and an alley excavated for the shafting and belts, or they are erected overhead, so that the seed is kept in sight on the gin-room floor, from the floor to the dresser, and through the dresser into the sacks. It is an easier mode of working here, and provides against the mixture of the cotton seeds.

The other question brought forward by the Committee of Manchester Cotton Spinners in their petition to Lord Derby—namely, the deterioration of the fibre of the cotton in consequence of the ground producing it not receiving any manure containing the phosphates—is not so easily disposed of here, because the only fuel the fellaheen have to bake their bread with is composed of the dung of the animals, which is carefully collected by the children, mixed with chopped straw, formed into cakes about ten inches in diameter, laid out in the sun to dry, and called gilleh. Why these cakes are preferred to wood or cotton sticks is that, after once being lighted up and got into a state of incandescence, they conserve their heat for a long time, like charcoal, and keep the oven at an uniform temperature while the relays of cakes, about nine inches in diameter and half an inch thick, are being baked for the family's week's consumption. Washing day is a very small affair in an Egyptian family, if there is one at all; but baking day is an event, and involves commencing at midnight or in the small hours of the morning to complete the relays of cakes. Cotton sticks are all very well for lighting the fire in the oven at first, or for heating it to roast a joint of turkey when the heat is not required to be retained for a long time but they cannot be used for baking bread—the smoke and pyroligneous acid given off by the burning cotton sticks would spoil their bread. Some Sheiks, utilizing their cotton sticks for fuel for their steam-boilers have had the upper part of the flue behind the fire eaten away by the pyroligneous acid given out by the cotton sticks. If the fellaheen could find or afford some other form of fuel instead of 'gilleh,' the ground would soon become rich in phosphoric acid, and an immense improvement would soon be the result if they left their cattle-dung on the ground during the grazing season. Every working animal in Egypt requires a course of *berseem* (clover) every year, as during the other part of the year they live on dry food—beans and chopped straw. The season commences in November and continues till March; each animal—horse, buffalo, cow, or donkey—is tethered to a stake, which stake is shifted after the animal has shaved off all the *berseem* within the radius of his tether. Animals are in this manner grazed four times over the same field, and it is four times irrigated; and if the dung were allowed to lie on the ground, plowed in, and sown over with cotton, which would be a very good rotation of crops, as the cotton is sown in April, we should soon find an improvement in the fibre of the cotton. There is another mode open to the Egyptians to improve the fibre of their cotton, and the best of all. Why not dig out of the catacombs at Sakkara all the bones of the sacred monkeys, other beasts, birds, and reptiles, grind them up in a pair of edge-stones, and sell it to the Sheiks for their cotton fields? This bone dust, sprinkled on the ground, and plowed in, would immediately supply the cotton plants with the phosphoric acid so necessary to the healthy growth and composition of plants. The dust from the ruins of ancient towns is often thrown over the ground and plowed in, this dust being the crumbled, ancient, unburnt bricks made from Nile mud; it can only ameliorate the ground in the proportion of the virgin dust to the old ground, which has produced so often, but cannot be called a manure. The guano of pigeons is carefully preserved, but this is used exclusively for the cultivation of water-melons, cucumbers, and garden-stuff. In addition to that of the house pigeons, many Sheiks have thousands of bluerock wild pigeons. They build them cots—palaces—of Nile mud, thirty to fifty feet high, like huge dun-colored sugar-loaves, looking in the distance like a close-set pine forest stumped in the horizon; they are perforated all over with pigeon-holes, and they have a staging inside to collect the guano. They are never killed for eating—that is the privilege of the tame house-pigeon—the others are allowed to increase and multiply at will for their guano, which is sold at a good price to the cultivators of garden-stuff. Such is the course of custom and trade; but if the Egyptians could be induced to make a simultaneous movement and manure their cotton fields, much good would result. The railway and the cotton trade have given a new life to Egypt, the ultimate results of which no one can guess, and the improvement that have been made within the last ten or twelve years are astonishing. A little, mud-brick, flat-roofed hovel, with a few gins and an agricultural portable engine—anything at first did for a cotton-ginning factory; but now we see powerful fixed engines of 30, 40, and 50 horse-power, ginning rooms with some pretense to architecture, well-lit and ventilated, with roofs supported by trussed principals, with open louvres on the top to keep up a current of air and carry the dust that comes from the cotton away outside, and with fine towering brick chimneys, crowned with an ornament, or a disfigurement, according to the taste of the proprietor or his engineer, but all showing signs of improvement and progress. Many Pashas, Beys and Sheiks gin their own produce, but still there is an immense amount ginned by merchants and capitalists, principally Europeans, many of whom are Greeks."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY FROM A VAULT.

The Yorkshire, England, papers state that considerable excitement prevailed in Skipton on Thursday, when it was known that the corpse of Sir Charles Tempest, which was deposited in the vaults of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Skipton, nearly ten years ago, had been disturbed on Tuesday night, and the coffin ransacked for valuables which it was supposed to contain. For above a week workmen have been employed beneath the church making alterations in the heating apparatus, and one of the men states that on Tuesday night he locked the doors of the vault and placed the keys on a bench at the lower end of the church, where he had found them every morning when he went to his work. The nuns residing in the convent adjoining were the only other persons who had access to the church. One of the windows of the church was found to be broken, but it is considered that this damage could not have been easily done from outside, because of its being protected by a wire guard. The would-be-thief, however, had managed to gain access to the vault, broke open the outside coffin, and cut a hole in the shape of a triangle in the inner or leaden coffin. The remains, however, were no further molested, because, it is thought, the rush of air from the coffin had alarmed the evil-doer, and made him fly without accomplishing his supposed object—namely, plunder. The perpetrator of the outrage is still at large.

A NOVEL PROCEEDING.

An amusing incident occurred lately at the establishment of a well-known London publisher. The manuscript of a novel was sent to him so hermetically sealed in a tin box that it could not be extracted without a hammer. The clerks who received the box conjured up in their minds an idea that it contained dynamite, and, consequently after much perturbation, the box was deposited unopened in a dark cellar, where it has remained for several months, and where, probably, it would have continued to remain, had not the author, who lives in a remote part of the world, unexpectedly made his appearance in the British metropolis.

THE QUEEN'S BUCK-HOUNDS.

THE OPENING DAY HUNT—THE QUARRY SET AT LIBERTY—CHASING THE STAG—TWO OR THREE MISHAPS.

From the London News Nov. 2.

A more hilarious, not to say boisterous, band is scarcely to be met with any where than this which assembles year after year at Salt Hill to hunt the Queen's buck-hounds on their opening day. The resources of the Great Western Railway must be taxed to provide boxes enough for the numbers of horses that are brought by train from London. Last year room had to be found for nearly seventy nags, and yesterday traveling accommodation was provided for quite as many, though probably not more than fifty of the stalls were occupied. If this falling off in numbers led any sanguine persons to indulge in hopes of a small "field" and plenty of elbow-room, they were doomed to disappointment. A glorious Autumn day, with the prospect of seeing the hounds throw off, and possibly something of the exciting chase afterward, are temptations too strong to be resisted by holiday-seekers, and the usual throngs of nondescript humanity wended their way along the dusty roads toward Salt Hill and the field where the deer was to be unearthed. Of vehicles there were perhaps fewer than usual crowding around the place of rendezvous, but of horsemen and footpeople there were many hundreds, and those were wisest who rode straight off to Bayliss Farm, without attempting to follow the streams that converged on the little meadow where huntsmen, whips, and hounds were patiently waiting for the signal to start, surrounded by a dense mass of red coats and black—a picturesque point in a landscape that had for backgrounds the grand old town and misty foliage of Windsor. It was nearly 12 o'clock when Lord Hardwicke trotted up, mounted on a powerful bay, and wearing the green coat familiar to all frequenters of Ascot, in place of the more brilliant scarlet. While the master was exchanging greetings with his numerous well-known followers, a whip was sent off to give the word for one quarry to be set at liberty, and after the usual quarter of an hour's law, the cavalcade moved quickly off through the narrow lanes toward Bayliss Farm, while at every cross-road more, however, came cantering up to swell the already formidable ranks, and the courteous "hounds gentleman" was sometimes powerless to secure the pack a safe way past the restless heels of refractory steeds.

How the keenest of noses can possibly pick up a scent on ground where hundreds of hoofs have done their best to foil it, or follow the line when reckless riders are pressing eagerly for a place, rushing forward in an apparent attempt to capture the deer on their own account, threatening to override the tall hounds, and closing in on every side, is one of the puzzles that belong to the great unsolved scent problem. To control such a field would require almost more than mortal powers of persuasion and determination, and Lord Hardwicke gives it up as hopeless. At length, however, when the hounds, having settled fairly on the slot, begin to race with their heads up, the over-eager ones come speedily back and settle down with the ruck, for they must have quick nags, stout hearts, and firm hands who would keep pace for long with the racers of the Royal kennels when they are running at their best speed. Too soon, however, the burst comes to an end, and the stag having taken shelter in a wood by Burnham Beeches, trots quietly round the cover, while the hounds have to settle to slow hunting, and the rear guard of riders have time to come up. But the pause is not long. Facing the open once more, Runaway heads for Farnham Royal, and takes us past that at a good pace to Stoke Park, but instead of shooting through it, he turns short round and makes for the open country northward. Many who have not heard the "Tally ho back!" get thrown out here, and it is a diminished field that follows the stag as he breasts the hill and gallops swiftly upwind. Now, for the first time, the chase has something of excitement. As we race across the fields past the picturesque church of Farnham Royal, the fences grow bigger and bigger, none of them enough to stop a resolute rider, but some of them more than the faint-hearted care for. Now a tall gorse-hedge, with an ominous interlacing of stakes and an ugly-looking rail or two, frowns in front, at sight of which many slacken speed and look anxiously for gaps. But there are none. It is a big jump, and there are only two ways of doing it. A well-mounted light-weight sends his gallant brown at it, and gets well over. Beside him a fourteen-stone man comes with a rush; there is a moment of suspense—a crash—the rails fly right and left—the chestnut staggers for a second—then settles to his stride again, and the heavy weight steams away with a chorus of "Well smashed, sir" from those for whom he has thus made the way easy. If Runaway will but keep his head straight for the open now only a select few will probably see the finish—among them three or four fair equestrians who have been going splendidly from the first. But he prefers the woodlands, and, running into Thorney Wood, it is a long while before he can be forced to leave it. By this time some hundreds of horsemen are once more in the chase, and when they get a view of our hunted deer they make up for lost time by rushing along the road in pursuit, heedless of the fact that Goodall and his hounds are still in cover half a mile back. This impetuosity has one good result, however. The startled deer, thinking his worst enemies at hand, makes off as fast as he can through the next wood, without an attempt to dwell there; and we get a good run up hill and down, now skirting the valley by Hedgerley and Bulstrode, then rattling up-wind and across the long stretches of grass in Wilton Park. A momentary fault, and then a trusty tongue tells us that it is "forward away" once more. Twelve miles or more at fair speed now tell their tale on Runaway. He dare not stop, for the hounds are at his heels, and with heaving flanks and distended nostrils he bounds northward once more, while his pursuers grow fewer, and only the clatter of a dozen hoofs and the whimper of the hounds sound in his ear. As he dashes through Lodge Wood and crests the hill above Chalfont St. Giles', a welcome gleam of water greets him, and he makes straight for it. But he cannot thus escape his clamorous foes, and after a panting pause in the cooling pool he rushes through the pack and heads back for the little hamlet of Three Households. But he can only trot now, and after a futile effort to find refuge in another duck pond he is brought to bay, and our run of fifteen miles is over, the distance having been done in just one hour.

There were two or three mishaps during the run. A lady got a bad fall at a little grip, somebody was seen floundering in a ditch early in the day, and one gentleman who had been going like a true workman all day came to grief almost at the last fence. Happily, however, nobody seemed to have sustained any worse injury than a severe shaking.

THE FOOD SOLDIERS LIVE UPON.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes: "If the Turk and his comrades fight well, it is not because they are well-fed or well-clothed; on the contrary, their daily bread seems to be about the last thing of which those who bear rule and authority over them have ever thought. Their commissariat system is even more deplorable than ours; in fact, it can scarcely be said to exist. If there are 'arrangements of any kind' they may be briefly said to consist of a happy reliance upon chance and a broad, hopeful trust in something turning up. It was, indeed, felt that the men must have something in the way of solid food, and accordingly the bakers at Nisch and Sophia were set to make thousands of hard biscuits, which it was determined to forward to the troops. To get them there, however, was another puzzle, for there is no Turkish transport service, and in the end all the wagons and carts in the country had to be requisitioned, together with their bullocks and drivers. Then long trains of these laden with the biscuits were daily dispatched over the rocky roads, and so they have gone on ever since. Dr. Leslie told me that he had found some men who had tasted nothing but biscuit and roasted maize-stalks for seven weeks; and he made a present to the army, in the name of the excellent Red Cross Society which he represents, of 1,000 sheep and some bullocks. But what were they among so many? Hardly a 'kabob' apiece for the 45,000 hungry men who wanted them. Yet the Turks have gone contentedly on soaking the brick-like biscuits in the muddy water they have obtained from the Morava Valley—sometimes so fortunate as to be able to supplement it with a little coffee or roasted maize-stalks, occasionally with a Servian fowl caught in some deserted village, or a piece of hare which had been shot down in the long grass, but generally with nothing at all. I could sympathize with them; for once or twice, being short of provisions myself, owing to accident, I tried to soften the miserable biscuit by immersing it in liquid of some kind or other. The attempt used to result in the rudest failure—it seemed to defy all my efforts. Perhaps I was unskilled or happened to get hold of unusually hard specimens—there was no picking or choosing allowed. Toward night, by the fitful glare of a torch or a fire, the purveyor of such articles would be seen perched on the sacks doling out the rations to the quartermaster sergeants of the different regiments, who used again to count them out to their assistants for each company. There was no jangling; two broken pieces of a fair size equaled one biscuit or two handfuls of crumbs; and this latter substitute seemed to be preferred as softer and more reducible to food. On went the Turk counting in a monotonous tone, '*Beer, eckee, ewch, dewd*,' till at last the full tale was made up, and then the messenger would fold up his sack and "silently steal away." He must hurry off to his company, give them their food, do his best to measure out the crumbs and the pieces so as to make it all go round and leave him a little piece for himself, and his work was done. So it went on, day after day, the Turks meanwhile fighting like heroes, and never flinching even when danger was greatest and the enemy's fire hottest.

A FATAL LOVE.

At a late meeting of the Board of Health of Reading, Penn., the following statement was made of the manner in which a young man caught the small-pox: "He met his sweetheart on the street in the evening and accompanied her home. On the front door was a red patch, but she said nothing about any member of the family having the small-pox. She concealed the fact from her lover, and conducted him into the house by a side door so that he should not see the red patch on the front door. He caught the small-pox from the infected house, and was the means of communicating the disease to his father, who died."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
14—The Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Freer.
45—Mattlage vs. Sloane.
89—Cox vs. The N. J. Midland R. R. Co.
101—Jones vs. Muller.
110—Jordan vs. Crosby.
116—McIntosh vs. Smith.
125—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. The Peekskill Iron Wks.
126—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lee.
129—Conlon vs. The Board of Assessors.
130—Dean vs. The Board of Assessors.
131—The In. Order of Red-men vs. Weissel.
132—Kidd vs. Bristow.
134—Watson vs. The H. & N. Y. Navigation Co.
138—Doyle vs. The Society of Operative Masons.
142—Jameson vs. Pitkett.
150—Allen vs. Chamberlin.
155—Platt vs. Van Name.
335—Lyon vs. Sulzer.
163—Claflin vs. Mister.
167—Matter of the Columbia Ins. Co.
168—Matter of the Columbia Ins. Co.
172—Cahill vs. The Hudson River S. B. Co.
175—Kidd vs. Bristow.
177—Matter of Mildeberger.
190—Matter of Whittelsey.
191—Jones vs. Muller.
214—Smith vs. Craney.
218—Sloat vs. McKeon.
219—O'Connor vs. Newcombe.
223—Oscanyan vs. Mackenzie.

Nos.
227—Stiger vs. Partridge.
229—Martin vs. Hicks.
230—The Berkshire Woolen Co. vs. Juilliard.
234—Clarke vs. Savage.
238—The Ulster Knife Co. vs. Rowe. Two Motions.
246—The Berkshire Woolen Co. vs. Juilliard.
250—Van Schoonhoven vs. Rowland.
255—Miller vs. Becker.
258—Button vs. Claflin.
263—Bates vs. Rice.
265—Marzolf vs. Wittengel.
270—The Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Freer.
274—Goelet vs. Daly.
282—Coe vs. The N. J. Midland R. R. Co.
285—Briscoe vs. Silvester.
287—Draper vs. Palmer.
288—Campbell vs. Green, &c.
308—Crary vs. Simpson.
319—Smith vs. Green, &c.
320—Hodges vs. Porter.
323—Phelps vs. Platt.
326—Matter of Downing.
328—The Hercules Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Brinkes.
330—Foley vs. Rathbone.
331—Same vs. Same.
332—Same vs. Same.
333—Same vs. Same.
334—Hoffman vs. Burke.
337—Roe vs. Roe.
338—Wetmore vs. Bostwick.
339—Matter of Cortelyou.
341—Morton vs. The Domestic Telegraph Co.
344—De Wolf vs. Offinger.
345—Steers vs. Steers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL CIRCUIT.

To be held by Judge Westbrook in General Term Room at 12 M.

The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al. | The People, &c., vs. Sweeny et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Wednesday, Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
2—Kelly vs. The Mayor &c., of New-York.
3—Forsyth vs. The Mayor, &c., of New York.
7—Nolan vs. Harris.
9—Wood vs. Amory.
14—Hall et al. vs. Atlantic G. Powder Co.
15—Musgrave vs. Webster.
17—Chaperry vs. Benoliel.
18—Carpentier vs. Benoliel.
19—Delancey vs. Stearns.
20—Blasse vs. Wood.
22—Geery et al. ex'r. vs. Webster et al.
33—Church vs. Dowling.
Law and Fact.
672—Power vs. Cassidy.
58—Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor &c., N. Y.
474—Uhl, rec'r., vs. Millhauser.
506—Uhl et al. vs. Scharinberg et al.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.
629—Uhl vs. Huszuer.

Nos.
632—Knowlson et al. vs. Betts et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.
503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.
754—Hebrew Ben. Society vs. The Mayor, &c.
71—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean St'mer C. Co.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd.
110—Houghton et al. vs. Lanouette, et al.
198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
251—Neiller vs. The Kings County Manuf. Co.
314—Earl vs. Kieley.
315—Vanderhoef vs. Tucker.
350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
587—Mosback vs. Amend et al.
420—Mittnacht vs. Stauf et al.
121—Ellis vs. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—No. 1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff. No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle.
1049—Bussinger et al. vs. Beardsley.
1967—Rogers Loco. & M. Works vs. St. Louis I. M. & S. R. Co.
2117—Taylor vs. Surget.
2065—Laserowitsch vs. Mouquin.
1519½—Kobbe vs. Price.
1703—Blascheck vs. Phillips.
1489—Gibbs vs. Hichborn.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
1617—Miller vs. Miller.
1148—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
1985—Jennison vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.
3663—Bates et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
1993—Fitts vs. Onderdonk.
1867—McCarthy vs. Da Costa & D. S. Ref. Co.
1699—Cullender vs. Cullender.
1989—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.
1047—Berghaus vs. Spaulding.
2165—L'Hommedieu vs. Wing et al.
3681—Irving vs. The Mayor, &c.
3218—Kennedy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1741½—Falihee vs. Hammond.
1918—Genet vs. The Mayor, &c.
2968—Eisberg vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
657—Driscoll, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1785—Henderson vs. White et al.
1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2361—Chatham Nat'l B'k of N. Y. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
587½—Vermilyea et al. vs. The Ninth Nat'l Bank of N. Y.
2283—The People, &c., State of N. Y., ex rel. Bowne, versus O'Brien et al.
1823—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
2205—Anderson, Rec'r, vs. Laog et al.
1071—Goodridge vs. Skidmore et al.
2103—Bowery Nat'l B'k vs. The Mayor, &c.
3075—Wild et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior M'f'g Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidown.
3187—Rice vs. Rice.
2207—Johnson, Ex'x, vs. Cassidy.
2267—Halstead vs. Koss.
2277—Delamater et al. vs. Am. & E. C. Egg Co.
2365—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, Impl'd.
2089—McKnight, Ex'r, vs. Devlin et al.
278—Reck vs. The Phenix Fire Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 20, inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
17—Daly vs. Munro et al.
19—Arnold et al. vs. Morris.
23—Cary vs. Smith.
71—Butterfield et al. vs. Klaber et al.
73—Van Buren vs. Colt.

Nos.
78—Nitschke vs. O'Neill et al.
27—Nicholson vs. Elliott.
66—Meid vs. Meid.
55—Slawson et al. vs. Watkins et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
263—Meyer vs. Peet et al.
879—Johnson vs. Luxton.
6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.
329—Demuth vs. The Am. Inst. of City N. Y.
144—Algie vs. The Mayor, &c.
216—Stevenson vs. Hinds.
333—Bohonnon vs. Barlow et al.
27—Melcher vs. Dixon.

Nos.
248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
260—O'Connor et al. vs. Beesley.
282—Zimmerman et al. vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.
876—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
687—Furman vs. Titus.
652—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.
68—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
342—Eisner vs. Strauss.
357—Lehmaier vs. Griswold.
205—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
850—Duffy vs. the Ohio & Miss. Railroad Co.
192—Kerrigan vs. The Broadway & Seventh Av R. R. Co.
306—Eagan vs. Murphy.
303—Dodd vs. Dean.
219—Highland C. & M. Co. vs. Matthews.
305—Crawford et al. vs. Pappenheimer.
311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
318—Selling vs. Legendre et al.
312—Thomas vs. Knight.

Nos.
882—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot et al.
340—Husted, Administrator, vs. Rathbone.
341—Husted, Admr, vs. Rathbone et al.
361—Wireman vs. The Remington S. M. Co.
362—Dutch vs. Dorsey.
363—Dodge vs. Burton.
364—Glack vs. Conner, Sheriff.
355—Diamont vs. White.
366—Stewart vs. Straw.
308—Hamilton vs. Hall.
369—Nixon vs. Smith.
370—Del Monte vs. Bartlett.
371—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.
20—Morris vs. Morris.
21—Roediger vs. Simmons et al.
22—Wright vs. Wright.
24—Cockroft vs. Muller et al.
39—Tone, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
40—Brennan vs. Wilson et al.
42—Palmer vs. Lang.
43—The People, &c., vs. Ryan.
65—The Con. Fruit Jar Co. vs. Mason et al.
70—Peck et al. vs. Weber.

Nos.
178—Fuller vs. Riley.
179—Marrow vs. Havemeyer.
64—Kavanagh vs. Wilson et al, &c.
73—Imhorst vs. Burke et al.
85—Guthman vs. Kline.
1½—The People, &c., vs. Raney.
88—Storey vs. Solomon.
89—Griffen vs. Solomon.
90—Way vs. Croiatt.
92—Thorne vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Demurrer.—No. 5.—Ledwith vs. the Mayor, &c., of New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
873—Ketchley vs. Van Tassel.
802—Adler vs. Kruger.
863—Schmultz vs. Foster.
875—Burnham vs. Waterman.
876—Same vs. Same.
968—Neligh vs. Hall.
556—Krawitsky vs. Koening.
557—Same vs. Same.
865—Flynn vs. Dayton.
798—Brown vs. Melcher.
804—Nason vs. Luddington.
877—Willson vs. Sine.
903—Smith vs. Solomon.
906—McCarthy vs. Universalist Society of N. Y.
796—Topping vs. Birdseye.
799—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
323—Epstein vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
687—Ellis vs. Maurice.
707—Mackellar vs. Murphy.
905—Rexter vs. Starin.
974—Powers vs. Conner, Sheriff.
892—Shandley vs. The Mayor, &c.
960—Goldstein vs. The Mayor.
801—Zeimler vs. Levy.
872—Buss vs. Montell.

Nos.
909—McAulley, Ex'r, vs. Thompson.
890—Hyman vs. Bischoff.
393—Engell vs. Grant.
907—Schemorhorn vs. Devlin.
895—Ritchie vs. Lesser.
969—Mangam vs. Downs.
806—Merrill vs. Beyer.
371—Booth vs. Ferguson.
899—Andrews vs. Farley.
384—White vs. Hoyte et al.
868—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co., of Maryland.
977—Brown vs. the Mayor, &c.
803—Ebbinghousen vs. Worth Clubb.
867—Cleary vs. Brewster.
487—Walsh vs. Brewster.
565—Wood vs. Bloodgood.
Peremptory—
814—Simon vs. Worth.
824—Sadler vs. the Mayor, &c.
987—Hall's Safe & Lock Co. vs. Wingfield.
1014—Hall vs. Corrigan.
1023—Levene vs. Brush.
42—Loughran vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
412—Stevens vs. Brennan.
470—Blasi vs. Fleisch.
930—Burgess vs. Burgess.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
1919—Penhyn Slate Co. vs. Allen.
4949—Workman vs. Devine et al.
5219—Wilmerding et al. vs. Kelp.
4550—Lowenstein vs. Oppenheimer.
2969—Smith vs. Zoldo et al.
4991—Lapp vs. Leubuscher.
5007—Clear vs. Cunningham et al.

Nos.
5009—Miller vs. Cunningham et al.
5010—Boyd vs. Green.
4861—Von Breisen vs. Wulfin.
5034—Brooks vs. Hirsch et al.
4357—O'Gorman vs. O'Neil.
3123—Winans vs. Clark.
5261—Butler vs. Westbrook.
5262—Bernheimer vs. Gomez.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
5073—King vs. Hall.
3862—Postler vs. Burke.
3811—Donovan vs. Ostendorf et al.
4670—Newman vs. Miller et al.
4916—McClure vs. Phillips.
4197—Colfax et al. vs. Bogatzki.
8029—Fuller vs. Sternfells et al.

Nos.
4312—Doolittle versus Schwartz.
5020—Knapp et al. vs. Vassing.
4545—Fuerth vs. Isaacs.
4580—Lynch vs. Nuhl.
5084—Rouse vs. Strauss et al.
4612—Hopkins vs. Fisher.
4974—James et al. vs. Hyams.
4557—Fisher vs. King et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
5598—Heyman vs. Zelmer.
8241—Loughran, Jr., vs. Matthews et al.
—— —O'Neil vs. Pentz.
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.
6645—Maier et al. vs. Springer.
7200—Bacharach et al. vs. Hebeler et al.
4779—Hall vs. Templeton.
7944—Barnes vs. Woodruff.

Nos.
8469—Crotty vs. Connor, Sheriff, &c.
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, impl., &c.
8472—Gillier et al. vs. O'Sullivan.
4927—Holland vs. Wolcott.
4962—Ross vs. Finan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.
5228—Saward vs. Halstead.
5177—Hayward vs. McCunn et al.
5094—Man'f'rs and Bld'rs Bank vs. Spiro.
5118—Lippe vs. McCollum.
5147—Ryan vs. Safeguard Fire Ins. Co.
5158—Hagen vs. Stevens et al.
5181—Curren vs. Doran.

Nos.
5182—Lambrecht vs. Moore
5185—Agate vs. Carpenter.
5202—Mech'cs Nat. Bank of Newark vs. Johns.
5210—Lavelle vs. Pregher.
5263—Ehrman vs. Bryant et al.
5264—Hass vs. Schack.
5265—Lowe et al. vs. Gregg et al.
5267—Grenlich vs. Vols et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Taffe, homicide.
John Fay, felonious assault and battery.
Francisco Lestario, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Harrill, felonious assault and battery.
Oscar Fletcher, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSION—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Clark, robbery.
Dennis Connors, John Haggerty, rape.
John O'Donnell, felonious assault and battery.
John Moore, felonious assault and battery.
John Grant, burglary.
George Green, grand larceny.
Augustus P. Galcia, grand larceny.
James Daly, grand larceny.
Richard William, grand larceny.
Adam Wolf, Morris Pincus, grand larceny.
John Shaughnessy, grand larceny.
Bernard McGuire, John Donnelly, grand larceny.
James McGuire, grand larceny.
Isaac L. Gans, receiving stolen goods.
Richard William, false pretences.
Mary A. Leatee, disorderly house.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Charles Fletcher, robbery.
William Korn, James McGowan, robbery.
John Conklin, rape.
Charles Wilson, felonious assault and battery.
John Adams, William Farrell, forgery.
Charles Hervey, false pretences.
Henry Eastwood, bigamy.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE LABOR IN GETTING THEM FORTY-FOUR YEARS AGO—FIGHTING AT THE POLLS.

A correspondent of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* thus writes: "Forty-four years ago I was publishing a paper at Lawrenceburg, Ind. By reference to my file of papers of that date, I find a striking illustration of the contrast in the expedition of obtaining news then and now. The Presidential election was held that year on the 6th of November. Clay and Jackson were the candidates, and the contest was nearly as excited as the one just closed, and the people were equally as anxious to hear the result as now. Imagine then the suspense of three weeks waiting. My paper was published on Friday, three days after the election, and all the news then received was partial returns from eight counties in Indiana, which gave no decisive indication how the State had gone, and an item from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of that morning, stating that 'Ohio was in doubt, though the Jackson stock is uppermost.' This, and two counties from Kentucky, was the sum total of news. One week later the news was sufficient to give a probability that Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania had gone for Jackson, and Kentucky for Clay. But the friends of Clay were sanguine of his election. On the 23d of November, seventeen days after the election, our summary of the news was about as follows: 'Maine, slight returns indicate that it will go for Jackson; Massachusetts, not heard from; Connecticut, 127 towns give a majority for Clay; New-Hampshire, six counties heard from, gone Jackson; New-York is in doubt, but Marcy is evidently elected Governor, and nearly all the members of Congress are Jackson; Indiana returns come in slowly, and yet in doubt; Kentucky has evidently given Clay 5,000 or 10,000 majority; Virginia, twenty-seven counties heard from, probably for Clay; North Carolina, one town heard from, doubtful. From all these and other rumors the calmest heads are yet unable to determine the result.' On the 30th of November enough was received to settle the question that Jackson was elected. At that date there were no telegraphs, and but few daily mails. Nearly all were weekly, and a large proportion carried on horseback, and these only in the day-time. Think of waiting for the mail boy or stage-coach to bring the news this week from Maine, Florida, or California, and then you have some conception of the situation forty-four years ago. At that time we only had a weekly mail, but much of our news was gathered from travelers and hog drovers. And those who published weekly papers had private mail routes, and the devil in the offices usually went out on horseback two days in the week to distribute the papers. The writer hereof took his turn for two years. Those old times are vivid in our recollection. On the day of the election there were at least a dozen fights, in which there was more fair play than now. If a couple wanted to fight, a ring was formed around them, and no one allowed to interfere until one or the other cried enough. There was some satisfaction in fighting then. Now by the time one party gets a lick some meddling Police officer interferes. On that day we recollect having at least half a dozen knock-downs, turn about, with James H. Lane, late of Kansas, and altogether the skirmish was continued from 9 o'clock in the morning till after dark. No officers interfered, nor were any arrests made. There are now some citizens in Iowa who witnessed these interesting pastimes."

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* of the 8th inst. says: "The long, bitter, and harassing political contest which has raged in this State for the past four or five months ended last night—and ended in a glorious and substantial Republican victory. While the returns thus far received are comparatively meagre, they are yet of such a character as to leave no doubt of the general result. They show a large increase in the Republican majorities in every Republican county, while there appears to be no corresponding increase of the Democratic majorities in the Democratic counties heard from. The Second District elects Col. Bisbee to Congress beyond a doubt. The Republican majorities in this district already heard from aggregate nearly three thousand, with Nassau County, which will give at least one hundred more, yet to hear from. The highest estimated Democratic majorities in the Second District, claimed by the Democrats themselves, do not aggregate over twenty-eight hundred, and their estimates are much higher than any reasonable figuring will warrant. The Second District can fairly be claimed for Col. Bisbee by from five hundred to one thousand majority. In the First District, the Republicans have not only held their own, but they have made large gains over former years. That the State has gone for Hayes and Wheeler, for Stearns and Montgomery, and for Purman and Bisbee, is beyond a question. The highest aggregate majority which the Democrats can secure from all the Democratic counties in the State, cannot by an honest possibility exceed 7,000, while the actual Republican majorities already reported exceed 7,700, with Jackson, Nassau, and Monroe Counties yet to hear from. These counties, according to the votes of former years, should give from six hundred to one thousand more to add to the Republican aggregate. The Republicans have fought manfully, and deserve the victory which has crowned their banners."

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Sugar—Considerable activity has prevailed on account of favorable advices from abroad, but the higher rates demanded by holders checked the operations; at the close the market was firm at advancing prices, some holders asking as high as 10½@11 reals per arrobe, gold, for No. 12, and it is therefore impossible to give exact quotations for other kinds, the stock being exceedingly reduced; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas 92,700 bxs. and 2,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, no bxs., 170 hhds.; exports during the week, 18,700 bxs. and 500 hhds., including 18,400 bxs. and 500 hhds. for the United States. Bacon, $36@$37 50 ₱ cwt. Butter, $75@$85 ₱ quintal for superior American. Flour, $32@$33 ₱ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, $6 50@$6 75 ₱ arrobe. Hams, $59@$65 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $37@$38 ₱ quintal; in tins, $44@$45 ₱ quintal. Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $28@$29 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $16@$16 50 ₱ arrobe; do. White, $22@$26 ₱ arrobe. Onions, $9 50@$10 ₱ bbl. for American. Coal-oil—None here. Empty Hogsheads, $4@$4 50, gold; Lumber dull; White Pine, $31 ₱ 1,000 feet; Pitch Pine, $33@$35 ₱ 1,000 feet. Shooks nominal. White Navy Beans, 24@24½ reals ₱ arrobe. Chewing Tobacco, $63@$66 ₱ quintal. Corn, 12@12¾ reals ₱ arrobe. Hoops dull; long shaved, $50 ₱ M. Freights—Disposable tonnage has considerably increased, and rates are weak, but unchanged. Tobacco remains the same as last reported. Spanish gold, 218½@219. Exchange, firmer; on the United States, 60 days currency, 5¼@4¾ discount; short sight, do., 4@3¾ discount; on London, 15@14 premium.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	N. Y. B. L. O.	103	200	Lake Shore....b3.	55
10,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, St. J. B'h....	93¼	600	do.	55
3,000	do.	93⅜	600	do.	54⅞
1,000	Cen. Pac., C. & O. B'h.	94½	100	do....b3.	55
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	46	200	do....b3.	54⅞
2,000	N. J. C. conv.	81½	400	do.	54⅞
16,000	M. & S. P. c. s. f.	86¾	100	do.	55
1,000	C., C.C.&I. 1st.	108	100	do.	55⅛
5,000	T. H. 2d Pf.	91	200	do....s3.	55
5,000	Har. 1st R.	117½	500	do.	55
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	105¾	1000	do.	55⅛
100	U. S. Ex.....opg.	58	600	do....b3.	55¼
700	West. Union	72⅜	300	do.	55¼
200	do....s3.	72⅜	500	do.	55⅜
200	do....b3.	72½	200	do....s3.	55⅜
100	do.	72⅜	1000	do.	55⅜
400	do.	72¼	700	do.	55½
1000	do.	72⅜	200	Cen. of N. J.	33⅛
300	do.	72½	200	do.	33¼
100	do....s3.	72½	100	do....s3.	33
700	do.	72⅝	100	do.	33¼
2100	do.	72¾	100	do.	33⅜
3100	do.	72⅞	100	do....s30.	32½
3000	do.	73	100	St. Paul	21¼
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	24¼	300	do.	21
200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102¼	100	do.	21¼
200	Erie Railway	10	100	do.	21⅜
100	Mich. Central.s3.	42½	400	do.	21½
100	do.	42⅝	500	St. Paul Pf.	52½
600	do.	42¾	100	do.	52¾
500	do.	42⅞	100	do.	52⅝
21	Ohio & M. Pf.	12¼	600	do.	52½
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	24⅝	100	do.	52¾
200	Del., L. & W.	72⅝	100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	7⅝
1700	do.	72½	100	do....b3.	7¾
			300	do.	7¾
			100	do.	7⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 13—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of $3,258,400 in deposits, $2,192,900 in legal tenders, $1,031,800 in loans, $28,100 in circulation, and an increase of $132,500 in specie. The movement for the week results in a decrease of $1,243,800 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $8,696,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 13, '75.
Loans	$260,684,200	$259,652,400	$273,901,600
Specie	17,436,600	17,569,100	14,409,400
Legal tenders	46,353,800	44,160,900	48,954,500
Deposits	215,392,900	212,134,500	218,507,300
Circulation	15,090,600	15,062,500	18,145,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$17,436,600	$17,569,100	Inc..$132,500
Legal tenders	46,353,800	44,160,900	Dec. 2,192,900
Total reserve	$63,790,400	$61,730,000	Dec. $2,060,400
Res've required agt. deposits	53,848,225	53,033,625	
Excess of res've above legal requirements:	9,942,175	8,696,375	Dec. 1,245,800

The money market was fairly active, and exhibited a hardening tendency, exceptional transactions in call loans having been as high as 6 ₱ cent., with, however, the great bulk of the business at 3@4 ₱ cent.

The demand for sterling exchange bills was extremely light, and, in consequence, the nominal asking rates were lowered a shade.

Gold advanced early in the week, on the apprehensions of political troubles growing out of the election excitement, but subsequently declined and closed weak. The announcement of shipments of bullion from the other side had some effect in assisting the late decline.

The foreign advices were not especially important, and reported a firm market for American securities and British consols. The Bank of England lost £1,506,000 for the week ending Nov. 10, the rate of discount remaining at 3 ₱ cent.

Government bonds were firm early in the week, but toward the close a decline of ⅛ to ⅝ ₱ cent. took place in sympathy with the downward course of gold. The transactions were on a very moderate scale, which is not surprising in view of the conflicting reports current during the week in regard to the result of Tuesday's election. There was a well distributed business in railroad bonds, and in some cases the fluctuations were unusually important. The Ohio and Mississippi issues were most conspicuous in the dealings, and declined from 3 to 8 ₱ cent., consolidated selling down from 92 to 89; do. sinking funds from 93 to 90, and seconds from 53 to 45. New-Jersey Central convertibles fell off from 84 to 81, and do. consolidated firsts from 87¾ to 86. The Pacific bonds and the Western issues generally were lower in sympathy toward the close. State bonds presented few features of interest. The market was firm at the beginning of the week, and afterward lower for Tennessees and District of Columbia 3.65s.

Notwithstanding the fact that during the past week the general business of the country has been almost at a standstill, owing to the election, the stock market has been free from any extraordinary excitement. The stocks most actively traded in during the week were Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central, the coal shares, and Granger stocks. Lake Shore declined to 54¼, closing at a recovery of 1¼ ₱ cent. Western Union fluctuated between 73⅝ and 71, and closed at 72⅝. Michigan Central declined from 46¼ to 41¾, with closing sales at 42¾. The Granger shares, particularly St. Paul, which continues to show a decrease in earnings, were weak and lower. The coal shares were unfavorably affected by reports that one of the companies was in financial embarrassment. The general market in the final dealings was rather strong in tone.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing rate Saturday, Nov. 13, '75.
American gold	110⅛	109½	114⅝
United States 5s, '81, coup.	113¼	112¾	115½
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	116	115¾	121⅜
New-York Central	103	101½	104⅞
Rock Island	101⅝	100½	104⅝
Pacific Mail	24¾	23½	40¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	24¾	20	36¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	55⅞	51¼	65¾
Lake Shore	57⅝	54⅛	61¾
Chicago & North-west	38⅛	35¾	38¾
Chicago & North-west Pf.	61¼	58	52½
Western Union	73⅝	71	75⅝
Union Pacific	61	59	72⅛
Toledo & Wabash	7¾	5¾	5¾
Del., Lack. & Western	74	71⅝	118⅛
New-Jersey Central	36¾	32⅛	104½
Del. & Hud. Canal	72⅞	70	120⅞
Morris & Essex	94½	94	103½
Panama	125	125	133
Erie Railway	10¾	9¾	16¾
Ohio & Mississippi	9¾	7⅛	19
C., C. & Ind. Central	3⅞	3¾	5⅜
Harlem	138	138	132¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14¾	13	21⅞
Hannibal & St. Jo. Pref.	27	24¼	25¼
Michigan Central	46¼	41¾	66¼
Illinois Central	82½	79¾	92
Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4¼	13¼

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	102¼	102	102⅛	102½
Harlem	..	..	137	138
Erie	10	9¾	9⅞	11⅛
Lake Shore	55½	54¼	55⅜	55½
Wabash	7	6⅜	6¾	6⅞
North-western	36¾	35¾	36⅜	36¾
North-western Pref.	59½	58¾	59½	59⅝
Rock Island	101⅜	100½	100¾	101¼
Fort Wayne	..	..	102	102¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	21½	20½	21⅜	21½
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	52¾	51½	52¾	53
Pittsburg	88¼	88¼	88¼	90
Del., Lack. & Western	72¾	71¼	72⅜	72⅝
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	31⅞	33¼	33⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal	70¾	70¼	70½	70⅞
Morris & Essex	..	..	93½	94½
Michigan Central	43¼	42¼	42¾	42⅞
Illinois Central	80½	79¾	79	80
Union Pacific	..	..	59¼	60
Missouri Pacific	..	..	22	4¼
C., C. & Ind Central	..	..	3½	4
Han. & St. Joseph	..	..	13	13¼
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	24⅝	24¼	24	25
Ohio & Mississippi	8	7⅛	7¾	8
Panama	..	..	..	127
Western Union	73	71⅛	72⅜	73
At. & Pac. Tel.	..	..	15¼	16
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	24⅛	24¼
Quicksilver	..	..	11	12½
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	15	18
Adams Express	..	..	106	108
Wells, Fargo & Co.	..	..	84½	85
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	60¼	60	60¼	61
United States Ex.	58	58	57¾	59

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the Port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Week ending last Saturday	$3,768,378
Corresponding week last year	4,135,565
Since Jan. 1 this year	278,937,006
Corresponding period last year	284,523,043
Gold, Oct. 21, 1876	109½
Gold, Oct. 23, 1875	114⅝

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4,583,341
Corresponding week last year	5,815,233
Since Jan. 1 this year	229,157,143
Corresponding period last year	217,311,227

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Week ending last Saturday	$134,006
Corresponding week last year	358,418
Since Jan. 1 this year	41,457,161
Corresponding period last year	65,637,961

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

Week ending Nov. 4, 1876	$1,367,012
Week ending Nov. 13, 1875	1,719,165
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1876	88,880,079
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1875	93,971,249

GOLD INTEREST PAID OUT.

Week ending Nov. 11, 1876	$825,915
Week ending Nov. 13, 1875	833,298
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1876	57,146,802
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 13, 1875	50,087,479

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 7,702 bbls.; Corn, 199,339 bushels; Wheat, 147,009 bushels; Barley, 20,435 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Wheat, 10,800 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 7,400 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 49,550 bushels; Wheat, 110,851 bushels. Shipments to Interior Points—Corn, 7,650 bushels; Wheat, 7,950 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 8,640 bbls.; Corn, 157,113 bushels; Wheat, 86,200 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Flour in moderate demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat in light inquiry; sales, 1,500 bushels White Winter at $1 31@$1 62; 1,500 bushels sample do. at $1 30; 800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 34. Corn in fair inquiry; sales, 5,200 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 52½c.; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 51½c.; 5,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 52c.; 2,000 bushels do. and 1,000 bushels Kansas on private terms; No. 2 closed strong at 52c. Oats quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels Ohio No. 2 at 37c. Rye neglected. Barley in light inquiry; sales, 2,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Malt—a fair trade inquiry; quotations nominally unchanged. Highwines in light demand. Pork and Lard quiet; unchanged. Canal Freights lower: Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¼c.@6¾c. Rail Freights unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat moderately active and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring $1 08¼, cash; $1 09⅝, December; $1 11½, January; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 99c.@99½c.; rejected, 88½c.@89c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 43¼c.@43⅜c., cash; 43½c. bid, December; rejected, 42c.@42½c. Oats in good demand, and a shade higher; 31¾c.@31⅞c., cash; 33¼c., December. Rye in fair demand and higher, at 57¼c.@58c. Barley in good demand at full prices; 79c., cash; 81c. bid, December. Pork in fair demand but lower; $16 cash; $15 30 bid all the year; $15 40 January. Lard dull and a shade lower: $9 75 cash; $9 42½@$9 45 all the year. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders 6⅜c.@6½c.; Short Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.; Short Clear Sides, 8⅝c. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 07½. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,700 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 18,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn in fair demand and firm; Old, 52c.@53c.; New, 40c.@43c. Oats quiet but firm at 30c.@38c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork scarce and firm: Old, $16 75; New, $15 75. Lard in good demand; Steam rendered, 9¾c.; Kettle do., 10¼c.@10¾c. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c., all partly cured, loose. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides scarce at 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Whisky quiet and weak at $1 07. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs in good demand, but lower; common, $5@$5 35; fair to good Light and Packing grades, $5 40@$5 55; Heavy, $5 60@$5 65; receipts, 4,143 head; shipments, 1,983 head.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Flour firmer but unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21 bid, cash and November; No. 3 do., $1 12½@$1 12¼. Corn better; 41c.@41¼c. Oats quiet; 30¼c. bid. Rye dull; lower to sell; 56½c. bid. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 07. Provisions unchanged; only jobbing trade; Hogs lower; Yorkers, $5 35@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$5 70; butchers', $5 75@$5 85. Cattle, better demand and prices for shipping grades; prime to choice native shipping Steers, $4 75@$5; medium to good, $3 75@$4 60; pony Steers, $3 75@$4. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,300 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; car lots held at $1 35; Extra White Michigan, $1 42. Corn in light demand; sales of 2,000 bushels Western Mixed at 57c.; 5,000 bushels on private terms; car lots at 58c. Barley dull; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada on private terms; No. 2 held at $1. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5¼c.; Barley, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson, $3 to Newburg, $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—8,800 bushels Barley, 604,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—95,000 bushels Barley, 1,156,000 feet Lumber. Railroad Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Nov. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 26; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 20; Extra do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, January, $1 26½; No. 2 Red Winter, Kansas, $1 17; Dayton and Michigan, $1 15; No. 3 Red, $1 10½; rejected $1 07. Corn steady; High Mixed, 51½c.; No. 2, spot or November, 49¼c.; do. new, 48½c.; damaged, 46¼c.; new, 35½c.; rejected 49¼c.; new, 45c. Oats steady, White 38c.; Michigan 33c.; rejected, 25c. Clover-seed, $8 75. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Family, $5@$5 25; A No. 1 at $6@$6 25; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat steady and firm; all offerings taken at yesterday's prices. Corn firm; White, 45c.; Mixed, 43c. Rye in light demand, but holders firm at 65c. Oats nominally unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher. Pork nominal. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders nominal; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. Lard quiet, but steady; Tierce, 11c.@11¼c.; Keg, 11½c. Whisky, $1 08. Bagging steady at 12½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 11¼; December, $1 12⅝; January, $1 14; No. 3 do., $1 03½. Corn steady; No. 2, 47c. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 31c. Rye lower; No. 1 at 62½c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 78c.; No. 3 do., 43½c.@44c. Provisions held firmly. Mess Pork, $16 25@$16 50. Lard—Prime Steam, $9 75@$9 80. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 102,500 bushels.

DETROIT, Nov. 11.—Flour steady and firm; demand light; White Wheats, $6@$6 50. Wheat firmly tending upward; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 53½c. Oats nominal. Receipts—Flour, 1,027 bbls.; Wheat, 10,392 bushels; Corn, 768 bushels; Oats, 3,923 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,110 bbls.; Wheat, 7,122 bushels; Corn, 375 bushels; Oats, 6,750 bushels.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Wheat—Quiet; sales, 2 cars extra white Michigan at $1 34. Rye—82c. from store; 85c. in street. Corn—quiet; sales, one car No. 2 mixed western at 58½c. No transactions in Barley are reported. There was a small trade in Oats at 39c.@47c. for the range, including new western, rejected, and No. 1 white; sales, 3 cars western at 39c. Barley malt—dull.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,450 head; shipments, 3,400 head; market firm, with better feeling, but few sales at unchanged prices. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 4,100 head; market active, but lower; heavy, $5 40@$5 90; good to choice packing, $5 55@$5 70. Sheep dull and nominal.—Receipts, 175 head.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 11.—The Printing Cloths market steadily improved during the past week, with an advance of ⅛c. on best goods. The market closed firm at 4⅜c.@4½c. for best 64x64s. Sales of the week, 125,400 pieces.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Markets quiet without quotable change. Exchange—New-York Light, ¼ discount. Sterling—5.26 for the bank. Gold—110.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine is firm at 35c. Resin is firm at $1 70 for strained. Tar is firm at $1 75.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Hogs easier at $5 25@$5 40; receipts, 4,000 head.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Other articles unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Cotton, easy; fair demand; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 4,307 bales; gross, 6,232 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,840 bales; to France, 5,654 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 181,155 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,617 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,438 bales; coastwise, 1,497 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock 103,624 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 4,022 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,057 bales; sales, 1,150 bales; stock, 77,346 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,576 bales; exports, coastwise, 233 bales; sales, 1,274 bales; stock, 78,295 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,053 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 246 bales; stock, 11,904 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 5,032 bales; exports coastwise, 1,752 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 53,222 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 11.—Cotton, steady; Middling, 11¾c.; net receipts, 4,192 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,788 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 51,737 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Wool is quiet and the sales were the smallest for several months; prices steady and firm. There has been quite a demand for medium Fleeces for the Philadelphia market, and better prices were obtained for several round lots. Ohio and Pennsylvania having been sold at 42½c.@45c. The sales of fine Fleece were comparatively small, ranging from 46c.@47c. for XX, and 40c.@46c. for X. Michigan attracted more attention than any other kind, the sales comprising 230,000 lb. at 38c.@40c. with a firm market. The sales of Wisconsin were 37,000 lb. at 40½c.@41. Combing and Delaine steady and firm; Combing ranged from 48c.@52½c.; fine Delaine, 48c.@47c. Pulled quiet and very firm; sales comprise 57,000 lb., good and choice Supers selling from 40c.@45c.; choice Supers are very scarce and difficult to find. California is in demand; sales, 339,000 lb., at from 20c.@29½c. for Spring, and 17½c.@25c. for Fall.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawsitt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—RABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Minnelli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.

OLIMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE by Col. John W. Forney—"Our Centennial in Europe."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Returns from Florida are still incomplete. So far as they have been received, however, they confirm the belief that the State has not only given HAYES a fair majority, but that he would have carried it by at least 3,000, if intimidation and fraud had not been freely resorted to by his opponents. Meantime, the Democrats are industriously making up "returns" on no basis whatever. These are ingeniously fixed up into positive and genuine-looking figures, and sent North for party uses. In this way so-called official returns are sent as from counties which have given no report whatever. It is expected that this ingenious dodge will be used for a day or two longer. The plain facts are against all such falsified statements, as the official figures will undoubtedly show.

South Carolina is virtually given up by the Democrats, who are now intent only on saving HAMPTON'S election. There is some confidence among the Republicans of South Carolina that CHAMBERLAIN'S re-election will be assured when the returns are all counted. The apparent majority for HAMPTON is very slight, and TILDEN is so far behind him that HAYES is sure of at least three thousand majority, some placing it even higher than these figures. There is likely to be a contest over several counties now conceded to the Democrats, and if the Returning Board shall decide in favor of the Republican candidates, HAYES will have six or eight thousand majority. It is curious to observe how the inflammatory Democratic dispatches from South Carolina have gradually been toned down during the past few days. On Sunday a dispatch to the *World* admitted that the electoral vote would be "close," and added that the Democracy would "accept the result as shown by a correct count." This is very good of the Democrats. Why didn't they say so before?

A review of the business of the Centennial Exposition, which we publish to-day, contains some suggestive and curious statistics. We can boast of having had a highly successful Exhibition, both as to numbers of the attendance and the amount of money received for admissions. Considering the length of time during which the Exposition was open, the receipts and number of visitors far exceed those of any previous world's fair. The working expenses were $1,830,000, and the attendance was a little over 8,000,000, which will leave a surplus of about $2,000,000. To this must be added the revenue derived from concessions, amounting to about $1,000,000 more. Some of the items under this head are curious. It is almost incredible, for example, that $3,000 should be paid for the privilege of peddling "pop-corn," and that the official catalogue company should pay $100,000 for their privilege. But these, and $16,000 for the license of the department facetiously known as that of "Public Discomfort," are among the receipts. If the Government loan of $1,500,000 is not first to be repaid, (and that is a mooted point,) the stockholders may actually get back part of their money.

It is interesting to compare the election returns of 1876 with those of 1860, when LINCOLN was elected by a majority of the electoral votes, but with a popular vote against him. LINCOLN carried every Northern States except New-Jersey. BRECKINRIDGE carried Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. BELL carried Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. DOUGLAS had only New-Jersey and Missouri. In the Electoral College, which then consisted of 313 Electors, LINCOLN had 180 votes, which was a majority of 33. But the popular majority against him was nearly nine hundred and fifty thousand; that is to say, the combined votes of the other candidates were larger than his by so much. At this Presidential election, HAYES carried every Northern State but Connecticut, New-Jersey, New-York, and Indiana. Only four of the twenty-two Northern States went for TILDEN. In those twenty-two States HAYES has a majority of 293,200, as far as heard from. TILDEN has a majority of 45,800. In the twenty-two Northern States, therefore, TILDEN has a majority of 247,400 against him. This estimate, it will be observed, includes the great State of New-York; and his majority in this State is due to the vote of this City, which was too large to be overcome by the honest and intelligent vote of the interior. The popular vote in this City, which is such an important factor in TILDEN'S slender Northern vote, largely came from the slums of New-York, whose inhabitants do not represent the intelligence and morals of the American people.

"I wouldn't care to be elected myself if TILDEN isn't," is the touching remark reported to have been made to an interviewer by Mr. LUCIUS ROBINSON. Now, if Mr. ROBINSON really feels so badly about TILDEN'S defeat that he don't want to be Governor, all he has to do is to resign and let Mr. DORSHEIMER take the office. It would not be much of a sacrifice for him, since he already holds one fat office which he was careful to cling to till after election. Besides, it would be carrying out the original Tilden programme. It is well known that ROBINSON was not TILDEN'S first choice for Governor, while DORSHEIMER was. We will venture to say that DORSHEIMER will not object to being Governor, even if TILDEN isn't President.

It is reported that the versatile and ingenuous SMITH M. WEED is traveling through the South as THOMAS KEITH, of Tennessee. Whether he is engaged in buying mules or peddling out "a bar'l of money," does not appear. But since Mr. WEED preserves a strict incognito, and registers himself under an alias, it is evident that he is in deep trouble of some sort. His meandering and mysterious movements can have no possible connection with that famous "confession" of TWEED which Mr. HEWITT solemnly warned the country was about to appear; the "confession" is never mentioned now by any Democrat of sound mind. It is barely possible that WEED, alias KEITH, has lost all of his bets on the election, and has gone South to facilitate hedging for himself and friends.

RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The fact that the Presidency of the Union has been settled by the negro vote in three of the States which were formerly slave States, and which went into the rebellion, is a significant one. To the Democrats it seems to be a very distressing one. To Republicans, who have recognized the difficulties arising from negro suffrage, but who have on the whole, found the negroes quite as likely to vote right and behave well as were their former masters, the present situation is more tolerable. But as no candid Republican denies that there have been serious evils growing out of the enfranchisement of the blacks, it is well enough to recall some features in the brief but pregnant political period in which that measure was adopted, and to inquire what yet remains to be done to guard against further unfavorable consequences from it, and to make it as safe as it was, from the first, abstractly just.

Those who criticise most sharply the plan of reconstruction which was adopted by the Republican Party, dwell with emphasis, and naturally, on whatever is undesirable in the South, and charge it to that plan. This is at once unfair and foolish. It is a view which ignores the difficulty surrounding any plan of reconstruction, and the forces which must have produced more or less confusion and misgovernment in the South, whatever system had been adopted. Such a view neither does justice to the party in power at the time nor prepares the public mind for any measures of improvement in the future. It tends simply to make the country discontented, and it makes it possible to incur far greater troubles than we have in trying to rid ourselves of these. To use a homely phrase, it is quite conceivable that the country could "jump from the frying-pan into the fire" on the Southern question.

Reconstruction involved a certain set of measures and their administration. The measures adopted were, on the whole, the best that could be had. Had Mr. LINCOLN lived, they would have been better—far better—and for two reasons. The South would not have been fired with false hopes, and the North would not have been exasperated to such unreasoning determination by the bitter, wrong-headed, wild course of Mr. JOHNSON. No man ever did his country a deeper injury than WILKES BOOTH did to the whole nation when he shot the President. Mr. LINCOLN had borne so much of the responsibility and anxiety of the war, he had faced so many of its terrible uncertainties, that, while the object for which the war was fought was perhaps dearer to him than to all others besides, there was no partisanship left in him. Had he lived, the South would never have flamed up in that fierce burst of hatred and pride which marked the State Governments set up by Mr. JOHNSON, nor would the North have been compelled to solve the problem of reconstruction absolutely without Southern aid, counsel, or sympathy.

But Mr. LINCOLN was dead; Mr. JOHNSON succeded to his powers, and the Republicans had to do the best they could. They undertook to reorganize the South on the basis of equal suffrage. It is difficult to see what else they could have done, situated as they were. The South could not be held as conquered territory, and the temper of neither the North nor the South would admit turning the latter section over to the unchecked rule of the men who had only just laid down their arms. The theory of our Government, the fixed ideas of the North, the associations connected with universal suffrage in the free States, all combined to make the enfranchisement of the negroes the only logical escape from the dilemma. It must be admitted that the North did not realize the gravity of the step it was taking. It did not, in spite of the intercourse of peace and war, know the South, either its white or its black population. It reasoned only that what had succeeded on one side of the north line of Virginia, would succeed on the other, and so down to the Gulf. But it did the best it could with the light it had.

Where the North failed was in its administration of the laws which it had enacted. The partial and temporary disfranchisement of the Confederates threw the balance of political power into the hands of the blacks, and these were inevitably led by the appointees of the Federal Government whom alone they would trust. These leaders abused their power. Many of them were bad men; others were weak and dull; very few were conspicuously able and upright. The causes of this state of things were not simple. The machinery of selection for the civil service had been overtaxed during the war, and completely disarranged during the Presidency of Mr. JOHNSON. The number of good men to be found in the South willing to take office at the hands of Republicans was small, owing to the intense bitterness which JOHNSON'S policy had aroused. The number of good men in the North ready to be sent South was even smaller. It is too true that good men were not sought as diligently as they should have been; but it is equally true that, had they been sought ever so diligently, they would not easily have been found. The men who went into Federal office, and so into political leadership in the South, have certainly made a bad mess of much of their work, and the vicious system which makes United States Senators factors in the business of distributing offices has complicated and extended the trouble. If President GRANT and the Republican Senate had enforced rigid fidelity among the Federal office-holders in the South, that section would be largely Republican to-day, and the Democrats could make no such impression on the public mind as they now do with their clamor concerning the instruments by which the election returns must be canvassed in Louisiana and South Carolina.

We call attention to these facts because we believe that Gen. HAYES, in the President's chair, will do his utmost to remedy the evil we have pointed out, and because we believe that no Republican who understands the case as it now is can refuse to sustain such an effort. Yet it will be found that the change cannot easily be made. The President will need all the honesty, pluck, and tact for which his friends gave him credit to accomplish it, and he will need, moreover, the patient and hearty support of Republicans everywhere.

THE TRUNK LINES AND THEIR DIFFERENCES.

It would seem that the failure of the recent conferences, between the managers of the great trunk lines, is to be solely attributed to the tenacity with which the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads still cling to the theory of a mileage basis. The present railway war differs from those which have preceded it, in that it represents an issue clearly defined, and easily understood. On the one hand, the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, both having termini in, or at least unobstructed approach to, Philadelphia and Baltimore, maintain the doctrine that equal rates per ton per mile shall govern the transportation charges from common points in the West to points in geographical opposition on the seaboard. On the other hand, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad contends that the operation of this rule places New-York and the Northern ports vastly at a disadvantage with Philadelphia and Baltimore, in respect to their foreign commerce. Under the old compact, the difference in rail charges in favor of both these ports was, at times, so great as to cover more than half the cost of the ocean carriage from New-York to Liverpool. The war which has been so fiercely waged may be fairly called the war of the rate per ton per mile.

It is a settled principle in practical railway management, that where two or more railway lines, starting from a common point in the West, reach by different routes a place on the seaboard common to them all, the short line shall make the rate and the longer may follow it, without regard to the rate per ton per mile charged by the nearer route. It is believed that this is the present theory and practice of the trunk lines. If this principle is sound in cases where railway lines reach the same place by diverging routes, it must be equally sound where they reach points in geographical opposition to each other, which do a foreign and coastwise traffic. We take it, further, that the theory of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railways is untenable, from the fact that it makes no fixed difference in rate between the different points of export on the seaboard. The rate per ton per mile is of no consequence to the shipper; he is governed wholly by the price per bushel or hundred pounds. His choice of a port through which to transact his business is not affected whether the rate per ton per mile is half a cent or two cents and a half, provided, always, that the rate per bushel or per one hundred pounds is as much to one point as another. Assuming that the difference in distance from Chicago to the seaboard is ten per cent. in favor of Baltimore as against New-York—a rate of twenty cents per hundred to New-York, with this difference, gives eighteen cents to Baltimore, so small a difference per bushel as to give no material advantage to that port over New-York, except for some slight advantage in its lesser port charges—and this belongs to another and different range of questions, involving the whole subject of terminal facilities.

If, however, the rate from Chicago to New-York is advanced to fifty cents per hundred, the discrimination is five cents per hundred against New-York, a sum sufficiently large to draw the business away from its accustomed channels and send it to the favored cities. The difference in favor of Baltimore from the South-west is still more marked than from Chicago. At all events, under the compact of March 2, by which the rates on East-bound freight were fixed on a mileage basis, and the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads reduced the rebates of three cents per one hundred pounds on all grain exported from Baltimore and Philadelphia to one and a half, there was a marked decrease of the export of cereals from New-York and a corresponding increase in those from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Both the trade of New-York and the business of the New-York Central suffered under the then existing method of fixing rates from the West to the seaboard. Finally, Mr. VANDERBILT claimed that the right to make the rate to the further port—on traffic which was to any degree competitive—the same as to the nearer port must be conceded.

Upon the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads to admit this principle, Mr. VANDERBILT withdrew from the compact, and made the current rate from the West so low that the difference based upon the rate per ton per mile practically disappeared. The term "equal rates" is somewhat vague. It may, however, be fairly taken to mean, that property shipped from Western centres shall cost no more through one port than another, after it is on board ship and out at sea. What difference in rail charges, if any, from Western centres to Atlantic seaboard cities will accomplish this result, those expert in the theory and practice of transportation are best able to judge. It is altogether probable that neither the New-York Central Railway nor the merchants of New-York will be satisfied with anything less than equal terms for all three ports.

FORFEITURES IN LIFE INSURANCE.

Southern legal circles give to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to life insurance policies forfeited by the war, a scope much wider than the Court intended or the equities of the case would allow. The decision was, in substance, that persons prevented by the rebellion from continuing payment of premiums to New-York companies in which their lives were insured, are entitled to recover from the companies what is technically termed "the present value" of the policies. Judge BRADLEY, who rendered the decision of the majority of the Bench, defined this present value to be the difference between the premium originally paid and the premium that would be paid at the higher age of the person if now insured—an incorrect definition, as it seems to us, and one less equitable than that conveyed by ordinary insurance practice. But the limitations of the decision are plain. They presuppose the absence of negligence, or of failure from every-day causes, to continue the payment of the premium, and the existence of causes beyond the control of the insured. Upon this condition the justice of the decision turns. Southern lawyers, however, as reported by the Mobile *Register*, contend that "the principle laid down by the court is such that all parties who have taken out policies of life insurance, and then failed, through one cause or another, to continue the payment of premiums, can recover the equitable value of the amounts so paid by them." Of the legal worth of the argument we cannot speak, but its inequitable character is obvious. A Massachusetts law does, indeed, give effect to the view reported from Mobile, and efforts have been made by insurance sentimentalists to obtain a similar enactment in this State. But in the absence of such a law, persons insured in New-York companies have no appeal from the rules of the companies in relation to forfeited policies, unless the forfeiture resulted from the withdrawal of the agencies in the South during the war.

If we pass from the domain of law to the domain of moral right, the course pursued by the New-York companies in the cases brought before the Supreme Court seems wholly indefensible. They had solicited the business in the Southern States, and had resident agents to transact it, and when, under the necessities of war, the agencies were withdrawn, they should have at least offered to their Southern customers the surrender value of their policies. If that were not at the time feasible, the values should have been credited in the companies' books to the policy-holders, to await the restoration of peace. The settlement which a judicial decision now makes obligatory was, we believe, voluntarily effected by some Northern companies. Others preferred to appropriate to their own uses sums which rightfully belonged to the persons whose policies had been forfeited, and to whom they must now pay compensation.

No branch of the life insurance business needs more the infusion of a broad, liberal spirit than that which deals with lapsed and surrendered policies. The Massachusetts law is an attempt to meet the requirement; not a wise attempt, we think, but one that acknowledges the existence of a flagrant wrong. Similar legislation in this State should be rendered unnecessary by the action of the companies themselves. Their records show, from year to year, the dropping of immense numbers of policies, which in the aggregate represent a very heavy loss to policy-holders, who are unable to pay the renewal premiums, or who desire from other causes to close the transaction. No honestly managed company fails to meet in some way those who surrender their policies—seldom as generously as they ought to be met, but still to an extent which sensibly mitigates the loss. There are, however, various forms of loss for which the companies make no allowance; as there are various other contingencies connected with the maintenance of policies for which no just provision is made. In many points of practice of this kind, our companies might usefully learn much from the better class of English and Scottish companies. In regard to the period of grace allowed for the payment of renewal premiums, the British companies are more accommodating than our own, and in other respects they set an example which our managers might study with advantage to their policy-holders, and with decided gain to the business. The proneness to litigation is a characteristic of some of our companies, which has no parallel abroad, and it is one of the causes of the distrust from which life insurance suffers.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Sir CHARLES DILKE has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* for October an article on "English Influence in Japan" which strikingly portrays, in outline at least, the extent of the revolution through which that Empire is passing, for it would be premature to say that the revolution was ended. Japan, before the deposition of the Tycoon, was nominally governed by a God-Emperor—the Mikado—but really by his Mayor of the Palace, the Tycoon. It would, however, be a mistake to infer that the power of the Tycoon was absolute. The country was, in reality, made up of semi-independent States or Dukedoms, with a Daimio or Duke at the head of each, and each Daimio, as well as the whole body of Daimios, formed a most effectual check upon the despotic tendencies of the Tycoon. Government was carried on through the Daimios, and any measure unpopular with them was defeated sooner or later. The state of the country bears some analogy, though not a close one, to that of France before RICHELIEU welded the Dukedoms into a monarchy. The Government of the provinces was carried on by the Daimios through a bureau of counselors. These counselors in reality made the revolution, though it was nominally made in the Mikado's name, and if the revolution becomes thoroughly organized and permanent, the Mikado, because harmless, will possibly be the only remnant of the old order to remain in the Government. The Daimios will be abolished in name, as well as in fact. In religious matters the radicalism, not to say Vandalism, of the new Government of Japan has not been paralleled since Sir THOMAS CROMWELL'S "visitation of the monasteries," under HENRY VIII. Buddhism is nominally the religion of two-thirds of the inhabitants of Japan, and yet Sir CHARLES DILKE says "the Government proposed to sell Dai-Butz, a bronze and silver Buddha sixty feet high, which is unequaled in Eastern religious art, and this act of Vandalism was prevented only by the interference of some of the foreign ministers." It is suspected, too, that the present Government desires to destroy the magnificent tombs of the Tycoons at Tokio. It has already "purified," as it called, great numbers of Buddhist temples, the purification leading in most cases to the sale, as old bronze, of Buddhist idols and temple bells. That the Japanese people themselves are as indifferent in religious matters as their Governors is shown by the popularity of such reforms. DILKE says "their attitude toward the Mikado seems to be the only exception to their general want of veneration, which is accompanied by a total absence of religious fanaticism, and I think must be added, of religious reverence. The only temple in Japan inside or which I ever saw a crowd, unless there was a wrestling performance going on within the walls, was that of Asaksa, in the capital. This temple is the centre of a sort of fair, or as the whole of Tokio resembles the fair of St. Cloud more than it does anything else in Europe, the centre of a fair within a fair—the waxwork show and big drum portion of the fair. The Temple of Asaksa is entirely surrounded by peep-shows and shooting-galleries, and is always crowded, but more, I think, by sight-seeing country people out of curiosity than by the people of the capital from religious motives."

Other signs of progress in Japan, are a standing army of about fifty thousand men, greatly increased expenditures of the Government—now averaging about fifty millions of dollars a year—and if we mistake not, a growing national debt. The Post Office Department, according to Sir CHARLES DILKE, "has in four years—it was only established in 1871—beaten Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, and Greece. Three thousand five hundred post offices have been already opened, and the increase of letters posted is at the rate of fifty per cent. a year. As the Postmaster General says in his report for 1875, 'the enormous increase of fifty-six per cent. on the revenue of the preceding year is due to the rapid progress of civilization.'" The light-house system is modeled after the best European precedents, and in some cases seems to be superior to them. In one word, everything in Japan is revolutionized, with the sole exception of the theatre; "Old Japan, as far as costume and social observances are concerned, may be compared with revolutionary Japan at the theatres, where are played interminable historic dramas, wholly composed on the old state of things. There the two-sworded Samurai still walk the stage, and the Tycoon's soldiers still wear their hideous masks, and Daimios, in magnificent trousers, preceded and followed by their banners and processions of retainers, still force the people to prostrate themselves in the dust."

It seems that the increase of revenue has not kept pace with the progress of civilization and revolution. "Trade is rather decreasing than increasing; tea and silk are the chief exports, and Japanese tea is peculiar and does not easily find new markets, while the growth of the silk trade in Italy is doing serious damage to Japan." Brought face to face with decreasing revenue and increasing expenditures, the revolutionary Governors of Japan propose to reduce the pensions of the nobles settled at the outset of the revolution, which virtually amounts to confiscation. Radical as Sir CHARLES DILKE is, he was astonished that no one raised the cry of "vested rights." In fact, he says that every Japanese official was astonished at the mildest hint in this direction. Of course, whether this expedient succeeds or not it can only be temporary, although the Japanese pension list amounts to about fourteen millions of dollars in gold per year. Unless Japanese financiers find some means to make their revenues and expenditures balance, one can easily foresee that a crisis will come, and that speedily. Progress which is constantly running a nation into debt will sooner or later be compelled to give way, at least for a season, to conservatism or reaction which holds out the prospect of keeping out of debt. These people are, according to all observers, the most jovial and fun-loving of races. "Japan is the last refuge of the joyous life," but we may feel sure that this life itself will shortly give way in the presence of the grim necessities of competition with Western nations. The great hope of Japan seems to lie in the inherent cleverness and intelligence of its people and in its apparently inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth. "There is scarcely a part of the Empire which does not contain minerals. Coal is plentiful in the north; gold, copper, tin, lead, iron, iron-sand, plumbago, antimony, copperas, cobalt, and sulphur are abundant; there is much marble, rock-salt, amber, fire-clay, porcelain clay, petroleum, alum, rock-crystal, and some silver. With the exception of coal, these minerals are scattered all over the southern islands." It will require foreign capital to make this mineral wealth productive, and foreign capital will not flow in until the Government becomes thoroughly established at home, and obtains a recognized status among the nations of the world.

THE CIRCULATION OF NEEDLES.

A Portuguese physician has recently recovered from different localities in the area of a young lady's person, eighty needles which she had swallowed either from hunger, a desire to store up needles for future use, or to amuse the children.

Many great discoveries have been made, the necessity of which had never dawned upon the public until some one suddenly decided to make them. Thus, long before HARVEY discovered the circulation of the blood people knew that the blood circulated, but did not think it worth while to formally discover it. Every scientific person whose nose had been contused in the course of a scientific argument had noticed that his blood immediately circulated all over his shirt-bosom, but it was left for the astute HARVEY to announce that he had discovered that the blood was addicted to habitual circulation. It is perfectly well known that needles, when swallowed by the girl of our species, immediately begin to circulate all over her system, cropping out here and there in the most unexpected places. Yet scientific persons who wonder that HARVEY did not sooner discover the circulation of the human blood, delay to discover the circulation of the human needle, and it is in the hope of stimulating discovery in this direction that the attention of the public is now called to the facts concerning the circulation of needles.

From time immemorial certain girls with abnormal appetites have been in the habit of swallowing needles. It is probable that the needle supplies in a more satisfactory degree that feminine demand for sharp and pungent food which most of the sex try to satisfy with pickles and lemons. If the needle is swallowed eye first, it usually finds its way into the stomach with ease and rapidity, and when once there, its first effect is very much like that of red pepper or Chutney sauce. But unlike the latter article of diet, the needle passes directly into the system without undergoing the preliminary process of digestion, and begins to circulate not only through the intersitices of the body but through new paths which it opens in every direction. Needles that have thus started from the stomach have been detected in the back of the head, or in the extremity of the remotest finger. In fact, there is nothing that is more rash and dangerous than for an affectionate father to clasp his needle-fed daughter in his arms. Like the fabled figure of the Virgin which made part of every well conducted inquisitorial torture-room, and which on being embraced by a recanting heretic suddenly radiated pen-knives in all directions, and thus cut the worshiping victim into fine slices, the needle-fed daughter may at any moment prick her affectionate parent in unexpected places and stimulate him to language of the most unfatherly nature. She becomes as dangerous as a buzz-saw, and the lover who furtively clasps her hand during church service, is apt to scandalize the congregation by suddenly remarking "ouch" at moments when the Liturgy requires no such response. There is only one contingency in which this kind of girl becomes useful, and that is when there is a sudden demand for a needle. At such moments a careful investigation of her surface is nearly always rewarded by the discovery of the protrusive point of the desired implement, which is uniformaly free from rust, and in a condition for immediate use. Still, the demand for needles is rarely so importunate as to justify the systematic conversion of a girl into a peripatetic needle-case, and the most earnest seamstresses prefer to carry small needle-cases in their pockets, rather than to swallow a paperful and trust to nature to bring them to the surface.

No scientific person will dream of denying that the circulation of needles is regulated by some law of nature. We do not as yet know what that law is by which scores of needles ceaselessly flow backward and forward through the young person who has swallowed them, but we may safely decide that they are not set in motion and directed merely by chance. If they made their way directly toward the feet we might assume that the force of gravity governed their course, but it is a well-established fact that a needle that has traveled from the stomach to the left foot will frequently retrace its path and emerge behind the right ear. Gravity has thus nothing to do with the matter, and some other force must be credited with this remarkable result.

The theory that magnetic action is the cause of the circulation of needles is also untenable. When duly magnetized, the needle is sure to have a habit of pointing toward the pole; but the needles that circulate in the human system, neither point toward any specified pole, nor are they magnetized. Young ladies who swallow needles prefer them raw, and there is not a case on record in which a needle epicure has first subjected her needles to the appetizing process of magnetization. Even the theory that every young lady has her own personal poles, to which needles may point in preference to pointing to the earthly poles, is without the slightest scientific evidence. It is true, that a girl who has swallowed a paper of needles, may reasonably revolve on her axis in a ball-room, but she has no regular and unintermittent revolution, and we have no right to assume that she possesses either poles or an equator, or that the needles which she may have introduced into her system turn invariably in any one direction.

The whole subject is involved in mystery. We know that needles are frequently swallowed, and that they then immediately begin to circulate, but that is really all we know concerning the matter. This is an obvious reproach to our scientific men. They pretend to tell us exactly how the blood is turned on at the heart, and how, when nature once pulls the "starting bar," the blood rushes through the open valves, and continues to flow until death shuts it off; but when we ask what law regulates the circulation of needles they are dumb. Meanwhile, the silent needle is perforating its way through the tissues of eccentric girls, and pursuing its appointed course with a smoothness and certainty of circulation which are in the highest degree marvelous. The Portuguese physician who is now busy in eliminating an excess of needles from the system of his patient has an excellent opportunity for investigating the matter thoroughly, and he may yet make a discovery which will render his name as famous as that of HARVEY.

FATAL DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Ferdinand McKew was killed and Daniel Hagerty severely injured by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge in a tunnel in Baltimore County last evening. McKew was preparing the cartridge when it exploded; his body was blown to atoms. He was from Bergen, N. J. Hagerty's right leg was broken, and his body terribly bruised; he was from Altoona, Penn.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY CONCEDED.

OPINION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS TO ENFORCE AN HONEST COUNT—SENATOR EDMUNDS ON THE SITUATION—REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The excitement in Washington on account of the election has abated considerably, and is followed by an intense state of anxiety, which finds quiet expression everywhere and at all times. The feeling has generally become settled that the definite determination of the result must await the meeting of the Louisiana Returning Board next Friday. Republicans are confirmed in their confidence of Hayes' election, and Democrats are becoming less assured in their claims. They are beginning to admit the probability of Tilden's defeat, and are accommodating their feelings to that result. This cannot be said of the Democratic shouters who stick to the election of Tilden as a party duty till all the formalities of defeat are completed. There are but few prominent public men now in the city, save the members of the Cabinet and two or three Senators. All who are here talk freely on the situation. There is one marked feature of the conversation of all leading Republicans; they have the utmost confidence that Hayes is elected by the votes cast, and the only question of doubt is the ability to secure an honest count and announcement of the returns. All upheld the prompt action of the President, as soon as it was known that the reversal of the result was determined upon by the Democrats after the votes were cast and their defeat learned, and the localities for their operations revealed.

Secretary Morrill was requested by the Rothschilds to telegraph them who was elected President at as early a time as was convenient. He replied on Wednesday that the canvass was close, and Tilden probably elected; but day before yesterday he telegraphed again that Hayes was probably elected. The Secretary says he thinks there is no question of Hayes' election, except whatever doubt may arise from the unknown power of the Democrats for mischief. That the votes of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana were honestly for Hayes he has no doubt whatever. This must be true, unless there were a political revolution among the people, which results elsewhere showed there was not. All these States, in his opinion, should give decided Republican majorities, and the presumption on that fact was in favor of their having done so now; then there are the dispatches from our own people, claiming them confidently, and this confirmed the natural probabilities. The Democrats telegraphed just as strong claims, which indicated their belief that they had succeeded in doing a good deal of mischief. Above all things, there must be an honest count, and if Hayes was elected it was the duty of the Republican Party and of the Government to see that he was not cheated out of the election. Mr. Morrill has great confidence in the result.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, arrived in the city within a day or two, and will remain at his residence here till next Summer. He was asked by the President, and urged by others, to go to New-Orleans to be present at the counting of the votes; but he has been compelled to decline on account of his health. Two or three years ago he contracted Roman fever while abroad, and its effects still linger with him so that he is extremely sensitive to ague malaria. He has a renewed attack from his visit to Ohio, and he would put at risk the health necessary to attend the Senate this winter by a southward trip so far as New-Orleans. He said, in substance, in reply to a request for his opinion, that there could be no doubt that the majorities in the three States now held in suspense were rightfully Republican. If the Democrats claim they are not, said he, then they must admit that they have converted the negroes by force or persuasion into Democratic voters. This has not been done, and the negroes have been prevented by intimidation from going to the polls at all. How far this cause might have taken effect he could not personally know; but he reviewed the situation in each of the States, and showed that it was improbable that the rightful Republican majorities were overcome by the votes cast, and an honest count must be protected. He referred to the controversy that was likely to arise next Winter in Congress, but did not speak further of it than to intimate the prospect of an investigation.

Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, left here to-night for New-Orleans. He expects to meet E. W. Stoughton, Esq., of New-York, on the train at Harrisburg, and travel with him. Before leaving Mr. Hale said there could be no room for doubt that by the votes actually cast the Republicans had majorities in the three States—Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana, Hayes has the votes, he says, and the only question now is whether he shall have the count. All the latest information was confirmatory of the Republican success in those States, and it could not be overturned except by the destruction of ballots and returns and attacks upon the bearers of returns to those places where they were to be finally condensed and announced, and by all such means as the ingenuity of the politicians who managed the Democratic canvass in New-York would suggest. It was the imperative duty of the Government to protect the count of the votes as cast.

Senator Patterson gives the following explanation of the duties of the Board of Canvassers of South Carolina: "The board was convened on Friday last, at Columbia, and will commence to canvass the returns to-morrow. Under the law of the State the canvass must be completed and declared on Thursday next. The board is required to accept evidence in every instance where fraud is charged, and if the evidence shall satisfy them that frauds have been practiced they are required to throw out the returns proved to be fraudulent. This is not discretionary but mandatory. They cannot cause a return to be thrown out or corrected on their own motion. Fraud must be specifically and formally charged by reputable citizens of the county in which frauds are alleged to have been perpetrated, and the charges must be sustained by competent and sufficient testimony before the board can act. The allegation made by Democrats that the board has plenary power is entirely groundless."

The following dispatch was received to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1876.

To Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior:

We have alarming rumors here that South Carolina and Louisiana are to be snatched from us by violence and fraud. Will you not telegraph us fully the situation? Oregon is safe beyond all question. O. P. MORTON,
A. A. SARGENT.

The reply was that both States are ours on a fair vote, and we are determined to protect the vote as cast. Gov. Chamberlain has telegraphed to-day that, giving the Democrats of that State all they claim for majorities in their counties, Hayes has carried the State by about six hundred votes. This would leave Hampton elected, but Chamberlain claims there will be a Republican majority of 7,000 or 8,000.

There is evidence received every day of a very highly inflamed state of the Southern

mind. A gentleman from West Virginia, where white Republicans have heretofore lived on terms of social equality with their Democratic neighbors, says the work of social ostracism has begun. Democrats who were rebels are declining association with those living with them in an equal station, and undoubtedly intend to drive all Republicans from the State. The intolerance toward Republicans is said to be indescribable. Gen. Kilpatrick's Southern visit is another example. He was in Raleigh, N. C., last Thursday. His presence caused considerable excitement, and gave great offense to the Democracy, who imagined that the purpose of his visit was to tamper with the election returns. The General had not been at the Yarborough House more than an hour, when a crowd gathered in front of the hotel and began shouting and hooting. This was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning. During the evening George T. Stonath, a leading Democrat, entered the hotel at the head of a belligerent gang, inquired for Kilpatrick, and declared his purpose to tar and feather him, and ride him on a rail. Some of the Democrats took a room opposite the one occupied by the Republican Committee, and maintained strict watch all night. The corridor was crowded with a swaggering, noisy crowd of roughs, who made loud threats of violence against Kilpatrick. They were restrained from greater violence by the efforts of the proprietor of the hotel. Gen. Kilpatrick was meanwhile quietly occupying a room in another part of the hotel, ignorant of the cause of the commotion. On Friday morning the Raleigh *News* claimed that it was the highest evidence of Southern forbearance that Kilpatrick was permitted to remain upon North Carolina soil without molestation.

Secretary Chandler says he is constantly in receipt of dispatches which clearly show that Hayes has carried Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. These dispatches contain no particulars in addition to those already published, and the evidence they furnish of Hayes' election is simply cumulative. He says the public now know all that can be known of details until the official vote can be received from the three States named, and he has no doubt whatever that the final count will show 185 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. He believes it was the purpose of the Democrats to practice frauds in the canvass of the returns in Louisiana and Florida, but everything possible has been done to defeat such efforts and secure a fair and honest return of the votes cast.

Gen. Sherman had a long interview with the President to-night in reference to the movement of troops. This afternoon Gen. Sheridan was ordered to New-Orleans to take command of the forces now there. He left Chicago to-night for that city, and upon his arrival at New-Orleans will make such disposition of the troops as will secure the public peace in any emergency. Secretary Cameron says there are sufficient troops at New-Orleans, Columbia, S. C., and in Florida, to quell any disturbance that may occur. He is confident that Hayes has been elected, and says the Government has taken such steps as will insure the election officers against intimidation or violence, and enable them to make a declaration of the result without interference from outside parties. The officers of the National Government cannot interfere with the duties of election boards, nor will they permit the interference of any unauthorized persons. The action of the President in the premises has been taken to insure a fair return, and to furnish the people of the country with satisfactory evidence that the verdict of Tuesday, whatever it may be when declared, has been free from fraud.

The following dispatch sufficiently answers an absurd rumor that Senator Conover had sent a telegram to New-York conceding that Florida was carried by Tilden:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 11, 1876.
J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor, Washington:
The State has voted for Hayes and Wheeler beyond doubt. S. B. CONOVER.

A STATUE TO HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed the article on this subject in your issue of the 12th inst. with much satisfaction, and hope the suggestions contained therein will find a ready response from our citizens. Of all the statesmen of the past century, no one was more prominent or did more as a patriot during the early days of the Confederation than Hamilton. Who can read the resolutions which he drew up to be submitted to Congress in 1783, but which "for want of support" at the time were abandoned, without feeling how much the country is indebted to this great man—for these resolutions contain the "first germ" of the present Constitution—and without noticing that had Hamilton's far-reaching views been availed of, many of the troubles which have existed under the Constitution would have been saved? It was Hamilton who "smote the rock of the national resources and abundant revenue gushed forth," at a time when national bankruptcy seemed almost sure, and it is to him our country is as much indebted as to any one for its present national greatness.

Hamilton, though differing widely with some of the prominent statesmen of his time, was a patriot, and a statue to his memory could well be made national, but it would certainly be more proper that it should be erected by the citizens of the City so closely connected with the name and fame of this great statesman. Let some steps be taken by our prominent citizens for this object.

The writer, one of your subscribers for many years, will be ready to contribute $100 for the erection of "A Statue to Hamilton," to be placed in some prominent position in our City in memory of one who was the staff on which Washington leaned in many a dark hour of our country's peril, and who in every position represented the Government, not only with the greatest ability, but with honesty and integrity.

SUNDAY, Nov. 12, 1876.

SINGULAR CHANCE.

A Pennsylvania paper relates the following: "A week or two since a gentleman who resides in this vicinity went to Philadelphia and put up at a hotel, and while resting after tea in the reception-room, overheard two gentlemen conversing in regard to a trial then in progress before one of the courts of that city. Our neighbor learned from this conversation that a man had obtained money upon his wife's property, the wife giving a mortgage. The money was spent in dissipation, the wife became a raving maniac, and was confined in the asylum, where she now is; the husband died, and the children of this unfortunate couple were furnished with a guardian by the court, who was maintaining the suit, then being tried, against the holder of the mortgage, on the ground that the wife was not of legal age when the instrument was executed. The gentleman knew that a niece of his, who left this vicinity when a child, had married a man of the same name as the one mentioned as having squandered his wife's patrimony, and concluded to investigate. He made his way to the Court-house the following morning, and to his intense surprise and gratification was the very person needed to establish to a certainty the age of the unfortunate woman, and to save to her worse than orphaned children property valued at $2,500."

SITTING BULL.

The Cleveland *Herald* prints some extracts from a letter written by an officer of high rank in the Army to his wife now in that city. The letter is dated Camp on Bad Route Creek, en route for Tongue River, Oct. 28, and says: "I presume you will learn before this reaches you that we have won a decided victory. I have had two long councils with Sitting Bull and his head chiefs, one serious engagement, and driven his party forty-three miles, and finally received the surrender of his principal chiefs as a guarantee that their tribes would continue their retreat and remain at peace at their agency, subject to the orders of our Government. This is the only time that Sitting Bull has ever been fought and followed up, and the only time that these hostile Indians have surrendered to troops in the field. * * * Now that we have broken and divided one part of Sitting Bull's Army I intend to move immediately north in pursuit of the remainder. I presume we will have a fight of some magnitude, but I think we will be successful."

FIFTY-TWO YEARS' MINISTRY.

The Albany *Journal* of Saturday evening last says: "On Sunday morning, Rev. Ebenezer E. Halley, for many years Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, in this city, will preach his last sermon. It is a fact, well known to most of the church-going population of our city, that Rev. Dr. Halley has now nearly completed his fifty-second year in the Christian ministry—a truly remarkable and exceptional record of usefulness. Nearly half of that period has been spent in the ministry in this city."

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

FACTS AND FIGURES REGARDING IT.

STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE SLUGGISH PHILADELPHIAN — COMPARISON WITH THE EXHIBITIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES —THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES— THE QUESTION OF REFUNDING THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION OF $1,500,000 —HOPES OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS IN CONFLICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The closing of the great Centennial Exhibition has brought this city back to something like its previous condition of quietude. The departure of the strangers has been so sudden that one wonders where they could have gone to. There was a great rush from the hotels yesterday, the Continental alone losing several hundred, and the smaller hotels in proportion. Yesterday was the first time since the 29th of August that accommodations were not refused to applicants. The benefits which Philadelphia has derived from the Exhibition are numerous. It has given her a metropolitan name, afforded an opportunity for an inspection of her numerous manufactories, and showed to persons from abroad the vast mineral wealth of the State. The Centennial has advanced Philadelphia about twenty years further on in the way of enterprise, and has given such a stimulus to business men that they venture into schemes now which, before the Exposition, would have been pooh-poohed and declared by the staid citizens to be hair-brained and only to be entertained by a New-Yorker.

It is estimated that the number of strangers who visited Philadelphia during the past six months has been slightly over three millions. This does not include those who made one day excursions from near points like New-York or Baltimore, but those who registered either at the hotels or private boarding-houses, and made a stay of a couple of days. The Exhibition, in the opinion of the managers, had two drawbacks to begin with, which in a measure tended to lessen the attendance. These were, first, the refusal of the railroad companies to lower their rates more than twenty-five per cent., and the second, the extreme warm weather of the Summer. This latter was the most disastrous feature, and caused great fear upon the part of the managers that the Exhibition would prove a failure in consequence; but happily the bad features passed away, and the attendance during the months of September and October made up the deficiencies. Had it not been for the causes named, the attendance would have been not less than ten millions, whereas it barely passes eight millions.

The official count of the attendance for Friday, the last open day, has not been concluded, but as there is seldom any difference in the figures between the register of the turnstiles and the official figures, the total paying attendance, since the opening, may be set down at 8,004,013. The cash receipts will be nearly $3,850,000. The actual working expenses have been nearly $1,830,000, thus leaving from this source alone an excess of $2,000,000. This is not the only source of revenue, large sums being realized from concessions made to corporations and individuals to dispose of specialties within the grounds, as, for instance, $3,000 paid by the pop-corn man to vend his corn; $50,000 by Bergner & Engel to dispose of lager-beer; $100,000 by the Official Catalogue Company for the exclusive right to print and sell their guide to the exhibits; $16,000 for the right to establish the Department of Public Comfort. Then the exhibitors who disposed of goods on the grounds were assessed fifteen per cent. on all sales. These large receipts, which aggregated over a million dollars from the two latter sources alone, will swell the total receipts for the Exhibition to such figures as to make the stockholders feel happy. The great bugbear is the United States Government, as it is feared the million-and-a-half of dollars obtained from it will have to be paid back before there is a dividend among the stockholders, from the fact that the act of Congress provides that the United States shall be paid before "any profits" are paid to the stockholders. This matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, and, unless Congress can settle it in some manner beforehand, the probabilities are that a decision will not be reached on the subject for two years. This is a topic which is exciting great interest, especially among the stockholders, who hope for a dividend of at least eighty per cent.

The Exhibition was open 159 days, and unlike all other international fairs the attendance did not show the largest figures at the close. This may be accounted for by the fact of the excitement over the Presidential election. The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition compared with international exhibitions of other countries shows the following:

Year. Place.	No. of Visitors.	Receipts.	Days Open.
1851—London	6,039,195	$2,530,000	141
1855—Paris	5,162,330	640,500	200
1862—London	6,211,103	2,300,000	171
1867—Paris	10,000,000	2,822,932	210
1873—Vienna	7,254,687	2,000,000	186
1876—Philadelphia	9,907,125	3,850,000	159

An important fact in connection with the above showing is that the aggregate population within seven days' travel of the Centennial Exhibition, does not exceed forty-five millions, while the aggregate population within seven days' travel of either of the other great exhibitions was not far short of two hundred millions. The average daily number of pay admissions by the month, as the fame of the exhibition grew among the people, was as follows:

May, average daily number	19,946
June, average daily number	26,756
July, average daily number	24,481
August, average daily number	33,655
September, average daily number	81,961
October, average daily number	102,456

The attendance on the various State days shows the following:

State.	Paid.	Free.	Total.	Receipts.
N. J., Aug. 24	56,325	10,727	67,052	$23,063 75
Conn., Sept. 7	64,059	10,985	75,044	30,853 75
Mass., Sept. 14	85,795	12,073	97,868	41,193 00
N. Y., Sept. 21	122,003	12,585	134,588	59,986 00
Penn., Sept. 28	257,169	17,750	274,919	118,673 75
R. I., Oct. 5	89,060	11,886	100,946	44,496 00
N. H., Oct. 12	101,541	13,881	115,422	50,536 00
Dl. & Md., Oct. 19	161,355	15,052	176,407	80,367 50
Ohio, Oct. 26	122,300	13,361	135,661	61,092 50

The average attendance at the Exhibition was about 50,000 per day for the entire period it remained open, being 40,000 less then the figures counted upon before the opening to meet all expenses. Below will be found a statement showing the total number of American exhibitors at the Centennial, and other international exhibitions, and also the total number of exhibitors at all exhibitions, except Vienna:

Year. Place.	American Exhibitors.	Total Exhibitors.
1851—London	499	13,937
1853—New-York	2,083	4,685
1855—Paris	144	20,839
1862—London	128	28,653
1867—Paris	705	42,217
1873—Vienna	922	....
1876—Philadelphia	8,175	30,864

The scheme for the permanent Exhibition has received great encouragement, and large subscriptions, by stock and money, have been made; but should it be decided that the United States Government has to be paid first, it is presumed that it will be a death-blow to the idea, and it is hardly possible that those parties who have subscribed their Centennial stock to the new affair, will make it good with cash, in case they do not realize eighty per cent. on their stock, which is the amount they hope for.

THE GROUNDS OPEN YESTERDAY—THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—THE VARIOUS STATE BUILDINGS—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FOREIGN COLLECTIONS IN NATURE AND ART.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—According to announcement, the Exhibition grounds were thrown open to the public to-day, and were visited by immense crowds of people. The turnstiles were closed, ingress and egress being had only by the wagon gates, through which pedestrians only were admitted. The transportation facilities for reaching the site from the city being limited to those of the horse passenger railways, all the cars of these lines going west were uncomfortably filled during the greater part of the day, while thousands reached the ground on foot. The order for closing the buildings to the public was rigidly enforced as to the Exhibition buildings proper, and no one except the guards and janitors on duty were permitted to enter; but at several of the principal restaurants customers were admitted as on week days, and refreshments were provided. No record of the number of visitors was obtainable, but a rough estimate of the attendance places the aggregate at about one hundred thousand.

The United States Centennial Commission will probably adjourn on Tuesday afternoon for a period of several months, and in the meantime the revision of accounts and the final reports of the body will be matured by the committees of the commission. The ordinary details of business will be under the supervision of the Executive Committee. At a meeting on Saturday a committee was appointed to make such a disposition of the remaining business as would facilitate adjournment. Various awards recommended by the supplemental group of judges were approved. The entire list of additional awards authorized by the commission is now being matured for publication. The fund realized by the Committee on Concessions, from the royalty of fifteen per cent. on all sales of beer and soda water on the grounds, will amount to $500,000.

With the exception of those of Ohio and one or two other States, all of the State buildings on the grounds have been placed on the market, and in several instances have already found purchasers. At a meeting of the New-York State Board on Friday, at the grounds, the head-quarters of that State were sold to Mr. Vincent Collier, of New-York, for $500.

The amount of valuable collections in nature and art acquired by the Government of the United States from recent presentations of exhibits from foreign exhibitors and Commissioners at the exhibition is represented to be most gratifying. Nearly every Government represented on the grounds has presented something, while many have given all, and others the greater portion of their specimens in certain specialties. In the departments of natural history, mineralogy, and geology, especially, the presentations have been exceptionally large. The splendid collection of minerals from Russia is among the most recent of these. All collections have been taken in charge by the Smithsonian Institution, and will be removed to the National Museum at Washington. On Saturday, Hon. Morton McMichael, President of the Fairmount Park Commission, received a letter from the Resident Commissioners of the German Empire, presenting the German Pavilion in the Exhibition grounds, to the city of Philadelphia, as a memento of the good will and entire satisfaction of the Imperial Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

"The Flying Dutchman" will be given this week in Baltimore.

Mr. Carlberg will produce Wagner's "Die Walküre" in this City, next Spring.

Preparations are now progressing, at Booth's Theatre, for the production of Mr. Rowe's new play called "Fifth Avenue."

A brief season of Italian opera, with Signor Mazzoleni as the chief attraction, is likely to be given at the Academy of Music, in December.

Miss Neilson, terminated, on Saturday, a most brilliant engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. To-night she appears at the Opera-House, in Pittsburg.

The Soldene Troupe, under the management of Mr. C. A. Chizzola, have added to their répertoire several of the newest French operas bouffes. Their representations commence at the Boston Globe on Saturday evening next.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mme. Titiens has just been singing at the Alexandra Theatre, in Liverpool.

"Bounce" is the title of a new and unsuccessful comedy just produced at the Opera Comique Theatre, in London.

Mlle. Marimon is to continue her representations at the Théâtre Lyrique in "La Fanchonette" and "La Perle du Brésil."

Mme. Céline Chaumont has signed an engagement for three years at the Paris Variétés, commencing the 1st of March next.

Mr. Tom Taylor's "Clancarty" has been reproduced at the Olympic Theatre in London. Miss Belle Pateman plays *Lady Clancarty*.

M. George Petit has just read to the actors at the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, a drama in five acts, the provisional title of which is the "Homme de Paille."

A five-act drama, called "Le Comtesse de Levins," written by Dennery and Davyl has met with partial success only at the Théâtre Historique, in Paris.

Mlle. Borghi-Mamo and Signors Aramburo, Pandolfini, and Nannetti have opened the Italian opera season at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris, with "La Forza del Destino."

M. Wieniawski had reappeared in London after his recovery from a spell of severe illness. He played Beethoven's violin concerto at the last Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concert.

A three-act operetta called "Jeanne, Jeannette, et Jeanneton" has been produced at the Folies Dramatiques, in Paris. The music is by M. Lacome, and the success of the work is represented to have been very great.

M. Ballande has opened the Théâtre Déjazet, in Paris, under the high-sounding name of "Troisième Théâtre Français." The first work which he has produced, "La Pupille," a comedy in four acts by M. Estienne, proved a sad failure.

We announced some time ago that M. Carvalho had purchased from M. Gounod the right to play, at the Paris Opéra Comique a new work by the author of "Faust." This opera is no other than "Georges Dandin," completed several years ago.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's three-act opera "Pauline" is now finished, and is in the hands of Mr. Carl Rosa. It will speedily be put in rehearsal, and may be expected during the last week of the present season at the London Lyceum.

The Milan Scala will shortly reopen for the season with the following troupe: Prime donne, Stolz, Mariani, Fendi, De Vere, Barthon, and possibly Rodani; tenors, Gayarre and Augusti; baritones, Bonelli and Pantaleoni; basses, Merly, Bedozzi, and Zezevich.

Following is the official list of receipts for the various French theatres (other than the Français and the Opéra) for the first eighteen days of October; Variétés, 103,518 francs; Opéra Comique, 68,458 francs 75 centimes; Vaudeville, 61,960 francs; Historique, 48,471 francs; Palais Royal, 44,771 francs; Châtelet, 43,604 francs; Porte Saint Martin, 42,836 francs 50 centimes; Renaissance, 36,772 francs; Opéra National (Gaîté) 28,557 francs 50 centimes; Folies Dramatiques, 25,298 francs 50 centimes; Odéon, 24,202 francs 23 centimes; Opéra Bouffe, 14,558 francs 50 centimes; Gymnase, 14,524 francs 60 centimes; Château d'Eau, 14,173 francs 20 centimes. It will thus be seen that the list is headed by the Variétés, with "La Belle Hélène" (with Judic and Dupuis.) The Opéra Comique comes next, with its ordinary repertory.

The sudden decease, at Marseilles, is announced of Mlle. Priola, who had so much success at the Paris Opéra Comique in latter years. Priola was her theatrical name, her real one being Marguerite Poliar, the daughter of a gilder of Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says of her demise: "Mlle. Priola seems to have been actually hissed to death at Marseilles. I must explain that in the large manufacturing towns of France there is a good deal of jealousy of Parisian celebrities, and that the bagmen of the place take a huge delight in exercising their privilege of hooting at talent which they fail to appreciate. It appears that Mlle. Priola had risen from a sick bed to assist the management by undertaking a part out of her line. The audience were devoid of consideration or pity, and their hisses produced such an effect on the sensitive artiste that she returned to her couch never to rise from it again."

A disgraceful scene, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, occurred at the reopening for the season of M. Pasdeloup's concerts. This gentleman, who is a great admirer of Richard Wagner, introduced into his first programme the Funeral March from "Götterdämmerung." In every other city of the civilized world an audience would at least have listened in patience to the first rendering of a page of music which, whatever it be, good or bad, has, at all events, the attraction of novelty. If the critics of the Cirque d'Hiver did not like this specimen of the Wagnerite trilogy, they were not obliged to hear it again. If their political hatred to the German musician was too strong to permit them to pay attention to a page of his works with patience, they should have stopped away altogether, but this attitude did not satisfy their patriotic ardor. They came in crowds, but provided with whistles, in order to prevent the detested music, or rather the music of the detested German, from being heard. In vain did M. Pasdeloup harangue them—in vain did he begin again and again—the rioters refused to leave off, and so excited were they, so great was the confusion, that they continued to hiss even after the overture to "Der Freischütz" had commenced.

UNPROFITABLE CLIPPING.

The Troy *Whig* says: "A gentleman who had his horse kept at Dr. Moore's stables on Fulton street concluded to have the animal clipped, but as the horse, a spirited one, would not allow it to be done in the barn, he was taken to a vacant lot on Eighth street, Thursday, and after being shackled, was thrown down. The clipping was successfully accomplished, but upon loosing the animal, he was found to be paralyzed. The most active bathing with alcohol failed to give relief, and the horse had to be placed on a truck and drawn to the stable. Up to the last accounts, he had not recovered the use of his limbs."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

THE FETE OF ALL SOULS — DISCUSSION OVER THE DU SOMMERARD AFFAIR— IMPORTANCE OF A SOLUTION OF THE ENIGMA — WAGNER HISSED—"FRIEND FRITZ"—THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

The month of November opens with one of the most important fête days of the year, and this year with gloomy skies and wintry air. The atmosphere feels like snow, but chilly showers fall from time to time, and a cold north-easterly wind has been blowing since early dawn. This is equal to saying that our *Toussaint* is to be a sad one. But no sort of weather can interfere with the Parisian's "worship for the dead," and even in a drifting rain the people go to the cemeteries to decorate the tombs of their cherished dead for the morrow. The *jour des morts* is never neglected. "All Saints' Day" is passed in pious reveries over the memory of the loved and lost, for whom abundant masses are said, and on "All Souls' Day" the people crowd the cemeteries and spend hours beside the remains of those who have passed from earth forever. There is something touching in this custom, and All Souls' Day is one of the most interesting fêtes in the Roman calendar. At the time I write morning mass is over, and the crowds are flocking homeward from the various churches. Later in the day they will go in groups to the cemeteries to decorate the graves for the annual visit to-morrow of *tout le monde*. And, as I remarked last year, the year before, and many a year before, these fête days serve as landmarks for the flight of time. *Toussaint* is essentially a day for retrospection and reflection. This morning we all turn down the old year's page, and start life's record afresh, with the resolution to perform its duties with conscientious care and zeal.

The "Du Sommerard incident" is not yet closed, for the official journal has not yet spoken the final word. But the discussion has been stopped for the moment. M. Du Sommerard denied having written the letter, but in less indignant terms than one would expect from a man so outrageously treated, and offered to furnish documentary evidence that the letter was apocryphal. Nothing more could be said, of course, until we could hear from Vienna. Last night a telegram came to this effect: "*On dit*, or it is announced, that the *Deutsche Zeitung* will publish a confession in its number of to-morrow morning that the letter attributed to M. Du Sommerard was apocryphal." What then? Clearly it is the duty of M. Du Sommerard to enter suit against this journal, for a more outrageous attempt to ruin a public official was never made in Europe, if the letter is a forgery. Since the General Commissioner affirms it, and the journal confesses it, nothing more can be said, but every one will feel curious to know the secret history of this *tenebreuse affaire*. The *Constitutionnel* treats the matter in the following sensible way:

"A most scandalous incident has just occurred, and for the honor of those who have been unjustly compromised the affair must be cleared up. We allude to the publication of a letter attributed to M. Du Sommerard, French Commissioner General to the Philadelphia Exhibition, in a Vienna journal, the *Deutsche-Zeitung*. A few days ago, one of our contemporaries, finding that pretended letter in the German paper, translated and published it. It was seized upon greedily, and a storm of maledictions fell upon the head of the unfortunate Commissioner-General. M. Du Sommerard was held up to public contempt. The French Government, greatly annoyed at the incident, inserted a note in the official journal expressing its regret. All at once, M. Du Sommerard, who had hitherto remained silent, spoke out, and declared that the letter published by the German journal was apocryphal, and offered to prove the fact if his word did not suffice to silence his accusers. But that first satisfaction is not sufficient; the fact must be known how that false letter could be published in the *Deutsche-Zeitung*. The production of that document, from the official character of him who was said to be the author, and by the offensive terms toward a friendly nation, has a quite special importance. The very fact of its insertion in a German journal adds to the gravity of the affair. Evidently an intention existed to injure France in the estimation of the Americans. That the French Government should solve the enigma is a matter of importance."

We had another scandal on a small scale the other day, arising from an attempt on the part of M. Pasdeloup to give a bit of Wagner's "Twilight of the Gods." The most important *morceau*, from an artistic point of view, was selected by the directors of the popular concerts, and he had it rehearsed until the musicians were all thoroughly up in their parts. But no sooner had the orchestra begun than hisses were heard from every part of the house, and presently so great a clamor that the music was drowned. Then the *morceau* was heard quietly to the end, and was even applauded. The next night the same scene occurred, but the piece was hissed down twice before being heard and applauded. The journals said that the hisses were for the author, the applause afterward for the music, but M. Pasdeloup was warned not to abuse the patience of the public by trying to force Prussian works upon them. He wrote a letter explaining that this was one of the great works of the day, and he did not feel authorized to keep from the public any piece of great music on account of personal feeling respecting the author. Wagner had been hissed; the public had expressed their feelings respecting him; now, it was only fair to those who wished to hear this music that the other should allow it to remain upon the programme. This reasoning was not successful, for that evening the audience refused to hear the morceau at all. M. Pasdeloup took the same ground that M. Perrin did with respect to "L'Ami Fritz," that is, that politics had nothing to do with art, and that no real work of art should even be condemned for political reasons. But I am sorry to say that M. Perrin has retreated from his sound position. He puts off "Freind Fritz" from day to day, and now announces two new pieces before its first representation. This will delay it until some time in November. On being pressed upon the subject, M. Perrin said that the "Maison de Molière" was not a place for scandal and tumultuous scenes; that a cabal had evidently been mounted against the piece; that the first night would be a stormy one, and that he was afraid of causing discontent among his patrons if he gave the piece before the passion of the moment had had time to subside. But he is anxious to give it as soon as he can, for the piece is one of extraordinary merit, and the actors are all so charmed with their parts that they will render it *con amore*. The piece must be given some time, for once accepted the author of a drama can recover heavy damages from a director who fails to carry out his contract.

Charivari gives a picture illustrating the opening of the Legislature, presenting a Deputy making his opening speech after the House is called to order. "I ask for a leave of absence." This was a capital hit, for the Assembly met only to adjourn over the fête days, and will not meet again until Friday; but during the session of a few moments a number of Deputies did obtain leave of absence. The serious business of the session, if there is to be any of the sort, will not come on for several days.

Yesterday the Bourse was again in a state of agitation, owing to the news of Russia's ultimatum, presented by Gen. Ignatieff. Things are evidently reaching a climax. The Servians have turned out too cowardly to strike a blow for their own independence, and they run away leaving their Russian friends to be butchered by the Osmanli, on the ground that they have not been respectfully treated by Gen. Tchernayeff. Nothing but Russian interference can now save them from being completely trodden under the foot of the Turk, and hence an armistice will probably be forced upon the Porte to-night. It is rumored here that grave events are preparing in Roumania, and I am all the more ready to believe it from the fact that Prince Bismarck has gone to Varzin for his health. When the Great Chancellor announces his sickness all Europe is in a bad way, for it is noted that something always happens just when Prince Bismarck is away at Varzin.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

George S. Stanton's livery stable on Rose street, Albany, was burned Saturday night, and several horses perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

George Moore, aged twenty-two years, was run over and killed on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, in Worcester, Saturday afternoon.

The body of Patrick Doherty, of Boston, was found in the river at Providence yesterday afternoon. He had been missing since Oct. 20.

The fire at Sherbrooke, Ontario, was caused by an employe dropping a coal-oil lamp. The loss will amount to $150,000, and is partly covered by an insurance of $80,000.

Two barns at West Hartford, Conn., the property of the Wareham-Griswold estate, were burned on Saturday evening. Loss about $8,000; insurance not ascertained.

Reliable information received in Boston from St. Albans, Vt., states that the rumor of a proposed Fenian raid and massing of war material at or near that point is not sustained by facts. No trace of such movement can be discovered there.

A man named Velteman, alias Boyd, was arrested at Hamilton, Ontario, last Saturday night, for a forgery on a New-York bank to the amount of $20,000. He is held for extradition. A New-York detective has been here watching him several days.

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 12.—In the case of Francis Grappotte, on trial for the murder of Simon Hoover on March 4 last, Judge Nixon's address to the jury yesterday occupied one hour and a half, and the case was given to the jury at 6 P. M. Large crowds assembled at the court-house at 8 and 11 P. M., at which hours the court reassembled, and also at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-day. At 4:10 P. M., after being out twenty-two hours, the jury returned, having found Grappotte guilty of murder in the second degree. The court then adjourned till 9 A. M. Monday, when the prisoner will be sentenced to imprisonment for life. The trial has been in progress since Oct. 18, and has excited much interest.

THE WORK OF THIEVES OR TRAMPS.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 12.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the passenger train which is due here at 10 o'clock on the Utica and Black River Railroad, twenty miles south of this city. Two short rails of iron and several ties were placed on end in a trestle over a swampy place seven feet deep. The locomotive struck the obstruction, bending it down, and did not leave the track. A similar attempt to wreck a train was made on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railway last Thursday, and in both cases a note signed "Reformers" was found near the place, saying the attempt was made on account of reductions in wages, and they wanted reform. It is supposed to be the work of thieves or tramps, who hope to rob passengers in case of an accident.

AN INCORRIGIBLE SOLDIER.

From the London Telegraph.

"It is never too late to mend," the most powerful of living novelists told us long ago; still, it would be desirable to know the opinion which Mr. Charles Reade might entertain as to the feasibility of reclaiming the astoundingly hardened offender whose biography has been given by the Medical Officer of the Dublin Military Prison in his recently published report to Col. Du Cane, the Inspector General. The real name of the military incorrigible at Dublin has been mercifully concealed under the regimental number 1,936; but we learn that ere he entered the army he had been a sailor. He seems to have enlisted at the age of twenty and to have had about five years' service. He deserted in March, 1874, making away with his necessaries, and being tried and convicted, was sentenced to 112 days' hard labor in the military prison at Cork, whence he was discharged with a good character. In August of the same year he was convicted of making away with articles of his kit, and sentenced to forty-two days' imprisonment and stoppages, and again he emerged from jail "with a good character." Prior to his first conviction he had been frequently in trouble for creating disturbances in the streets, destroying property, and getting drunk in camp. Again, in November, 1874, he had forty-two days for breaking out of barracks and otherwise misconducting himself. In June, 1875, the Incorrigible was committed to the military prison at Dublin under a sentence of 168 days' hard labor, of which 42 were to be passed in solitary confinement, for breaking out of camp at the Curragh. The days of the man's good behavior while in jail were now gone. He took to barricading himself in his cell, tearing up his clothes, and destroying the mat and fittings in his dungeon. He was punished by being put on bread and water diet, and by being immured in a dark cell; but a week of semi-starvation only reduced him four pounds in weight, and when he was in solitary confinement he passed most of his time in a sound slumber. On being placed, at the expiration of this punishment, in another cell, he committed exactly the same series of offenses, and on this occasion he was flogged, receiving twenty-five lashes. It is remarkable that the unhappy man, previous to being tied up, declared that the scourging would have no deterrent effect, nor did it have any. Shortly afterward he again broke out, and was again flogged. He remained "rather quiet" after this second application of the lash, and eventually he was transferred to a civil jail prior to being discharged from her Majesty's service as an incorrigible and worthless character. He had certainly earned his title to both appellations. At the same time, it must be remembered that this desperate ruffian was not a thief. Civilian doctors would probably pronounce him to be congenially mad, but we should like to know what Mr. Charles Reade thinks of him.

THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor concludes an article written for the London *Echo* as follows: "For a time we shall hear it said that this is the last effort men will make to reach the Pole, or to explore the regions which lie beyond the whale fisheries; but we believe many years will not have elapsed before fresh expeditions will set forth. Other routes still offer some promise of success to expeditions so well provided as was this one. And though we now know certainly that no results of commercial value can by any possibility be obtained from such voyages, the consideration will not avail—if past experience can guide us toward an opinion respecting the future—to prevent the more enterprising among our seamen from urging those in authority to send them forth yet again into the polar domain. It may be that the Antarctic Seas will take their turn next. Much of interest has still to be learned respecting those even drearier than Arctic regions. There will be a transit of Venus in the Antarctic Summer of 1882, and it is not impossible that the Admiralty may resume the hopes they once entertained of finding Antarctic stations for observing that event. So much was done in response to my own appeal for southern observations of the last transit, that if the Admiralty itself urged the claims of science in this respect for the next transit, we may well believe they would be favorably heard by Government. Although I reasoned (and succeeded in convincing the authorities) that the earlier transit was the better of the two for southern observations, yet the later transit, to which originally they directed their sole attention in this respect, should not therefore be neglected. The opinion of experienced Arctic voyagers and officials that Antarctic stations could be occupied in 1882 remains still before the world, and it would be by no means unsatisfactory to the world of science if they would show in a practical way that they were in earnest in expressing that opinion."

A NOTORIOUS SPANISH CHIEF.

A correspondent of *Galignani's Messenger* writes: "You will know ere this reaches you that at the indication of the Spanish authorities, the French Government ordered the arrest, in a suburb of Bayonne, of the famous Rosa Samaniego, whose extradition is demanded with an eagerness which scarcely permits of restraint. It is likely to become a thoroughly international question. Although France has not yet adopted a definitive resolution, the greater number of the journals, not only of the Opposition, but those also which favor the Government, are led away by the excitement, and assume a menacing and imperious tone, as if they had only to intimidate our Ministry in order to obtain all that they want. This Samaniego is unquestionably a most notorious individual, who well deserves all the hatred which he inspires. He is the same chief who, during the Carlist war, compelled his prisoners to precipitate themselves into a horrible abyss at the bottom of which their forms, torn by the rocks in their descent, only arrived in morsels. The number of his victims immolated in this manner is difficult to ascertain, but it is considerable. He is also accused of numerous fires and robberies under a threat of using arms on his own account. We do not feel the slightest pity for such a monster, and yet we can perfectly understand why the French Government hesitates to grant his extradition. The question is a grave one; the delivering up of an individual is accorded by law, in pursuance of international conventions, in all cases of crimes committed against the common right, but the usage of all civilized nations, one established by constant practice, is especially to except crimes against the common right which are enveloped by a political cause. Thus Great Britain has not granted to France the extradition of the men of the Commune, notwithstanding the horror which their crimes inspired throughout Europe. The case of Samaniego certainly belongs to this category. What France asks Spain to do is to prove the fact of a single crime which can be distinguished from political influences committed by this monster outside of his command."

REGIMENTAL NOMENCLATURE.

HOW CERTAIN REGIMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ARE NAMED—THE STRENGTH OF LOCAL TITLES.

In the London *Gazette* of Friday, Oct. 27, it was announced that the Ninety-eighth are to be styled the "Prince of Wales' Own," in consequence, it may be presumed, of the duties performed by this corps during the Prince's late visit to Malta. Regiments were originally distinguished by the names of their Colonels, an obviously inconvenient arrangement, which was changed in 1751, when the numerical system was adopted. County titles, the first step toward the localization of the forces, were added in 1782. Many regiments, however, are honored by a special designation, originating occasionally in the indistinct record of some legend, or in some instances in consequence of some well-known fact. Thus the Fourth Foot are believed to have derived their title and badge from having been the first corps to join the Prince of Orange, a tradition repudiated by the regiment; while the Second Foot are called "The Queen's" from having furnished a guard on her landing to Catherine of Braganza when she came to marry Charles II. Eleven regiments are named the "King's" and eight the "Queen's" after various British monarchs and their consorts. Six are termed the "Prince of Wales'," some deriving this title from the last and some from the present Prince of Wales. The Nineteenth Regiment is the "Princess of Wales'," and the Eighty-ninth "Princess Victoria's." The Duke of Edinburgh gives his name to one regiment, Princess Louise to another, and the Duke of Cambridge to two. The interest shown by the Prince Consort in the welfare of the British soldier is no doubt remembered in the Eleventh Hussars, the Thirteenth Light Infantry and the Rifle Brigade, which are all named after him; but we do not feel so certain that loyal feelings are cherished or *esprit de corps* promoted by the retention of the somewhat incorrect designation of "Princess Charlotte of Wales" in the Fifth Dragoon Guards and the Forty-ninth Regiment, whose officers and men probably know but little more of her late Royal Highness than the story of her predilection for the particular shade of green which colors their facings. No regiment preserves the name of the Duke of York, who is said to have been venerated as the soldier's friend; but he is surreptitiously smuggled into the Army list under his subordinate titles, as if the profession were ashamed of him, in the Seventy-second, "Duke of Albany's" Highlanders, and the Seventy-ninth, "Earl of Ulster's," more popularly known as the Celestials. The list of Royal titles is completed with the addition of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, who were named the "Princess Royal's," after the eldest daughter of George III. Besides these there are fourteen regiments and corps especially styled "Royal," sixty-six have county titles, and, in addition to these, seven are called Scotch or Highland, four Irish, two Welsh, and none English. The First Foot Guards alone bear a title in commemoration of deeds done in battle, being styled Grenadiers, from having defeated the Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo. The Second Foot Guards derive their appellation from Monk's march from Coldstream to restore the monarchy. The Thirty-third had the name of the "Duke of Wellington's Own" conferred upon them from having been commanded by Col. Hon. Arthur Wellesley; and the Twenty-sixth remind us of the religious enthusiasts of the seventeenth century, whose apostle was Richard Cameron. The nine Indian Regiments still are redolent of the East, the One Hundredth is Canadian, while the West Indians and Malta Fencibles complete the regular colonial corps. It is therefore evident that it is not customary to bestow titles for services rendered in the field, or we should have an Albuhera, a Plassey, and a Jellalabad regiment; nor are the memories of ancient heroes preserved in the names of our regiments, or we should have "Wolfe's," "Moore's," and others among existing corps. The local titles will strengthen the union of the soldiers with the counties, but a modification of these names is necessary, and must take place before long. It may then be worth consideration to inquire whether the local designation may not be entirely dropped by the battalions, and assumed solely by the brigade. Thus the confusion arising from the use of two different sets of numbers would disappear, and the territorial connection would be maintained by the brigade, and reflected from thence on its various component parts.

FINE THINGS FOR THE LADIES.

The Paris *Sport* says: "Queen Isabella of Spain possesses a collection of old lace which cannot be equalled in Europe, and which is worth several millions. Productions of all countries, kinds and ages are there, all perfect in work and of infinite richness. One dress of Point D'Alencon is worth more than a hundred thousand francs. Some full sets of trimmings in old point, belonging to her Majesty, are in themselves a fortune. That collection of lace is the pendant to that of cashmeres belonging to Queen Victoria, which is estimated at not less than five millions of francs. Her Majesty possesses Indian shawls to which the labor of more than twenty years had been devoted, and which, at no matter what price, could not be reproduced at present, existing workmen having lost the secret of such an art. We do not speak of certain shawls woven with fine threads of gold, and in which the embroidery is ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Turning to other matters of female ornamentation, we can say that the finest emeralds in feminine jewelry are possessed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, just as the richest and most perfect collection of rubies extant is the property of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, granddaughter of Paul I., Emperor of Russia. Pearls and turquoises, which are without rival, belong to the Russian Imperial family, as do sapphires to the British house of Guelph. As for diamonds—except the crown jewels of various nations—private collections can vie with those of Queens, and not disadvantageously."

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

"WHY DO YOU LAUGH? The name being changed, the fable applies equally to you," says the poet Horace in one of his satires. This retort may be aimed at any druggist who deals in scented toilet soaps, when he tells us learnedly about the current adulterations in commerce. Let him avoid hypocrisy by dealing in B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, a perfect toilet article, the sweetness and purity of whose components need no disguise of strong odors.—*Advertisement.*

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A.—Buy Your Hats Of BURKE, No. 214 Broadway. Style and texture unsurpassed. Popular prices.

Check, in their Incipiency, Gravel, gout and rheumatism, which are dangerous as well as painful, with MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Colwell Lead Company, successors to the New-York Lead Company, manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Shot, No. 63 Centre st.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing Foreign Note Papers, Monograms. Established 1840.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. No family can afford to be without it.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

BIRTH.

BOTTOME.—On the 9th inst., Mrs. MARGARET LEATHAM, wife of Rev. Wm. M. Bottome, of St. Paul's Church, Bradford, England, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HALSEY—VANDERVOORT.—At Astoria, on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1876, by Rev. R. W. Harris, D.D., STEPHEN B. HALSEY to ADDIE, daughter of J. B. Vandervoort.

SPENCER—LARRABEE.—Thursday, Nov. 9, 1876, by Rev. G. H. Gregory, Mr. P. MORTIMER SPENCER to Miss ANNIE C. LARRABEE, all of New-York.

☞Cazenovia papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Saturday morning, Nov. 11, of pneumonia CATHARINE, widow of Robert Adams, in the 87th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 170 West 48th st., Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ASHTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 11, ANNA ASHTON, in the 91st year of her age.

☞Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

BIDDLE.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, EDWARD R. BIDDLE, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 981 South st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DECKER.—On the 9th inst., at the "Berkeley," No. 20 5th av., SIMON C. DECKER, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. Burchard's, on Monday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

DELANO.—On Saturday, 11th inst., WILLIAM H. DELANO, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 314 West 29th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12 M., without further invitation.

☞Newark papers please copy.

DICKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 9, ARTHUR V., son of Julia A. and the late George Dickinson, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 316 Warren st., on Monday, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

EDSON.—In Bayonne, N.J., on Nov. 11, ADDIE, wife of Chauncey C. Edson, and only daughter of J. E. Wheeler, Jr.

Interment at Norwich, N.Y.

FELIX.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, of bronchial pneumonia, FRANCIS J. FELIX, aged 59 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock. Trains leave Chambers st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

JONES.—In Wilkesbarre, Penn., Tuesday, Nov. 7, HELEN CROCKER, daughter of Rev. Henry L. and Sarah E. Jones, aged 2 years and 7 months.

KERR.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 11, REBECCA KERR.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, from Morristown.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, Mrs. JULIA LOCKWOOD, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Union Reformed Church, 6th av., opposite Amity st., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock.

LORD.—After a short illness, at Morristown, N. J., CORNELIA LIVINGSTON LORD, only daughter of Edward C. and Emily M. Lord.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONCADA.—On Friday, Nov. 10, at the Metropolitan Hotel, JOSE N. MONCADA, late of Mexico, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 13th inst., at 9:30 A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the Cathedral vault.

PARET.—On Friday, Nov. 10, HENRY PARET, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 45 West 49th st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M. No flowers.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 10, of paralysis, MARY AUGUSTA, wife of George W. Shields.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 85 St. James place, on Monday, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

SMYTH.—At Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 12, of typhoid fever, MARY McCREA CONGER, wife of Rev. Henry Mason Smyth, and daughter of Abraham B. Conger.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOTT.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, JOHN M. STOTT, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner 56th st. and 1st av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, GEORGE GRANVILLE WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Alexander M. White, No. 2 Pierrepont place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Newark, N. J., on Nov. 11, EDITH HOWARD WRIGHT, daughter of Edward H. and Dora M. Wright.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS
AT LOW PRICES.
WARD'S.
381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.
862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.
1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, ALSO TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at CLINTON HALL, at 3:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M. each day.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, and Germany to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed—and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wyoming, Bothnia, and City of Berlin do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 6. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Shade.

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8. CHARLES BLACKIE, President. C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular Monthly Meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock, at No. 230 3d av. FRANK E. HOWE, President. A. S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner of 116th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1876, at 8 o'clock. RUFUS B. COWING, President. HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Molasses (N.O.) bbls.	86
Broom-corn, bales	15	Oil, bbls.	65
Beans, bbls	463	Spirits Turp., bbls.	77
Cotton, bales	10,789	Tar, bbls	128
Dried Fruit, pks	916	Pitch, bbls	2,051
Eggs, bbls	924	Oil-cake, pks	931
Flour, bbls	9,727	Pork, pks	303
Wheat, bushels	38,800	Beef, pks	274
Corn, bushels	22,382	Cut-meats, pks	2,236
Oats, bushels	13,500	Lard, pks	581
Rye, bushels	3,200	Lard, kegs	50
Barley, bushels	19,835	Stearine, pks	114
Peas, bushels	1,094	Butter, pks	3,235
Grass-seed, bags	707	Cheese, pks	8,424
Corn-meal, bbls	1,400	Tallow, pks	125
Corn-meal bags	130	Lard-oil, bbls	5
Buckwht Flour, pks	360	M. oil, bbls	120
Oat-meal, bbls	56	Pea-nuts, bags	9
Hemp, bales	5	Starch, bxs	850
Hops, bales	177	Tobacco, hhds	9
Hides, No.	892	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	86
Hides, bales	312	Whisky, bbls	456
Leather, sides	3,899	Wool, bales	176
Lead, pigs	300		

COTTON—Has been quoted firm at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ ℔., for early delivery, but has been quiet, ...Ordinary quoted at 10 5-16c.; Low Middling, 11 11-16c.@11 15-16c.; Middling, 12¼c.@12 7-16c. ₱ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,138 bales, (of which 874 bales were on last evening,) including 287 bales to shippers, 685 bales to spinners, and 166 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been again active at firmer but variable prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 23,400 bales, of which 9,200 bales were on last evening, and 14,200 bales to-day, with 5,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 12 5-32c.; December, 12 3-16c.; January, 12 11-32c.@12⅜c.; February, 12 17-32c.@12 9-16c.; March, 12 23-32c.@12¾c.; April, 12 29-32c.; May, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; June, 13 3-16c.; July, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; August, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c. ₱ ℔., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ ℔., closing weak and tending down....The receipts at this port to-day were 10,780 bales, and at the shipping ports 26,225 bales, against 25,876 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 16,061 bales, including 14,802 bales to Liverpool, 385 bales to Hamburg, 644 bales to Bremen, and 230 bales to Havre....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 416,037 bales, (of which 263,393 bales were sent to British ports, and 152,644 bales to the Continent.)

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 7-16	11 7-16	11½	11½
Low Middling	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid.	12	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12¼	12⅜	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13¾	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 1-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	Middling	11 9-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Rather more steadiness was reported in the market for State and Western Flour, under less urgent offerings, and a somewhat better inquiry, partly on export account. Some speculative bidding also noted....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,600 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 75, chiefly Extras, at $4 50@$5; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras, at $4 25@$5; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 50@$4; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4, 25@$5; mostly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to very good; poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 25@$6 35, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, for the West Indies, and at $5 25 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40, very good to very choice do. $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 15@$5 75, mainly at $5 35@$5 50; and other grades within yesterday's range....Included in the sales have been 5,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,900 bbls. City Mills, 1,100 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 900 bbls. do. patent do., 1,050 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment; these at $5 75@$6 25, mostly at $5 85@$6;) 500 bbls. Superfine, and 450 bbls. No. 2, at quoted rates....Southern Flour quiet within the previous range. Sales 1,070 bbls....Of Rye Flour, 290 bbls. sold, in lots, at $4 75@$5 10 for good to very choice Superfine State and Pennsylvania, chiefly at $4 75@$5....Of Corn-meal, 1,450 bbls. sold, including Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 90@$3. Brandywine at $3 35@$3 40, and 700 bbls. Columbia at $2 80, direct from the mill....Corn-meal, in bags, moderately active at 90c.@$1 35 ₱ 100 ℔....Of the sales were 2,100 bags coarse, mostly on the steady basis of $1 for City Mills, and 99c.@$1 for Baltimore and Western....Buckwheat Flour in very moderate request, at from $3@$3 50 for fair to very choice State and Pennsylvania, mostly at $3 25@$3 40 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat dealings to-day reached a larger aggregate, mainly on export account, and indicated an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the poorer qualities of Spring, and a rather firmer market also for prime stock....Offerings lighter....Sales have been reported, to-day, of 130,000 bushels, including new Red Western, about prime, 16,000 bushels, at $1 27; new No. 1 Spring, at $1 37 for prime Minnesota, and $1 28 for good Duluth; new No. 2 Chicago do., about fair, at $1 23, with bids reported of $1 25 for prime, which was held 1c.@2c. a bushel higher; No. 3 Spring, at $1 20 for new, and $1 16@$1 17 for old and new mixed; ungraded Spring in lots, at $1 12@$1 25....Corn was more active at a shade better prices. Export inquiry good....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 138,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, fair to very choice, 59½c.@61c., nearly prime at 60c.; No. 2 Chicago at 60c.; Kansas do., at 60c.@60½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58½c.@59c.; New-York Mixed at 59½c.@60c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 58½c.@59c.; New-York Low Mixed at 59c.; New-York No. 1 at 60c.; New-York no grade at 58c. for old and 55c. for new; New-York unmerchantable at 50c.@55c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 55c.@55½c.; Yellow Western at 60c.@62c.; New-York Yellow at 62c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominal, at 59½c.@60c....Western Rye in moderate request for export at 75c. for new, of which 10,000 bushels sold at this rate; a car lot went at 78c. for No. 2. Other kinds as last quoted....Barley was reported sold to the extent of 10,000 bushels prime No. 1 Canada at $1 18 ₱ bushel. Market steady....Barley-malt in some demand within the previous range, 12,000 bushels Canada West sold on private terms; Canada Peas dull at former quotations....State Buckwheat quoted at 75c.@80c. for fair to very good on a dull market....Oats more active, and in instances again advanced slightly....Sales reported of 65,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 36c.@45c., as to quality, mostly at 38c.@42c.; new White State, poor to very choice, at 47c.@51c., chiefly at 49c.@50c.; new Mixed Western, 30c.@42c., as to quality, mostly at 32c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White, at 43c.; New-York No. 3 White at 37c.@37½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 35½c.@36c.; New-York Rejected at 32c.@32½c.; New-York unmerchantable at 30c.@30½c.; new Mixed State at 45c.@48c. for poor to choice....And of about fair old No. 2 Chicago, delivered from store, 8,500 bushels, at 46½c....Feed in light stock and fair demand, within the range of $13@$24, as the extremes....Hay and Straw in moderate request at former quotations....Timothy-seed in more demand; quoted at $1 95@$2....Clover-seed in better request, prime samples quoted up to 15c.@15¼c....The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 15,782 bbls. Flour, 316,235 bushels Wheat, 156,270 bushels Corn, 21,720 bushels Rye, 106,922 bushels Oats, 54,942 bushels Peas.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm but inactive to-day on the basis of $2 05@$2 15 for common to good strained ₱ 280 ℔....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 58½c. asked ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive, with Western, in bags, quoted at $38 50@$39, currency....Exports for the week, 18,483 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more request, closing at 11¾c., in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order....Refined has been more sought after for shipment; quoted by refiners at 26c. Sales of 5,000 bbls. at 26c.; and 7,000 bbls. high test at 27c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c., for Standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in limited demand for early delivery, at about former rates....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 110 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17@$17 12½....Other kinds dull and nominal....For Chicago delivery, 100 bbls. Extra Prime sold at $12 50....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess was in slack demand; quoted for November at $17; December, $16; January, $15 95@$16; February, $15 95@$16 05; March, $16@$16 10; sales 250 bbls. January at $16....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted down to 7½c.@8¼c., and Pigs at 8⅜c....Cut-meats have been less sought after at about former figures. Sales include 23,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part 12 to 11 ℔ at 9½c.@9⅜c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our previous range; also a small lot of dry salted Shoulders, in bxs. at 7¾c....Bacon about steady, with sales reported here of a small lot City Long Clear at 8¾c., and for December delivery, 250 bxs. Short Clear at 9c....And at the West, 150 bxs. Long Clear, for prompt delivery, at 8c. ₱ ℔....Western Steam Lard has been quoted firmer, for early delivery, on a fair inquiry....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 370 tcs. prime at $10 50, closing at $10 50@$10 56¼; and 55 tcs. off grade at $10 15. Also, 100 tcs. fair Kettle at $10 60....And for forward delivery Western Steam was comparatively quiet; quoted at the close, for November, at $10 07½@$10 12½; December, $9 87½@$9 90; seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½@$9 90; January at $9 90@$9 92½, and seller February at $10; March at $10 07½@$10 10....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., December, at $9 90; 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $9 87½; 1,500 tcs., January, at $9 90@$9 92½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in fair demand; quoted at $10 25@$10 37½; sales 125 tcs. at $10 25....And No. 1 quoted at $10; sales 15 tcs....Refined Lard in better request; quoted for the Continent at $11 for prompt, and $10 62½@$10 75 for forward delivery; and for the West Indies at $9 75....Sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. for the Continent for forward delivery at the quoted rates....Beef unchanged; 50 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate request, with prices about as last reported....Tallow has been in fair demand at former figures; sales 70,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Stearine inactive, with Western, in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 50@$10 75....The week's exports to Europe have been 1,665 pks. Pork, 4,001 pks. Beef, 10,341 pks. Bacon, 6,157 pks. Lard, 18,074 bxs. Cheese, 4,344 pks. Butter, (of which were all for Liverpool;) also, 842 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—A steady market noted for Deer on a good demand; receipts, 5 bales; sales, 5,000 ℔. Sisal, 3,000 ℔. Matamoros, and 500 ℔. Minatitlan on private terms....Goat steady and in request; receipts 372 bales; sales 150 bales Mexican, and 97 bales Rio Hache on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 35c.; Guatemala, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 35c.; Sisal, 35c.; Puerto Cabello, 26c.@28½c.; Honduras, 35c.; Central America, 30c.@35c. ₱ ℔....And Goat thus: Tampico, 40c.@42½c.; Matamoros, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.@42½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 32c.; Madras, 50c.; Patna, 30c.@35.

SUGARS—Raw again quoted higher, with an active inquiry noted for supplies; fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9⅝c.@10c.; sales include 335 hhds. 62 bxs., and 1,100 bags; Centrifugal at 10⅜c.; 1,450 bxs., and 600 bags Clayed at 10c.; 1,171 bags Mexican at 8⅞c.@9⅛c....Refined in active request at firmer prices; Granulated, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Powdered at 12c.@12¼c.; Crushed at 13c.; Cut Loaf, 13½c.; Soft White at 10⅝c.@11½c.; Soft Yellow at 9⅝c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 09½; 50 bbls. at $1 09½; market dull and weak.

FREIGHTS—Vessels on charter met with an active inquiry, chiefly for Petroleum and Lumber, (the latter mostly for South America,) at somewhat firmer rates. Berth freights were quoted rather stronger for Provisions and Cotton, and otherwise steady, on a moderate business. The Grain movement was the least satisfactory of all....For Liverpool, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 6¼d. ₱ bushel, and by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton, part of direct shipment at 13-32d. as it runs, and part of through freight at 7-16d. ₱ ℔; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ bushel, with, at the close, this rate quoted as bid, and 7½d. asked; 5,500 bxs. Cheese and 850 pks. Butter at 50s.; 2,000 bxs. Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ 40s. ₱ ton; two British ships, 1,835 and 1,186 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo, and two do., 852 and 591 tons, from Philadelphia, same conditions; a British bark, 562 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 13-32d., (with option of Havre at the same rate, or the Continent at 15-32d.) ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 250 bbls. Sugar, and 750 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 250 bbls. Sugar, and 200 pchs. Syrup on private terms; 2,200 pchs. Syrup, for forward shipment, at 31s. 3d. ₱ ton; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 1,500 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 250 bags Seed, and 7,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl; 85 tons Tallow, at 30s. ₱ ton; also, an Italian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d.; a British bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 4s. 3d.; and rumored, an Italian bark, 512 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 3d., but this rumor not confirmed....For the east coast of Ireland, an Austrian bark, 605 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 520 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, hence, with Slate, reported at 28s. 9d. ₱ ton....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Bacon at 9-16d. ₱ ℔.; 750 tcs. Lard on private terms; and, of recent shipments, 2,750 tcs. Lard, 250 bales Hops, and 115 bbls. Ashes, at current rates; also, a British steam-ship, 959 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth; a British bark, 716 tons, with Cotton, (about two-thirds of cargo,) from Galveston, at 9-16 d. ₱ ℔....For the Continent, a German ship, 858 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, with about 3,300 do., from do., at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a German bark with about 3,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 4s. 6d....For Bremen, by steam, (reported as of recent shipments.) 575 bales Cotton, at 4.40 reichmarks; 9,500 bushels Rye at 10 do.; 1,400 pks. Lard at 2.50 do.; 950 bbls. Apples at 6@7 do.; 1,500 Sides Leather at 4.25 do.; 150 pks. Tobacco and 600 pks. Merchandise at current rates; also, a German ship, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s.; a German bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do., at 4s.; another, 868 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 1,000 bags Timothy-seed at 2.75 reichmarks....For the Baltic, a Danish bark, 361 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s.; another, 240 tons, with about 1,450 bbls. do. from do., at 6s. ₱ bbl....For the Mediterranean and back, a British brig, 299 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out for Passages, (Spain,) equal to about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 27c. ₱ case....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, about 400 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Genoa, an American brig, 384 tons, with Cotton from Savannah, reported at 1c. ₱ ℔....For Salonica, an Italian bark, 401 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, at 29c. ₱ case....For Piræus, an Italian brig, 276 tons, hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum at 30½c. ₱ case....For Halifax, N. S., a British schooner, 97 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 25 ₱ ton....For St. Johns, N. F., a British brig, 173 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour and Provisions, at 47½c.@52½c. ₱ bbl....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,546 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, a British bark, 587 tons, with Lumber from Savannah, reported at $19 50....For Rio Janeiro, a Swedish brig, 269 tons, with Flour from Richmond, reported at 95c. ₱ bbl.; two British barks, 345 and 318 tons, with Lumber from Brunswick; a British bark, 390 tons and a British brig, 260 tons, with do., from Savannah, and a British schooner, 254 tons, with do. from Wilmington, at $20....For the Windward, a schooner, about 160 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,100....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $9; a brig, with do., from Nova Scotia, at $7; (the latter returning with Logwood to the United States, at $4 50.)....For Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner, with Lumber, from Charleston, at $7 50....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7 50; two schooners, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 25; a schooner, with do., from Georgetown, at $2 30....For New-York, a bark, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9; three schooners, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50@$6 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 11: J. O. Fullerton, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, C. N. Bovee, Esq., Referee, sold a three story and basement, brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.7 by 98.9, on W. 42d st., south side, 435.5 ft. west of 10th av., for $5,700, to J. N. Hayward, second mortgagee.

R. V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 422 East 78th st., south side, 169 ft., west of Avenue A., for 6,500, to Seline Hoffman, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.11 by 102.2, to Seline Hoffman, for $4,800.

H. W. Coates sold one lot on Riverside av., south-east corner of 115th st., 26 by 94.4 by 25.11 by 96.10, to Catherine Kerrigan for $3,000; also, one lot, east side same avenue, adjoining above, 25 by 98.7, to same buyer for $2,000; also, one lot, south side of 115th st., 119.4 feet east of Riverside av., 25 by 100.11, to same buyer for $800.

THIS WEEK'S SALES.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 13.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 201.10 by 502.8, on 3d av., west side, whole front between 124th and 125th sts.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on West 32d st., north side, 175 ft. east of 9th av.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199.10 by 100, on St. Nicholas av., north-west corner 145th st.; also, five lots, each 25 by 100, on 145th st., north side, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 86.6 by 100.5 by 144.6 by 116, on West 62d st., north-west corner of Broadway.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 113th st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d av.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Du Voe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 53.4 by 100 by 49.4 by 100.5, on 10th av., north-west corner of 185th st.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 56 by 147.9 by 50 by 148.6, on Prospect av., north side, adjoining lands of James P. Fitch, West Farms, 24th Ward.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.11 by 91.9 by 24.2 by 91.1, on John st., south side, 72.6 feet east of William st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.9 by 100, on Attorney st., east side, 225 feet north of Stanton st. Also, similar sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th st., south side, 225 feet east of 6th av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 22.3 by 105.9 on East 3d st., south side, 408.11 feet west of Avenue D.

By R. V. Harnett, Receiver's sale, C. Norwood Esq., Receiver, of the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 57 West 132d st., north side, 135 feet east of 6th av. Boulevard.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108 by 472 by 170 by 510 by 88, on Boston road, north side, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Janet Beck, at West Farms, 23d Ward.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Frankenheimer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 59th st., north side, 100 feet east of 5th av.

Wednesday, Nov. 15.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, at the Court-house, White Plains, at 11 A. M., of eighty-five acres, with buildings, on Mamaroneck av., in the town of White Plains; also, six and one-half acres adjoining above; also forty acres adjoining above.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 117 feet west of 4th av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on Crosby st., east side, 92.4 feet south of Spring st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Boswell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 70.5, on East 51st st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15.7 by 100.5, on East 114th st., north side, 489.4 feet east of 4th av. Also, similar sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., west side, block front between 157th and 158th sts. Also, one lot, 25 by 100, on West 157th st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75 by — on 131st st., south side, 125 feet east of Morris av., Morrisania.

Thursday, Nov. 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story brick-front house, with lot 17 by 40 by — by 47.6, No. 64 Sullivan st., west side, north of Broome st., also the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by about 61, No. 342 West 16th st., south side, west of 8th av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house, with plot of land 33.4 by 56.6 by 33.11 by 50, Nos. 441 and 443 Canal st., north side, 104.2 west of Varick st.; also, similar sale, J. M. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 110.6 by 134.4, on Union av., west side, 125 feet north of Cedar st., Morrisiana.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.3 by 94.9, on East Eleventh st., south side, 358.1 feet east of University place.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 25 by 100, on Eighth st., south side, between Fifth av. and Macdougal st., leased May 1, 1854.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 75, on Avenue A, west side, 25 feet north of 76th st. Also, similar sale, William A. Woodworth, Esq., Referee of lots Nos. 38, 39, and 40 on a map of land belonging to the estate of William Crowther, deceased, on West Farms road.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.11 by 100.5, on East 55th st., north side, 268.11 feet east of 2d av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 74th st., south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 79th st., south side, 325 feet east of 4th av.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 97th st., north side, 300 feet west of 11th av. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot, No. 67 Newark av., south side, 125 feet east of Hudson st., Jersey City.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, A. Van Voorhis, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 126th st., north side, 375 feet east of 8th av. Also similar sale, Henry Wood, Esq., Referee, of building, with four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 62d st., north side, 75 feet east of 10th av.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., partition sale, A. Thomas, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.6 by 90, on 10th av., west side, 25.6 feet south of 77th st. Also one lot 25 by 102.2, on West 77th st., south side, 90 feet west of 10th av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 149.11 by 375, on 12th av., east side, block front between 134th and 135th sts.

Friday, Nov. 17.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Rivington street, south-west corner Columbia street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 20 by 84.10, on East 56th st., north side, 333 feet east of 1st av. Goelet lease, Nov. 1, 1870; term, nineteen years, six months; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 109th st., north side, 250 feet west of 10th av.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th st., south side, 100 feet west of 7th av.

By Wood & Moles, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, 75 by block, on West 51st st., and extending through to 152d st., north side, 150 feet west of 11th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. C. Campbell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 225 by 230 by 225 by 260, on West 213th st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th av.

Saturday, Nov. 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Dillaway, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.2 by 89.9 by 24.1 by 90.9, on Washington st., south-east corner of Horatio st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.4 by 50.8, No. 60 Eldridge st., east side, 20 feet north of Hester st.

By Bernard Smythe, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.3 by 75 on Sheriff st., east side, 63.6 feet north of Rivington st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95 on West 10th st., north side, 175 feet west of Waverly place. Also similar sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th av., north-west corner 142d st.; also one lot, 25 by 99.11 on West 142d st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th av.; also one lot, 25 by 74.11, on 143d st., south side, 75 feet west of 10th av.; also one lot, 25 by 99.11, on 143d st., adjoining above.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 182d st., north side, 200 feet west of 11th av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 50 by 125 on Uncas av., south-east corner Robbins av., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By J. O. Fullerton.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 42d st., s. s., 435.5 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 19.7x98.9	$5,700
By R. V. Harnett.	
1 five-story brick double-tenement-house, with lot, No. 422 East 78th st., s. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x102.2	$6,500
By Scott & Myers.	
2 lots, West 116th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 5th av., each 25x100.11	$4,800
By H. W. Coates.	
1 lot, Riverside av., s. e. cor. 115th st., 26 by 94.5 by 25.11 by 96.10	$3,000
1 lot, Riverside av., e. s., adjoining above, 25 by 98.7	2,000
1 lot, West 115th st., s. s., 119.4 ft. e. of Riverside av., 25 by 100.11	800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 10.

Ward's Island, (2 lots,) L. Suydam to J. Suydam	1,800
Waverly place, s. s., No. 158, 23.1x97; same to same	12,000
115th st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of 5th av., 28x41; J. Townsend to F. Thompson	2,000
Jefferson st., w. s., between Henry st. and East Broadway, 20x52.2; J. F. Pinson and wife to M. E. O'Neill	3,000
82d st., s. s., 139.9½ ft. e. of 3d av., 19.3x102.2; C. A. Ewing and husband to E. Green	nom.
Boulevard, s. e. corner 102d st., 75x100; S. R. C. Furness to A. R. Eno	10,020
Riverside av., n. e. corner 104th st., 25.11x100; same to C. G. Croly	3,000
Washington av., e. s., 67½ ft. n. of 163d st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) J. Illig and wife to M. Millimann	2,700
Mulberry st., e. s., 191.6 ft. s. of Houston st., 20x91.5; J. Kenny and wife to St. Patrick's Cathedral	8,500
Broome st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex st., 19.2x75: F. Rudd (Referee) to J. Rosner	5,950
Cannon st., w. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston st., 20x100; S. Lauy and wife to L. Martin	175
Oak st., n. e. corner of Chestnut st., 71.5 x New-Bowery x23.9; M. Ryan and wife to W. H. Leupp	15,000
Mulberry st., e. s., 171.6 ft. s. of Houston st., 20x182.10; J. Somerville and wife to J. Kenny	18,000
36th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x98.9; C. E. Lydecker, Referee, to G. H. Roberts	5,000
Mulberry st., e. s., 191.6 ft. s. of Houston st., 20x91.5; Same to Same	8,500
62d st., n. s., 311.6 ft. e. of 5th av., 20.6x100; R. Van Valkenburgh and wife to J. F. Daly	nom.
60th st., n. s., 150.5 ft. e. of 11th av., 25.3x100.5; P. Van Wyck and wife to E. H. Wootton	16,750
Bloomingdale road, w. s., 3 ft. n. of 119th st., 344.9x irregular; Carl Strüver to C. C. Faber	2,000
57th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Lewis Friedman and wife to B. Purcell	6,000
57th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Lewis Friedman and wife to M. Brennan	6,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 78th st., 25.8x100; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to A. L. Brown	39,000
115th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 50x100.11; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to M. Lawrence	4,000
Orchard st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Delancey st., 22.9x87.6; J. L. Ogden, Referee, to G. Schirmer	8,000
47th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; G. C. Smith, Referee, to L. N. White	10,150
16th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x100; W. W. Ladd, Jr., Referee, to J. N. Sappan	4,800
6th av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of 116th st., 50x75; same to same	7,700
LEASES RECORDED.	
40th st., s. s., 50 ft. w. 11th av., 5 years; Benjamin Menair to F. Lewis	1,000
Wooster st., No. 27, 5 years; F. O. De Maesener to A. Serre	800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AVENUE A AND 117TH STREET.

For sale—a valuable property, consisting of over three full lots and large double mansion and stable, south-west corner of Avenue A and 117th st. The location, accessible to boats, &c., is an improving one, and this property will be sold at a price which cannot fail to make the investment very remunerative.

For further particulars apply to or address
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, THE DESIRABLE HOUSE
NO. 112 EAST 39TH ST.,
20x55 feet; four stories; brown-stone; lot 98.9. Price $26,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV. NEAR 26TH ST.—A FOUR-story, English basement, brown-stone house; price, $40,000; possession May 1, 1877. Address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE FROST FARM, about 197 acres, near Purdy's Station, Westchester County, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in White Plains, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1876, at noon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
WM. BRUORTON, Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—An elegant and handsomely furnished, English basement house, on 5th av. near 32d st. The house and furniture have just been put in perfect order, and renovated; rent, $5,000 per annum. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

APARTMENTS—TENTERDEN, NO. 263 WEST 25th st.; southern exposure; brown-stone; artistic; janitor; for small families; rich chandeliers; parquet floors; grates; $42 to $45; play-ground.

REPUBLICAN FLATS TO LET WITH ALL improvements; eight rooms. Inquire of Janitor, No. 455 West 43d st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, in a private family, as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and ironing; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 15 11th st., between Broadway and University place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A FAITHFUL servant, a place as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Call for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 43 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady closing her country house wishes to secure for an excellent servant the position of chamber-maid and seamstress or lady's maid. Call on Mrs. Miller, No. 531 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored young girl, competent for either position; good City reference. Call at No. 692 Linden court, between 42d and 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl; is a good operator; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 356 West 52d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid; plain sewing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 East 41st st., between Madison and 4th aves.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewing, or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 783 8th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is capable of assisting with any other work; best reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST-class. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 8 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; will assist with children; is a good sewer; eight years' reference. Call at No. 123 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and to do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 31 West Washington square.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS A GOOD cook and assist with the washing; is willing and obliging; has five years' reference from the country; is a stranger in the City. Call or address for two days at No. 356 West 52d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; good bread-maker; desserts; fine washer and ironer; does up linen, &c.; good City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 16th st., rear house.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, and pastry; good baker; seven years' best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook: country preferred; good reference. Address B. Y., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; city or country; good baker; good city reference. Address S. S. Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 431 7th av., top floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman in a small private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call or address for two days, No. 24 West 43d st.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good baker; understands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 322 West 14th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; first-class baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 215 East 28th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; first-class City references from last employers. Address C. H., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a restaurant; understands her business thoroughly. Call or address Cambie, No. 113 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; sixteen years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 356 West 52d st., second floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands French and English cooking; is a good bread baker; best City references. Call at No. 763 6th av.: ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, ironer, and bread and biscuit baker in a private family; best references. Call at No. 124 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 274 6th st., Jersey City, first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, with City reference; none other need apply. Call, between 9 and 11, at No. 168 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference if required. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK IN a small private family; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 686 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 709 6th av., toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would assist in the wash; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 38th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; good City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days No. 215 East 29th st. Room No. 6.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call or address No. 303 East 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 348 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; Protestant; best City reference. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as good cook and laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS A GOOD cook and first-class laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 318 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 141 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER AND FIRST-CLASS OPerator on Wheeler & Wilson machine wishes the work of a few more families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and all family sewing. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; no objection to the country. Call at No. 46 West Washington place.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; can fit and trim; best reference given. Call or address No. 224 West 17th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY; IS A GOOD fitter and operator; or would take a situation by the month; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for one week at No. 531 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; work by the day for private families. Call at No. 876 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGland woman to assist in household duties, teach children, or the care of an invalid; no compensation except a home required. Address N. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—TO SUPERINTEND HOUSEhold duties, and care for children. Address E. Webb, Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman to do the entire work of a small family in the country; a good home more than wages; best of references. Address Industry, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; good reference. Apply at No. 85 6th av., second floor back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; three years' good reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN CITY or country in a small family; no objection to moderate wages; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., near 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work or sew; country preferred. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; City references. Call at No. 330 East 22d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work in a small private family; good City references. Call at 118 Jane st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do light house-work or chamber-work or to take care of children. Call at 530 East 17th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH SWISS; SPEAKS English; understands hair-dressing and dress making; seamstress; City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT as lady's maid; can dress hair, and cut and fit; is an excellent sewer; best of reference; obliging. Call at No. 211 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE FRENCH person; is first-class in every respect; understands also the care of an infant from birth; best reference. Call at No. 215 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, or to do light chamber-work, in a private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 316 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS A first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her business; seventeen years' reference from last place. Call at No. 221 West 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNdress; best City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best of City reference from last place. Call or address No. 130 West 20th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 328 West 26th st., second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS THOROugh infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 252 West 22d st., rear.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL; good seamstress; operates Wilson or Willcox machine; understands care of invalid; good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, middle age, as nurse in a private family; is fond of children, and make herself generally useful. Call or address Mrs. Beckner, No. 761 10th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Call or address for two days, No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call or address No. 543 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman; does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Call at No. 427 West 42d st., in store.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, WHO SPEAKS French and English; desires to wait on young ladies; good hair-dresser; good reference. Apply at No. 562 8th av., between 37th and 38th sts., in bakery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and Seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant woman; fourteen years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of sewing by hand and machine; has a Wheeler & Wilson; will assist in chamber-work or growing children; good reference. Call or address No. 1,414 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as thorough seamstress; would assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady; good operator; best references. Call at No. 411 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WHO IS A FINE DRESS-MAKER, and would assist with other work; reference from last employer. Call at No. 218 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads, care of silver, waiting in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; WOULD ASSIST IN chamber-work; neat and obliging; good reference from last employer. Call or address No. 52 East 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 28 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; five years' City reference. Call at No. 248 West 33d st.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress; wishes large or small family's washing; shirts, collars, and evening dresses a specialty. Call on or address Mrs. Walker, No. 235 6th av., late of West 40th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home; families or gentlemen. Call or address No. 132 West 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who has lived in the best families; would go out by the day or take in washing; best references. Call at No. 211 East 26th st., Room No. 15.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO WORK BY the day as first-class laundress; can flute and do clothes beautifully: best City references. Call at No. 243½ East 47th st., Room No. 12.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at her own home, or would go out by the day; understands fluting. Call at No. 220 West 27th st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day or take in washing at her own home; good references. Call at No. 338 East 36th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 cents to $1 a dozen. Call or address Mrs. Truss, No. 118 West 26th st., near 6th av., basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day or take in washing and ironing; gentlemen's shirts done up in very desirable manner. Call at No. 738 2d av.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY THE WEEK or month; taken to the house; 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Mrs. Gills, No. 149 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family's wash, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or single gentlemen's washing at moderate terms. Address E. P. A., 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY THE MONTH OR DOZEN, BY Mrs. Thomas, No. 1 King st., second floor.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEAVE THEIR FELT and straw hats at Currie's, No. 347 West 26th st.; have them cleaned, dyed, pressed, and re-finished equal to new, for 40c. 100 styles to choose from.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS BUTler, valet, or first-class waiter; excellent City reference. Address S. W., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, IN A private family or private boarding-house; seven years' reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 323 West 43d st., top floor.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE THIRTY; good references. Address C. C., No. 1,178 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has eight years' very best City reference; can be highly recommended; don't smoke or drink; wages no object; can drive two or four-in-hand if it is necessary. Address D. C., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT GERman; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, attend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; best City reference. Address F. L., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years, with the strictest honesty, sobriety, and fidelity, who thoroughly understands his business, and performs it; strictly temperate. Address O. K., No. 713 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; perfectly acquainted with his duties; willing and obliging; no objection to country; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address L., No. 1,452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; COMPEtent to take full charge of gentleman's establishment; experience in City driving; strictly sober, honest, willing, and trustworthy, as former employers will certify; no objections to any distance or part of country. Address H. W., care R. Campbell, 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands the care of fine horses, harness and carriages; can tend steam and hot-air furnaces; good waiter if required; will make himself useful; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Protestant German; fully understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk, tend furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful; strictly temperate; best City references. Address B. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, ON ACCOUNT of giving up his establishment, an engagement for his coachman; married; good address; can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address Competent, No. 117 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy single man, who thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; also gardening; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. T. Lemarest, No. 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle Englishman; good groom and driver; will be generally useful at all work; understands green-house and milking; small wages. Address B. C., Box No. 229 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who, having lived in his employ over eight years, he can recommend as perfectly honest, willing, and obliging, an excellent groom, and good careful City driver. Address Post Office Box No. 3,833.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG from Europe; a practical driver, breaker, and groom; or would act as waiter man in a private family; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, City or country; best reference; willing and obliging. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; is a careful City driver; seven years' City reference from last employer. Address P. N., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; BEST City references from his last and former employers. Call or address for three days A. B. C., Brewster & Co.'s, East 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; good groom; careful City driver; ten years' experience; City reference. Address A. A., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give sixteen years' City reference. Address R., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; cause of leaving last place, employer turning horses out for the Winter; best City or country driving reference. Call for two days on H. B., No. 58 East 41st st.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARried man, as groom or coachman; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; understands perfectly all house-work. Call or address P. R., No. 142 West 37th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT; WILL make himself generally useful; best City reference. Call or address for two days W. M. C., No. 213 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS NURSE OR attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a first-class private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; can take charge of any dining-room; is responsible and capable. Call or address, at present employer's, No. 52 West 57th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; the best City reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Waiter, No. 158 West 28th st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has served in the best of families in this City; with reference. Address C. R. L., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS PRIvate waiter or waiting on a gentleman, and can give good City reference. Address W. F. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference. Address W. B., No. 1,272 Broadway, grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man; understands his business in all its branches; City or country; can show the very best testimonials from last employer. Call at No. 149 East 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HEAD WAITER in a private family; City references. Address H. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMily; six years' reference from previous employers. Address K. J., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; thoroughly understands his business; in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address C. J., No. 409 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man; first-class City references; is a Protestant. Address G. F., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 23d st., between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE WAITer; Englishman; single; Protestant; City reference. Address H. D., No. 611 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT WAITER IN A private family in City or country; best references. Address E. G., No. 106 South 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE, NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

Messrs. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, at 11 o'clock, AT NO. 740 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR PLACE,

FINE STOCK OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, which will be sold to close the estate of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. and WM. H. BRADLEY & CO.

THE STOCK COMPRISES STRAIGHT FRONT BROUGHAM COUPE, full-sized Peters Brougham, ¾ Landaulet, very fine Berlin Coach, round-front Coupe, ¾ octagon Landaulet, two very handsome light Brougham Coupes, full sized; full-swept five-glass Landau, full-sized, octagon front Landaulet, very fine full-sized Peters Coupe, fine three-bowed top Cabriolet, very fine large size top Phaeton, large size straight-front Coupe, fine five-glass London Box Landau, fine octagon Coupe, and a very stylish loop Victoria, with rumble and dickey seat.

THESE CARRIAGES ARE ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY, and have been finished within a few weeks by the Assignee, under the direction of Mr. William H. Bradley.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FORMER CUSTOMERS OF JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. and BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. to this stock of carriages. They are equal to any ever manufactured, and a rare opportunity is offered to those in want of a fine carriage.

STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS, where catalogues may also be obtained, as well as at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 110 and 112 East 13th st., near 4th av.

S. E. MERVIN, JR., Assignee.

HORSE-BLANKETS.

Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, &c.
Stable Blankets, large and strong, from $1.
Dress Blankets, fashionable colors, $3 50 to $20.
Truck Blankets, immense stock, from $3 50.
Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., at bottom prices.
JOHN MOORE, No. 57 Warren st.

AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, AT 12 O'CLOCK.—A gentleman's establishment, consisting of coupe, two horses, double harness, saddle horse and saddle; all will be sold at No. 18 Pearl st. TO-MORROW at 12 o'clock. Can be seen at Thorn's stable, near 31st st. and 6th av.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HARNESS, silver-mounted and made for private use; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 107 West 31st st.

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WHEAT FOOD.

Its real value, as described by Liebig, Youmans, Johnston, Horsford, and other scientists, will be found, together with other matter equally interesting and important to good health, &c., in a pamphlet published and sent free by F. E. SMITH & CO., Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Manufacturers of the Crushed White Wheat.) Write for it.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITHout knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.

A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

GUITAR, BANJO, AND SINGING.—PROF. Napoleon Gould enables pupils in a few lessons to accompany songs and play effectively. Call at No. 168 East 32d st., near 3d av.

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LADY WILL SELL SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, perfect order, less than $100. No. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av.

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ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.

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For particulars send for circular.

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"IRONCLADS,"
A STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
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These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

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MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs; marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

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WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH CAPital, to introduce in this or other countries a valuable and useful patent; appoint time and place for interview. Address Post Office Box No. 4,641, New-York.

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EVERY DEPARTMENT IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT CROWDED WITH
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BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS
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CLOAKS, SUITS, MANTILLAS, &c.
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FANCY GOODS, LEATHER GOODS, FANS, TOILET ARTICLES.
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SILVER WARE 20 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES. OUR GOODS WARRANTED.

LARGEST STOCK OF FRINGES, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS TO BE SELECTED FROM IN THIS CITY. EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

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NOVELTIES IN
TRIMMED HATS
ARE READY FOR INSPECTION. NOTHING LIKE THEM TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED TRIMMED HATS at 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, to $5.

500 DOZENS
REAL FELT HATS,
ALL SHAPES AND COLORS, at 25c., 35., 50c., 65c., and 75c.

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CHINA TEA SETS, (44 pieces,) $2 50.
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BARGAINS IN ENGLISH STONE GOODS.
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LAVA AND MAJOLICA WARE
LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.
EXAMINE OUR BASEMENT FLOOR; IT IS A CURIOSITY.
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ARE OFFERING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
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FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOF Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, &c., from the recent auction sales. Also, a large quantity of heavy unbleached muslin, slightly damaged by water, for sale cheap.
WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

MILLINERY.

MME. R. DAVIS, NO. 189 LEXINGTON AV.—Laces and embroideries done up like new; also, fine curtains renewed, bleached, and finished in the open air without alkalies, acids, or washes. Established 1852.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, (LATE MICHEL'S,) offers a unique and elegant assortment of finest Paris MILLINERY, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., to-day.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LEWIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernard Metz and Joseph Metz, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1876, at two o'clock, P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of November, 1876.
n6-1aw3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL LINDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 2d November, 1876.
n6-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DEGRAAF, bankrupt.—No. 5,642.—In Bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D., 1876. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Degraaf, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
THEODORE J. PALMER, Assignee.
F. A. BURNHAM, Attorney for the Assignee, No. 156 Canal st., New-York City.
n13-1aw3wM

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..........Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS..........Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..........Nov. 21
ETNA..........Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE..........WEDNESDAY....Nov. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA..........SATURDAY....Nov. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
CANADA, Frangeul..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Dec. 16, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Dec. 7
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Dec. 14
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
Alsatia....Nov. 25, noon | California....Dec. 9, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Dec. 2, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER..........Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR..........Sat., Nov. 25
HERMANN..........Sat., Nov. 25 | MOSEL..........Sat., Dec. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy....Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | The Queen Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY..........Wednesday, Nov. 15, connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..........Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CUBA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 18
COLUMBUS..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. RICKELLER, LUBING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
LESSING..........Nov. 23 | HERDER..........Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 58 North River, as follows:
COLOMBO..........Nov. 11 | HINDOO..........Dec. 9
OTHELLO..........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.: connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Oct. 2, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:45 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M., 4:20 P. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton, Philadelphia and the Centennial.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1876, trains
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving Centennial Grounds at 4:50 and 6:10 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
CENTENNIAL PASSENGERS delivered at the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 2:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, and 4 P. M. On Sunday 8 A. M. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 7:15, 8:15, 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:15, 3, 3:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6, 6:50, and 7:05 P. M. On Sunday 4:20 A. M. and 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS will let all or a part of the second story of their own large and well-furnished house west of 5th av. and very near Windsor Hotel, to a gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen; no greater number will be taken; table and all else of the first class, and a reasonable price expected. Address Box No. 3,446 Post Office.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 37TH STS.—A home of unusual comfort and elegance is offered in a refined private family; exquisite suite on second or third floor, or singly; terms moderate; references. Address Home, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR FOR family or gentleman, with board in a refined family; terms reasonable; 43d st., between 5th and Madison avs. Address A. L., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family offer handsomely-furnished suites, with strictly first-class board at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

WITH BOARD—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR to gentleman and wife; also third, en suite, or separate; house occupied by owner; refined family desiring an unexceptionable house; superior table; references. Apply at No. 123 West 45th st.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms or entire second floor, with private table if desired; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—Entire second floor or en suite; also third floor room, with board; for parties desiring a refined home.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Finely furnished reception-room, with bed-room attached; also single room; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; terms moderate; quiet house.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 East 16th st., three handsomely furnished rooms, connecting, on parlor floor; private table if desired, at a moderate price.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A LARGE, DESIRable parlor, either front or back; modern improvements; in a homelike American family. No. 133 East 27th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158, EAST.—A handsomely furnished large, and hall room; southern exposure; with unexceptionable board; family private.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—LARGE ROOM, SECond floor; sunny exposure; also single room, third floor, and two rooms fourth floor; excellent board; moderate terms; references.

ONE LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM, second floor, large closet, with board; strictly first-class house, choice table, location central. No. 44 7th av., near 14th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A front parlor and connecting bedroom, third floor; two rooms on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY room, second floor, elegantly furnished, with bedroom communicating; hot and cold water and ample closet room; full board; references exchanged.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS, connecting, on third floor, in a small family. Apply at No. 62 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273.—HANDSOME PARLOR suite, with first-class private table; also, rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—SUNNY PARLOR, BEDroom, parlor floor; also two upper rooms, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room and bed-room with board; also, other large and small rooms; table board.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL board a couple at $6 each per week. Address EAST 62D ST., Station H.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., AT NO. 36 EAST—Rooms singly or en suite; private table if desired; good board; references.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—PARLOR AND TWO single rooms on third floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms to let, with or without private table; also single room.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has rooms on second floor and one on fourth, for rent, with board.

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TO LET—HANDsome second or upper floor in first-class house, No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished front parlor to rent, with or without private table, and other rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fine suite of rooms on second floor, front, to let, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments, on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, with private table; also, a small suite of three rooms.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Parlor and bed-room on second floor front, with board; also, hall-room; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUNNY rooms, for families and gentlemen, with superior table.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, SITTING-room and bed-room, on second and third floors; house first-class; references. No. 235 West 38th st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. No. 244 East 19th st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE.—No. 33 East 23d st., elegantly furnished floors with private tables.

23D ST., NO. 120 EAST.—NEAR 4TH AV.; handsomely furnished rooms on second and third floors with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 51 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms and first-class board for gentlemen in a private family; references.

SECOND FLOOR.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Particulars at No. 304 3d av., near 23d st., in the store.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; elegantly-furnished handsome rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH ST.—VERY NICE FURnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

NO. 37 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE ELEGANT room on first floor; superior table; suitable for couple.

BOARD.—PLEASANT SQUARE ROOMS TO A family; moderate price; excellent table; references. Call at No. 39 West 16th st.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished floor and single rooms with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class board; table boarders taken.

EXCELLENT BOARD, $6 AND UPWARD, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Address Box No. 106, New-Brighton.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENtlemen rooms with all improvements; full or partial board if desired. No. 20 West 15th st., near 5th av.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE LARGE AND two single rooms adjoining; strictly first-class board; references.

NO. 223 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished room, second floor, with board; also, front room, third floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.; first floor, three rooms, furnished, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 201.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 260 4TH AV., MRS. WILLIAMS.—TWO desirable suites; private table.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; also, rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent apartments with private table.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, on third floor; references exchanged.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 950 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR NORMAL College.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, with private family. No. 56 West 48th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, who graduated with the highest honors, desires private pupils; prepares for college; highest City reference. Address Earnest, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WHO HAS MUCH EXPERience in teaching desires a situation as governess, or would be companion to an invalid lady; no objection to traveling. Address H. L. R., No. 7 East 15th st.

A WELCOME NOTICE!—MR. A. WUNDERMAN, the celebrated, well-known, successful master-teacher of singing and piano, can accommodate a few pupils. Address No. 231 East 58th st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 156 Times Office.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 Times Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by an experienced Parisian lady diplomée. Mlle. VERBL, No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 23.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large sunny room on the second floor; also two rooms on the fourth floor to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Address X. R., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE SUITE; AND ONE SINGLE ROOM; elegant and convenient in every respect; with board; family occupying their own house; highest references exchanged. Call at No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR front room, large room adjoining, with good board; also hall-room, with closet and fire; references. No. 36 East 12th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5, NEAR THE BREVOORT HOUSE—One large double room on second floor; also two single rooms; table unexceptionable.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—PARLOR AND BED rooms, second floor; rooms for single gentlemen; table board.

NO. 123 MADISON AV., WELL FURNISHED rooms, with or without private table; references exchanged. Mrs. J. B. COZZENS

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURnished rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent, with board; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

ONE ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO OTHER rooms, with board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references. 104 West 38th st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished connecting rooms, with board; hall-room; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND AND fourth floors, handsomely furnished, with board; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable furnished appartments, with or without private table.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with first-class board; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.; FRONT ROOM, on third floor, to let with board; references.

NINTH ST., NO. 37, WEST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with superior board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM—All conveniences, ample closets, adjoining bath-room, in a strictly private family of refinement, in 30th st., east of Madison av., to rent to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address J. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

NO. 27 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two handsomely furnished parlors; very desirable for a Doctor or party of gentlemen; other desirable rooms at moderate prices; house first-class. References.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM and dressing-room; also single rooms to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; vicinity Grand Hotel. Address A. K. B., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN.—HANDsomely-furnished hall room and parlor fronting on 2d av.; splendid neighborhood; can be seen to-day; references exchanged. C. E. J., No. 251 East 13th st., 3d bell.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH ST.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished suite of rooms on first floor to let, without meals; also rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor, thoroughly furnished, to let, without board, for the Winter; prices low to a good tenant. No. 41 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms. E. P. GARDINER.

LARGE FRONT, AND HALL-ROOM ADjoining, first floor, singly or together to gentlemen; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 332 West 23d st.

NO. 388 4TH AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms en suite or singly, with all modern conveniences; private house, central location, convenient to restaurants; references.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for housekeeping, for small respectable families.

NO. 109 CLINTON PLACE.—CHOICE FURnished rooms, second floor, single or double; prices low; cars, restaurants, near; references.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—PRIVATE house, extra large furnished hall room, southern exposure; house and appointments first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

NO. 328 WEST 20TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in house of private family; convenient to Elevated Railroad and four lines of cars.

NO. 100 EAST 58TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer nicely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liggerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALMON MILLER, MARINUS O. COUGHLAN, EDWIN CHURCH, and THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignees of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, that certain property, part of the estate of said bankrupts, described as follows, to wit: All those certain thirty-four lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Valley Stream, and County of Queens, and State of New-York, and being laid down and designated on a map entitled, Plan of property at Valley Stream, L. I., by the letters and numbers following, viz:—Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in Block B, Subdivision 2, upon said map, being all the lots upon said Block B excepting lots 9, 10, 11, 12, and 18. Also, lots numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 of Block C, Subdivision 2, upon said map. Also, lot number 14, of Block D of said Subdivision 2.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1876.
JOHN CROMPTON, JOHN C. DICKINSON, } Assignees.
F. C. BOWMAN, No. 7 Beekman st., N. Y., Attorney for Assignees. o30-1aw3wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THOMAS DENNY, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of THOMAS DENNY, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY H. LESTER and ANDREW LESTER, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. Served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Sept. 11, 1876.
DAVIES, WORK, McNAMEE & HILTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said city, on the 11th day of October, 1876.
DAVIES, WORK, McNAMEE & HILTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-1aw6wM* No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDER OF the Chancellor of New-Jersey notice is hereby given that all the circulating notes of the Bank of Trade at Toms River, New-Jersey, shall be presented to the Treasurer of the State of New-Jersey at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, New-Jersey, for redemption within six months from the date hereof, the holders or owners of such notes failing to present the same for redemption according to this notice shall be barred from all right to have the same redeemed by the State Treasurer out of the securities in his hands to redeem the circulating notes of said bank.—Dated 29th June, 1876. H. S. LITTLE, Clerk.
jy3-1aw6mTu

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.
I BEG TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE this day closed the business of commission merchant hitherto carried on by me in this City.
C. MENELAS.

The undersigned have this day commenced business as commission merchants under the style of MENELAS & MIKAS, No. 80 Beaver st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1.
C. MENELAS, A. MIKAS.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1876. }
The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
Third month of
BABA,
Written expressly for this theatre by Mr. John A. Mack.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORET
Mr. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued triumph of
Miles. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI.
The most artistic premieres assolutas ever seen in this country.
MR. BENSEN SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.
THE SHIP CHANGE, THE THREE GROTTOS,
THE CRUMBLING PALACE,
THE GRANDEST BALLETS IN THE WORLD,
MAX MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC,
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES,
RICHEST COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY.
JOLLIEST PLAY.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., where seats may be secured one week in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
It is respectfully announced that the first appearance in America of the eminent Russian pianiste,
MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF,
will take place
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by MONSIEUR ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Conductor..........Mr. REINHARD SCHMELZ
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's Music store and Steinway Hall.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Lecture by Rev.
H. M. GALLAHER,
Subject: "America and the Americans."
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14.
Admission 50 cents.

BRILLIANT NEW MUSIC.
"Shaughraun Waltz," Thomas Baker, 60 cts.; "The Glorious Gates Ajar," sung by Mr. Hamilton at the San Francisco Minstrels, Whitoley, 40 cts.; "Hail Columbia," paraphrase du concert, for piano, S. B. Mills, $1; "One Love Alone," B. Tours, written expressly for, and sung by, George Simpson, 40 cts.; "Moonshine," bagatelle, for piano, G. W. Warren, 60 cts.; "Infelice Galop," Hall, 60 cts. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

CENTENNIAL BAZAAR.
NOV. 15, 16, AND 17,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
At No. 113 East 40th st., near Park av.
OPEN FROM 12 TO 10 P. M.
Admission, 10 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Matinée at 2,
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Thanksgiving Day.
Flight of Leon from the Dome of the Theatre.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE. 624 B'WAY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. 15c., 25c., 50c. | Admission, 15c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & $1. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 8. 15 new specialty stars, and drama entitled AGAINST THE STREAM.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.
We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.
We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.
We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.
In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.
FISK & HATCH.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,845	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,184	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	833	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1876. }
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$100,000 Six per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, coupon or registered, redeemable 1909.
175,000 Seven per Cent. Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, registered.
75,000 Six per Cent. Assessment Fund Bonds, Water and Sewer, registered, maturing three years from date of purchase.
Proposals must state price offered and description of bonds desired.
The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered to the interest of the City.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of mortgage bonds of the
NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, and holders of interest funding bonds of the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, which were issued for interest on bonds, will please present to the undersigned, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, for payment, the interest coupon which fell due July 1, 1876.
The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due July 1, 1876, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, } Receivers.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 10, 1876.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Nov. 17, 1876, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATH'L THAYER, Trustees.
BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1876.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876. }
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LECTURES.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. Polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
The performances of LIFE will positively CEASE after FIVE MORE evenings. The spectacular comedy will then be withdrawn in favor of an elaborate revival of Shakespeare's AS YOU LIKE IT, after long preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
LIFE!
LAST MATINEE OF LIFE, SATURDAY. | Last week of LIFE! Last week of BONFANTI! Last week of SNOW BALLET! Last of LEWIS' DANCE! Last MATINEE, SATURDAY!
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, first production of SHAKESPEARE'S marvel of comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT,
and first appearance this season of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as ROSALIND, in connection with
Mr. COGHLAN..........as..........ORLANDO
Mr. WM. CASTLE..........as..........AMIENS
Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as..........JAQUES
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........TOUCHSTONE
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS..........as..........CELIA
Miss SYDNEY COWELL..........as..........AUDREY
Superb Scenic Effects! All the Music.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
The SALE of SEATS for the first night of the grand SHAKESPEREAN REVIVAL,
and of
MISS DAVENPORT'S first appearance, Nov. 18,
will begin MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
TWO
ORPHANS,
The most successful play of the
CENTURY.
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
LAST TIMES OF THE
In preparation, and shortly to be produced, MM. Nus & Belot's powerful drama in five acts, entitled
MISS MULTON.
This play will be presented with an extraordinary cast, including Miss CLARA MORRIS—her first appearance in two years—Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Maria Wilkins, and Miss Bijou Heron, Louise Sylvester, and Mabel Leonard, and Mr. JAMES O'NEIL, Mr. J. H. Stoddart—his first appearance this season—and Mr. John Parselle. All the scenes used have been expressly painted for this production by Mr. R. Marston.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
NINTH ANNUAL BENEFIT
of the
BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS
will take place THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 23, 1876
Commencing at 1:30 P. M.
on which occasion will be presented a grand entertainment of the most attractive and recherché character. Tickets and reserved seats can be secured at the box office of the Theatre every day.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
THE WORLD-FAMED PRESTIDIGITATEUR, PIANIST, and HUMORIST,
Will present the first of a series of entertainments entitled
HELLER'S WONDERS,
at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."
"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER,
who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

CHICKERING HALL, CITY LECTURE COURSE.
AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU..........Managers
Col. John W. Forney,
(Centennial Commissioner to Europe,)
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13.
Subject—"OUR CENTENNIAL IN EUROPE."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; at PONDS, No. 39 Union Square.
Same Lecture BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Nov. 14.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
LAST DAYS OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

MLLE. L. F. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 East 41st st., corner 5th av.,
Will reopen Oct. 8. The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and B. LAURENT. Mrs. M. J. R. BUEL, late of Washington, D. C., will be connected with the school.
KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

MME. O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 25. Applications may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its fortieth year Sept. 18. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.
M. M. HOBBY, B. S. LASSITER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A GREAT REDUCTION TO THOSE ENTERing THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th av., before Dec. 1; bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, $5 each, three months, day or evening; telegraphy taught practically. A demand for operators.

DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, IS forming special classes at half price; elegant penmanship, $5; book-keeping, $10; private lessons day or evening; English hand for ladies.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO, WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!!
THE RECENT ADDITIONS TO THIS POPULAR RESORT ARE OF SO VARIED A CHARACTER THAT ENUMERATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.
THE GREAT JAPANESE CURIOSITY,
THE "KINGIYO," OR, TRIPLE-TAILED FISH,
LOANED—THIS INSTITUTION FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
SCULPANS, CRAWFISH, PROTEUS,
STICKLEBACKS, SNAPPING TURTLE,
SEALS, SEA LION, SHARKS, SEA HORSE,
RIVER, LAKE, BROOK, AND POND FISH.
SHELL FISH OF EVERY FORM AND IN GREAT VARIETY,
MARVELS OF MARINE LIFE.
ALL THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS.
ELEGANT PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, DIRECTOR.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack is gratified to announce the engagement of the eminent dramatist and comedian, who inaugurated his present season with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant prelude to his appearance as CONN,
in his celebrated Irish drama, the SHAUGHRAUN.
The engagement of
Mr. BOUCICAULT
being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE SHAUGHRAUN, will be resumed after his engagement, after which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR HER, will be produced.
EVERY NIGHT at 8,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
will be performed
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
with the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented at Wallack's Theatre in 1874.
Box office open daily from 8 to 5. Places may be secured four weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRANDEUR
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
NEW | "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE." FOURTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play, SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND | MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
ITALIAN
BALLET. | THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
*** NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. BANGS. Seats can now be secured.
*** Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

P. T. BARNUM'S,
P. T. BARNUM'S,
P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
OBSERVE THE TALENT:
FISH, SEBASTIAN, CARLO FAMILY, (TWELVE IN NUMBER,) HAWLEY AND VICTORIA, JAMES COOK, MME. DE BERG, LAFEVRE, MISS WATSON, SATSUMA, WHITAKER, ALL RIGHT, WATERMAN, KEELER, COOK, CLARK, ALMONTE, ROLLAND, SMITH, GAFFNEY, AND MANY OTHERS.
THE TATTOOED GREEK NOBLEMAN.
ADMIRAL DOT.
ADMISSION, 50 cents. CHILDREN under nine years, 25 cents. ORCHESTRA SEATS, 25 cents EXTRA. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 8.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16th st., near 8th av.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION COURSE.
Frederick Douglass.
Subject—"SELF-MADE MEN."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Mr. DOUGLASS will positively lecture.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART.
Unbounded success of the burlesque on SARDANAPALUS.
THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
Return of Mr. Pat Rooney.
The entire company will appear in the Burlesque on Sardanapalus.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
With its great realistic plantation scene,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 2....	3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 2....	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 4....	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 3....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 7....	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 6....	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 9....	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 8..	11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 11..	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 10....	1:00 P. M.
Monday, 13....	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 13....	6:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THIRD LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 16 AND 17,
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

J. COOK, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, OCT. 13, 10:30.—ONE OF THE largest sales of the season; entire rich furniture, carpets, pianos, mirrors, of the brown-stone mansion residence, Avenue A, between 116th and 117th sts., (Harlem) elegant Moquet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, rich walnut parlor suits, in brocatel, and terry, rosewood piano, fine rosewood étagères, elegant pier mirrors and cornices, library, center and dining tables, buffets, wardrobes, sofa bed, walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands, and common feather beds, pillows, mattresses, rockers, easy and arm chair, oil paintings, engravings, China cut glass, and plated ware, clocks, ornaments, kitchen utensils. Sale absolute.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano-forte, combination buffet bedsteads, rosewood etageres, fine carpets, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 34th st., a general assortment of handsome new parlor and bedroom furniture, black walnut dining-tables, buffets, centre and other tables, lounge, easy, and arm chairs, mirrors, curled hair mattresses, fine carpets, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

THE BURNING GROUNDS.

FORT LARAMIE TO THE BLACK HILLS.

A REGION OF DESOLATION—SCENES AROUND THE FORT—THE PLAINS AND THE DESERT—JOURNEYING IN THE HILLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1876.

From that poetic nomenclature common to our Indian tribes, which has given us a word meaning the thunder of falling waters to describe Niagara, and one meaning the father of waters to describe the Mississippi, we obtain a word meaning "the burning grounds," to describe the vast dry plain lying between Fort Laramie and the Black Hills. Indeed, the area to which this expressive title holds good is evidently a much wider one than the two hundred miles or so of plain to which it now applies. The topographical and climatic features of the country are identical from the Black Hills south, past Fort Laramie, past Cheyenne, down almost to Denver; but since the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific have brought west the tide of immigration, modifications of both have followed the settlement and cultivation of the country between Cheyenne and Denver. It is north of Cheyenne, journeying to the Black Hills, where one crosses the Burning Grounds—a land of desolation and sterility; a dry land and of bitter waters; where the Summer sun pours down its unshadowed blaze, and the Winter storm roars over with unchecked fury. It is sand and sand; then rocks, bare or with a few dry trees scattered over it; then sand and sand, with the endless sage brush everywhere, until, journeying ten days' north, the long dark line of the Black Hills bounds the horizon, and marks the approach to a better country. Fort Laramie lies about one hundred miles north of Cheyenne; the Hills about two hundred and fifty miles north-east of the Fort. Though the post is built on the Laramie River, and flowing waters give life, and greenness, and fertility, yet in this desolate land the river flows on without power to do more than make its banks green. Seen from a distance it is a thread of gold and silver through a dark gray plain; and standing out against this gray, appear the white walls of the collection of buildings representing Fort Laramie. Nothing grows in this unpromising soil save the bitter sage, or at least there appears to be no attempt around the post at making a garden, and nothing more dreary or depressing can be conceived than the surroundings of this military establishment. A row of cottages which have hundreds of miles of plain at the back of them, have yards to which the loose and trampled soil, combined with the refuse, give the appearance of dust heaps. It would be a relief to the eye to rest it upon one little flower, but there is none. Nothing beautiful can be grown in this sand without as much care and expense as a conservatory requires. Of such a character is nearly all the vast belt of country lying immediately east of the Rocky Mountain Range, and which is now commonly called "the Plains," and in our old school maps was marked as "the Great American Desert." In those days "the Plains" meant the prairies, and prairie was associated with the idea of vast natural pastures, with a deep, rich soil, only waiting the turning of the plow to give abundant harvests. Such plains are now the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota. On the other side of the Missouri lay the Platte Valley. Here, too, was a continuation of the level and rich country forming a natural road to that great mountain range still far to the west. Along this wonderful valley the long train of settlers' wagons slowly toiled, until they began to reach the limits of they green country and gradually to come upon a dry soil where the grass became gray, growing on a sandy gravel. Dry beds took the place of full streams, and marches had to be calculated by the probability of finding water. The Mormons went beyond to the distant deserts of Utah; miners went on to search for gold in the mountains; but the men who tilled the soil stopped in the green country; the cattle owners could go further, and the State of Nebraska came into being, with a farming population east and cattle-raisers west. But with this settlement the prairie lands were exhausted, except those yet undiscovered ones lying far off in the Big Horn and Powder River regions. Still the idea of "the Plains" remained the same, viz., that of vast green pastures, while, in fact, "the Plains" had been pushed out into the desert, where there is nothing green. From the middle of Nebraska west through Wyoming Territory to the Rocky Mountains, there is no soil on which a farm can be laid out. This is the grazing region; the cattle owner takes the place of the farmer, and in all probability he will hold his ground there. Undoubtedly the soil could be made fruitful by irrigation, as was Horace Greeley's favorite idea; but the misfortune is that there is no water to irrigate with.

From a tolerably close acquaintance with these western regions, I am inclined to think the lands lying south of the Black Hills, the "Burning Grounds," are the most awfully desolate of all north of the Colorado line. At least they impressed me so when I crossed them recently. All that I had read or heard of the great African desert, came to mind when one afternoon a furious wind storm came up, which carried with it such vast clouds of dust that the sun was obscured, the sky looked leaden, and the distant bluffs became indistinct in a sort of dry mist. It was something like the famed simoon of the great Sahara. The storm lasted all night, and all the next day, only ceasing at sun down; and we were glad to take refuge in a deep crevice, where it was possible to make a fire and to sleep. Over this plain the first settlers to the Black Hills journeyed. Gen. Custer came in from the north, and though the country there is green and fertile, yet he was impressed with the beauty of their scenery. But how should it be with men who came from the south? Is it surprising that they should have sent back such glowing accounts of their beauty and richness? After passing through the natural gateway of the Red Cañon, it must have seemed to them that they were journeying into the Promised Land. At the very door of the country, they saw all the desolation of the plain, and drank of such bitter waters as the prophet speaks of. Anything more horribly nauseating than the rivulet at the mouth of Red Cañon, I cannot conceive, unless it be some of the stuff which is sold as "medicinal water." It is so full of alum, or some other substance, that you cannot wash in it. Soap refuses to afford a lather, and you may as soon rub yourself with a stone. Ten miles beyond, in the cañon, a comparatively pure stream is reached, though here the mud gives out a horribly sulphury oder if it be stirred up. The sides of the cañon, however, become green with a growth of young timber, and the first promise of what lies beyond is given. At this place, by the way, a party of travelers was surprised by Indians last Spring, and the graves of some of them may be seen a little way off from the trail. Passing here, the road ascends a steep ledge of red sandstone rock and emerges on a long level. You are now fairly in the Hills, but not yet in the really beautiful part of them. Some thirty miles or more beyond the road runs into what Custer called Pleasant Valley, and a few more miles beyond the first settlers stopped, built their stockade, and named the place Custer City. They indeed rested at the first likely-looking spot. They were searching for gold and found it here; but there were more and better diggings further on in the heart of the Hills and at their northern extremity, and there are more beautiful scenes and lovelier landscapes than any which the vicinity of Pleasant Valley can show. But it was enough for those men that they found a land of wooded hills, of sweet, pure streams, of rich soil, and with gold in it. Afterward other men pushed on and founded the northern settlements. Yet in a few years people will probably be wondering what the Hills ever had to show, except the gold, which made men grow enthusiastic about them. A virgin country always appears more beautiful, more picturesque, than when it has been occupied a few years, and of all things which deface the fair face of nature, mining is about the worst. It goes to the very sources of fertility—the streams. It dams them up, diverts them into a thousand ugly artificial channels, dries them into stagnant pools, and defiles everything with mud and refuse. Beside this the neighboring hills are sure to be stripped of their timber, and when this is done in the western country there is nothing picturesque left in the scene. One thing, however, should be borne in mind by Eastern people. No country between the Alleghanies and the Sierra Nevada can compare for natural beauty with that lying on the Atlantic slope of the eastern mountains. We speak of great natural beauties in the extreme West. There is scenery that is striking, magnificent, rugged, bold, vast, and boundless in its immensity, but of scenery which deserves the epithet beautiful, there is none. The climate is too dry to give the beauty that only abundant verdure can yield. The Black Hills are beautiful by comparison with the country which for hundreds of miles surrounds them; but compared with, say the valley of the Mohawk in spring time, they are barren. And I am reminded that once, returning East from a long tour on the plains and in the Big Horn region, the train stopped at a small station in the Mohawk Valley soon after sunrise; the platform commanded a wide view of the country—the farm houses, the church spires, the green fields, the rich timber, the bright clear river, all the signs of a fertile region well cultivated. To one who had just come from journeying through rugged mountains, and over dry plains, this scene appeared more beautiful than all that the Rocky Range could show. There was—there is indeed—no scenery there comparable with that of the eastern slope of the Alleghanies.

For wildness and barrenness of the worst kind that portion of the road between Laramie and the Hills which follows Indian Creek is about the worst. The creek may have water in it when the snows melt in Spring, but at any other time it has to be dug for. Some two or three feet through the sand in the best places will generally bring one to a certain degree of dampness; this being reached, the water-seeker sits down and waits patiently until the hole gets half filled with whitish-looking fluid, very nasty to taste, but generally quite cool. This, however, is only to be obtained at long distances apart, twenty miles or so; at other places you may dig for a week and never find anything but dry gray sand. This is one of the things which makes the place an awkward one to be caught in by Indians, and, of course, it is just the place where, if you are caught at all, it will be here. A trail comes in from the Red Cloud Agency, and runs north-west up into the Yellowstone and Sitting Bull's country. Our agency friends when they want to go on a little war-path racket take this way, and it makes it unpleasant for travelers on the Indian Creek road. The whole country is much broken up into cañons just big enough to hide in and make a sudden break from; and so, with these various combined elements, it is not surprising to find the Indian Creek road perfectly lined with rifle-pits, and an occasional grave thrown in to make one cheerful. It was our luck, on coming down, to have no trouble, but one of the party lost his two yoke of oxen during the night, and on searching for them next morning not only found them, but a band of Indians breakfasting on one of the animals. They interrupted their meal sufficiently to fire a few shots, but seeing there was nothing to be obtained from the men—there were two—but a fight, they allowed them to return unpursued. The party which followed us down a day or two after, ran into a band, probably the same, and there was a great deal of shooting. There always is on these occasions; but it takes a wonderful deal of shooting to kill a man in an Indian fight, so nobody was hurt, except a mule, which got killed. I had no great desire to occupy a grave in the Burning Grounds, and have the passing traveler pathetically remark as he read my name penciled on a head-stone cut from a drygood box, "Another, ah? Poor cuss! Them Indians is awful bad about here." We kept a pretty sharp look out; and our old wagon-driver had ready the solitary weapon he possessed in the world. It was an antique Colt's revolver; and after a careful survey of the weapon, I determined to get as far away from its owner as possible when I saw him raise to shoot. But he was a lucky fellow with Indians; had always dodged them, and felt certain he should on this occasion; and he did. We saw none. The old man started up to the Hills again a few days ago with another load, and whether he will get back all right, or occupy six feet of earth in the Burning Grounds, is a question. For my part, I was not sorry to be relieved of the necessity of traveling through this barren region a second time.

NINE SHOTS EXCHANGED.

A STREET ENCOUNTER IN NEW-ORLEANS—ONE OF THE PARTIES DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 9.

Last evening, about half-past two o'clock, the report of pistol shots discharged in rapid succession caused a general scattering of the crowd on Carondelet street, near Common street, clearing space for two men who were endeavoring to riddle each other with bullets. After the smoke of the first discharge had blown off it revealed one of the combatants, John Bietry, standing behind a lot of shrubs on the sidewalk, in front of Quintelle's nursery, No. 34 Carondelet street, and Donald McMickle on the car track, diagonally opposite, and full twenty paces away from Bietry.

Something appeared to be the matter with Bietry's revolver, as McMickle had got in an effectual shot at him before he could get his pistol in working order, and then without effect. McMickle again leveled his 44-calibre Remington, and with the report Bietry sank to the pavement. However, he quickly recovered and pulled trigger, speeding his bullet wide of McMickle, who returned the fire, dropping Bietry the second time. Still fumbling with his pistol, and with apparent difficulty bringing the cylinder around, Bietry, nothing daunted, came to the scratch with his third wild shot, exchanging with McMickle almost simultaneously. A bad cap failing to explode his charge, exposed Bietry to McMickle's accurate aim, and again he went down, only to assume an upright position in a second afterward, ready for another round. His pistol empty, McMickle slowly walked about ten paces and stood up against a lamp-post at 34 Carondelet street, giving a splendid opening for Bietry, who could not take advantage of it owing to the condition of his pistol. At this time Col. Loan and Judge Arthur Gastinel happened by in the Colonel's cab, and with one accord they sprang out—the Colonel arresting McMickle without resistance, and Judge Gastinel going toward Bietry. Before Judge Gastinel could get at Bietry, and while Col. Loan was walking side by side with McMickle to the cab, Bietry discharged his pistol with deliberate aim, fortunately missing his intended victim as well as Col. Loan.

Bietry was taken to the hospital, and his wounds, three in number, found to be dangerous—a bullet having entered the lower portion of the abdomen in front, and on the right side, passing through toward the left groin; another through the right leg, on the right side, near the hip, finding an exit in the rear, and the third in the right leg, on the left side, within an eighth of an inch of the femoral artery. The other two bullets passed through the left lapels of Bietry's coat and vest. Bietry's condition prevented any kind of a satisfactory interview, and when asked the cause of the difficulty, all he had to say was that McMickle had written letters about him.

McMickle was interviewed in the Central Station, and stated that in the interest of the Republican Party, and to prevent any disagreement which in all likelihood would arise, he notified Mr. Joubert, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, that Bietry was not eligible to the Clerkship of the First District Court, owing to the fact that he was a British subject. No attention was paid to his admonition, and Bietry was run on the ticket for the position.

As hitherto they had always been good friends, he knew nothing of Bietry's anger at his letter until he received a stunning blow in the right eye. Even then, and not until he had walked into the street with his hand over his eye, and so recovered as to look about him, did he know that Bietry was his assailant, which conclusion forced itself upon him on catching sight of Bietry following him up and in the act of drawing his pistol. McMickle then went right in, with the result as above chronicled.

YOUTHFUL GALLANTRY REWARDED.

Recently, at a meeting of the English Royal Humane Society, a number of cases of saving life in various parts of the world were investigated, and rewards of various descriptions conferred. A handsome testimonial, inscribed on vellum, describing the services rendered and the acknowledgments of the society, was unanimously voted to Edmond Waterton Comgsby Erskine, a boy only fifteen years of age, the son of Hon. J. A. Erskine, for saving two little girls named Williams, aged respectively ten and twelve, at Southsea, under the following gallant circumstances: At about 2 o'clock on the 12th of July, while at the back of the baths at Southsea, the two children rolled down the embankment, which slopes down suddenly to the sea, and were at once in deep water with a rapid tide. Young Erskine, who witnessed the accident, without hesitation plunged in, without divesting himself of any of his clothing, to their rescue, and after swimming a short distance came up with them after they had twice sunk. Seizing them by their hair he pulled them both on his back, and in doing so was severely bitten in the hand by one of them; but he proceeded to swim toward the shore as well as he could, having only recently learned to swim. He was fortunately joined by another youth, who took one of the children from him and they ultimately got both the girls to the side of the rocks, when a gentleman named Cowan came to their assistance, and they were landed in safety.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MRS. E. B. GOULD.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — ADDRESSES BY CHANCELLOR CROSBY, REV. DRS. HUTTON, ADAMS AND ROBINSON.

A fitting tribute was yesterday paid to the life and Christian services of the late Mrs. Emily Bliss Gould, in a memorial service held in Chancellor Crosby's Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The service, which like all those of the Presbyterian Church, was very simple, was begun by the singing of the hymn, "Forever With God." At its conclusion Chancellor Crosby read brief selections from the ninth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the tenth chapter of St. Luke, and the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew, the reading being followed by the singing of the hymn, "Palms of Glory, Raiment Bright." As the last notes died away, Chancellor Crosby stepped to the pulpit, and in a few simple words recounted the chief events in the life of the deceased. In the year 1817, he said, the first Sunday-school was established in New York, in what was then known as Garden street, since called Exchange place. Three persons took part in that enterprise, the youngest of whom was Miss Memfrom, afterward the wife of Dr. Bliss—long well-known as one of the first physicians of this country. This marriage occurred in 1831. But a few happy years had passed when a dark cloud overspread the household, in the approaching death of his loving wife. As she lay upon her death-bed, with her young daughter of nine years beside her, feeling that her end was near, she said to her child, as the little one, in obedience to her command, drew aside the curtain and allowed the light to shine upon her face, "My darling daughter, look upon your mother's image. Look well upon it that you may never forget it, or your mother's dying words." Then, in a subdued tone she said: "Let the Lord Jesus Christ be your guide. Follow Him, for all your well-being for time and eternity depends upon your devotion to Him." The lesson of that hour was never lost, for the child walked for ever afterward in her mother's footsteps.

Dr. Bliss and his daughter Emily, the speaker continued, were members of the old Pearl Street Church, and when that institution dissolved, they became attached to the old Bleecker Street Church, of which this is now the representative. When this church was established in 1853, Emily Bliss became the wife of Mr. Henry Gould. Before her marriage she was always noted for her peculiar love for young children, an affection that continued after her marriage, and was increased by her having no children born to her. In 1859 she removed to Europe with her husband, and took up a residence in Rome. That Christian energy which had characterized her at home was not laid aside when she went abroad, but led her rather to long the more to be working in the Master's cause. She had not been long in Rome, when the Florence Orphanage was started in Florence, into which enterprise she threw her whole heart and energy. The result of her zealous co-operation insured success, and to-day the institution is one of the most prominent in Europe, and chiefly so because of Mrs. Gould's efforts. When the Orphanage was established, Rome was under the dark cloud of Papal supremacy, but no sooner was the Pope's temporal dominion ended by his imprisonment in the Vatican, than she determined to start in Rome itself a school where the children of the poor could receive a Christian education. She began with $10 in the treasury and three small children as her pupils. But the magnetism of her character won the co-operation of many of the leading minds of the city, and with their aid the little school grew up under her guidance until in a few years its success was so great that its founder resolved to add to it a Home, where the poor children might be trained for practical work in life. She sought to procure pecuniary support for this new enterprise by the publication of a book by a celebrated writer, the proceeds of the sale of which were to be devoted to the establishment of the Home. She passed away, however, before it was completed, and now the book, having been published, has become a volume "*in memoriam*," in which may be seen the list of those prominent men and women whose recognition and support Mrs. Gould won during life. When she died those who were associated with her in her work, knowing how she had been the very life of the enterprise, felt for the moment that with her death the work died also. But her frequent earnest prayers to God for its success were answered, and now both institutions have found support from the Waldensian Church, which has assumed charge of them, trusting that the same liberal aid from America accorded to them during their founder's life-time will still be continued after her death. There were three elements in her character, said the speaker, in conclusion, to which it is fitting at this time that reference should be made. Her main characteristic was her devotion to the grand object of doing good in the name of the Saviour, a devotion which involved self-denial and self-forgetfulness, and which God was able to use to the glory of His name. Her love of children was another element of strength, and marvelously adapted her for her life-work—the care of children. And lastly, the Christian courage and decision, without which her work would probably never have been accomplished, formed elements of her character which emphasized all her other attributes, and made her able to use them in a manner that will make her name precious in the history of the Church forever.

At the conclusion of the Chancellor's remarks addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Hutton, Adams, and Robinson.

IN MEMORY OF CARL BERGMANN.

A grand concert was given at Steinway Hall, last evening, in memory of the late Carl Bergmann. The private boxes and chandeliers on the stage were heavily draped in black, and crape in butterflies and festoons hung in sombre folds from the wall between them. In the centre of the stage was a reading desk covered with a pall, and hanging from its front was a crayon portrait of the deceased. The musicians taking part in the ceremonies represented the Philharmonic Society, the Liederkranz, Arion, and New-York Saengerrunde. Dr. Leopold Damrosch conducted the Philharmonic Society, and Mr. A. Paur led the other societies. The concert commenced with Beethoven's solemn funeral march, third symphony, from "Eroica," which was rendered by the orchestra comprising members of the Philharmonic. An address by Prof. Doremus followed. The speaker said that it had been his privilege to be the friend and companion of the deceased for a considerable period, and on this account he had been selected to read a sad memorial. When the sun had set, and the stars of heaven yielded their celestial light, how appropriate it was that the friends of the dead should meet together and, heart meeting heart, offer their humble testimonials of esteem and regret to the great worth of their departed leader. Carl Bergmann was a musician from childhood. Born in Saxony in 1831, he had begun his career as a musical director at the early age of eighteen years. During the rebellion of 1848 he had been induced to immigrate to this country, and since the year 1857 his name had been a household word in connection with the Philharmonic Society. For nearly twenty years he had conducted that society, and had also occupied the position of leader in several other distinguished associations. Under his magnetic conductorship they had heard the soft symphonies of Liszt, and Dante, and Bach, and those who had been swayed by the power of his magic wand as he led them through the most intricate parts of the quiet melodies would most keenly appreciate his loss. If the bright spirits of those who had gone before were permitted to visit this gathering to-night, might it not be hoped that Carl Bergmann was with them? Schubert's "Geisterchor" was then interpreted by the Liederkranz, Arion, and Saengerrunde singing societies. A eulogy was pronounced by Judge Klamroth, and in conclusion the "Pilgerchor" from "Tannhaser" was rendered by the singing societies, and Liszt's "Les Preludes" by the Philharmonic Society.

ALPHA DELTA PHI REUNION.

It has been determined by the members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity in and about New-York to repeat their very satisfactory reunion dinner of last year. The graduate membership in this City is very large for a society that so carefully limits its numbers in the various colleges and universities, and many of the names on its roll are very widely and favorably known. At the dinner a year ago something like seventy were present, and it was an occasion of the utmost interest, reviving as it did the enthusiasm and spirit of the choicest hours of college life. Arrangements are being made this year for a still more interesting affair. The dinner will be served at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty sixth street on Thursday evening, Dec. 27. The committee which has it in charge is composed of Prof. T. W. Dwight, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Prof. A. B. Crosby, H. E. Tremain, George N. Hale, George J. Peet, Talcott Williams, L. E. Jones, and Robert B. Clark. Tickets may be obtained by addressing George N. Hale, No. 7 Beekman street, and inclosing $5. The Committee desires that every member in New-York should be heard from.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Bernard McGuire, a slipper maker, was arrested on Sept. 7, charged with having purchased from John Donnelly a quantity of rubber boots and ladies' shoes, valued at $43, which had been stolen from the store of Catharine Butzky, No. 53 Avenue C. McGuire was arrested with the goods in his possession, but was discharged by Justice Flammer. The matter was brought to the notice of the District Attorney, and McGuire was indicted by the Grand Jury, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest by Recorder Hackett. He was rearrested yesterday by Officer Robinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

FIRES IN THIS CITY.

A BROADWAY HOTEL TAKES FIRE EARLY IN THE MORNING.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear portion of the basement of the six-story brick structure No. 834 Broadway, known as the Anthony House, and occupied as a hotel and restaurant by Charles A. Merritt. The flames were discovered in the kitchen, and are supposed to have originated from an overheated oven. The fire spread with great rapidity and in a few minutes had extended to the first floor, which was used as the restaurant. The house was filled with guests, who were all asleep when the fire broke out. When aroused they were greatly alarmed, and hastily dressing ran out of their rooms into the halls dragging their baggage after them. There is only one stairway leading from the upper floors, and a dense volume of smoke was rushing up this stairway, causing great excitement and alarm. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with Sergts. Blake and Kellaher and the reserve force of Police, was quickly at the scene. The policemen were sent into the building, two or three on each floor, to assist the guests and other occupants of the hotel in making their way through the stifling smoke into the open air. On the top floor of the building are the apartments occupied by the help, and the women sleeping there became so much excited that the Police experienced considerable trouble in inducing these frightened servants to leave the building. The buildings Nos. 830 and 832 Broadway were opened by the inmates, and in these premises the half nude, shivering guests and servants were sheltered until the fire was extinguished and they were able to return to the hotel. The first floor and basement of the building were burned out, and the loss of Mr. Merritt is estimated at $5,000. He is insured for $14,000 in the Citizens', Greenwich, and Commercial Companies. The building is damaged to the amount of $1,000.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story brick stable in the rear of No. 412 West Twenty-sixth street. The building is owned by Herman Kruse, of Staten Island, and is occupied by a number of cartmen, eleven horses being stabled there. All these horses were removed uninjured. The damage to the building and contents will not exceed $500.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR AT GOV. BEDLE'S HOUSE.

The door-bell of Gov. Bedle's handsome residence on Sussex place, Jersey City, was rung yesterday morning, and the Governor, as he occasionally does, answered it himself. An Irishman stood at the door, and asked if the Governor was at home. Informed that the person to whom he was speaking was the person he sought, the stranger asked the Governor if he knew of a woman whose name he mentioned. The Governor replied that he did not, whereupon the stranger excitedly informed the Governor that he had not spoken the truth. "You know her," said the angry man, "and I'm going to get even with you for it." The Governor did not stop to inquire for what, but, closing the door, left the man swearing and yelling outside. He hung around for a while, and then rang the bell again, and continued to ring for some time. He then left, but soon returned with a heavy billet of wood. One of the servants was sent for an officer, and Detective Boyle was dispatched by Capt. Dickson to the house. The man had left before his arrival, but the detective took a description of him. A man was subsequently arrested, who answered the description, but the Governor, before whom he was taken for identification, declared that though he bore a strong resemblance to his assailant, he was not the man. The officer afterward met another man who answered the description, and arrested him. Gov. Bedle identified him and he was locked up. He gave his name as John Shanaply, his residence, Perth Amboy, and his occupation as that of a laborer. He will have an examination this morning, when Gov. Bedle or one of his sons will appear against him. The charge entered on the record is that of disorderly conduct. He is thought to be insane.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Pembroke Fetridge, of Paris, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

The Marquis de Mari, of Italy, is at the Brevoort House.

Lieut. Theodore M. Etting, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Prof. T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

James W. Barclay, M. P., of London, and E. L. Davenport, the actor, are at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. Titian J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, and Capt. E. R. Moodie, of Liverpool, are at the New-York Hotel.

Senator W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, and William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RECOVERY OF A STOLEN PAINTING.

Detective George Radford, of the Central Office, succeeded yesterday in recovering one of the paintings stolen last Tuesday evening from Miner's Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, during a fire in the adjoining premises. The picture recovered is an oil-painting by A. Bierstadt, representing a scene in the Rocky Mountains, and is valued at $2,500. The painting was found in a house in First street, where it had been left by a strange man on the night of the fire. It was uninjured.

DEMOCRATS HEDGING.

The Chicago *Journal* of Friday evening says: "Early in the day yesterday John Morrissey telegraphed the head of the gambling gang in Chicago, who, upon the strength of his representations, had bet heavy in favor of Tilden, 'Hedge your bets at any cost.' Acting upon this private advice, the sports flocked to the Palmer House and other places of Democratic resort, and took all the bets they could from those who were willing to back up with money their opinion that Tilden was elected. For the most part, Democrats were afraid to put up their money. They could blow and bluster, but betrayed secret misgivings, and strong symptoms of despair."

WAITING FOR THE RESULT.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* says: "When the agony is over, what a tremendous lot of homeless men will be welcomed to the bosom of their deserted families. There is one lone Burlington woman who hasn't seen her husband since Tuesday morning, and she sits all day long and dozes all night in a camp chair behind the hall door, taking her meals in her lap and holding a base-ball club between her knees. Two reporters and a policeman, in ambush behind the front fence, await the return of the prodigal with more emotion and anxiety than that absent man waits for the election returns."

THEY CLAIM PRECEDENCE.

Believing Tilden to be elected, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of Friday morning claimed for the South the glory of it, but graciously conceded to the ex-rebels' Northern allies some credit. It said: "From the most reliable information we are enabled to state this morning that Samuel J. Tilden will be the next President of the United States. This should be, and doubtless will be, a matter of great rejoicing among these Southern people who contributed by their united and determined efforts largely to this end. While we claim precedence in the good work that has been accomplished, we should not forget that we owe a debt of extreme gratitude to such noble men as inhabit the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, for their timely assistance in throwing off the yoke that has so long bound us to the ground."

THRIFTY JOHN.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "John Chinaman ever shapes his almond eye to business. He is learning to smoke bad cigars, swear, and wear his boot-legs outside of his trowsers—'alle same hoodlum.' He is also contracting the habit of drinking coffee, eschewing his favorite beverage, boiling hot tea. The wide-awake coffee saloons on the various by-streets, it is well known have no regular price for the usual cup of coffee, with the customary two petrified doughnuts. If a customer tenders a quarter in payment, the affable 'daigo' takes out fifteen cents. If he tenders ten cents, he scrapes it in his cash drawer with a scowl. The Chinaman has learned this. The [illegible] is as big as a street-car in John's eye. He ambles up to the counter, slaps a half-dollar down, and asks for 'five bittee' in change. He then walks in, gets his coffee, and pays a 'short bit' for it, thus saving the extra five cents—knowing that if he did not get the change first fifteen cents would have been taken out of his half for the cup of weak coffee and petrified doughnuts. This is an improvement over the hoodlum system of getting even on the coffee vender; they demand an extra doughnut, and frequently steal the pewter spoons."

RELUCTANT ROOSTERS.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says: "When the first returns were received indicating Tilden's election, a number of the Democrats of Milo met to congratulate each other upon the result, and drank each other's health to a late hour—or perhaps we would better say an early hour—next morning. As one of them approached his own premises, he listened in vain for the crowing of the roosters, but not a sound escaped from them. 'Blast you!' exclaimed he, in great indignation, 'If you won't crow over such news as this I'll cut your heads off!' and, suiting the action to the word, he entered the hen-coop and cut off the heads of every one of the non-crowing roosters. If he finds he has lost his chickens and his candidate too, what will he say?"

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rose Agnes Morrissey, a domestic, at No. 73 Varick street, was found dead in her room yesterday morning.

John Cahill, aged nine years, of No. 446 Grand street, accidentally shot Bernard Meyer, of No. 1 Pitt street, in the right leg while playing with a pistol yesterday.

The Sunday morning congregation at Chickering Hall grows larger every week. Rev. Samuel Colcord preached on "The Election of the Soul." Rev. Dr. King preached in the afternoon.

Isaac Wheeler, colored, 27 years of age, residing at No. 705 Third avenue, fell from a horse he was riding at Third avenue and Fortieth street yesterday and received a fracture of the skull.

A few ladies interested in the poor, and needy, who attend the Mission schools in their neighborhood, will open a bazaar at No. 113 East Fortieth street, on the 11th inst., to continue for three days.

Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., the well-known clothing firm, have removed from their premises, corner of Church and White streets, to the more elegant and commodious warerooms at Broadway and Grand streets.

George Hoffman, aged twenty-six, of No. 356 East Third street, was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station at one o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from a slight stab wound on each arm. He was intoxicated, and could not tell how he received the injuries. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and taken to his home.

John Lavelly, a bartender, twenty-nine years of age was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night by Officer Wall, of the Sixteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen a gold watch, valued at $200, from Philip Cowan, of No. 484 Seventh avenue, while he was in a liquor store at No. 284 Seventh avenue. Lavelly was held for examination.

Isaac Rose, a native of Holland, eighteen years of age, a pedler by occupation, was yesterday arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold bracelets, and a gold breastpin, valued in all at $90, from Albert Klenkowstein, of No. 185 Clinton street. Rose was detained for examination.

Miss Mary Marshall, the pedestrian, who was defeated by Miss Von Hillern at the Central Park Garden on Saturday, has issued a challenge to William Van Ness or any other man, to walk on three consecutive nights twenty miles on each night, commencing on Thursday of this week, and ending on Saturday for $500 a side, the winner on any two nights to receive the stakes.

Mrs. Hannah M. Moore, aged forty-nine, residing in West Twenty-eighth street, went to the Mercer Street Police Station on Saturday afternoon with her lip badly torn and a wound on her left arm. She stated that while in the yard of No. 218 Wooster street, she was attacked and bitten by a vicious dog. The woman was attended by Police Surgeon Dorn and taken to her home.

The barbers, whose anger has been kindled against the members of their craft who stoop to practice their tonsorial art at five cents a "shave," held a second mass-meeting last evening at Nos. 48 and 50 Orchard street to complete their organization and take steps toward the annihilation of the offenders. The chief business of the evening was the ratification of several amendments to the constitution, a document which excommunicates from their order not only all barbers who shave for five cents, but also all apprentices who are so indiscreet as to receive employment from them.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Flood, of No. 370 Oakland street, was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, on a charge of stabbing Dennis Driscoll, of No. 325 Oakland street, in the leg, inflicting a serious flesh wound.

The upsetting of a kerosene lamp at No. 93 Congress street, on Saturday evening, set fire to the clothing of Margaret Mullany, thirty-four years old, and burned her severely. She was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

Peter Marvin was arrested on Saturday by Detectives Riggs and Price, charged with having been implicated, with others, in an assault on Mary Stanford, on Adolphi street, near Flushing avenue, on the night of Nov. 9.

The window of the grocery-store of J. Mehrfers, No. 931 Fulton street, corner Hamilton avenue, was found open by an officer at 2:40 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon entering and searching the premises, the money drawer, containing fifty cents, was found on the floor, but nothing had been stolen.

James Grant, of No. 228 Washington street, accompanied Nellie Long to a room in the State House, corner of York and Fulton streets, on the night of Oct. 18, and while James slept Nellie rifled his pockets of $70, and left the house. She went to New-York, and spent the entire sum in wearing apparel, and succeeded in eluding the Police until Saturday night, when she was arrested by Detective Zundt.

Michael McCabe, who gave his age as twenty-seven years, and said that he boarded in Oakland avenue, laid down by the side of James Kelly's lime kiln, in Second, between North Twelfth and North Thirteenth streets, yesterday morning, while in an intoxicated condition, and falling asleep was severely burned on his right leg. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, in Bushwick avenue, in an ambulance.

Peter O'Brien, aged thirty-two years, residing at No. 60 Elm street, and employed as a watchman on the grain elevator foot of North Fourth street, E. D., fell into the river yesterday morning while passing from the elevator to the dock, and would have been drowned but for the timely arrival of Officers Hennessey and Kelly, of the Fifth Precinct, who rescued him in an exhausted condition. He was taken home by his friends.

Simon Costello caused the arrest of Edward Thomas, a conductor on one of the Brooklyn City railroads on Saturday on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar on a charge of stealing $9 from him. Plaintiff was a passenger on the cars of which defendant was the conductor, and says he gave him a $10 bill in payment of his fare. The conductor returned change for only $1, denying that he had received a bill of larger denomination.

Archibald Donnelly, eight years old, was found wandering in the streets yesterday homeless and friendless, and taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. He said that he had been living at Coney Island Point with a Mrs. Tansey, and that the woman turned him into the street on Saturday, and having nowhere to go he wandered about the street until found by the officer. The boy's mother died four weeks ago, and his father is supposed to be now living in Greenpoint, having deserted his family previous to his wife's death.

NEW-JERSEY.

The meadows above Colden street, Jersey City, became ignited yesterday from unknown causes, and are still burning.

A train from the West ran over and killed a boy aged ten years, son of John Powers, a boatman, at New-Brunswick yesterday morning. The boy was returning from church.

Rev. Dr. Riley, who is about to return to Mexico will address the Convocation of Jersey City in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, Rev. J. E. Johnson, Rector, Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 16 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Irick, some years ago a prominent physician of Newark, known throughout the city because of his eccentric habits of living, died yesterday at his home on William street. He leaves a large estate, which will go to friends in Bavaria. He leaves no living heirs.

THE MACKEREL FLEET.

The Gloucester mackerel fleet are nearly all in, and a week or two more will wind up the business for the year. The Boston fleet have all hauled up, twenty-seven vessels arriving last week with a catch of 2,730 barrels. The Provincetown fleet, thirty vessels, are all in, and the Wellfleet fleet, forty sail, have hauled up. The season is virtually closed, and the stock remaining on the market is small, with a good prospect of an advance in prices. Twenty vessels have arrived at Gloucester the past fortnight from Maine, bringing cargoes of herring and hake, which have found a ready sale for shipment. This branch of the fishing business promises to be of considerable importance, as Gloucester bids fair to become a large exporting headquarters for fish, which already requires more than her own catch to supply. The fishing arrivals the past week have been sixty-five, as follows: 27 from the Banks, 25 from George's, 11 from Bay St. Lawrence, 1 from Bay of Islands, and 1 from shore mackereling. The receipts have been 945,000 pounds Bank codfish, 165,000 pounds Bank halibut, 425,000 pounds George's codfish, 92,000 pounds George's halibut, 450 barrels bay mackerel.

THE BEATEN PARTY.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.

"My son," said a pious father out on South Hill to his hopeful son, "you did not saw any wood for the kitchen stove yesterday, as I told you to; you left the back gate open and let the cow get out; you cut off eighteen feet from the clothes line to make a lasso; you stoned Mr. Robinson's pet dog and lamed it; you put a hard-shell turtle in the hired girl's bed; you tied a strange dog to Mr. Jacobsen's door bell, and painted red and green stripes on the legs of old Mrs. Polaby's white pony, and hung your sister's bustle out at the front window. Now, what am I—what can I do to you for such conduct?" "Are all the counties heard from?" asked the candidate. The father replied sternly, "No trifling, sir; no, I have yet several reports to receive from others of the neighbors." "Then," replied the boy, "you will not be justified in proceeding to extreme measures until the official count is in." Shortly afterward the election was thrown into the house, and before half the votes were canvassed, it was evident, from the peculiar intonation of the applause, that the boy was badly beaten.

PAPAL ENCROACHMENT IN FRANCE.

A SLIGHT AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF THE POPE—ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE BOUNDARY OF A FRENCH DIOCESE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A slight aggression on the part of the Court of Rome has just encountered an amount of resistance from M. Dufaure which shows that the Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Public Worship, strict Catholic as he is, will not tolerate Papal encroachment. For the first time since the existence of the Concordat the Holy See has ventured to proclaim in an official act its right to change the boundary of a French diocese each time it considers such change convenient. Of late years there has more than once been a question of dividing the large diocese of Lyons and Vienne, which comprises the Departments of the Rhône and the Loire, and of creating at the expense of the Primacy, which has existed intact for seventeen centuries, a Bishopric of St. Etienne, just as under the Consulate in 1801 the Bishopric of Versailles was erected at the expense of Paris. When the late Archbishop of Lyons died, a short time ago, the Holy See endeavored to persuade the French Government to consent to the division in question; but they refused, and on the 20th of April last nominated Monsignor Caverot, Bishop of St. Dié, to be Archbishop of Lyons. In spite of the refusal of the French Government, the Court of Rome, unwilling entirely to renounce the realization of its desires, made some reserves in the bull of canonical institution, which was only accorded by the Pope on "the sixth day before the calends of July, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1876"—that is to say, on the 26th of June. The bull of the Pontiff reminds Monsignor Caverot that it is to him, the Pope, that it belongs to preside by divine dispensation over all the churches. And after the usual formula he goes on to say that by the present letter he reserves to himself and the Apostolic See the faculty of making at all times, as he and the Apostolic See may judge right, a new circumscription of the diocese of Lyons. Now, there exists in the Concordat an article which clearly sets forth that the Papal Court has no right to make such a change or publish any bull, brief, decree, &c., without the consent of the French Government, and this legislation has existed since the days of St. Louis. Under these circumstances M. Dufaure has given orders that only that portion of the bull containing the canonical institution of Monsignor Caverot shall be published in France, and that the reserves made by the Roman Curia shall be struck out. Seeing all the trouble which has been caused in Switzerland by Papal interference, the French Government is to be complimented on the firmness of its attitude.

TERRORISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says that a letter has been received in that city by the relative of a gentleman in Mississippi, which explains how that State has been converted from a Republican to a Democratic stronghold, and illustrates the character of the "Mississippi plan" which it was sought to introduce in South Carolina. The writer has long been a resident of Mississippi, where he has a plantation and other property. He is a Republican, but not a politician, and has never made his politics offensively obtrusive. In his letter, dealing almost exclusively with family affairs, he incidentally remarks that though as much a Republican as ever—even more so, for circumstances have made him more confirmed in his Republicanism—he keeps his opinions carefully concealed. This time he did not vote, although his feelings and hopes were all with the Republican candidates. He was not afraid of personal danger, but regard for his business interests and for the safety of his property impelled him to stay at home and let the Democrats do the voting in their own way. This was not a "bloody shirt" letter, intended for political effect. In fact, the writer had no idea that any part of it would find its way to the public. It is, therefore, all the more valuable as testimony concerning the political terrorism exercised by the White Liners of Mississippi, and as a proof that the vote of that State at the recent election cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of the sentiment of its people.

AN INSANE MURDERER.

The Des Moines *Register* of the 9th inst. has the following account of the murder of a woman by her insane son, in Dallas County, Iowa: "A man named Patrick Moran, residing in Grant township, went to church early Sunday, and while there became much excited at some occurrence. On returning home he made a murderous assault on his mother, killing her by stabbing her with a large knife, and then pounding her with stones. Several of the rocks he used were found in the bed with her. Moran then assaulted his brother, and inflicted upon him several serious and dangerous wounds. He is considered to be fatally injured. The insane man, for such he evidently was, then attempted to destroy his children, but they escaped to a neighbor's and he did not follow. Leaving the fleeing children, Moran went to Dallas Center and told the Catholic Priest at that place what he had done. Showing the blood on his hands he exclaimed: 'I killed her, and tried to kill my children, but they got away.' Subsequently he asserted that they had shared the same fate as his mother. As soon as possible, Moran was apprehended and lodged in jail at Adel, where he was yesterday, a raving maniac. The victim of his murderous insanity was buried yesterday. One report for the cause of Moran's madness is that the priest refused to give him absolution, he being a Catholic. Another, that insanity is hereditary in the family."

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 11.—Coffee market quiet, with a downward tendency; good firsts, 6,100@6,250 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25¼.

SANTOS, Nov. 11.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained; superior Santos, 5,800@5,950 reis ⅌ 10 kilos.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Henry G. Ward, Mrs. Lacquet Leroy, Miss Ida Leroy, Johanna Feld, Adolph Hanson, Mrs. Johanna Kappel, Miss Emelie Kappel, Mrs. Louis Weiss, Miss Christine Weffer, Mrs. Lina Morgenstern, Miss Emma Morgenstern, Sisters Ruperta deitz, Sigismunda Petermarer, Gerharta Herndelmaier, Priska Murbeck, Brother Casimir Renner.

In steam-ship Claribel, from Kingston, Ja., &c.—Mrs. Sarah Sampson, Miss Rosalind Sampson, Geo. Meodie, Juan Bta Perez, Dr. Jariath Muller, Peter Meodie, Henry A. Solomon, Alphonso Wheeler, John Heitz, Simeon Lauza.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:44	Sun sets.....4:44	Moon rises...4:19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook...5:45	Gov. Island..6:34	Hell Gate.....7:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, Nov. 12.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Jacmel Oct. 24, Aux Cayes 27th, Port-au-Prince 31st, and Kingston Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Nov. 6, lat. 21 43, lon. 74 13, passed steam-ship Atlas, hence for Kingston, Ja.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp Oct. 30, with mdse. and 16 cabin and 23 steerage passengers, to Geo. W. Colten. Nov. 6, lat. 47 06, lon. 39 34, passed bark Fannie H. Loring, (of and from Portland) for Bowling.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 8, with cotton, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Tribon, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 7, with cotton, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Doughty, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 7, with cotton, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Washington, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Lisbon 60 ds., with salt to J. P. & G. C. Robinson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N.E. gales.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados) Armstrong, Nevis 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N.E. winds.

Bark Syngore, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Russouir 80 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with N.E. and N.W. gales.

Brig Ubaldina (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Sponagle, Turk's Island 13 ds., with salt to F. Moulton & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales, lost and split sails.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Blake, Providence, in ballast to master.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Warren, Rockland, with lime to I. R. Brown.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston for Port Johnson.

Schr. C. P. Schultz, Young, Somerset.

Schr. J. R. Atwood, Atwood, Plymouth.

Schr. Stephen R. Lane, Fowler, Yarmouth.

Schr. Gildersleeve, Hull, New-Bedford for Albany.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Hodges, New-Bedford for Port Johnson.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford for Port Johnson.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Tirrell, Pawtucket for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steamships Castalia, for Glasgow; Nereus and Cortes, for Savannah; ships Cashmere, for Liverpool; Bertaux, for ——; barks Gariigliano, for Genoa; Tyrus, for ——. Also, via Long Island Sound: Brig Lady Bird, for St. John's, N. F.; schrs. D. Sawyer, Eliza B. Beard, and Lizzie G., for St. John, N. F.; F. W. Allen, Elbridge Gerry, Lizzie B. McNichols, Harmon Curtis, and Geo. W. Glover, for Boston; Edna Harwood, for Bridgeport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Geo. B. Doane, (Br.,) Corning, from Bremen, which arr. 7th and anchored at Sandy Hook, was towed to this City this P. M.

TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Trade Sale of Clothing.

Prior to Removal to our New Store, cor. Broadway and Grand St., November 25th, we have determined to offer to the Trade **our entire Stock of Clothing**, manufactured for this Season's Business, for Net Cash, 30 days, **at less than cost of production.**

The Sale will commence on **Tuesday, November 14**, at 9 a. m. The prices will be marked plainly on each lot. The attention of close buyers is solicited.

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.,

COR. CHURCH & WHITE STS., NEW YORK.

LACE CURTAINS.

Astonishing Bargains.

BARGAINS ABSOLUTELY UNPRECEDENTED.
BARGAINS THAT DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

Nos. 183 and 185 Sixth avenue,

OFFERS THIS WEEK

10,000 PAIRS OF

LACE CURTAINS,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN IMPORTING HOUSE, PURCHASED AT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.

This stock comprises the largest and finest assortment ever offered at retail in this country, and will be closed out at about one-half the usual price.

REAL LACE CURTAINS at $7 50 PER PAIR, Formerly sold $15.
REAL LACE CURTAINS at $10, Well worth $20.
REAL LACE CURTAINS at $12 50 and $15, Gold cost $18 and $24.
REAL AND BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS from $25 to $60 per pair.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS FROM ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

ALSO,

Shades and Cornices to fit any Window.

500 EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS (samples.)

CARPETS.

Great reduction in our immense stock of Moquet Carpets, Velvet Body and Tapestry Brussels.
INGRAIN, at 35c. per yard.
INGRAIN, good quality, at 50c.
INGRAIN, best quality, at 75c. and upward.

OIL-CLOTHS.

A manufacturer's stock, from one to eight yards wide, from 25c. per yard.

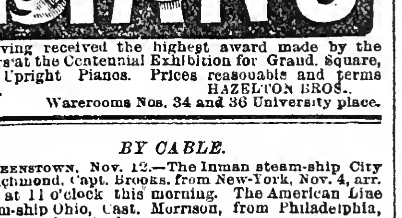
DRUGGETS

of every description a specialty.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
(ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.,) NEW-YORK.

One call will convince all.



Having received the highest award made by the jurors at the Centennial Exhibition for Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. Prices reasonable and terms easy. HAZELTON BROS.

Warerooms Nos. 34 and 36 University place.

BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York, Nov. 4, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning. The American Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia, Nov. 2, arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Barends, from New-York, Nov. 2, has arr.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sld. Nov. 11, Jennie Sweeney, Catharine; Nov. 12, Daniel Draper.

Arr. Nov. 7, Five Brothers, at Algiers; Nov. 10, Birdstow; Nov. 12, Volmer, at Queenstown.

HAVRE, Nov. 12.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amérique, Capt. Pouzolz, sld. yesterday for New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York, from its size, superior situation, and its advantages in the way of frequent communication with all parts of the country and civilized world, is HEAD-QUARTERS for almost everything produced in America. Manufacturers in every part of the United States have their depots and agencies here, and buyers can frequently save money by dealing with the right house.

The following houses are the most prominent in their respective lines, and do the largest business of any in this country—in short, are HEAD-QUARTERS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, Reade and Hudson sts.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
COLGATE & CO., No. 55 John st.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE.
Mediæval and Eastlake Designs a specialty.
L. P. TUCKER, (late Edw. W. Baxter & Co.) 684 B'way.

FLAX THREADS FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.
BARBOUR BROTHERS, No. 134 Church st.

BUTTONS, BRASS, AND PHOTO. MATERIALS.
THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 419 and 421 Broome st.

ROPE, CORDAGE, AND OAKUM.
WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall st.

METALS, TIN PLATES, &c.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff st.

STARCH—DURYEA'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH, IMPROVED CORN STARCH, AND MAIZENA, Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park place, corner Church st.

IVORY, TORTOISE-SHELL, AND PEARL GOODS,
F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

AMERICAN CLOCKS,
ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY, No. 19 Cliff st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.—RETAIL.
E. A. NEWELL, No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER.
Illus. catalogues free. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

GAS FIXTURES AND BRONZES.
ARCHER & PANCOAST MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos 68, 70, 72 Wooster, 67 Greene st., above Broome st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
OXFORD IRON COMPANY, Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Washington st.

VULCANIZED RUBBER.
NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY.
J. H. CHEEVER, Treasurer. Nos. 37 and 38 Park row.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS—BUTTER AND CHEESE.
GEORGE S. HART & HOWELL, Nos. 33, 35, and 38 Pearl st., and 22 and 24 Bridge st.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
Agents for the English Linoleum,
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY, 320 and 322 Broadway.

SALT AND FISH, ALSO STORAGE,
J. P. & G. C. ROBINSON, No. 14 Coenties slip and No. 44 Front st.

REMOVAL. Having removed to our NEW, ELEGANT, and EXTENSIVE warerooms, No. 40 East 14th st., off. r the largest stock of first-class organs, with chime of bells, and grand, square, and upright Pianos, of superior tone and finish, to be found on this continent, and at extraordinary low prices for cash, on instalments, or to let, until paid for. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; 7-octave Pianos for $165; 7⅓ octave Piano, $175, not used a year; 2-stop Organs, $60; 4-stop Organs, $70; 6-stop, $80; 8-stop, $90; 10-stop, $100 and $110, cash; not used a year, but in perfect order. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, New-York.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7853. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

NO DOUBT OF GOV. HAYES' ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC MANUFACTURING OF RETURNS IN FLORIDA—THE TERRORIZED PARISHES IN LOUISIANA—DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE STATE GIVEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS ON A FAIR COUNT.

The news this morning even more strongly than heretofore indicates the success of the Republican national ticket. The very full and convincing dispatches and letters which we present throw much light on the situation in the Southern States. They make it clear to every one not utterly blinded by partisanship, that the large majority of the voters in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina cast their votes for the Republican ticket, and that an organized terrorism in two of these States, and the most undisguised falsification of the returns in another, have been relied upon to make Republican majorities appear as Democratic But these efforts have not proved successful. In Florida it will be seen that the "cow-boy counties" were looked to for the necessary Democratic majorities, but not even the violent methods resorted to in these counties to falsify the returns have been able to overcome the honest Republican majority in the State. In South Carolina the Democrats are commencing legal proceedings to prevent the State Canvassers from doing anything but mechanically count the number of ballots sent to them from the rifle-club counties. They have abandoned any hope of carrying the State for Tilden, and are endeavoring to count in Wade Hampton for Governor, and to secure the Legislature in order to elect a United States Senator. In Louisiana the Returning Board will have to consider the case of the five parishes which have sent in returns of Democratic majorities mildly described as astounding. With a colored registration of over two thousand, one of these parishes does not show a solitary Republican vote. The letter from our correspondent will show why. In the general situation there is nothing but what is cheering to Republicans. They may rest in perfect confidence that Gov. Hayes has been elected.

VICTORY POSITIVELY ASSURED IN FLORIDA.

THE COUNTY CANVASS MADE—ALL THE RETURNS RECEIVED SHOW A LARGER REPUBLICAN MAJORITY THAN HAS BEEN CLAIMED—THE LAW UNDER WHICH THE STATE CANVASSERS ACT—MR. TILDEN'S DEFEAT SHOWN TO BE CERTAIN EVEN ON DEMOCRATIC FIGURES—THE EXCITEMENT IN THE STATE INCREASING.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 13.—The county canvass of the vote of Florida was made to-day, but as many of the polling places are hundreds of miles from all railway communication, the official returns cannot be placed in the hands of the Board of State Canvassers for at least a week. No figures that can be relied upon have been received from any of the Counties to-night, but the all scattering returns which have come to hand show that the Republicans have underestimated, rather than exaggerated, their majority. Hamilton County, as far as has been heard from, is the only one in which there was any dispute about the canvass. In that county, which rightfully belongs to the Republicans, and which it is thought was carried by them, the Democrats, immediately after the election, claimed a majority of 291. Since then the ballot-boxes and all legal evidences of the result have mysteriously disappeared, and of course the managers of elections were unable to make any canvass. The Democrats still insist, however, that they have carried the county by the above figures, and demand that they be returned as the result of the election. Of course the managers refuse to do as they asked. The appeal from a refusal to canvass the county vote is to apply to the Circuit Judge for a writ of mandamus, and the Democratic State Committee has sent a lawyer to Hamilton County to draw the necessary papers and make such an application. If the Judge refuses to grant the mandamus, there is no further appeal except in a quo warranto, as to why the officers who claim to be elected shall not take their seats. The State Board of Canvassers has no power to act upon a poll which is not before them. In this connection the law relating to the State canvass may be of interest. It is substantially as follows:

On the 35th day after the holding of any general or special election, or sooner if the returns have been received from the several counties wherein elections shall have been held, the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts, or any two of them, together with any other member of the State Cabinet who may be designated by them, shall meet at the office of the Secretary of State, pursuant to notice to be given by him, and form a Board of State Canvassers, and proceed to canvass the returns of said election, and determine and declare who shall have been elected to the position or offices voted for. If any such returns shall be shown, or shall appear to be so irregular, false or fraudulent that the Board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration; and the Secretary of State shall preserve and file in his office all such returns, together with all such other documents and papers as may have been received by him, or by said Bord of Canvassers. The said board shall make and sign a certificate containing, in words written at full length, the whole number of votes given for each office, the number of votes given for each person for each office, and the return shall declare the result, which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the Secretary of State shall cause a certified copy of such certificate to be published once in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government.

Regarding vacancies in the Board of Presidential Electors, the State Laws of 1846 provide that all vacancies in the Board of Electors are to be filled by the remaining Electors on the day previous to that fixed for voting for President. One feature of the contest here which excites a great deal of interest, is the difference between the vote cast for Mr. Tilden and that for the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Democrats claimed that the difference would not be very great. The official returns already received, however, show that it is so great that even if Drew has carried the State by a small majority, as is claimed by the Democrats, Tilden will be defeated by at least 400 votes. This, it will be remembered, is calculating from Democratic figures. In Sumter County Tilden falls behind Drew 11 votes; in Duval County, 67 votes; in Leon County, 14 votes; in Jackson County, 43 votes; in Nassau County, 26 votes; in Franklin County, 13 votes, and in Orange County, 34 votes; or 208 votes in seven counties. At this rate he would be defeated, even if the Democratic State ticket was elected by the highest majority yet claimed for it.

The excitement has greatly increased here during the past twenty-four hours. Gen. Ruger arrived this afternoon and took command of the troops. Prominent Democrats are pouring into the State from all parts of the South, and a number from the North are hourly expected. This morning three New-York detectives arrived. One of them is well known about the Albany lobby. They were very much mortified when they were recognized and their power for good or bad ended. Of course both parties continue to claim the State, but as the returns come in the Republicans become more confident and the Democrats lose hope. They would give up the fight altogether if they were not urged continually by the Democratic National Committee and by Mr. Tilden in person to keep up a bold front at all hazards.

Later.—Dispatches have just been received stating that the Democrats have produced the returns in Hamilton County, and that the County Board have commenced to canvass them. It will rest with the State Board to throw out the returns if frauds can be proved against either party. H. C.

THE STATE SHOWN TO BE REPUBLICAN ON ACTUAL, UNDISPUTED, AND INDISPUTABLE RETURNS—THE "COW-BOY COUNTIES" RELIED UPON TO CHANGE THE RESULT—BALLOTS AND POLL-LISTS DESTROYED — DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES LARGER THAN THE WHOLE VOTING POPULATION—A JUST AND FAIR COUNT OF THE VOTE TO BE MADE AT ALL HAZARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 13.—There is nothing essentially new or important to-day. The case is in a nut-shell. The Republicans claim the State for Hayes by as legitimate, though not as large, a majority as that given by Vermont. This rests on actual, undisputed, and indisputable returns. There is no pretense that these returns are tainted. They are from the more populous counties, generally lying along the principal routes of travel, where the heaviest colored vote is to be found. They were received as soon as possible after the election—the next day generally. They showed large Republican gains. The vote had been full, and the Democrats were disappointed, though they did not raise the cry of fraud. On the contrary, the remark was general that the election was one of the most peaceable and the fairest ever known. Defeat hopelessly stared the Democrats in the face, unless the "cow-boy counties" should save them. Schemes of fraud had already been laid there. The election machinery was exclusively in Democratic hands; Republicans were few and far between, scarcely daring to avow their sentiments. Fearing that these already laid schemes would not suffice, emissaries were sent out as soon as it was seen the day was lost, to supplement the original schemes to further swell the Democratic majorities. It was days before anything was heard from this field of operations, although some parts of them were penetrated by the telegraph. It was only when it became known what would give the State to the Democrats that returns began to come in. Not to specify, it may be stated that counties which heretofore cast from two to three hundred votes, and where the population is not increasing, gave 600 Democratic majority, that being the roun figure which seems to have been agreed on. Alabamians voted and raided at will, and when they supposed they had not done it enough they made up such returns as suited their purpose, and then destroyed ballots, poll-lists, and everything else.

Let the country know that it is on precisely such returns as these that Democrats claim the State. Taking the undisputed and indisputable returns, and giving the entire vote of these "cowboy counties" to Democrats, Hayes' majority is between one and two thousand. This is the whole case. Fortunately, the Republicans stand on firm ground, and have to stretch nothing anywhere. It is to the work of ascertaining the true result they now address themselves. They go to it courageously, and with a perfect confidence that they will be able to lay before the State Canvassers the necessary proof, not only to give the State to Hayes, but to convince the country.

More troops came into the State yesterday, and nine companies are, or soon will be, distributed where they will be ready for an emergency. Emissaries have begun to arrive from the Democratic leaders of the North. It is unnecessary to repeat the threats of the Reformers, as one is but reminded by them of what immediately followed Lincoln's election. It may be that another crisis like that is before us, but Republicans are confident that they will show the facts so clearly that no one can doubt that Hayes has the State, and that if Florida decides the question, he is the next President by just the same right as any of his predecessors.

SENATOR CONOVER'S DENIAL OF EVER HAVING SENT DISPATCHES NORTH ADMITTING DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSES — THE STATE ALWAYS CLAIMED BY HIM FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Chandler had an interview with the President to-day. He expressed his confidence that Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina had gone for Hayes. This morning Secretary Chandler received the following dispatch:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 12.—As to the rumors regarding Conover, (Senator,) he has this morning unequivocally declared to me in the presence of three witnesses that he has sent no telegram which did not claim the State as certain for the Republicans. This morning, just before leaving for the North, he telegraphed to New-York that the State had gone Republican beyond question. We are certainly safe. W. L. STERNS.

THE TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA.

THE FIVE TERRORIZED PARISHES—SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES — ASTOUNDING DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES CLAIMED—THE RETURNING BOARD AND ITS DUTIES—POLITICAL VISITORS FROM THE NORTH AND WEST IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The feeling here to-day is that the national contest has narrowed down uncomfortably close to five debatable parishes in Louisiana. That the situation may be understood, in case it comes to a question of counting or rejecting the votes of several parishes, I send figures for comparison. In five parishes the registration of voters in 1874 was—

Registration 1874.	*White.*	*Colored.*
East Baton Rouge	1,595	2,879
East Feliciana	855	1,891
West Feliciana	422	1,620
Morehouse	659	1,221
Ouachita	826	1,819
Total	4,377	9,430

Colored majority, 5,053.

The vote in those parishes in 1874, for Auditor, (Moncure being the Democratic candidate and Dubuclet the Republican,) was as follows:

Vote in 1874.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*
East Baton Rouge	1,556	2,546
East Feliciana	847	1,688
West Feliciana	501	1,358
Morehouse	654	1,017
Ouachita	766	1,694
Total	4,324	8,303
Republican majority		3,979

The registration of voters in the same parishes for 1876, is as follows:

Registration. 1876.	*White.*	*Colored.*
East Baton Rouge	1,801	3,552
East Feliciana	1,004	2,127
West Feliciana	406	2,218
Morehouse	938	1,830
Ouachita	925	2,167
Total	5,074	11,894

Colored majority, 6,820.

For the election of Tuesday, in the same parishes, the Democrats now claim the following majories:

Democratic Majorities Claimed, 1876.	
East Baton Rouge	630
East Feliciana	1,743
West Feliciana	465
Morehouse	528
Ouachita	1,076
Total	4,442

They claim that in East Feliciana, where there was a colored registration of 2,127, not a single vote for Hayes Electors found its way into the ballot-boxes. This is something for the American people to consider, and they must know the reason why beyond a doubt.

Mr. Packard is confident of his election, and calmly awaits results. The Democrats are constantly changing their estimates, which shows that they have not finally settled upon the size of their claim. Avoyelles, the latest parish heard from officially, gives a Republican majority of 70, instead of an estimated Democratic majority of 50. Other parishes heard from cut down the Democratic figures, and to-day the Republican prospect outside of the debatable parishes looks brighter.

The returning officers elected by the Senate to canvass the election returns of the State will meet on the 17th inst., proceed to fill vacancies, and compile returns. The vote is so close that the election cannot be decided without an official count. The returning officers at present are J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, George Casanave, and L. F. Kenner, Republicans, although Mr. Wells was elected as a Conservative. Mr. Oscar Arroyana, Democrat, resigned some time since. There should be five members on the board. The Returning officers, according to law, must fill vacancies. Mr. Anderson on the board, being a candidate for the State Senate, is incapacitated perhaps from acting as a canvasser, and will resign. There will be elected two Democrats to serve as returning officers, and all parties will insist upon a fair count.

So far as is known of the State, the Republicans are sure of having a majority in the Legislature, which is to elect two United States Senators. Darrall's majority in the First Congressional District will be about 1,500. Mr. Acklen, Democrat, is preparing to contest, though the First District does not include the debatable parishes.

Hon. Stanley Matthews, Job Stevenson, and Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, and other distinguished Republicans are here studying the situation unofficially, and trying to get at bottom facts. The leading Democrats are reticent. They claim the election of Nicholls by a small majority. Watterson and Stevenson, of Kentucky; Lyman Trumbull, of Ohio; Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, and others are in consultation. They say they have no definite plan of action, and appear to be waiting for other strangers. Considering the facts, and reading the election law of this State, the stranger Democrats are anything but cheerful. There is a crowd at the St. Charles, but no unusual excitement elsewhere.

LOUISIANA-FELICIANA.

HOW A SOLID DEMOCRATIC VOTE IS OBTAINED.

THE TERRORISM IN EAST AND WEST FELICIANA DESCRIBED BY LOUISIANA CITIZENS—THE VOTES OF PREVIOUS YEARS—OPERATIONS OF THE "REGULATORS"—TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 12, 1876.

I.

There are two parishes in Louisiana which have sent in returns of a solid Democratic vote, but which the Returning Board, if it does only its plain and obvious duty, will throw out without hesitation. They are the parishes of East and West Feliciana. West Feliciana is bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the north by Wilkinson County in the State of Mississippi. East Feliciana lies due east of West Feliciana, and is divided from it by an imaginary line. North of East Feliciana, and similarly divided from it, lies the County of Amite in Mississippi.

Neither in Wilkinson nor Amite in Mississippi, nor in East or West Feliciana, in Louisiana, has there been the slightest chance of a free election, or any possibility of voting for a Republican candidate without the danger of exile or assassination. There is no law there, and no order, except the law of the revolver and the order that comes from obedience to the bandits.

These statements I do not make of my own authority or knowledge, but from the evidence of both black and white men who have lived there. Some of them testified before the Mississippi Investigating Committee, and their evidence will be found in the second volume of its report, from pages 1533 to 1617 inclusive. [Senate Doc. 527. Part II. 44th Congress, 1st session.]

II.

These four counties, although in two different States, are dominated by the same body of bandits.

Amite County (Mississippi) in 1873, when there was a fair election, gave a Republican majority of 673. In 1875 it was "counted in" by the Democracy. It has a white population of 4,196 and a black population of 6,777.

Wilkinson County (Mississippi) in 1873 gave a Republican majority of 1,421, and in 1875 a Republican majority of 1,408. In this county there was not much intimidation either before or during the election. The white population is 3,526, and the black population 10,866. The Democrats of Wilkinson did not seem to be familiar with the plans of their leaders throughout the State, and instead of preventing the election of Republican candidates, they killed them or drove them into exile after the election was decided.

I have already given (in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 3) an account of the manner in which Amite County was carried by the Democracy; by threats; by midnight raids; by the murder of Perry, Deshields, and Kendrick; by the forced resignation of an honest Democrat who had been elected a Judge of Elections; by the whipping and driving negro voters from the polls; and by the capture by an armed force of the ballot-box at Rose Hill for the openly-avowed purpose of "manipulating" it.

At the Presidential election, it is reported, both of these counties gave a solid Democratic vote. After the election of 1875 all the leaders of the Republicans, white and black, were either killed or driven out of the State. They have not been permitted to return. This policy was adopted both in Amite and Wilkinson Counties.

The worst of these outrages were committed by a gang of outlaws commanded by Col. Frank Powers, and an equally desperate character named Jackson.

Gen. Hurst, a young Confederate soldier, son of a Mississippi Supreme Court Judge, and Sheriff Parker, of Amite County, both men of intelligence and integrity, thus described the character of Powers, and the system of exchange that had been established between the Democrats of Amite and of West Feliciana:

"Col. Powers, during the war, commanded a regiment of cavalry that was called Butternut Cavalry in our neighborhood. They were scouting and riding around the country, and he always had a bad reputation for running cotton through the Confederate lines. His reputation was, I think, very bad. He is a leader of what is called 'The Regulators' in the parishes of East Feliciana and St. Helena. [St. Helena adjoins East Feliciana, and is due south of Amite.]

There have been a great many negroes killed through these counties; and they have killed some of the county officers at Clinton, [in East Feliciana,] and have run the rest away. Included in his organization were some men from Amite County, and they were in sympathy with them in getting rid of Republican officers.

The understanding was, that should they want Powers on one side of the line they would call on him, and he would come prepared to assist them in doing anything they might require to be done. On this election day they sent for him. Gen. Hurst asked Powers why he had come there, and he said they had sent for him."

This was the plan adopted by the Kuklux in North Carolina in 1870 and by the Democratic clubs in North-eastern Mississippi in 1875. Outrages were always committed in North Carolina by klans from another county, and in Lowndes, Monroe, and other counties marauders were invited from Alabama. I have given this glimpse into the adjoining district of Mississippi to show how the reformers mutually aided each other, the result of their joint action there in 1875, and the character of the man who, if Louisiana is returned Democratic by a small majority, will be made famous as the Warwick of President Tilden. Let us see now how the Felicianas were perverted to Democracy, for, as the dispatches show, only one Republican vote was cast in the Felicianas, and that solitary gem that now shines in the thick darkness there was thrown among the swill by the United States Commissioner.

III.

West Feliciana has a white population of 1,533, and a black population of 8,915.

In 1872 the registration returned 162 white voters and 2,084 colored voters. The registration of 1874 returned 442 white voters and 1,620 colored voters.

In 1872 it gave McEnery (Dem.,) 320 votes, and Kellogg (Rep.,) 1,477 votes.

In 1874 it gave Moncure (Dem.,) 501 votes, and Dubuclet (Rep.,) 1,358 votes, or, according to the New-York *World's* almanac, 1,360 votes.

In 1872 it gave Greeley 224 votes and Grant 1,453 votes.

IV.

East Feliciana has a white population of 4,106 and a black population of 9,393.

In 1872, the registration (made by Democratic authority) returned 1,100 white voters and 2,351 colored voters. The registration of 1874 returned 855 white voters and 1,891 colored voters.

In 1872 it gave McEnery (Democrat) 653 votes and Kellogg (Republican) 1,690 votes.

In 1874 it gave Moncure (Democratic candidate for Treasurer) 847 votes, and Dubuclet (Republican candidate for the same office) 1,688 votes.

In the Presidential canvass it gave Greeley 647 votes and Grant 1,663

V.

Take the two parishes together and note the results:

Black population	18,308
White population	5,689
Black majority	12,619
Black registration of 1872	4,435
White registration of 1872	1,262
Black majority	3,173
Black registration of 1874	3,711
White registration of 1874	1,297
Black majority	2,414

This falling off was owing to the terrorism that had been exercised between 1872 and 1874. But the majority, it will be seen, is still large, and the vote more than three black to one white.

On the vote for Govenor in 1872—	
Kellogg, (Rep.) received	3,167
McEnery, (Dem.) received	973
A Republican majority of	2,194
On the vote for Treasurer in 1874—	
Dubuclet, (Rep.) received	3,046
Moncure, (Dem.) received	1,348
A Republican majority of	1,698
And in the Presidential campaign—	
Grant (Rep.) received	3,122
Greeley (Ind.) received	871
A Republican majority of	2,251

And now, in these two parishes, we are told that only one Republican vote was cast, and that it will be an outrage if the Returning Board at New-Orleans shall throw out their vote!

VI.

Outside of the evidence taken by the Mississippi Committee, it is well known that an organized reign of terror has existed in these parishes for the last two years. There is no safety for Republicans in either county. The merchants, the lawyers, the courts, the executive officers, are either in league with Jackson and Power's bandits, or tamely submit to their action. No protest comes from them. No man is ever indicted there for any crime, if a negro or a white Republican is its victim.

It is hardly a year since John Gair was arrested on a false charge, captured from the Sheriff's *posse*, and murdered by a mob. He was a black. His offense was that he was a man of influence among his people, and used his influence for the Republican Party. He was accused of poisoning a citizen. That citizen still lives. But Gair's body, which was riddled with bullets, lies buried in its martyr's grave. Nor his body only. His sister was hanged on the same charge. She, too, had offended the bandits by espousing the Republican cause.

This began the more recent reign of terror. The Republican county officials were driven out, or murdered, or fled. Quickly, by scourgings, and murders committed with impunity, the colored people were terrified into submission. No black man, in either East or West Feliciana, dares to vote for the Republican candidates, or to advocate Republican principles.

VII.

Let us hear what citizens of the Felicianas, natives of the State, say of the condition of affairs there last Spring and last Summer.

D. A. Webber acted with the McEnery or Democratic Party as late as 1872, and in 1873 was recommended and appointed as a tax-gatherer by the conservative element of West Feliciana. He is a man of education and good character:

"The negroes," he made oath, "are the only race on the face of the earth that would stand what they have stood in that parish. They have been robbed, killed, and beaten to death almost, and I know of only one single case where the negro has resisted.

Between the 16th of September, 1875, and May last, I can say that a very large number of stores were burned by the regulators—I suppose eight or ten of them—and a very large number of colored men have been shot down in the field while at work, and others have been driven from the community."

VIII.

"Let me ask you whether the operations of these regulators are indiscriminate; whether they are upon all classes of people, or whether particular classes of people, and what classes, suffer?"

"Mainly," he answered, "upon Republicans I believe only upon Republicans and the leaders who have been known to take part in the election here—whoever have taken an active part."

IX.

"What was the cause of the killing of Jack Runell?"

"He was a prominent Republican there; he was a man of some means and a colored man. That was the only excuse that I have heard for his killing."

"In regard to the killing of negroes and the shooting of negroes, how do you establish the fact or justify the statement that they were shot by the regulators?"

"I have it from the parties themselves. About Jack Runell—I have got it from his wife and heard it from others—he hid in an empty pork-barrel, or one half full; and they riddled him full of bullets—thirty-eight bullets in him they told me—because of his participation in the Republican Party. He was a man that owned considerable real estate.

X.

E. L. Webber, a State Senator, brother of the witness already quoted, testified:

"I know that the colored people in this section of the country—Wilkinson County and West Feliciana, my own parish—were so terrorized that a good many of them left the parish.

They told me that the Regulators were going from place to place, shooting them in their houses and in their fields, when they were at work, and even in their hiding-places, where they had hid for fear of their lives. They hid everywhere—under the houses and beds and in the bushes and fields, and everywhere. Wherever they were met by the Regulators they told me they were fired upon and a great many killed. I have it from the Woodville *Republican*, a Democratic paper, edited in Wilkinson County, that there were fifty colored men killed. There were no white men, except one, I believe, wounded. No white men killed and one wounded.

We had so much lawlessness in that parish last year, and, in fact, so much terrorism, that I had thought it injudicious to organize our party—the Republican Party. I really thought it unsafe. We were continually threatened with death if we should attempt to organize.

A great many leading Republicans came to me and asked my advice as to whether I thought it was not time to organize clubs in the parish. I stated to them that generally at that time of the year we had organized the party in the parishes, but under the then existing circumstances that I thought it was unwise for us to do so. I advised them all to stay at home quietly, and not to organize a single club until we could have some protection in doing so. That was my advice to them then. And after I had that conversation with several of them, they were even willing to let me appoint the delegates to the convention, because they thought if we had a meeting the Regulators might then fall upon us, as they had threatened to do, and murder some of us. I concluded not to appoint them. I refused to appoint them, and we then held a meeting, and we elected our delegates. In that meeting I spoke to them, and advised them not to organize the Republican Party. I knew that, from the reports made to me, it was dangerous for them to do so, from the threats made against all the Republican leaders, every one, white and colored; it was unsafe for them to do so, and they took my advice. There has not been in the Parish of West Feliciana a single club organized during the present year; not one.

XI.

"Last Summer," said the same witness, "some time in the last part of the Summer—perhaps early part of the Fall—a large crowd of these Regulators came to Saint Francisville and Bayou Sara, fully armed and equipped. Before coming into town they stopped at several places in the parish of West Feliciana, and there hunted up several of the leading colored Republicans, and they found some of them, and went and whipped them, and they were shot at, and shot, and some were hanged; that is, a rope was placed around their necks and they were swung to trees. They rode on horses, and swung them from the limbs of trees.

This testimony which I have offered to submit would prove that by the witnesses themselves. I know that from the testimony given before our committee, and I have it from the mouths of these men, stated to me.

After having done these things they came into the town, and they were waited upon by the Sheriff. The Sheriff of our parish is Frank Kauffman, and he asked what they wanted—armed, mounted, and equipped as they were. They answered him that they were there to regulate the parish.

The Sheriff asked them what they meant by regulating.

The parties asked if they did not have any Republican officials that they wanted to put out of office. An old gentleman in the bank—you might call him a Republican; he is very conservative, and of an old family—he told them there was no one in the parish that they wanted regulated, and the best thing they could do was to go away from there, and that he would have them arrested, and would send for United States troops if they could not do it themselves.

They told him they did not care anything for him or anybody else, and he could not arrest them. They proposed to do just as they pleased. He could get no encouragement from the Sheriff.

They remained in town during the principal part of the day, going from store to store, drinking whisky, and getting what they wanted in the stores without paying for it.

The next morning they rode throughout our parish. They went from place to place; wherever they thought there was a prominent Republican—a colored Republican—they went to the place; they went and found out what he was doing; whether he was still participating in politics, whether Republican or not, and said that they would not vouch for the lives of any of them if they still remained Republican. I was told that they whipped several leading colored men. They flogged them. Since that date that organization has been in existence."

Q.—Did you give the date of the formation of this thing? A.—That organization must have been organized in one section of the country during the war: they first came here in our parish, I think, in the early part of the Fall; from that date to this that organization has been in existence, and they are frequently traveling from parish to parish, and from the parish to Wilkinson County, in the day-time and at night. They are going to the houses of people that were prominent leading colored men, Republicans, and they intimidated them in every form and in every shape, and they have induced a great many leading colored men to leave that country. They think it unsafe for them to remain there.

XII.

Not longer than last week they were riding over the Parish of West Feliciana, and they notified a young colored man by the name of John Bryant, living in that parish, that they would kill him. They told him and others that whenever I came back to West Feliciana I would be hanged, and that I would be killed; they did not intend to let me remain there, and that we should not have any Republican Party in that parish; and they have stated time and again that the Republicans should not carry that parish, no matter how largely Republican it was. On the 26th of January the same parties held a mass-meeting at the court-house in Saint Francisville and the Parish of West Feliciana, and passed a resolution, which I have, and will forward to the committee, requesting us to leave the parish, and giving us a certain length of time to leave the parish, never to return. They asked, first, our resignations, and requested us, or demanded of us, that we should never return again. I have the resolution, and if the committee will allow me I will forward it as soon as I get home. About the same date, or before that, I received a letter dated Jackson, La., which is in my Senatorial district—I have that letter also—notifying me, that if I did not leave the country that the white people in that State expected whenever I returned there I would be shot. The communication is signed "A —— good shot." I have got the original paper, and if the committee desires it I will forward it with other papers. Again, about this Aaronson murder: I was not at home—I think it was about the 20th of last month, of May. I was at home late at night—11 o'clock—attending to my wife, who was sick. At 11 o'clock a crowd of men, mounted and on foot, came to my house and called for me, called me out a good many times—ten or fifteen or twenty times, perhaps. I did not go out; I sent a colored man that was living with me in my house, by the name of Bob Williams, to see what they wanted, and before he had time to reach my front fence, where they were standing in front of it, a volley of shot was fired into my premises, and as soon as the shots were fired the parties fled. I could hear them, horseback and on foot, going as fast as they could go.

I want to say further that these Regulators in our section of the country are better armed to-day, all of them, old and young—all those who style themselves Regulators—are better armed to-day than they were in Confederate times, and they are more violent.

I know of my own knowledge that a great many colored men in my parish, and in Wilkinson County, because I have seen them and have spoken with them, have left their homes and families; have left their crops and everything they possessed in the world, for fear their lives would be taken; some of them have left without anything to eat; they have told me so themselves.

There are at least from 300 to 500 men who are refugees from East and West Felicianas, and East Baton Rouge. They have left their homes, left their families, everything they had in the world, because they were threatened by these regulators, and because they were known outspoken Republicans. At present there are a great many in the City of New-Orleans, and those who have not the means to stay there have taken refuge all along the river.

This is the actual condition of affairs in our section of the State. I cannot picture it to you, gentlemen; it is a matter of impossibility almost for any one to do so."

"Have you any knowledge as to the purpose of these regulators in the future politics of the State or in the elections?"

"From what I have heard, and it is very reliable authority—they speak it very boldly, all of them—it is to carry the elections in the country in the interests of the Democratic Party. They have never operated against a single Democrat; it has always been a Republican, white or colored."

This evidence was given at Jackson, Miss., on the 24th of June last, and, therefore, while it explains the vote in Louisiana, no one can pretend that it is produced to explain it away.

XIII.

This is only the swiftest glance at the nature of the testimony. Let the reader obtain the report and study the record as it stands.

Just one glimpse more—this time through the eyes of a colored man; and I shall have done my duty in indicating how the Mexican system of election was adopted in Louisiana, and why it is possible to make even a pretext that this Republican State was carried by the Democracy.

George Swayzie was sworn.

Q.—Do you know anything of these troubles which have taken place in West Feliciana? A.—I know they were going on there recently. I was at Bayou Sara at the time; I saw some colored men who had left there; they reported they had been living there, and times were very squally, and they were shooting down colored people wherever they could catch them in that country, where they had been any ways prominent.

Q.—You may state how many men you have seen armed riding around. A.—I have seen them repeatedly.

Q.—How many men? A.—Some ten or fifteen men; sometimes as many as seventy-five or a hundred.

Q.—How were they armed? A.—With these Winchester rifles, and shot-guns, and pistols, and sometimes a pair of revolvers.

Q.—What effect has this conduct on the part of the whites had upon the negroes; are they intimidated and driven away? A.—The principal men of the Republican Party have been driven away, and some of the laborers they were going to drive off, and all are intimidated as much as can be. The colored man knows very well, and is coming to understand, that the man who has ever held an office cannot stay there, and if they go and hear a speech, they are afraid when they go home; they will be abused for it.

Q.—Do you know anything else you wish to state in regard to the affairs in that country? A.—I know on the 1st day of May an armed body of seventy-five or a hundred men came in there when that police jury was assembled and made four of the members of the police jury resign. They said to them that this was a white man's Government, and they wanted the negroes to know it.

Q.—Were these members of the police jury white or black men? A.—Two white men and two colored men; the two colored men were property-holders; they were large property-holders for colored men, and one of the white men is a large property-holder—Hamilton.

Q.—Men of good character and reputation in their neighborhood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What reason did they assign? A.—They said it was a white man's Government, and they wanted to run it themselves; that Yankees and radical white men had run it long enough.

Q.—You may state if any Democrats that you know of have been interfered with by these Regulators. A.—No, sir; none whatever, that I know of. I do not know of any one of them ever being molested.

XIV.

No Democrat has ever denounced *these* outrages, but if the votes of East and West Feliciana are thrown out by the Returning Board, as I trust they shall be, what a howl of indignation we shall hear against the "crimes of Kellogg and the rascality of the Radicals."

J. R

THE PRESIDENT AND LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The visit of Gen. Sherman to the President last evening was by invitation to dinner, the President's private note to Gen. Sherman expressly stating that he wished to see him on a matter having no reference to political or military subjects. Previously—about noon yesterday—the President telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan that he thought it would be advisable for him to go to New-Orleans, for which city he has already started.

Secretary Chandler says there is no foundation whatever for the report telegraphed from

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

STRIPPING THE CENTENNIAL.

THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR—MACHINERY HALL—ITS CHANGED APPEARANCE—THE RESTAURANTS—MAIN BUILDING—ITS DREARINESS—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE TROUBLES—CHANCES OF A FUTURE EXHIBITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876.

When of nights, accompanied by a Police Sergeant, I have wandered through the avenues and aisles of Machinery Hall, and all was still, there never was any feeling of dreariness about it. The consciousness pervaded me that all the wheels, eccentrics, gears, and cranks would start into life next morning, and clatter, hum, rumble, and buzz, for the instruction or delectation of some millions of people. With a single turn of the winch, off would have slid the ponderous Corliss engine, and with it would have been born life and movement. To-day, though the sun was shining, all was still and dormant, for not a thing budged, save a puny hand-loom, where an industrious weaver was working away as if for dear life, and the clatter of the shuttle sounded pitiable and ridiculous. All is not quite dead, however, for now I hear the clear chant of my colored brethren, who, as they twist and turn and bring down with a whack the golden-leaved tobacco, start out in song. A right merry tune is it, and as far distant as possible from a requiem. They sing "Jubilee" with gusto and with exceeding spirit. Perhaps it is the first time for months that these darkies have heard their own voices, and possibly they admire their own performances. Not quite like a mausoleum is this huge structure. I see—I smell—that odious and odorous pop-corn. Some ten people are munching it still, a kind of funeral baked meat of the show. The man who crepitates the corn still watches its popping process while another balls it. I wonder how many millions of these sticky spheres the herd has eaten! I have heard of one distinguished Frenchman—I am not sure but that it was the Talleyrand gentleman—who, in a rapid résumé of American habits and customs, has written: "The American exists principally on pop-corn." As I wander down the main aisle, I see that the flooring has been pulled up, and that a broad-gauge railroad track is bare, and that further on two ponderous derricks lay supine, but all ready to be erected and to move heavy weights. I notice, too, that many a machine which shone but yesterday, its iron and steel burnished like a looking-glass, has its lustrous sides all smeared with grease and lime, having been inclosed with a white coat, like a marine engine, to protect it from rust. There are some men aloft, too, who are stripping the felt from the steam connections, while workmen below throw up ropes and chains to the beams above, and hang pulleys and falls and tackle on the cross-pieces. For the first day after the death of the show—for the Centennial expired at 4:30 yesterday—the work done is apparently but little. Possibly things had been running so long that it took time to stop them. Ah! there is a little crowd around something. I need not use my elbows, which have acquired an automatic way of digging for themselves without any volition on my part, for the concourse is insignificant. I am disappointed. It is only one of those glass-blowers. I wonder how toy-glass blowers live, and if ever they marry into scroll-saw workers' families? I fancy that the Exhibition must have been the millennium for which toy-glass blower and scroll-saw worker have been waiting for so many years. I pass near where Maillard and Whitman once were. There is no cloying vanilla perfume now which emanates from the plastic chocolate, and no pralines rattle in the copper pans, going round and round, like philanthropists, "doing good." Dead, quite dead, is that thriving village of Sewingmachine, with its pretty operators—for it was apparent to every one that the true rivalry between the great sewing-machine manufacturers was exerted solely as to the comeliness of their respective employes. It is positively melancholy there now. It is a Sahara of sewing-machines, without an oasis. The glass cases, so filled with dresses all beflounced and trimmed, have now a sepulchral look. There is still the very feeblest symptom of life, for there stand those two remarkable human beings, who have kept on muttering for the last six months something about a patent needle-threader, and who still mechanically and monotonously carry on their mysterious calling. I am glad to see a landmark, for the Krupp gun has not been removed. It still points hideously and ominously at the French section, though the lighter piece—a trifle of some twenty tons—has had in the most conceited way, as if it were a gentle odalisque, a thin veil of pink illusion thrown over it. There is no crowd, though it is just about the hour when to approach the Walter machine, in former days, in order to get a copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES was to imperil one's sides and toes. Goodness! How provoking was a certain red-headed pressman, and how deliberately he used to hand out his papers, and how he never looked to the right or left of him to whom he was giving THE TIMES, but went on in the most indifferent, impartial, and callous way. That famous machine is at a stand-still now. I wander along until I get near the big entrance door. The sandwich pile of the refreshment stand is no longer pyramided. The attendant, who was so proud and supercilious, really is abject to-day, for he cries his bad food aloud. I scorn him and his disgusting wares, for, without a single exception, all the food given to the millions of unfortunate hungry ones, inside of the Centennial buildings proper and the Bureau of Public Comfort, was disgusting. I hear a band. There is music still. It was indeed a fair orchestra at times, and when the chimes, or the calliope, or the fog-horn did not interfere with its strains, its music was not unpleasant to listen to. Now the musicians play well enough, but there is the merest fringe of listeners surrounding it. I emerge into the space between Machinery and Main Halls. Ah, we are moving, and it is no small *déménagement* that is being undertaken. There rumbles along one of those English traction engines, with a train of broad-wheeled vans after it, all loaded with empty boxes. I see the cases are English, and I am told the English pictures are to be packed in them. There are carts, drays, and wagons innumerable moving around, and the express office is blocked with goods. I stop a moment at Col. Yates' office, and he tells me that though there is nobody at the show, up to 1 o'clock there were over 13,000 paying visitors. The Colonel looks melancholy, though his clerk is counting money all the time; in fact I never have been in this particular office without seeing great big thumping piles of bank bills on the table, in the act of being counted.

I am in the Main Building now. Japan has a board fence around her, and is once more hedged in from the outer world, as she was before Commodore Perry's time. China has been roped up, and so have been Norway and Sweden. You can duck under the ropes if you please, but most of the cases are covered up. Those gallant Swedish soldiers and officers of the time of Charles XII., who have stood out the show and Pultowa so well, are all now draped in dimity. The figures of the peasants are swathed up, too, and the opportunity to see whether that reverential old man, who has been reading his Bible for half a year, would ever turn over the leaf, is forever lost. The attendants have not, however, succeeded in entirely upholstering the Lap, who, in sledge, seems still inclined to shake the thong over his reindeer, and to hurry off in a snow flurry, and the nine the driver has been bargaining for ever since the 10th of May, is now offered to him for the last time, perhaps at a reduced price, in consequence of the closing of the show. Egypt has a barrier like the Nile, but Turkey is still open. Spain has a wooden Pyrenees around her. I pass through the Indian exhibit. All the queer honey-combed furniture and the Hindostanee gold smith's work has flown, even to the silver cocoa-nut tree, which was so much like poor old Tom Newcome's. Canada has packed her trunk and all her handsome cloth is in rolls, ready to be sent to the Australian show, for an antipodal exhibition is now the next thing in order. France has ropes around her too, and I saw workmen driving huge pickets into the ground, so I suppose she too will take naturally to barricades. I wander on, passing by Holland, where dikes are being constructed. I reach Mexico; I am just in time to see a lot of workmen, all armed with levers, take that huge silver pancake, as big round as a dinner table, and slide it off its support, and then turn the huge piece of noble metal on its back, like a Gallipagos turtle. At one thing I rejoice. There is no strumming of pianos, and I repeat with unction Oliver Wendell Holmes' lines:

> "And silence, like a poultice, comes
> To heal the blows of sound."

I see what once was the place occupied by the famous Boucheron diamonds. I rather miss the very handsome French woman who watched these silly baubles. Now even the glass of the *vitrine* is removed. I can put my hand inside—but the river of diamonds has trickled off some where else. There are some people about here, who are buying sham trinkets and meritricious pinch-beck jewelry, and I hear as I never heard before the oily tones of the garish French saleswomen, who cajole the purchasers—and *be-madame* all over the silly buyers. But little business is however doing anywhere. I go near the central music stand, and am thankful that that Mastodon, the Roosevelt organ bellows no more. Here all the jewelry and plated ware people have closed up. Tiffany is on the wing. Starr & Marcus have shut up shop, and the Meriden people were swathing up their goods in muslin bags.

I meet Signor Castellani, who tells me his collection is closed, that the English are on the eve of packing up, and that a good many of the rooms are shut in Memorial Hall. I wend my way toward the Department of Public Comfort, (funny misnomer!) I find it more like its name, cheerless. Ah! the West End Railroad is coming along. We are not yet quite dead and buried. The pretty little Swedish engine, Nybammar still puffs along with her three cars, but there are not twenty-five passengers in the train. I lounge into the Judges' Pavilion. Gen. Walker and Secretary Cheney, of the Bureau of Awards, look weary, as do the gangs of clerks. All hands are busy, though, but no one can tell when their work will be done. I lounge past the Turkish café. It is not the least Stamboulish. There is but one baggy-breeched waiter, and no pipes are being smoked. The woman with the bird's nest in her hair, who chewed mastic, still lolled back on her cushioned seat, and gazed with a vapid look at the empty tables. Ah! here is a little vivacity. M. Verdier, of the Trois Frères, velvet cap on his head, smiles to me. There are no people outside, but in the pavilion there is a merry crowd. I glance at the three *dames de comptoir*, those *Parcæ*, who settled the bills, and think they outnumber the mutton-chop whiskered waiters. There are some excellent breakfasts being eaten inside, and the French Commissioners are junketing and making *bon-bonce*. But alas! where is that Gallio Ganymede with the Gorgon hair, the former pourer out of coffee? He is gone, to be found again this Winter, I hope, pouring out coffee in the Palais Royale. The glory of the place has departed. Perhaps in years to come, when the park is restored to its pristine loveliness, sweet Spring flowers will bloom over the grave of the Trois Frères restaurant, and will exhale some faint odor of truffles.

"No, Sir; there aint any admittance, unless Capt. Rodgers says so. We have shet up, Sir." Such is the word given me as I flatten my nose against the glass door of the Government Building. Capt. Rodgers admits me into a building which is as still as the grave. The dummy soldiers that were always wanting to fall on their faces are the only occupants. There were no fly-gobblers to gulp them down at a mouthful. The sea-horse, all stuffed, glared fiercely at nothing in particular. I had not the heart to go into Agricultural Hall. I saw, however, people coming from the building, mostly women, all bearing wheat sheaves, and stalks of oats and barley, and of Indian corn. There was something poetically touching about this last garnering. Undoubtedly this grain will be carefully preserved to be planted and grown in the year 1976, by our grandchildren, when we are all dead and gone. I am somehow saddened. Of course, the end had to come; even a Centennial jubilation must have some closing time. But though it is so dreary and depressing, let us devoutly pray that many a happy remembrance of it will remain. Nations and individuals have shaken hands at the Centennial, have become acquainted, and parted with the kindest feelings. "All's well that ends well."

I do not think that the majority of the sight-seers were well pleased to-day. Undoubtedly most of the people came to take away their purchases. In this they were disappointed. Sales-people were not ready to deliver, and in such cases, where the goods were taken by purchasers, the Custom-house officials gave so much annoyance that almost all the goods had to be returned. In fact, now at the conclusion as at the commencement, want of good judgment on the part of the Custom-house officials has been the great and only drawback to the Exhibition.

As to the future of the show, as far as European exhibitors are concerned, they are almost, as a body, disinclined to a continuance either by public or private management. "*Finis incinat.*" B. P.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN SWITZERLAND.

A correspondent of *Galignani*, writing from Geneva on the 28th ult., says: "Light has not yet been thrown on the events in Tessin; the only certain fact is that there is antagonism between the Council of State, which has a Radical majority, and the Grand Council, which is Ultramontane. The latter arrogates to itself plenary powers in elaborating a new constitutional law; the other body attempted to force its hand by a popular assembly in order to prevent the voting of the new enactment, and to decree, (in regulating *motu proprio* a new mode of election,) the convoking of a constituent body. Illegal measures were, therefore, adopted by both sides, and the fact is always thus in this inflammable canton. The eruption, therefore, broke out. Every one took to arms, Clericals and Radicals; the leaders fanned the flames, the journals sounded the trumpet, armed bands collected and became excited, and the Council of State formed others to maintain order—this was the approved term. Bands were pitted against each other, and insurrectionists against their fellows; a general conflagration was expected. Those who desired and fomented it announced the fact in all the journals by dispatches signed with their names. The Federal Council, solicited by the vanquished minority of the Council of State, was called on to interfere. It directed a Commissioner to go to the spot, and threatened to send troops. The former, M. Bavier, a man of good sense and authority, went to the canton and listened to every one without becoming bewildered by the din. He saw at a glance that every one had been in fault, but the Council of State more particularly, which ought to have set a better example. This body had committed two faults—the convoking of a Constituent Assembly and the arming of volunteers. It was requested to withdraw its decree and to arm the regular Militia. It took time to reflect, but ended by giving way. Very soon all was calm. Clericals and Radicals, who vociferated much more than any tendency to fight would have led one to suppose, hung their rifles on the racks, and the lava has already cooled down into scoriæ. There still remain a few flags, displayed here and there, and there are some excited individuals who still flourish their weapons, but they are only the decorations and actors in a pantomime. The latest news is reassuring, and there has consequently been more fear than mischief."

THE PRISONS OF PARIS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Paris, it appears, has eight prisons and St. Denis one. Within the walls of the capital there is first of all the Depot, which on an average contains 400 men, 200 women, and forty children. There are only 190 cells, and so most of the prisoners are placed in common wards. Prisoners only remain in the Depot forty-eight hours. The Conciergerie contains a long gallery, the cell of Marie Antoinette, and the prison in which the Girondists passed their last hours scribbling on the walls and preparing to die. In addition to prisoners about to be tried, the Conciergerie contains persons condemned for misdemeanors, the two categories generally averaging about two hundred and fifty. The prison of Jeunes Détenus, which was constructed in 1836, is conducted on the cellular principle, and is destined, as the name indicates, for youthful offenders, many of whom are imprisoned on the demand of their parents. This prison can hold 500 youths, but it is seldom more than half occupied. Mazas is the largest prison in Paris: it stands on the site formerly occupied by La Force, a prison much in vogue in the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., and in which poor Sophie Arnould and other bright spirits were confined. Mazas covers a superficies of about forty thousand square yards, contains 1,200 cells, and is, in fact, the modern Bastile. Many politicians now living have been within its walls. In addition to the above there are La Santé, which is a house of correction capable of holding 1,000 prisoners; La Roquette, a very dismal abode, where criminals condemned to death and to hard labor are received, and which can contain 450 prisoners; St. Lazare, a prison which dates from the fourteenth century, and which, after being a convent and then a leper-house, is now a place of confinement for women of bad character. A good description of this place, which is about to be demolished, is to be found in Abbé Provost's celebrated book, called *Manon Lescaut*. St. Lazare can hold as many as 1,500 inmates. There is also St. Pelagie, a tumble-down building in the neighborhood of the Jardin des Plantes, well known to gentlemen of the fourth estate, for it is reserved for persons guilty of press offenses, for relapsarians, vagabonds, and beggars. It makes up 810 beds. It must be added that journalists have little to complain of at St. Pelagie, where they are allowed rooms apart from the other guests, and are treated with great leniency. In the way of Bastiles, the forts around Paris, especially Mont Valérien, have sometimes been used as State prisons.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE PARDON OF WILLIAM O. AVERY SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT—APPOINTMENTS—FASTENINGS FOR BONDED CARS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President to-day signed a pardon for William O. Avery, now confined in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., for complicity in the whisky frauds. The friends of Mr. William McKee express absolute confidence that he will be pardoned within a day or two.

The President has appointed Barbour Louis, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, and Moses M. Bane, of Utah, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City.

Many complaints having been received at the Treasury Department concerning the present system of fastening railway cars used in transporting domestic merchandise through Canada, and bonded merchandise from one port to another in the United States, Secretary Morrill, on the 13th ult., appointed a committee to examine and report whether the public interests require the adoption of some other method of fastening cars than that now in use. This committee will meet at the Treasury Department on Thursday the 23d inst., when opportunity will be given to all persons interested to be heard upon the subject.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, \$12,931,088; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, \$42,485,000; coin, \$75,158,860, including \$33,786,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, \$367,535,716. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$604,672 19, and from Customs, \$344,434 63.

The Joint Commission appointed to frame a bill for the organization of the Army met at the War Department to-day, but all the members not being present, the commission adjourned until next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Lieut. Commander Nicoll Ludlaw is ordered to temporary duty for instruction in torpedo service at Newport, R. I. Lieut. Commander Louis Clark is ordered to temporary duty in continuance in torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I. Lieut. E. W. Greenleaf has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, on the 6th of September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department has been informed that the Pensacola, flag-ship of Rear Admiral Murray, was at Acapulco Oct. 25, having arrived Oct. 21, and expected to sail on the arrival of the mail steamer, and reach Panama about the 15th of November. The Omaha was at Ancon, Peru, Oct. 21, on the way to Callao.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RULE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a tax-payer and a Republican to protest through the columns of your valuable paper against an outrage such as was committed by the Board of Aldermen in passing the resolution, over the Mayor's sensible veto, to introduce water in the cathedral on Fifth avenue at the expense of the City. Such an act is an insult to American citizens, at least to the big majority of them, and a stain on the Government of the Metropolis of this country. CHARLES G. P.

MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can nothing be done to prevent the Board of Aldermen of this City from carrying out their sectarian design in passing a resolutions, over the Mayor's veto, exempting St. Patrick's Cathedral from paying taxes on their sewer connections? It is not strange that such things should occur, when we look about us and find every office of any power filled by a member of the Church of Rome, who does not scruple to resort to any means, fair or foul, to further his designs. But citizens should see that such things do not occur, and that the law be invoked in their behalf. Why Protestant and not Catholic churches should pay certain taxes is a question rather difficult to solve. SUBSCRIBER.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Suppose a clergyman of any Protestant denomination should, from his pulpit, command the congregation to vote as he might dictate. What would be the result? It were better for that man that a mill-stone were hanged to his neck, and he dropped in mid-ocean. And just this thing was done on Sunday morning last at mass at the Roman Catholic church in Fifty-ninth street. Every man in the audience was commanded by the officiating priest to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Every woman and child was commanded to say prayers for their election.

In the Twenty-first District of Brooklyn two priests worked at the polls until late in the day, ordering their parishioners to vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and Boss McLaughlin, through whom, if elected, they could get their rights, whatever that may mean. With the Kellys, the Crokers, and the Morrisseys in possession of New-York, it may have a meaning of much significance. AN AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1876.

THE WESTERN WHISKY RING.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Final disposition was made to-day in the United States District Court of all cases standing against those persons who gave evidence against the Whisky Ring. Col. Dyer, ex-District Attorney, appeared before the court and stated that while he never promised to nolle prosequi the cases, he had intended to do so with the consent of the court, and would take all the responsibility for such action. District Attorney Bliss making no objection Judge Treat ordered the discharge of the parties, as follows: John McFall, three cases; B. H. Engelke, one case; A. M. Everest, one case; Con. Megrue, one case; S. D. Thorpe, two cases; F. H. Schroeder and Zeb. Leavenworth, one case. In the case of John D. Torlina, who had furnished money to run Teneschar's distillery, and Fred. C. Federer, connected with the Binghams, fines of \$1,000 and one day's imprisonment were imposed. The case of Joseph M. Fitzroy was dismissed several days ago.

A FRENCH SOLDIER'S PUNISHMENT.

Desertion, though far from being an uncommon offense in the French Army, does not yet seem to have attained to the dignity of a regular profession among our neighbors. The French military code is sternly carried out. Thus the career of a man named Joseph Boulanger has just been summarily cut short by a court-martial for offenses which in England would have been visited with comparatively gentle reproofs. Boulanger enlisted on the 15th of January, 1875, in the First Regiment of Infantry, and deserted on the 6th of May following. In no long time, however, he was caught and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, instead of the four months usually meted out to a deserter from the British Army. Nor is a French military prison by any means a pleasant residence for loungers of the criminal class. The work is hard, the fare more than plain, and the discipline strict—a convict may say cruel. During the few months of his sojourn in the Penitentiary, Boulanger had spent fifty-three days in the black-hole—a species of confinement which seems to have ultimately rendered him somewhat irritable. He tore his cloak to pieces one night, and was put in irons as a punishment. He was then rash enough to strike one Sergeant Hotot a blow in the face with his fist. For this last offense Boulanger has been condemned to death.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, of Massachusetts, are at the Windsor Hotel.

State Senator James W. Newman, of Ohio; Assemblyman George West, of Ballston, N. Y., and Col. J. G. Craddock, of Kentucky, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and M. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railway, are at the Gilsey House.

E. F. Cabada, Mexican Consul at Philadelphia; Isidoro F. Cabada, of the Mexican Centennial Commission, and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

William Rigby, James G. Pollock, and Mr. Greenhill, of the Irish Rifle Team; Adjutant Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts; Mahlon Chance, United States Consul at Nassau, and John G. Priest, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

MOULTON'S SUIT AGAINST BEECHER.

THE VENUE HAVING BEEN CHANGED TO DELAWARE COUNTY, THE PLAINTIFF DISCONTINUES HIS ACTION—JUDGE WESTBROOK'S DECISION.

Francis D. Moulton discontinued his suit against Mr. Beecher yesterday by motion before Judge Gilbert in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. In regard to the reasons for this course of action, Mr. Moulton said yesterday that he could not afford to have the case tried in Delaware County to which it had been removed by Judge Westbrook's decision. Mr. Moulton said he had not the means to fight the case against Plymouth Church. He said further, in explanation of his course:

"Judge Westbrook has decided that the case shall be tried in the remote County of Delaware. Mr. Beecher may have the means and the time to try the case there. I have not, for I am one man against a great many. I am not poor, but neither am I as wealthy as Plymouth Church. I am a business man, and I have re-entered business. This trial in a place so remote would involve, perhaps, the abandonment of my present business. I cannot afford to make these sacrifices. I would gladly have tried the case in Brooklyn, because there would be no such expense attending it, as there must necessarily be in Delaware County, where I would have to go myself and take all my witnesses and remain there for weeks, or perhaps months together. In this whole matter I have been trying to vindicate myself and my family rather than attempting to pull down Mr. Beecher. This might be an incident of it, but it was never my main purpose. I think he attacked me, and I sought to defend myself. I am not a blackmailer and I am not a false friend. I am accused of being both. What was left for me to do except to fight back?"

The action thus discontinued was begun on Dec. 27, 1875, by Mr. Moulton to recover \$50,000 for malicious prosecution, he alleging that Mr. Beecher had falsely and maliciously procured his indictment for libel by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn. The cause of action grew out of the publication by Mr. Moulton of the "statements" imputing adultery to Mr. Beecher. The termination of the suit is somewhat noteworthy, as being the end of the litigation growing out of the Tilden-Beecher controversy, which began over two years ago with the publication of the statements against Mr. Beecher. The work of Mr. Beecher's committees and the proceedings on the trial before Chief Justice Neilson, in the City Court of Brooklyn, are too recent and produced too powerful an impression on the public mind to need repetition here. In the suit of Mr. Moulton against Mr. Beecher the latter sought to remove the trial of the cause from this City and Brooklyn, Mr. Moulton all the while protesting that his means and his business would not permit him to go on in case of such removal. As it is, the entire controversy in regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, which has tormented the public mind for so long a time, may be considered now as at an end. The parties, too, are separated, both socially and as far as locality is concerned. Mr. Tilton occupies his old residence in Livingston street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Tilton is residing with her mother, Mrs. Morse, in the same city. Their children were divided between them. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have removed to this City.

The opinion of Judge Westbrook, giving his reasons for deciding to change the place of trial of the Moulton-Beecher suit was made public yesterday. After a discussion of the facts of the case, Judge Westbrook comes to the conclusion that the motion must be regarded as having been made in Kings County, and that the latter county is not a proper place to try the action. The Court then continues: "In fixing a place of trial for this cause in some locality other than the county of Kings, one manifest objection to New-York exists in the fact that its courts are now burdened to an extent which makes the trial of this, if not impossible, at least unjust and unfair to other litigants; while this cause would be dragging its weary way for an indefinite period, interests involving millions would remain undisposed of. Issues actually arising in the great commercial Metropolis, and which must be tried in its courts—vital, too, to parties—would tarry and wait for months, while one not arising therein and properly triable elsewhere, was occupying the attention of its courts. This ought not to occur, and justice to others, if not to these parties themselves who could only reach this cause in a very long period of time, must prevent the selection of New-York as the place of trial. Apart, however, from the reason just given, every argument against the county of Kings applies to New-York. It is there where the great daily papers which so largely give tone and color to public sentiment are printed and published. The trial of this cause at that great centre, more even than in Brooklyn, would draw and attract public attention, and surround it with influences antagonistic to calm inquiry and judicial investigation. Here too are the very papers, which the plaintiff chose as his spokesmen to the public. Its population is the very population which he addressed, whose opinions he sought to form, and whose sentiment he sought to direct. Separated only by a river, with the residents of one very largely the business men of the other, with interests and business and social ties very closely intertwined, New-York and Brooklyn make substantially a single community, and every argument against the one as the place of trial of this action applies with equal force to the other, and hence the former cannot be chosen for the trial of this action. In selecting the locality in which this action is to be tried, it may cause inconvenience to witnesses to go into one of the rural counties, but I am also satisfied that very many who would be examined, were such trial either in New-York or Brooklyn, can, without injury to the merits of the cause, be safely left at home. To every lawyer the fact is obvious that trials are oftentimes uselessly protracted by the examination of witnesses whose evidence, which the court cannot legally exclude, weighs not a feather in the scales of justice. In a country circuit, with the trial stripped of unnecessary witnesses, this cause could be readily disposed of in a few weeks, and thus great expense saved. It could be tried, too, before a jury intelligent and impartial, who during such trial would not be subjected to the influences which would localize around one conducted upon the spot and scene of the transactions, and which influences exist amid that teeming population, continually stimulated by the appeals of partisans and of the daily newspapers, as they do nowhere else. There is no occasion, however, to subject parties and witnesses to useless inconvenience and expense by compelling them to attend at any extremity of the State. The New-York daily papers circulate in Franklin County as well as in those more contiguous to the City. From my knowledge of the State I incline to the opinion that the County of Delaware will afford as fair and impartial a trial as any other. That county is therefore fixed as the place of trial, subject, however, to the designation of some other upon proof of any fact now unknown to me which renders the selection of some other more desirable."

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

John Taeffe, a teamster, thirty-two years of age, was placed on trial for murder in the first degree before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The history of the tragedy is briefly as follows: Taeffe and his wife occupied a room in the residence of John Farrell, of No. 519 West Twenty-eighth street, a wealthy contractor, in whose employ he had been for a considerable time. In consequence, as alleged, of negligence on the part of Taeffe, he was discharged by Mr. Farrell, and this fact appears to have filled him with anger toward his former employer. On Sunday morning, April 16, last, Taeffe quarreled with John and Thomas Farrell, sons of his employer, and, as the latter was passing down stairs, called him infamous names, and threatened "to sweep the hall with him." A scuffle ensued, in which Farrell had the advantage of Taeffe, and pushed him into his room. Farrell then turned to go down stairs, and as he was on the first or second step, Taeffe rushed out of his room armed with a pistol, which he fired at Farrell, shooting him in the back, and inflicting a wound from which the injured man died in an hour. Taeffe then returned to his room and locked the door, but was subsequently arrested and lodged in the Tombs. The deceased was a man of excellent character, who had earned an independence by patient industry, and, as alleged, had shown the prisoner many favors. The case for the prosecution is conducted by Assistant District Attorney Bell, and the prisoner is defended by Richard Busteed, with whom is associated District Attorney Downing, of Queens County, Long Island. A jury had not been obtained when the court rose.

THE BOARDS OF HEALTH AND POLICE.

The rather ancient warfare between the Board of Health and the Police Department came up again before Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a demurrer interposed by the Police Department. The action, as will be remembered, is brought for the purpose of restraining the Police from ejecting the Health Board officers from the Police Head-quarters Building in Mott street. A motion for a temporary injunction was denied at the Special Term of the Superior Court, and this decision was afterward affirmed by the General Term. The Police Department then interposed their demurrer on various technical grounds, such as defect of parties, &c.

FIVE YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

On the night of the 3d September, it will be remembered, Patrick Hayde, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was set upon by a gang of youthful ruffians who are accustomed to hang around the depot at Laight and Hudson streets, one of whom, John McGuire, struck him on the head with an iron coupling-pin, inflicting injuries which resulted in death. McGuire was tried last month for the murder of Hayde, and being convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to State Prison for life. At the time of the attack on Hayde, John Campbell, of No. 443 West Twenty-sixth street, who went to the assistance of the deceased, was set upon by John Moore, aged nineteen, of No. 474 Greenwich street, one of the gang, who followed him and stabbed him twice, inflicting serious injuries. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, when Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the case of Moore for trial, the prisoner pleaded guilty to assault with a dangerous weapon. Judge Sutherland administered Moore a well-merited rebuke, and sentenced him to five years in State Prison at hard labor.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY—SELLING LIQUOR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY—NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following decisions were rendered:—

No. 61.—*United States vs. Leveriere and Grant.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Minnesota.—The defendants in error in this case were indicted for selling liquor in the Indian country. As it appeared that the territory where the offense was committed was a portion of the State of Minnesota, the Court below sustained a demurrer to the indictment, holding that the effect of the admission of Minnesota into the Union was to withdraw this territory from the Indian country. It is here said that as the prohibition was extended to the lands when ceded by the Indians to the United States, the provisions of the treaty still apply to them. The fact that the ceded territory is within the limits of Minnesota is a mere incident and not the foundation of the prohibition. The act of Congress, imported into the treaty, applies alike to all Indian tribes occupying a particular country, whether within or without the State lines, and, as it is based exclusively on the Federal authority over the subject matter, there is no disturbance of the principle of State equality. The power to make treaties with the Indian tribes, it is said, is co-extensive with the power to make treaties with foreign nations. Reversed, with directions to try the indictment. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 82.—*Lovejoy vs. Spofford and Devitt.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Minnesota.—In this case it is held that to discharge a member of a firm from the claim of one who has had no dealing with it prior to its dissolution, but who knew of its existence, and who were its members, it is not necessary that either actual notice or public notice in a newspaper be shown, but only that the notice of dissolution was so generally communicated to the business men of the vicinity as to be likely to come to the knowledge of all, and a judgment, based on a refusal to charge the jury that if such notice was given the jury were at liberty to infer knowledge, is reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 53.—*O'Hara and Wife vs. MacConnell, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In this case the Court reversed the decree below, holding that it was the duty of the Court, when the bill on its face showed that the party whose interest was the principal one to be affected by the decree was both a minor and a *femme couvert*, and that no one appeared for her in any manner to protect her interest, to have appointed a guardian *ad litem* for that purpose. If neither her husband nor he who is styled her guardian in the bill appeared to defend her interest, it was the more imperative that the Court should have appointed some one to do so; also, that if Mrs. O'Hara had been under no disabilities, it was error to have taken the bill for confessed, for want of appearance on the return day of the writ. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 43.—*Sherman vs. Bruik.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—In this case the court reversed a judgment below sustaining the claim of the defendant to land in California under a patent from the State, and upholds a patent from the United States to the plaintiff for such lands, holding that the State patent was issued without authority, as the grant from the United States to the State proved that when the grant covered lands which had been taken up by private parties the State should select other lands in lieu thereof, and finding that the plaintiff had settled upon the lands and ever since remained in possession. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Field did not sit in this cause, and took no part in its decision.

No. 48.—*Claflin vs. Houseman, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New-York.—In this case the court affirm a judgment recovered against the plaintiff in error by the Assignee in bankruptcy in the State Court for the amount of a judgment obtained by him against bankrupts four months prior to the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, holding that an Assignee in bankruptcy, under the act of 1867, as it stood before the revision, had authority to bring suit in the State courts wherever these courts are invested with appropriate jurisdiction suited to the nature of the case. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 297.—*Charles Kerrison, Assignee, &c., appellant, vs. A. T. Stewart & Co.*—Appeal from the District Court of South Carolina.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 233, (of 1875.)—*The Selma and Meridian Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans et al.*—The motion to rescind the order docketing and dismissing this cause, and for leave to docket the same, was argued by P. Phillips in support of the same, and by T. J. Durant in opposition thereto.

No. 77, (of 1876.)—*Thomas A. Osborne, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.*—The motion for an order directing the Clerk to issue a mandate in this cause was argued by E. S. Brown in support of the same, and by Assistant Attorney General Smith in opposition thereto.

No. 87.—*Charles W. Horner, plaintiff in error, vs. George O. Henning et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by F. P. Cuppy, of counsel for plaintiff in error.

On motion of Mr. W. D. Davidge, S. Edwin Day, of Moravia, N. Y., and Hugh W. Sheffey, of Staunton, Va., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court. On motion of T. J. Durant, James L. Bradford, of New-Orleans, La., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of George W. Biddle, Henry Green, of Easton, Penn., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. The court then adjourned.

SUIT FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied a motion for an order of arrest against Alexander Evans, in a suit instituted against him by his wife Jennie. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties were married in this City on Sept. 3, 1874. They have one daughter now about nine months old. The plaintiff alleges a great many specific acts of cruel conduct on the part of her husband. She also says he failed to support her. She alleges that in June, 1875, she being pregnant at the time, her husband pushed her against a door so violently as to break the door from its hinges, thereby seriously imperiling her life and that of her unborn child. He declared at the time that he would not live with her if she bore children, and if she did not take drugs to produce an abortion. At another time, according to her statement, he seized her by the neck and nearly throttled her, rendering her insensible and temporarily blind. On another occasion, while she was pregnant, he threw a glass of wine in her face, which frightened her exceedingly, so much so as to produce a mark on the child when it was born. In the Summer of 1875 he threatened that he would kill her within three months. She, to support herself, carried on a liquor business, but her husband came in to her place of business and began destroying bottles, glasses, &c.

REAR ADMIRAL STOAT'S ESTATE.

The suit of Abby Stoat, the widow of Rear Admiral Stoat, and William S. Stoat, as Executrix and Executor respectively of the deceased Rear Admiral, against John McKeon, was brought up before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to strike out the defendant's answer. It appeared that Rear Admiral Stoat died in 1857. The present action was then instituted to recover a certificate for fifty-four shares of the stock of the New-York Gas-light Company. This certificate, as alleged in the complaint, was given to McKeon for inspection, but the latter refused to turn it over to the Executrix and Executor of the deceased's estate. Mr. McKeon claims that he is authorized to retain it by the residuary legatees of the deceased. Judge Lawrence reserved his decision on the motion to strike out Mr. McKeon's answer.

THE USE OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

Frank Fay, an Italian rag-picker, of No. 37 Mulberry street, stabbed a woman named Margaret Begian, of No. 23 Bayard street, in the shoulder, on the 7th of October, inflicting a number of ugly wounds. In Part I., of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to five years in State Prison. In Part II., Assistant District Attorney Rollins took a plea of guilty from John O'Donnell, a stone-cutter of Fourth avenue and Ninetieth street, who, on the 18th of October, drew a sword on Officer Robert J. Cromie, of the Twenty-Third Precinct, cutting him on the right hand. Judge Sutherland sentenced the quarrelsome swordsman to four years in State Prison, at hard labor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

The Central National Bank vs. The Rickland National Bank.—Opinion.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Brown.—Findings and decree signed.

Hainickle vs. Parker.—The testimony shows that neither Mr. Green nor the Controller is indebted to the defendant. The City of New-York is indebted to him. No order can be made requiring the Controller to pay over. It is not necessary to pass upon any other question. Motion denied, without prejudice to a creditor's bill or to a motion for a Receiver.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company vs. Garner.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled. Requests to find passed upon. I wish it understood that in declining to find as requested, I do not mean to say that the evidence does not repeatedly justify findings which have been declined. The refusal is frequently based upon my judgment as to the irrelevancy of the request, or upon its being a request to find evidence rather than facts.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—Gillilan vs. Voorhis, Jr., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; Hornley vs. Phillips; Earle vs. Mills; Grigg vs. Lawrence; Baldwin vs. Jewett; The Standard Sugar Refinery vs. Dayton; Faber vs. Perkins; Page vs. Page; Avery vs. Conner, &c.; The Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. Knoblock, and The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Harway, Nos. 1 and 2.

Orders Granted.—Hazell vs. Marks; McIntosh vs. Smith, and Mattlege vs. Sloan.

The Board of the Church Extension Fund of the Presbyterian Church vs. Pike et al.—Memorandum.

Vernon vs. Richardson.—Motion granted.

Explanations Required.—Kohn vs. Levy, and The Five Points House of Industry vs. Amerman.

Barnes vs. Story.—Does this show the defendant is a non-resident?

Robbing vs. Duncan.—The taxation of the Clerk is affirmed, without costs.

Ott vs. Diehl.—I wish to see counsel in regard to this application.

McVey vs. Cantrell.—Taxation affirmed. Memorandum.

McKinley vs. Coler.—The defendant will be allowed to come on terms. See memorandum for counsel.

Stevens vs. McDonnell.—Motion to place cause on Special Circuit calendar for Friday, Nov. 24, 1876, granted.

Matter of Barnes, &c.—I adhere to the opinion expressed in the memorandum heretofore filed, and I do not find any case which supports the view of the prisoners' counsel. Let an order be entered that the prisoners be brought into court on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1876, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and let notice be given to Mr. Blackwell of such order.

Matter of Hamilton.—This order appears to be correct save in the provision that the power of attorney shall not be filed. The order should be amended in that particular.

Roome vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, no costs. See memorandum.

Perkins vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.—The taxation of Clerk sustained. Memorandum.

Vanderhoef vs. Baldwin.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Sommerville vs. Berggoist.—Motion to confirm report denied. Memorandum.

Matter of Hoff, Jr.—Prisoner discharged. Memorandum.

Babbitt vs. Lewis.—I will hear counsel further if desired, but with my present understanding of the case, I am not inclined to grant the application. Memorandum.

Fowler vs. Trenor et al.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Sheridan vs. Hopkins.—Memorandum.

Gudenoge vs. Young.—The bond seems to be in the usual form, and the case in 5 Hill, as I understand it, does not hold that such bond is irregular. The plaintiff is entitled to a denial of motion, without costs.

Hoff vs. Pentz.—I am inclined to entertain an application for an examination. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Heyman vs. Beringer et al.—Further findings of fact signed.

Bruns, Jr., vs. Boehm et al.—Findings on judgment for plaintiff signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Reynolds vs. Crump et al.—Motion that defendants satisfy a part of plaintiff's claim denied, with costs of motion to defendants to abide event of suit.

Postley vs. Dickel.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

By Judge Speir.

King et al. vs. Buckmaster.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Keiley, &c., vs. Dusenbury.—Motion denied, without costs.

Holdeman Paper Company vs. Glines.—Order removing cause to United States Circuit Court.

Gloggner vs. Berlin.—Order of reference set aside and cause restored to Trial Term calendar.

Sanford vs. Sanford.—Reference ordered to Hon. John M. Barbour.

Wilder vs. De La Vergne.—Findings settled and signed.

Keep vs. McReynolds et al.—Demurrer sustained. See memorandum.

References Ordered.—Agnew vs. Keith, (No. 1;) Same vs. Same.

Evans vs. Evans.—The papers submitted do not authorize the court to grant an order for the arrest of the defendant.

The Health Department vs. Smith et al.—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with the usual leave to answer.

Heyenbein vs. Halts et al.—Findings settled.

Kelly vs. De La Vergne.—Findings settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Fox vs. Fox.—The demurrer must be sustained. The statute expressly declares that the court may declare void the marriage contract when the former husband or wife of one of the parties was living at the time of the marriage, and the marriage with such former husband or wife was there in force.

White vs. Winford.—The proposed stipulation must be reduced to writing and submitted.

Freedman vs. Golland.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

Lauterbach vs. Tabele.—Motion granted; \$10 costs of motion to respondent to abide event of appeal.

Meader vs. Smyth.—Motion granted, without costs; see memorandum.

Dreyfus vs. Philps.—Motion granted; bill of particulars to be furnished in thirty days; \$10 costs of motion to abide event.

Motions Denied.—The German Bank vs. Patterson; Rinaldo vs. Baker.

Seymour vs. O'Connor.—Motion to consolidate must be made in Supreme Court.

Brueckel vs. Brueckel.—Injunction modified. See memorandum.

Belleshein vs. Riss.—Motion granted unless defendant stipulates to try on 1st Monday of December.

Davis vs. Davis.—Motion having already been made to settle issues in this case, and an order made referring it to Philo T. Ruggles, this motion must be denied.

Daly vs. Bonner.—Motion denied, without costs.

Werder vs. Rosenthal.—Orders vacated, without costs. See memorandum.

Solomon vs. Fanenholz.—Motion granted, with costs.

McGrane vs. Rattey.—See memorandum on findings.

Bischoff vs. Schupp.—Disbursements and five per cent. upon amount received will be allowed Receiver; balance should be paid to judgment creditors.

Johst. vs Johst.—Divorce granted plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Guntzer vs. Leaycroft.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$4,624 13 and interest.

Moncrief vs. Smaller.—Findings signed.

The Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Koehler.—See opinion.

Baier vs. Hauschildt.—Decree signed.

Lowden vs. Morgan.—Motion granted, with \$10 costs, unless plaintiff put cause on calendar and pay \$10 costs of the motion within five days.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Rosenfield, Jr., vs. Muller et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Zimmerman vs. Schappert.—Order reversed, with \$10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Leonhardt vs. Beck.—Judgment reversed. Opinion per curiam.

Judgment Discharged on Terms.—The People vs. Kuranzin and Spero; The People vs. Marksville et al. See opinion per curiam.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Leslie vs. Hitchcock; Adelsberger vs. Crow; Rice vs. Mallahan; Demzak vs. Church of St. Teresa.

Law vs. Cahill.—Judgment for plaintiff, \$700.

Walsh vs. Mooney.—Judgment for plaintiff, \$500.

Motions Granted.—Grube vs. Barnes; Rosenlarg vs. Campbell.

Osborn vs. Middleton.—Receiver appointed.

Stausen vs. Martin.—The service of the summons by the plaintiff is an irregularity, for which the service will be set aside.

Herdman vs. Craig.—Complaint dismissed.

Curth vs. Smith.—Motion granted continuing action against the defendant's personal representatives.

Wilson vs. Maltby.—Commission ordered.

Koplick vs. Fleischer.—Arrest vacated.

Michaelis vs. Fellows.—Attachment ordered.

Welsh vs. Schuyler.—Motion granted continuing action in name of plaintiff's legal representatives.

Young vs. Sherman.—Default opened.

Redlich vs. Barth.—Motion granted.

Hemlein vs. Gebhard.—Order of arrest vacated.

Veterinary College vs. Dickie.—Default opened.

Pixley vs. Skinner.—Motion denied without costs.

Whitney vs. Gleason.—Defendant fined \$20 for contempt, the fine to be paid on or before the 15th inst., and defendant to submit to an examination on the 16th inst.

Wright vs. O'Donnell.—Attachment for contempt to issue unless defendant appears and submits to an examination on the 16th inst. at 10 A. M.

Wehle vs. Rosenbaum.—Defendant discharged from arrest.

Osborn vs. Middleton.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Orders Granted.—Hagen vs. Stevens; Leforte vs. Stein; Curth vs. Smith; Lyons vs. Feschland; Winter vs. Doe; Saulne vs. Magrath; Crane vs. Bauch; McGee vs. Cole; Keugh vs. McKeon; Wagener vs. Osborn; Duerholz vs. Hargeous; Neville vs. Hargeous; South Brooklyn Saw-mill Company vs. Brady.

Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Church.—Commissions granted. Two cases.

By Judge Goepp.

Wightman vs Dunham.—Motion denied. Opinion.

By Judge Shea.

Crosby vs. McDermott.—Motion granted so far as to allow cause to be tried; \$10 costs to abide event.

Clark vs. Graber.—Motion for new trial denied.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Shea.

Bruce vs. Carter.—Opinion of the court, by Judge McAdam, filed.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The following business was transacted in the Court of Appeals to-day: No. 1—The People vs. Christopher; stricken from the Calendar, the defendant being dead. No. 2—Myers vs. The People; dismissed. No. 3—The People vs. Pratt; passed. Nos. 4, 5, and 6—Lawrence vs. Lindsay; postponed to the 29th inst. No. 7—The Sisters of Charity vs. Kelley; affirmed by default on motion of James A. Deering for respondent. No. 8—Embury vs. Sheldon; postponed to Dec. 5.

The following is the Day Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 14: Nos. 10, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, and 26.

COURT NOTES.

The \$7,000,000 suit against Sweeny, and the \$1,000,000 suit against Tweed, the trial of one of which was to have been had before Judge Westbrook yesterday, were adjourned to the first Tuesday in January, on motion of Mr. Peckham, who said he was unable to go on with the case, owing to his recent illness.

Richard Williams, an expressman, of No. 810 Mott street, who swindled George Whyte, of No. 64 Gregory street, out of \$50, received on account for a horse which he sold for \$120, but failed to deliver, was convicted of obtaining money by false pretenses yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting. Judge Sutherland sentenced Williams to three years in State Prison.

William Farrell, jointly indicted for forgery with John Adams, was put on trial before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Farrell was charged with forging a check for \$600, made out in the names of George H. Sargent & Co., on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in October last. Adams, who presented the check for payment, turned States' evidence, and Farrell, being convicted, was sent to State Prison for three years.

John Sheridan, a City Marshal attached to the Fourth District Court, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday to answer a charge of extorting \$2 from L. N. Knapp, a jeweler doing business at No. 211 Greenwich street, upon false pretenses. Knapp alleges that Sheridan obtained the money after seizing his store upon a judgment issued against him for a small debt, and that he paid the \$2 with the understanding that Sheridan was to settle the case. Judge Morgan held Sheridan for further examination.

Edward Donehill, a laborer, was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday on the charge of beating his wife, but on promising to keep away from her residence, No. 12½ Vandewater street, he was discharged. Two hours later he went to the house and began to abuse her, when a fight ensued between him and Edward McLaughlin and Charles Thury, who took the woman's part. Donehill, who was badly beaten, summoned an officer, and the two men were arrested and taken to the Oak Street Police Station.

John H. Jacobus, of No. 52 Charles street, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of outrage, preferred by his sister-in-law, Sara Jacobus. Her affidavit was to the effect that, having been invited by the prisoner to take some refreshments, they went into a house and she drank what purported to be a hot lemonade; that she became unconscious, and that on coming to her senses she was lying on a bed and knew that she had been violated, and that her brother-in-law did not deny the crime. At his arraignment before Justice Kasmire, Mr. Jacobus denounced the charge as an effort to black-mail.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—The Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Freer.	247—Garnett vs. Garnett.
111—Matter of Ahlborn.	249—Balheimer vs. Keefe.
146—Jackson vs. McGuire.	256—Brennan vs. The London and Liverpool Globe Ins. Co.
161—Stewart vs. Harris.	270—The Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Freer.
162—Crump vs. Fay.	279—Daniel vs. The Continental Ins. Co.
167—Matter of the Columbia Ins. Co.	309—Same vs. Same.
168—Matter of the Columbia Ins. Co.	312—Earle vs. Hoffman.
172—Cahill vs. The Hudson River S. B. Co.	313—Blumenthal vs. Anderson.
173—The Mech. Sav. Bank of Ch. vs. Carman.	325—Daniels vs. The Continental Ins. Co.
174—White vs. Drake.	334—Heffman vs. Burke.
183—Colton vs. Morrissey.	335—Lyon vs. Sulzer.
188—Matter of McGrath.	342—Bates vs. Eyekman.
196—White vs. Drake.	345—Steers vs. Steers.
200—Connolly vs. Dayton.	348—Spaulding vs. Lyon.
212—Coudert vs. Lausin.	350—Connolly vs. Beux.
231—The Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Oaley.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
672—Power, &c., vs. Cassidy, &c.	198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.
58—Buckley, &c., vs. The Mayor &c.	261—Veiller vs. The Kings County Manuf. Co.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	314—Bart vs. Kieley.
506—Uhl, &c., vs. Scharinberg et al.	315—Vanderhoef vs. Tucker.
529—Caggey vs. Mears et al.	350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
629—Uhl, &c., vs. Hussner, &c.	587—Mosback vs. Amend et al.
632—Knowlson vs. Betts et al.	420—Mittnacht vs. Ste...
278—Langdon vs. Gray.	421—Ellis vs. Andrews.
279—Same vs. Same.	739—Clancy vs. O'Gara, &c., et al.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.	366—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.	493—Fagnan et al. vs. Knox.
503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.	495—Skerry vs. Bates et al.
754—Hebrew Ben. Society vs. The Mayor, &c.	419—Ford vs. Conner, &c., et al.
71—Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean St'mer C. Co.	426—The Mayor, &c., vs. Goodman et al.
96—Blatchford vs. Kidd, &c.	432—Patterson vs. McCuny &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1318—Hoag vs. Conner. No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on—No. 2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle. No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrer.	62—Oakley vs. Hyatt.
13—Schreyer vs. Dettinger et al.	79—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.
Issues of Fact.	34—Fleischl vs. Seller et al.
55—Slawson et al. vs. Watkins et al.	71—Butterfield et al. vs. Klaber et al.
78—Nitschke vs. O'Neill et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.	& H. R. Co.
829—Demuth vs. The Am. Inst.	531—Chatterton vs. Mumford.
144—Algie vs. Wood.	285—Moran vs. Moran.
216—Stevenson vs. Hinds.	252—The Marshall Horse Collar Company vs. Williams.
333—Bohonnon vs. Barlow et al.	214—Steubling vs. Elias.
282—Zimmerman et al. vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.	264—Elias vs. Steubling.
652—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.	281—Wilkesbarre Savings Bank vs. Wing et al.
862—Fairfax vs. N. Y. C.	322—Costello vs. Archer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
205—Van Dorn vs. The C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	363—Dodge vs. Burton.
219—Highland C. & M. Co. vs. Matthews.	372—Friedlander vs. The Third Av. R. R. Co.
305—Crawford et al. vs. Pappenheimer.	373—Johnson, &c., vs. Leubuscher.
340—Husted, et al. vs. Rathbone.	374—Levison, &c., vs. Robbins.
341—Husted vs. Rathbone et al.	375—Woodruff vs. Beekman.
623—Reith vs. Conner, Sheriff.	376—Manufacturers' & B'k vs. Pangborn.
283—Robison vs. White.	377—Falk vs. Cristatar.
221—Beach vs. Walker.	378—Landon vs. Barlow, &c.
345—Smith vs. Ferry.	380—Hyatt vs. Smith et al.
350—Adolph vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	381—Lewis vs. Lochrane.
192—Kerrigan vs. The Broadway & Seventh Av. R. R. Co.	382—Aufflin et al. vs. Bostwick et al.
303—Dodd vs. Deane.	383—Wood vs. Wheeler.
	384—Wood vs. Wheeler et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
814—Simon vs. Worth.	470—Blase vs. Fleisch.
873—Ketchley vs. Van Tassel.	1125—Connell vs. Smith.
863—Schmultz vs. Fester.	851—Dethlefs vs. Tamsen.
556—Krawitsky vs. Koening.	100—Germania Bank N. Y. vs. Patterson.
557—Same vs. Same.	492—Goyner, &c., vs. Mut Life Ins. Co.
903—Smith vs. Solomon.	1073—Clayton vs. Eller.
906—McCarthy vs. Universalist Society.	838—Wagner vs. Whitney.
799—Guidet vs. The Mayor.	839—Shea vs. Brooks.
923—Epstein vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.	840—Sternack vs. Brooks.
905—Dexter vs. Starin.	841—Kollmeyer vs. Brooks.
974—Powers vs. Connor.	842—Fortune vs. Brooks.
892—Shandley vs. The Mayor.	893—Elsner vs. McGorry.
960—Goldstein vs. The Mayor.	971—Frausman vs. Stollmeyer.
801—Zeimler vs. Levy.	392—Ketcham vs. Stevens.
393—Engeli vs. Grant.	711—Husoner vs. Roosevelt.
907—Schmerhorn vs. Devlin.	827—Heldick vs. Boyd.
895—Ritchie vs. Lesser.	453—Johnson vs. Perine.
969—Mangam vs. Downs.	731—Thomson vs. Gamble.
806—Merrill vs. Bejos.	816—Smith vs. Kerns.
371—Booth vs. Ferguson.	843—Second Nat. Bank vs. P. vs. Porter.
565—Wood vs. Bloodgood.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
27—Garrison vs. The Mayor.	92—Thorne vs. Thompson.
69—Same vs. Same.	4—Ayre vs. Rushton.
28—Walsh vs. Walsh et al.	75—Wright vs. Wright.
66—Oberwarth vs. Cochran et al.	34—Angevine vs. Sanford et al., &c.
67—Phelps, Jr., vs. Ring, &c.	10—Dunn vs. Mesorole.
68—Allen vs. James et al.	79 (b)—Same vs. Same.
73—Imhorst vs. Burke et al.	80—Kiernan vs. Mapes.
179— —— vs. ——.	81—Blum vs. Rothschild.
85—Guthman vs. Kline.	86—Hazard vs. Conklin.
88—Story vs. Solomon.	106—Clarke vs. Frank.
89—Griffin vs. Solomon.	49—Duff et al. vs. The Bank of New-York.
90—Way vs. Crofutt.	54—Schaeffer vs. Henkle.
	57—Clark vs. Dillon et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5219—Wilmerding et al. vs. Keeo.	5292—Austin vs. Parks.
4991—Lapp vs. Leubuscher.	5293—Palmer vs. Byrnes.
5007—Clear vs. Cunningham et al.	5297—Kellogg et al. vs. Carmier.
5009—Miller vs. Cunningham et al.	5299—Lowden vs. Gedney et al.
5123—Winans vs. Clark.	5302—Cover vs. Hungerford.
4762—Hogan vs. Filan.	5306—Reid et al. vs. Vercelli.
5291—Nuenhofer vs. Bleuler.	5310—Moore vs. Tower.
	5315—Ruhe vs. Devlin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4916—McClure vs. Phillips.	4531—Helenrider versus Abrahams.
8029—Fuller vs. Sternfels et al.	4800—Allen vs. Anthony.
4974—James et al. vs. Hyams.	4616—Kiefer et al. vs. Hiller et al.
4557—Fisher vs. King et al.	4804—Bongrand vs. Ætna Ins. Co.
4601—Valentine versus France.	4932—Dougan et al. vs. Steinmeyer et al.
4972—Kohlbacher versus Ploch.	5287—Reed vs. Wood, &c.
4623—Valentine et al. vs. Meagher.	5283—Hesman vs. Daly.
	5289—Jaeger vs. Murphy et al.
	5290—Muller vs. Wagek.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.	8472—Gillies et al. vs. O'Sullivan.
9645—Maier et al. vs. Springer.	4902—Ross vs. Finan.
7200—Bacharach et al. vs. Hebeler et al.	8672—Bernecke vs. Connor, &c., (No. 1.)
7944—Barnes vs. Woodruff.	8673—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
8469—Cretty vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	4138—Heim vs. Levy.
8663—Krekeler vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	6709—Rose vs. Gordon.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, impl., &c.	926—McGowan vs. Dawson.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.	6913—Diossy vs. Youngs.
	2025—Ulman et al. vs. Freidenreich.
	3186—Dawley vs. Merkle.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5177—Hayward vs. McCunn et al.	5274—McCahill vs. O'Connell.
5147—Ryan vs. The Safeguard Fire Ins. Co.	5275—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
5115—Freidberg vs. Rosenthal.	5278—Duffy vs. Joyce.
5116—Same vs. Same.	5281—Harris vs. Keith.
5198—Byrne vs. Robinson.	5283—Amer. R. R. Manual Co. vs. Ladd.
5154½—Abbot vs. Pirsons.	5284—Contostaolos vs. Bevens.
5272—Bieber et al. vs. Badt.	5286—Mundy vs. The N. Y. and South America Gold Mining Co.
5273—Burger et al. vs. Foshay.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Taffe, homicide, (continued.)	Edward Donohue, Walter Requa, grand larceny.
William Conway, Michael Cullin, burglary.	John Shafer, Nathan Israel, grand larceny.
Lyman Goldstein, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Michael Madden, felonious assault and battery.	Jacob G. Conrad, grand larceny.
John Shottell, Frederick Derr, burglary.	James O'Neill, grand larceny.
John Shierfield, August Maier, burglary.	John Duffy, grand larceny.
William Smith, burglary.	John Scanlon, grand larceny.
John Kelly, Edward Leonard, burglary.	William E. Conover, forgery.
James White, burglary.	Nicholas Matthews, forgery.
William Farrell, grand larceny.	James Clark, robbery.
Charles Werth, grand larceny.	Charles McLoughlin, sodomy.
Kate Dougherty, grand larceny.	Hume Kaltenhenzer, Ella Kaufman, Sophia Kaltenhenser, abduction.
John Bainard, grand larceny.	

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

HOW A GREAT DISCOVERY WAS MADE—SOME ACCOUNT OF A DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes of Andrea Cesalpino as follows: "Physiology, however, was to receive more substantial contributions from Cesalpino than either botany or mineralogy. The circulation of the blood, that is, its passage from the right side of the heart across the lungs to the left side, had been known to Galen, who also knew that the arteries and veins in their ultimate ramifications communicate with each other across an 'anastomosis' of minute vessels in every part of the body. This knowledge was vitiated by the hypothesis that the blood passed from the right side of the heart through the intervening septum to the left, an hypothesis of which Julius Cæsar Arantius, of Bologna, exposed the absurdity. The next and final step in the discovery belongs, according to the Italian physiologists, to Cesalpino, who in 1569 demonstrated the passage of the blood from the arteries to the veins across the capillaries throughout the system, and applied the term 'circulation' to the perpetual movement of the blood 'from the veins to the right side of the heart, from this to the lungs, from the lungs to the left side of the heart, and from this to the arteries.' In 1593 he published his *Quistioni Mediche*, in which he illustrated the circulation by constricting any limb of the body with a bandage, whereupon the vein swelled in the interspace between its capillary origin and the ligature, so that when cut with a lancet the black venous blood flowed out, and after it the red arterial blood. 'Cesalpino, moreover,' (says his recent apologist, Dr. Ceradini, of Genoa, to whom I am indebted for many of the above-mentioned facts,) 'recognized that the blood is contained at a higher pressure in the arteries than in the veins, and that in its passage from the former to the latter the capillary anastomoses interpose a greater or smaller obstacle according to the degree of their dilatation. All these facts,' continues Dr. Ceradini, 'Cesalpino taught first from the chair of medicine at Pisa, and subsequently at Rome, where he died in 1603. All that was left for Harvey to do was to strengthen Cesalpino's discovery by assigning to the valves (of which Fabricio Di Acquapendente first pointed out the existence) the function of opposing the centrifugal movement of the blood. In fact, Harvey's merit really and only consists in having successfully sustained a struggle against the prejudice and ignorance that impeded the acknowledgment of Cesalpino's discovery.' It is odd that after such proofs of scientific acumen, Cesalpino should have written seriously on witchcraft; but such is the fact. Some nuns of Pisa were reputed to be possessed by demons, and the Archbishop of the diocese convoked the theologians, philosophers, and physicians of the university to investigate whether the phenomena manifested by the nuns proceeded from natural causes. Cesalpino's contribution to the subject judiciously refrained from denying the existence of evil spirits. He said that these unseen agencies make use of physical means, diffusing a subtle poison which causes fascination, enchantment, and other signs of demoniacal possession. These phenomena, however, can be cured by physical means like any other disease; though, he cautiously adds, religious ministrations will enhance the efficacy of the remedial agent. In this recognition of the Church Cesalpino betrays the dread common to Galileo and other contemporary savants, of offending the spiritual authority; and, though he was accused of materialism and atheism by Dr. Samuel Parker, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and the French physician, Taurel, he never lost the favor of the Roman Curia. In fact, the Cardinal who presided over the press, in allowing him to publish his *De Metallicis*, declared the treatise worthy of its author, '*Che fu sempre diligentissimo sequace dei dogmi peripatetici*' (who was always a very diligent follower of the Aristotelian dogmas.) Another point worth noting in Cesalpino's career is the fact that he was past fifty when he began to write, and he was eighty-four when he published his last work, an appendix to his earliest (the *Quistioni Peripateticke*.) At that age he died, leaving behind him a world-wide reputation for versatility, sagacity, and learning. As a botanist, a mineralogist, physiologist, and a pharmaceutist, he was equal to the ablest of his contemporaries in all of these departments, while the botanists of last century, out of compliment to his services to their science, called a genus of plants 'Cesalpinia,' after his name. Whether his compatriot apologists have succeeded in claiming for him the greatest of discoveries in biology, it is for the Harveian Society to say. Meanwhile, the honors conferred on him by the universities of Rome and Pisa make up by their cordiality for the tardiness of their bestowal."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry Morris assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Manuel L. Manheim yesterday.

David L. Proudfit, stationer, at No. 131 William street, has gone into bankruptcy with liabilities amounting to $13,000. The largest creditor is Elias Wright on accommodation paper for $7,500.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed by George Thorn, hardware, at No. 151 Centre street; liabilities, $20,000; assets, $8,800. The largest creditors are M. Neuter, $6,000; E. Thorn, $2,700.

J. J. Nichols, the agent of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, of Nos. 21 and 23 Barclay street, offers to compromise at fifteen cents in notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months. His liabilities are reported at $35,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John T. Waring & Co., of Yonkers, the largest hat manufacturing firm in the country. The total liabilities of the firm amount to over $430,000, of which $299,181 50 is unsecured. John T. Waring has individual liabilities of $60,000. Samuel Shethar, the New-York commission agent of the firm, is the largest secured creditor; his claims are for $166,-333 48. Among the largest creditors are Peck & Martin, $234,730 39; H. Feltman, $12,184; Menke & Trenckel, $6,085 64; First National Bank of Yonkers, $4,427 63; Gifford, Sherman & Innis, $3,-973 46; Rockwell & Co., $3,520 76; Fogg, Patten & Co., $2,451 31; Galway & Casado, $2,877 87; W. Wright & Co., $2,921 40; C. & J. Owen, $2,708 35; W. L. Strong & Co., $1,895 28. The firm's assets consist of notes of Samuel Shethar & Co. for $145,-000. John T. Waring's individual assets consist of 256 lots and nine dwellings in Yonkers, the value of which is not given; they are mortgaged for $209,-000. W. C. Waring and Ethelbert Waring have real estate valued at $20,750.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 T.&W.O.Conv. 50	500 Lake Shore....s3. 55½
5,000 do. 49	100 do. 55½
2,000 L. & N. C. 92¾	1500 do. 55⅜
40,000 St. P. C. S. F. 86¾	1300 do. 55¼
10 Del. & Hudson. 70⅝	1000 do. 55⅛
20 do. 70½	1500 do. 55
23 do. 70⅛	800 do. 54⅞
15 do. 70½	1400 do. 54¾
100 Pac. Mail 23⅞	300 do....b3. 54¾
200 do. 23¾	2200 do. 54⅝
1000 West. Union 73	600 do. 54¾
1300 do. 72⅞	2800 do. 54⅞
1000 do. 72¾	4300 do. 55
900 do. 72⅝	200 Ohio & Miss. 7¼
800 do. 72½	100 do. 7⅛
1000 do. 72⅝	600 do. 7
1700 do. 72¼	300 do. 7¼
900 do. 72⅛	100 do. 7⅛
700 do. 72	100 do. 7¼
800 do. 71⅞	50 do. 7½
500 do. 72	100 do. 7¼
300 do. 72⅛	800 St. Paul 21⅞
400 do. 72¼	100 do. 21⅝
900 do. 72⅝	200 do. 21¾
500 Mich. Cen. 42½	300 St. Paul Pf. 52¾
100 do....c. 42⅜	500 do....b3. 53
400 do. 42⅜	200 do. 53
500 do. 42¼	100 do. 53⅛
100 do....c. 42¼	200 do. 53¼
300 do. 42⅛	100 do. 53
900 do. 42	100 do....s3. 52½
300 do. 41¾	100 do....b3. 52⅝
300 do....s3. 41½	200 do. 52½
300 do. 41¾	100 do....s3. 52⅜
200 do. 41⅞	200 do. 52½
1000 do. 42	100 do. 52⅝
400 do. 42⅛	300 do. 52¾
100 do....s3. 42⅛	700 do. 53
600 do. 42¼	100 Rock Island...b3. 101
100 do. 42⅜	100 Del., L. & W. 72⅛
400 do. 42½	100 do. 72¼
100 do. 42⅜	200 do. 72⅛
10 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 101¾	100 do. 71⅞
100 North-west. Pref. 59⅜	300 do. 71⅞
300 Cen. of N. J. 33⅛	200 do. 72
300 do. 33	100 Tol. & Wab. 6¾
100 do. 32¾	300 do. 6½
200 do. 33	100 do. 6⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...b. c. 109¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....c. 115¾
100,000 do....12. 109¾	8,000 U.S.5s10-40R. 113⅝
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b. c. 109¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R....b.c. 112¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N...b.c.s3. 112¾	15,000 U. S. 4½ R., '91. 111
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67. 115¾	10,000 do....12. 111

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,500 D. of C. 3.65s. 68	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 21½
5,000 N. J. C. C..b.c. 81½	100 do. 21⅝
1,000 L. & W. B. con. 65	900 do. 21¼
10,000 M. & St. P. c.s.f. 86⅝	500 do. 21⅛
32,000 do. 86½	50 do. 21
1,000 N. W. C., C.G. 95⅞	25 do. 20⅞
1,000 do....c. 95¾	200 do. 20¾
5,000 M. & E. 2d. 106½	200 do. 20⅝
2,000 M. & R. 7s, '71. 102½	100 do. 20¾
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 81⅛	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 53⅛
4,000 do. 81¼	100 do. 53
1,000 do....b.c. 81½	100 do. 52⅝
5,000 C. & P. 4th. 105½	300 do. 52¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 91	100 do....s3. 52½
2,000 do. 90½	100 do....o. 52⅝
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 45	100 do. 52⅜
1,000 T. & W. 1st,	200 do. 52¼
St. L. div. 70	200 do. 52⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105⅞	100 Cen. of N. J...b.c. 33¼
10,000 P. of M. 2d. b.c. 84	100 do....c. 33¼
200 D. & H. Can...b.c. 70	100 do....s3. 33
400 W. U. Tel....b.c. 72½	10 do. 33
800 do. 72⅝	200 do. 32¾
500 do. 72¾	100 do. 32⅝
400 do. 72⅝	100 do....s30. 32¾
600 do. 72½	200 do. 32⅝
300 do. 72⅜	10 do. 32⅞
200 do. 72⅝	100 do. 32⅝
200 do. 72⅜	100 do. 32¾
1300 do....s3. 72¼	100 C., C., C. & Ind. b.c. 38½
700 do. 72¼	100 C. & P. Gd...b.c.s3. 88¾
500 do. 72¼	100 C. & R. I....b.c. 100½
200 do. 72⅜	200 D., L. & W....b.c. 71⅞
300 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3. 23¾	100 do. 72
34 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 102⅛	200 do....s8. 71¾
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 10	200 do. 72
300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 42¼	200 do. 71⅞
400 do. 42⅛	300 do. 71¾
400 do. 42	300 do....s3. 71⅝
100 do. 41⅞	400 do. 71⅝
300 do. 42	100 do....c. 71⅝
100 do....s3. 42	100 do. 71½
200 do. 41⅞	100 do. 71¼
200 do. 42⅛	100 do. 71⅛
300 do. 42	600 do. 71¼
200 do....b3. 42	1000 do....s3. 71
300 do. 41⅞	600 do....s3. 70⅞
600 do. 41¾	800 do....s8. 71
300 do. 41½	700 do. 71⅛
200 do. 41½	1000 do. 71
700 do. 41⅜	300 do. 71
200 do. 41¾	500 do. 70⅞
200 do....s10. 41½	100 do....c. 70⅞
100 Illinois Cen....b.c. 79	1300 do. 70⅞
69 do. 79¼	10 do. 71
80 do. 79	400 do....s3. 70⅝
100 do....s3. 78	200 do. 70⅝
200 C. & N. W...b.c.s3. 36½	300 do. 70⅝
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.s3 59⅛	400 do....s3. 70½
200 do. 59¼	500 do. 70⅝
1000 L.S. & M.S....b.c. 54⅞	100 do. 70⅝
1300 do....b3. 54⅞	200 do. 70⅛
500 do....s3. 54⅞	100 do. 70¼
500 do. 54¼	1500 do. 70⅛
600 do....s3. 54⅝	300 do. 70⅝
600 do. 54⅜	200 do. 70⅜
500 do. 54⅞	100 do. 70¼
400 do. 55⅛	100 do....s3. 70⅛
700 do. 54⅞	300 Ohio & M....b.c. 7¼
2100 do. 54⅞	100 do....s10. 7¼
800 do....s3. 54½	100 do. 7⅛
1000 do. 54½	400 do. 7¼
500 do. 54⅞	100 do. 7⅛
1000 do. 54¼	100 Mor. & Es....b.c. 94
1100 do. 54⅛	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 13
400 do....s3. 54⅝	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c. 24¼
100 Alt. & T.H. Pf. b.c. s3 16	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Un. P. S. F. 90½	100 Rock Island. 100⅝
500 Western Union. 72¼	100 Alt. & T. H. 6¼
10 Amer. Ex. 60⅝	300 Lake Shore. 54⅝
50 do. 60	2800 do. 54½
100 N.Y.C. & Hud. 102	600 do. 54⅝
100 Pacific Mail 23¾	600 do....s3. 54⅞
100 do. 23⅝	800 do. 54⅝
100 Ill. Central 76	100 do....s4. 54⅜
50 do. 76½	300 do. 54⅜
100 Mich. Central 41⅞	4300 do. 54¼
100 do....s30. 41⅝	500 do....b3. 54⅜
100 do. 41⅝	500 do....b3. 54½
100 do. 41⅜	400 do. 54¼
100 do. 41⅝	500 St. Paul 21
200 do....s3. 41½	300 St. Paul Pref. 52¼
200 do. 41⅜	100 do. 52⅝
100 do. 41⅜	200 do. 52¼
400 do....s30. 41	100 Tol. & Wab. 6¾
400 do. 41½	60 Del., Lac. & W.s3. 69½
600 do. 41⅜	200 do. 70¾
800 do. 41¼	500 do. 70⅝
100 Cen. of N. J. 33	100 do. 70⅞
800 do. 32¾	100 do. 71
200 do. 32⅝	500 do. 70¾
200 do. 32¾	40 do. 70⅞
100 Ohio & Miss. 7⅜	100 do....s3. 70½
100 do....s3. 7¼	400 do. 70¾
400 do. 7⅛	440 do....s3. 70⅝
1200 do....s3. 7	200 do. 70¾
900 do. 7	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$35,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, N. 112¾	$20,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 112¾
90,000 U.S.5-20C.'67. 115¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, '78. 102⅜	200 Cen. of N.J....b.c. 32⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. ser. 45¼	100 do....s30. 31⅝
2,000 N.Y.S.7s.B.R. 103	200 do. 32¾
3,000 O., B. & Q. 7s. 111⅞	600 do. 32⅝
3,000 C., C. C. & Ind.	100 do....s3. 32½
1st....b.c. 108⅜	100 L. S. & M.S....b.c. 54⅜
1,000 do. 108½	600 do....s3. 54⅜
10,000 Mich. So. 2d. 102	600 do. 54½
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 119½	300 do. 54⅜
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 45	700 do....s3. 54¼
30,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 105¾	100 do. 54⅝
14,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91	500 do....b3. 54¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 98	1500 do....s3. 54⅛
5,000 T. & W. 1st St.	500 do. 54⅜
L. Div. 71	400 do. 54¼
10,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 96	300 do....b3. 54⅜
1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 67	900 do....s3. 54⅛
2,000 W. U. C., 1900. 101⅛	200 C. & R. I....b.c. s3. 100½
1,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st 60	200 do. 100⅜
150 Del. & H. Can. b.c. 69½	200 do. 100⅛
100 do. 69¼	1340 do. 100
500 West. Un...b.c.s3. 72⅛	1100 do. 99⅞
100 do. 72¼	80 Ill. Central...b.c. 76½
100 do....s3. 72¼	200 do. 75
500 do. 72⅛	200 do....s30. 74
2000 do....s3. 72	100 do. 74¼
1800 do. 72	200 C. & NW. Pf. b.c. b3. 59
100 N.Y.C. & H. b.c.s10. 101¾	100 Chic. M. & St. P. b.c. 21
200 do. 101¾	100 do. 21⅛
100 do....s3. 101⅛	100 do....s3. 21
50 do. 101¾	100 do....s3. 20⅞
100 do. 101½	200 do. 20⅞
100 do. 101⅛	100 C.M. & S.P. Pf....b.c. 52⅜
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 9⅞	500 do....b3. 52¼
50 do. 9¾	20 T., W. & W...b.c. 6
60 Cleve. & P. G'd. 88¾	100 do. 6½
200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 41⅜	100 D., L. & W....b.c. 70¾
100 do. 41⅜	200 do. 70½
200 do. 41⅜	500 do. 72⅛
400 do. 41½	200 do....s3. 70¾
300 do. 41⅜	140 do. 70⅝
800 do. 41¼	300 do. 70½
400 do. 41⅜	700 Ohio & M....b.c.s3. 7
100 do. 41⅜	300 do. 7
100 do....s30. 40⅞	100 do....s3. 6⅞
800 do. 41⅜	200 do. 6⅞
50 C., C. & I...b.c. 38½	20 Mor. & Es....b.c. 93¾
100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c. 12⅞	10 do....b.c. 93¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	100 Lake Shore...b3. 54⅜
'65. 109¾	1400 do. 54⅛
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67⅝	1000 do....s3. 54⅜
5,000 do. 67½	20 do. 54¼
1,000 N.W.C.C.G.bs. 96	800 do....s3. 54⅛
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 45	100 Rock Island. 99⅞
4,000 Union P. 1st. 105½	200 do. 99¾
3,000 L. & Nash. Con. 92¾	35 do. 100
350 Del. & Hudson. 69	200 do. 99¾
200 West. Union...b3. 72¼	100 do. 99⅞
1100 do. 72¼	100 do....s3. 99⅝
900 do. 72¼	200 do. 99⅝
100 Pacific Mail. 23⅝	100 St. Paul. 20¾
800 Michigan Cen. 41⅝	100 do. 20⅞
100 do. 41⅜	100 St. Paul Pf. 52½
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 101⅛	300 do. 52¾
100 do. 100⅞	500 do. 52⅝
200 do. 101	200 do. 52⅝
100 Illinois Cen...s30. 74	200 Del. Lack. & W. 70¾
100 do. 75	300 do. 70⅝
10 do. 75¼	100 do. 70½
100 do. 76	100 do. 70¾
100 do. 76½	200 do. 70⅝
100 Central of N. J. 32⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. 6⅞
300 do. 32⅞	

MONDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

"Waiting for the 'verdict'"—which has already been given by the people of the United States in favor of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, but which some people are yet slow to realize—may be characterized as the chief aspect of Wall street. Many prominent dealers are as yet unable to see the inexorable logic of events, and with the distrust occasioned by the expressions constantly heard as to possible trouble in the future, comes depression in business circles and shrinkage in values. The canvassing of the returns proceeds slowly, and an unsettled condition of affairs is the natural consequence. Added thereto have been to-day reports of embarrassment on the part of some of the coal companies, notably the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which it was even said would pay no dividend for the current quarter. The New-Jersey Central Company, however, denied a rumor that they are unprepared to meet some paper which will soon mature. The Western shares were very weak, Illinois Central, though not active, leading the decline with a fall from 79 to 75, from which there was an eventual recovery to 76½. Lake Shore fell off from 55⅛ to 54⅛, and closed weak at the lowest point. New York Central settled from 102 to 100⅞, with a fractional recovery in the final transactions. Michigan Central declined from 42½ to 41½; Rock Island from 101 to 99⅝; St. Paul common from 21⅞ to 20⅝@20⅞; the preferred from 53¼ to 52½, and Ohios from 7¼ to 6⅞. Western Union was depressed by uncertainties as to its future course in the market, and fell from 73 to 71⅞, with a final close at 72. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold off from 72⅛ to 70⅛, and left off at 70⅝. New-Jersey Central declined from 33⅛ to 32½, with a partial recovery at the close. North-western was very dull, and beyond a decline of ½ ₩ cent. in Wabash there were no further features to the market. The transactions of the day summed up nearly 150,000 shares, of which 51,250 were in Lake Shore, 25,200 in Western Union, 19,600 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 18,400 in Michigan Central, 11,875 in St. Paul, 7,200 in Ohios, 4,175 in Rock Island, 3,800 in New-Jersey Central, 1,465 in Illinois Central, and 1,150 in New-York Central.

The money market was easy throughout the day, the rate at the close being 2 ₩ cent. on call, after having been as high as 4 ₩ cent. early in the day. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day amounted to $800,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜ off, selling par@¼ off; Charleston, easy, freely, ⅜@5-16@3-16@par; St. Louis par to 50 discount; New-Orleans, commercial ⅜, bank ¼; Cincinnati, 100 discount, and Chicago 25 to 50 premium.

The foreign advices report the London market generally weak to-day, consequent upon the warlike speech delivered by the Czar of Russia on Saturday last. Consols fell off ½ ₩ cent. from the quotations current at the close last week, closing to-day at 95⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds declined ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. and closed at 103¼ for 1865s, (old,) 108⅞@109 for 1867s, 108⅛@108¼ for 10-40s, and 106¼ for new 5s. Erie declined at the opening to 9⅜, and sold up to 9⅝@9¾ at the close. Bullion to the amount of £212,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, and £84,000 for shipment to this port. Bar silver was quoted at 54d. ₩ ounce. At Paris also Rentes were weaker and declined to 104.67½, rallying afterward to 104.72½.

The sterling exchange market was quiet but firm. The nominal asking rates were advanced ½ ₩ cent. by the bankers, actual business being done at $4 82 for bankers' sixty-day bills, and $4 84 for demand.

The gold speculation was firm early in the day, and the price advanced, on the reappearance of the European war cloud, from 109¾ to 109⅞; but, on the announcement that large amounts were being shipped from British ports for the United States, the price soon declined to 109⅝, at which it closed. On gold loans, 1 to 3 ₩ cent. was paid for carrying, and 1 ₩ cent. to flat for borrowing.

Government bonds were quiet and steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols declined 3 ₩ cent., to 65; Great Western seconds, 1 ₩ cent., to 67; Alton and Terre Haute seconds, preferred, 1 ₩ cent., to 90½; Union Pacific firsts, ¼ ₩ cent., to 105½; do. sinking funds, ½ ₩ cent., to 90½; St. Paul consolidated sinking funds, ⅜ ₩ cent., to 86½, and Morris and Essex 7s, ½ ₩ cent., to 102½. Toledo and Wabash convertibles advanced 5 ₩ cent., to 50, from the last bidding price. Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s. from 81 to 81½; C., C., C. and I. firsts from 108 to 108½, and Toledo and Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, from 70 to 71. State bonds were quiet, with the exception of District of Columbia 3.65s, which declined ½ ₩ cent., from 68 to 67½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1876.

Gold receipts	$1,245,844 20
Gold payments	149,930 09
Gold balance	52,169,680 52
Currency receipts	698,835 69
Currency payments	687,002 63
Currency balance	42,940,632 82
Customs	425,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American gold	109½	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	115¾	115⅞
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81¾	$4 82
New-York Central	102¼	101
Rock Island	101¼	99⅝
Pacific Mail	24¼	23⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21½	20⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	52¾	52½
Lake Shore	55½	54⅛
Chicago and North-western	36⅜	36⅜
Chicago and North-western Pref	59½	59
Western Union	73	72⅛
Union Pacific	59¼	59¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	72½	70⅝
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	32⅞
Delaware and Hudson Canal	70½	69
Morris and Essex	94	93¾
Panama	125	125
Erie	10	9¾
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	6⅞
Harlem	138	135⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	12⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	24¼	24¼
Michigan Central	42⅞	41⅝
Illinois Central	79¾	76½

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	100⅞	1,150
Erie	10	9¾	550
Lake Shore	55½	54⅛	51,250
Wabash	6¾	6¼	720
North-western	36½	36⅜	200
North-western Preferred	59½	59	800
Rock Island	101	99⅝	4,175
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21⅞	20¾	4,175
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	53¼	52⅛	900
Pittsburg	88½	88½	100
Delaware, Lack. and West	72¼	70⅛	19,620
New-Jersey Central	33¼	32½	3,800
Del. & Hudson Canal	70	69	928
Morris and Essex	94	93¾	120
Michigan Central	42½	41⅛	18,400
Illinois Central	78	75	1,465
C., C., C. and I	38½	38½	150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	12⅞	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	24¼	24¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	7¼	6⅞	7,200
Western Union	73	71⅞	25,200
Pacific Mail	23⅞	23⅝	900
Alton and Terre Haute	6¾	6¼	100
Quicksilver Pref	16	16	100
Total sales			149,473

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	116⅝	116⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	112¾	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116½	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	116½	116⅞
United States 10-40s, registered	113⅝	114
United States 10-40s, coupons	115⅛	115½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	112⅝	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112⅝	112⅞
United States 4½s	110½	111

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $92,000 for interest, $5,000 for called bonds, and $23,400 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,428,000
Gold balances	852,521
Currency balances	939,332

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$76,472,108
Currency balances	3,399,981
Gold exchanges	10,730,574
Gold balances	1,031,965

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883. 35	N. Y. Coup. B. L. 103
Alabama 5s, 1886. 35	N. Y. 6s, G. R. 1887. 116
Alabama 8s, 1886. 35	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1891. 123
Alabama 8s, 1888. 35	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1892. 125
Alabama 8s of 1893. 15	N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1893. 126
Arkansas 6s, F'd. 32¼	N. C. 6's, old, J. & J. 18½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss. 8	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O. 19
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. 6	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J&J. 62
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 6	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O. 62
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R. 8	N. C. N.C.R., c.off, J&J 42
Ark. 7s, A. C. R. 6½	N.C.N.C.R., c.off A.&O. 43
Connecticut 6s. 112½	N.C. Fund. Act. '68. 9
Georgia 6s. 93	N. C. N. bs., J. & J. 7½
Ga. 7s, new bonds. 105	N. C. N. bs., A. & O. 7½
Ga. 7s, indorsed. 102	N. C. S. Tax, class 1. 2¼
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds. 106½	N. C. S. Tax, class 2. 2
Illinois c. 6s, '77. 103	N. C. S. Tax, class 3. 2
Illinois c. 6s, '79. 103½	Ohio 6s, '81. 106½
Illinois War Loan. 103½	Ohio 6s, '86. 112½
Kentucky 6s. 103½	Rhode Island 6s. 110
Louisiana 6s. 41	South Carolina 6s. 38
La. 6s, new bonds. 41	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 36
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 41	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 36
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 41	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66. 33
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C. '89, J.&J. 45
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 41	S. C. L. C. '89, A.&O. 45
La. 8s. L. B. of '75. 41	S. C. 7s, of '88. 37
La. 7s, consolidated. 59	S. C. N. F. bs. 2
Michigan 6s, '78-'79. 103	Tennessee 6s, old. 45¼
Michigan 7s, '90. 110	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. n. s. 45
Mo. 6s, due in '77. 102	Virginia 6s, old. 30
Mo. 6s, due in '78. 102¼	Virginia 6s, n.bs., '66. 30
Long bs, due '82-90 in. 105	Virginia 6s, n.bs., '67. 30
Asy. or U. due '92. 105	Virginia 6s, Con. bs. 79
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 105	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 68¾
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 105	Va. 6s. Def. bds. 6½
N. Y. Reg. B. L. 103	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 67¾

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs. 109	Ind., Blm. & W. 1st. 22
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs. 102	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 108
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s.g. 37½	Clev. & T. new bds. 106
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st. 30	C., P. & A., old bds. 106
Chicago & Alton 1n. 103	C. P. & A. new bds. 106
La. & Mo. 1st guar. 87	Buf. & Erie, new bds. 106
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st. 103½	Buf. & S. L. 7s. 106
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st. 116	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st. 89
C., B. & Q. consol. 7s. 111⅝	L. S. Div. bonds. 105
C.R.I. & P. 1st 7's. 110½	L. S. Con. R. 1st. 105
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new. 110	L. S. Cons. coup. 2d. 95
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con. 85	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902. 102
C.R. of N.J. Conv. 81½	Mich. C. 1st. 8s. '82 S.F. 112
L. & W.B. Con., guar. 65	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 100
M.&S.P. 1st 8s. P.D. 116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. 100
M.&St.P. 1st, La.C.D. 103	N. Y. C.&H. 1st, coup. 118½
M.&S.P. 1st, I.&M.D. 94	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85. 111½
M. &St.P. 1st, I.&D. 86	N. Missouri 1st. 96
M. & St.P. 1st, H.&D. 86	O. & M. 2d Consol. 45
M. & St. Paul 2d. 91	Cen. Pac. G. bds. 110
C. & N.W. Int. bds. 103	Cen. Pac.. S. J. B. 93
C. & N. W. Con. bs. 103	Cen. Pac., Cal. &O. 1st. 94
C. & N. W. Ex. bs. 100	Cen. Pac. L. G. bds. 94
C. & N. W. 1st. 106¼	Western Pac. bds. 102⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. B. 95¾	Un. Pac. 1st bds. 105¾
Galena & Chic. Ext'd 106	Un. Pac., L. G. 7s. 101
Penins. 1st Conver. 103	Union Pac. S. F. 90
Chicago & Mil. 1st. 106	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st. 94
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s, S.F. 108¼	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st. 121
Del. L. & W. 2d. 108	C. & P. C. S. F. 108½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con. 104	C. & P. 4th S. F. 105¾
Mor. & Es. 1st. 114½	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 100
Mor. & Es. 2d. 106½	A. & T. H. 1st. 107⅞
M. & E. 7s of '71. 102⅜	T., P. & W., 1st, E.D. 88
M. & E. 1st, C. G. 101	T., P. & W. 1st, W.D. 84
Erie 3d 7s, '83. 101	T., P. & W. Con., 7s. 27
Erie 4th 7s, '80. 98	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 98
Erie 5th 7s, '88. 100	Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 70
Long Dock Bonds. 105	Tol. & W. E. bds. 10
Buf., N.Y.&E. 1st, '77. 91½	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 49
Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 81⅜	Gt. West. 1st '88. 94
Dub. & S. City 1st. 106	Q. & Tol. 1st, 1890. 55
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div. 106	W. Un. bs., 1900, C. 101¼
Ced. F. & Min. 1st. 88	W. Un. bs. 1900, R. 101⅛

And the following for City bank shares:

America. 136	Hanover. 85
Commerce. 108	Importers' & Trad'rs' 186
Corn Exchange. 126	Manhattan. 127½
East River. 90	Merchants'. 117
First National. 200	New-York. 119
Fourth National. 92	Ninth National. 80
Fulton. 140	St. Nicholas. 100
Fifth Avenue. 212	State of N.Y., New. 108
Gallatin National. 110	Union. 130
German-American. 65	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 13.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113¼	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136	136¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅛	45¼
Reading Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49⅞	50
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	37	38½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	13⅞	14⅛
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10	11
Northern Central Railroad	27¾	28
Lehigh Navigation	29⅞	30
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8¼	8½
Hestonville Railway	22	22⅜
Central Transportation	39	39½

The official earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad for the months of August and September, 1876 and 1875, were as follows:

AUGUST.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenses.
1876	$1,363,175 85	$437,017 69	$926,158 16	36.48
1875	1,015,458 73	452,221 09	563,237 64	44.44
Increase	$347,717 12		$362,920 52	
Decrease		$15,203 40		7.96

SEPTEMBER.

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Percentage of Expenses.
1876	$1,305,955 99	$531,216 40	$774,969 59	40.67
1875	1,155,944 36	485,392 49	670,551 87	42.00
Increase	$150,041 63	$45,823 91	$104,217 72	
Decrease				1.33

The comparative estimated earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the first quarter in November were:

In 1875	$88,645 34
In 1876	78,502 77
Decrease in 1876	$10,142 57

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The following are the closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha. 33½	Justice. 21¼
Belcher. 15	Kossuth. 11
Best and Belcher. 41½	Kentuck. 13
Bullion. 32	Leopard. 6¾
Consolidated Virginia. 46¾	Mexican. 23¾
California. 54¾	Northern Belle. 31¾
Chollar. 70½	Overman. 15
Confidence. 12	Ophir. 43½
Caledonia. 9¼	Raymond and Ely. 5¼
Crown Point. 9½	Silver Hill. 8
Exchequer. 13	Savage. 12
Gould and Curry. 12	Segregated Belcher. 70
Hale and Norcross. 7¼	Sierra Nevada. 11
Imperial. 3	Union Consolidated. 11½
Julia Consolidated. 6¾	Yellow Jacket. 15¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 13 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	7	Oil, bbls.	100
Bees-wax, pkgs.	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	319
Broom-corn, bales.	15	Resin, bbls.	1,108
B. E. Peas bags.	27	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,260
Beans, bbls.	689	Pork, pkgs.	430
Cotton, bales.	13,069	Beef, pkgs.	1,271
Copper, cakes.	981	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,648
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	711	Grease, pkgs.	12
Eggs, bbls.	1,145	Lard, pkgs.	2,423
Flour, bbls.	30,703	Lard, kegs.	163
Wheat, bushels.	11,079	Hams, pcs.	2,926
Corn, bushels.	133,057	Butter, pkgs.	3,633
Oats, bushels.	46,578	Cheese, pkgs.	2,196
Rye, bushels.	6,300	Tallow, pkgs.	776
Malt, bushels.	12,456	Lub.-oil, bbls.	60
Barley, bushels.	112,059	Pea-nuts, bags.	728
Peas, bushels.	8,800	Pecans, pkgs.	165
Grass-seed, bags.	2,549	Rice, pkgs.	50
Flax-seed, bags.	383	Starch, bxs.	2,650
Corn-meal bags.	500	Tow, bales.	70
Buckwht Flour, pkgs	30	Tea, half-chests.	9
Hops, bales.	579	Tobacco, hhds.	177
Hides, No.	592	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,182
Hides, bales.	611	Whisky, bbls.	575
Leather, sides.	8,565	Wool, bales.	448
Lead, pigs.	288		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm on, however, a rather quiet market; sales, 2,559 bags by the Fairy Belle and 2,534 bags by the France on private terms. ....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 18,946 bags; at the outports, 20,497 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States to Oct. 1, 53,527 bags; purchased for the United States to Nov. 11, 241,000 bags....Other kinds inactive within the previous range....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c. good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@20¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17½c.@18¼c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16c.@20c.....Java, invoices, 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16½c.@17½c.; Ceylon, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted lower for early delivery, ⅛c. ₩ lb. on a moderately active movement, partly for export.... Ordinary quoted at 10 3-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 9-16c.@11 13-16c.; Middling, 12⅛c.@12 5-16c. ₩ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 3,239 bales, (of which 1,787 bales on Saturday evening,) including 8,394 bales to shippers, 1,545 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been more active, but at reduced prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bales, of which 5,600 bales were on Saturday evening, and 37,900 bales to-day, with 4,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 11 31-32c.@12c.; December, 12c.; January, 12⅛c.@12 5-32c.; February, 12 5-16c.@12½c.; March, 12 15-32c.@12½c.; April, 12 21-32c.; May, 12 27-32c.@12⅞c.; June, 13c.@13 1-32c.; July, 13 5-32c.; August, 13 7-32c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., showing a decline of 5-32c.@¼c. ₩ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 13,069 bales, and at the shipping ports 53,953 bales, against 43,-769 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 80,178 bales, against 69,645 last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,304,647 bales, against 1,135,158 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 10,522 bales; to the Continent, 7,732 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 145,483 bales, consolidated stock at the ports, 721,978 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅞	12	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	12⅛	12¼	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Mid	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling Fair	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13⅝	13 13-16	13 15-16	13 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	10 9-16	Middling	11 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour attracted more attention from shippers as well as for home trade purposes, and prices were generally quoted steadier; in the instance of desirable lots of low grade, a trifle higher. West India buyers were the principal export purchasers, taking City Mill Extras very freely at the ruling figures, the bulk of this trade having been within the range of $6 1[illegible]@$6 25, though a few favorite brands, chiefly in lots, in new pkgs., went at higher figures, up to $6 40, and for strictly Fancy up to $6 50, but these were extreme and exceptional quotations. English shippers were also more disposed to operate, but their bids were not, as a rule, satisfactory, and trade in this connection was comparatively moderate. Minnesota Extras were in much better request for home trade account, particularly straight brands, available at from $6 50@$7, for good to choice, higher than which latter rate of $7 it was difficult to place any brands of this class in other than small lots. The better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 were in more demand and quoted rather firmer, though not altered materially as to values. Unsound Extras, of good to choice quality, were of readier sale, partly for shipment, at full figures. ....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 24,850 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$6 75, chiefly Western Extras, at $4 75@$5; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras, at $4 25@$5; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 50@$4; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 25@$5, mostly at $4 50@$4 85 for fair to very good; poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 25@$6 25, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, for the West Indies, with very choice to fancy quoted higher; and at $5 25 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 15@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 15@$5 75, mainly at $5 25@$5 40; good to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$7 50; very poor to very choice do., do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $5 60@$7 50; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 75@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 75@$6 75; poor to fancy Minnesota straight Extras, $5 75@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice, at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $7 50@$8 50.... Included in the sales have been 14,500 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 11,600 bbls. City Mills, 3,500 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 1,050 bbls. do. patent do., 1,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment: these at $5 75@$6 25, mostly at $6@$6 25;) 700 bbls. Superfine, 450 bbls. No. 2, and 1,300 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates.....The movements in Southern Flour somewhat brisker; buyers have been purchasing, however, mostly for home trade purposes, and, in this connection, wholly to meet urgent requirements. Prices, however, have not varied materially, the principal holders showing less eagerness to place supplies, especially of favorite trade and family Extras....Sales have been reported here of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$5 for very poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 50 for fair to choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....The inquiry for Rye Flour is comparatively tame, at the moment, and with more liberal offering prices have favored buyers, in most instances. ....We quote from $4 35@$5 05 for poor Western to fancy State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 300 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in more request, mostly for shipment, with prices quoted about steady....We quote at $2 70@$3 10 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 35 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 2,900 bbls., including Yellow Western, about fair to choice, at $2 80@$3; 500 bbls. Yellow, from store, at $2 80; and 1,600 bbls. Brandywine at $3 35....Corn-meal, in bags, has been less active; with sales reported of about 1,700 bags within the range of 90c.@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice, ₩ 100 lb.; most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 90c.@$1 09....Oat-meal has been quite dull throughout within the range of $5@$6 50; very choice held much higher ₩ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been very moderately inquired for, within the range of $3@$3 25 for good choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

GRAIN—Wheat movements were very light to-day, checked by the meagre offerings of really desirable stock of Spring and Winter product, and the advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel claimed by sellers. The export inquiry was comparatively moderate. The somewhat stronger range of ocean grain freights toward the close was against the outward trade.... Sales have been reported to-day of 65,000 bushels, including new Red Western, about prime to choice, at $1 27@$1 30, chiefly at $1 27, new White do., at $1 35; with extra choice new White Michigan quoted at $1 38 bid, and $1 40 asked; new No. 1 Minnesota Spring prime to choice, at $1 31@$1 32; old and new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed stock, at $1 16; and ungraded Spring, in lots, at $1 12@$1 25....Corn was comparatively dull to-day. Export dealings light. Ungraded stock steady. New-York grades firmer....Sales have been reported since our last, of 57,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, prime to choice, 60c.@60½c., nearly prime at 60c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 60c.; Kansas do., at 60c.@60½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58½c.@59c.; New-York No. 2 White at 59½c.; New-York Mixed at 60c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59c.; New-York Low Mixed at 59c.; New-York No. 1 at 60c.@60½c.; New-York no grade at 55c.@57c. for old and new; New-York unmerchantable at 52c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 54c.@57c.; Yellow Western at 60c.@61c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western for November, quoted nominal, at 59½c.@60c.... Rye has been quoted firm and wanted; fair to choice Western quoted at 75c.@80c.; fair to prime State at 85c.@88c.; good to very choice Canada, in bond, afloat; at 87c.@92c., car lots and afloat....Sales reported of 8,500 bushels choice Canada, in bond, at 92c.; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 76c., and 1,200 bushels prime State at 88c....Barley has been held firmly, but has been inactive to-day. Sales reported of 500 bushels choice two-rowed State, to arrive, at 82½c. ₩ bushel. A slow trade has been reported in Barley-malt, with fair to very choice Canada West quoted about steady at $1 10@$1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, fair to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been in some request; new State, quoted at 80c.@85c.; selling chiefly at 80c....Canada Peas have been steady at 93c.@93½c., in bond, with sales reported of 6,000 bushels on the basis of 93c....Oats have been quite active, and quoted decidedly stronger in price, in instances 1c.@2c. a bushel dearer. The trade call has been more urgent....Sales reported of 61,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 36c.@45c., as to quality, mostly at 38c.@43c.; new White State, ordinary to very choice, at 48c.@52c., chiefly at 50c.@51½c., afloat; new Mixed Western, 32c.@44c., as to quality, mostly at 33c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White, at 42c.@43c., closing at 43c.; New-York No. 3 White at 38c.; New-York No. 3 at 36½c.; New-York No. 2 at 38c.; New-York Rejected at 32½c.@33c.; new Mixed State at 46c.@50c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 50c., afloat....The business was mostly in State and New-York graded stock....Old Oats quoted strong, but inactive....The offerings of desirable lots of Feed have been on a limited scale, and prices of the several grades have shown decided firmness, with a good demand noted for supplies especially to meet the requirements of local jobbers....We quote within the range of $18@$24 as extremes ₩ ton....The main dealings have been at $13@$14 for 40-lb. stock; $16@$17 50 for 60-lb.; $17 50@$19 for 80-lb.; $20@$22 for 100-lb.; $16@17 for Rye Feed, and $22@$24 for Sharps, ₩ ton....Bale Hay has been more sought after, partly for shipment, and has been quoted firm as to values....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 55c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 70c.@95c. ₩ 100 lb.; Clover, 50c.@55c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c....Straw has been in good demand at steady rates, including Rye Straw, within the range of 50c.@75c.; Oat, 46c.@50c. ₩ 100 lb....Timothy Seed has been in moderately active request, at from $1 95@$2 for prime to choice....Sales reported of 1,500 bags at $1 95@$1 97½, part to arrive....American Rough Flax has been quiet, but quoted about steady at $1 55@$1 60 ₩ bushel....Clover has been more sought after, and quoted firm at 15c.@16½c. for very good to choice....Sales reported of 950 bags at 15-16c.@15¼c., chiefly at 15⅛c. ....Foreign Hemp-seed has been inactive; quoted here at $1 85@$1 95....Canary-seed has been in less request at from $3 25@$4 ₩ bushel....Calcutta Linseed has been in light demand, but quoted firm at $2@$2 05, gold, ₩ 56 lb....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,149,876 bushels Wheat, 3,328,629 bushels Corn, 305,983 bushels Rye, 585,607 bushels Barley, 502,652 bushels Malt, 1,018,623 bushels Oats, and 4,327 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,896,337 bushels, as against 7,620,960 bushels last Monday, and 6,380,416 bushels Nov. 15, 1875.

HIDES—Of Montevideo, 25,000 to 28,000 sold, to arrive, at 22c. gold, 4 months' credit; market firm.

MOLASSES—Desirable invoices of foreign refining stock have been in comparatively light supply, and, with a better inquiry noted, prices have been quoted stronger....Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 36c.@37c. for 50 test. The actual dealings, however, as reported, have been unimportant....A fair demand from jobbing sources has been also noted for suitable qualities of foreign at full rates.... Porto Rico quoted at 40c.@58c.; English Islands at 40c.@50c....In the jobbing line, foreign has been moderately dealt in, with quotations showing steadiness. ....New-Orleans has been fairly active in a jobbing way; with good to choice new crop quoted at 55c.@63½c. Sales include 100 bbls., to arrive, at 60c.@63c....Syrup has been in fair request, with Sugar Syrup quoted at 40c.@58c.; Molasses (nominal) at 35c.@40c. ₩ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in more demand, chiefly for export, in good part for the Glasgow market, for which port, liberal steam-freight contracts, for forward shipment, have been recently made, as already mentioned in our regular freight report. Prices have been quoted firmer on the basis of 24c. for hhds., and 26c.@27c. for bbls.; extra lots quoted higher.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered sparingly and quoted higher, with a good demand noted....We quote at $2 10 for Strained, $2 15@$2 20 for good Strained, $2 25@$2 40 for No. 2, $2 45@$3 75 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 lb. Sales 700 bbls. good Strained at $2 13@$2 15; 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2 30; 1,000 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 25@$3 25; and 700 bbls. Strained and No. 2 at $2 20....Tar has been in fair request, at $2 50@$2 75 ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. on private terms. ....Pitch in demand, at $2 25 ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 38c.@38½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 80 bbls. at 38½c....Stock in yard to-day—76,564 bbls. Resin; 1,390 bbls. Tar; and 3,363 bbls. Spirits Turpentine. Stock afloat, 8,534 bbls. Resin, 31 bbls. Tar, and 1,606 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in fairly active request since our last, and quoted at 11⅝c., in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order....Refined has been in good demand for shipment; quoted by refiners at 26c. Sales of 7,000 bbls. high test at 27c....Refined, in cases, wanted and quoted at 30c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c. Sales 5,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very moderately sought after for early delivery, at about former figures. ....Sales reported since our last for early delivery, 150 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17....Other kinds dull. Sales, 100 bbls. Extra Prime, for Chicago delivery, at $12 37½....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess was in moderate demand; quoted for November at $17; December, $16@$16 05; January, $16@$16 05; February, $16 15; March, $16 15; sales, 500 bbls. February at $16 10, and 250 bbls. March at $16 15....Dressed Hogs have been in better supply and less request, with City quoted down to 7c.@8c.... Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for at rather easier figures. Sales include 26,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part 16 to 10 lb. at 8¾c.@10c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range; also 75 bxs. Clear Bellies, part at 10⅜c....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅞c.@7c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 14c.@14½c....Bacon has been in light demand here, for early delivery, at previous rates....Long Clear quoted here at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Sales, 75 bxs. at 8⅝c. And Long and Short Clear, for December, quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; and Short Clear, for January, at 9c....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear, for December, quoted at 8⅛c.@8¼c....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand and again quoted firmer for early delivery....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 180 tcs. prime at $10 50@$10 55, closing at $10 55@$10 60; and 85 tcs. off grade at $10 35@$10 50. ....And for forward delivery Western Steam was rather more sought after and quoted at the close, for November, at $10 07½@$10 10; December, $9 87½, seller the remainder of the year at $9 87½@$9 90; January at $9 92½@$9 95, and seller February at $10 02½@$10 05.... Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., December, at $9 87½; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, $9 87½@$9 90; 2,000 tcs., February, at $10@$10 02½....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in moderate request; quoted at $10 25@$10 37½; sales, 200 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at $10 ....Refined Lard in fair request; quoted for the Continent at $11 for prompt delivery; South America, $11@$11 25, and for the West Indies at $9 75.... Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. for the West Indies and 400 tcs. for South America on private terms....Beef has been in rather better demand since our last at essentially unchanged quotations....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $8@$10 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₩ bbl. Sales 100 bbls. Extra Mess on private terms....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $21@$23; India Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25.... Sales 100 tcs....Beef Hams have been in more request, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ₩ bbl; sales, 165 bbls....Butter and Eggs quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry. ....Cheese a shade firmer, and in good demand; best State Factory at 13¾c.@14c....Tallow has been in fair demand at about steady figures: sales, 120,000 lb. very good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Stearine has attracted rather more attention, with Western in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 37½@$10 75; sales, 50 tcs., at the quoted rates....Choice City, in hhds., quoted at $11....A very moderate movement has been reported in Domestic Rice, at previous prices.....We quote fair to prime Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 50; Louisiana, $5@$5 75....East India Rice in slack demand, with Rangoon quoted at $2 70@$2 75, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 12½, currency, free, ₩ 100 lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered sparingly and again quoted higher, with a good demand noted....We now quote fair to good Refining Cuba at 9⅞c.@10⅛c....; Sales, 600 hhds. Refining Cuba at 10c., and 8,000 mats Manila, low grade, at 8½c....Refined in brisk request at a further sharp rise in prices; Granulated up to 13c.; Powdered at 12½c.; Crushed at 13½c.; Cut Loaf, 14c.; Soft White at 11⅜c.@12c.; Soft Yellow at 10c.@11⅛c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Very dull; offered at $1 10, with bids reported of $1 08½@$1 09. Sales reported late of 50 bbls. at $1 10.

FREIGHTS—A generally steady, but quiet market was reported to-day in this line. Berth room was offered less freely, and in instances quoted somewhat firmer, with a fair inquiry for accommodation, mostly for Cotton, Grain, Flour, Resin, and Provisions. And in the chartering line a moderate movement was reported, chiefly in the way of Petroleum contracts, at full rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 3,700 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ₩ 60 lb., and 500 bags Cotton-seed Meal at 2 s. 6d. ₩ ton, and by steam, 4,100 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, part at 50s. ₩ ton; 800 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ₩ bbl.; and by steam, from the West, on through freight, 3,800 pkgs. Provisions for prompt and forward shipment, within the range of 61½c.@70c. ₩ 100 lb. Also a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms, (option of London,) quoted nominally at 4s. 9d.@5s. ₩ bbl....For London, by steam, 35,000 bushels Grain, chiefly at 6¾d.@7d. ₩ bushel; also, a Norwegian bark, 629 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d.; and another, 432 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 4s. 6d., (with option of Bristol at the same rate, or Liverpool at 4s. 7½d.) ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 4,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 2,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₩ 280 lb.; and slate reported, to fill up, on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d ₩ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Apples and 200 tons Provisions on private terms. Also an Italian bark, 760 tons placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; and 400 bbls. Tallow at 30s. ₩ ton.... For Hull, by steam, 3,500 bbls. Refined Sugar, at 30s. ₩ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence, with Deals, at 92s. 6d....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 372 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 28s. 9d. ₩ ton, flat. Vessels for the Grain trade were inquired for, to a limited extent, at 5s. 10½d.@6s. for local loading, and 6s. for Philadelphia or Baltimore loading. Reports from Boston are of extreme and protracted dullness in this interest, with quotations wholly nominal, as they have been for some time past.....For Antwerp, by steam, of through freight, 1,000 pks. Provisions on private terms, quoted nominally at 50s.@52s. 6d. ₩ ton; also a British bark, 942 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 250 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₩ lb....For the Continent, an American bark, 564 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d.; a British bark, 847 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. do, from do, at 4s. 4½d.@4s. 6d.; a German bark, 535 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. do, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d., ₩ bbl....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, 283 tons, at $5, for Sugar.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 13, 1876.

Trade in Horned Cattle on this forenoon was firm at the closing rates of last week; the quality of the herds to hand was so far superior to that received heretofore that rates were higher in consequence. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 8c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights 6 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8c.@10½c. ₩ lb. weights 5¾ to 9 cwt.; from 55 to 57 lb. has been allowed net. Milch Cows of fair quality in fair demand; poor quality Cows very slow of sale; prices $45@$75 per head. Calves included. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.; grass-fed Calves at 5c. ₩ lb.; also, at $8@$12 50 ₩ head. Trade in Sheep and Lambs fair; Sheep sold at 4c.@6c. ₩ lb.; Lambs at 5⅛c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.; mixed flocks at $5 25@$6 31¼ ₩ cwt. One car of Hogs sold on live weight, terms not obtained. Trade in City Dressed dull. Hogs, 300 lb. ₩ head, 6¾c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 230 lb. downward, 7½c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 250 lb. downward, 7¾c. ₩ lb.; Hogs, 118 lb. ₩ head, 8c. ₩ lb.; light Pigs, 8¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 36 cars of horned Cattle. Sales as follows: 104 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 94 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight, 8¾ cwt.; 44 choice Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c., ₩ lb., weight, 9¼ cwt.; 107 Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 9¼ cwt.; 107 good Kentucky Steers, at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 40 good Illinois Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weights, 7 cwt.@9 cwt. O. P. Evens sold for self 36 grass-fed Indiana Steers, at 8c ₩ lb., weight, 6 cwt.; 162 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 8½@9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for Coon & Hosserry, 98 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; 42 good Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt. Gillis & Brown sold for selves, 33 choice Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; for S. Sianer, 77 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 10c.@11c. ₩ lb., weights 8 to 8¾ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for G. Roberts, 38 common Ohio Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 common Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Thompson 30 good Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for A. Van Atta, 75 common Indiana Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 37 common Indiana Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 170 generally common Illinois Steers at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb., with tops at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ to 7¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Brown 168 Kentucky Steers from common to good from 9¼c.@10¾c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 10 cwt.; for Kahn & Furst 161 good Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for G. Becker and for H. Kohn, 4 car-loads of Kentucky Steers, terms not obtained; G. W. Vail sold for self 33 common State Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for Goff & Ulery 99 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 9½c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weights 7¾ to 8 cwt.; for Ulery & Cary 34 good Illinois Steer at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on per head, weight 9 cwt.; for M. Kirchway 64 generally common State Steers at 9¾c.@9½c. ₩ lb., with tops at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant. Hume & Elliott sold 191 State Sheep, weight 14,920 lb, at 4¾c. ₩ lb; 280 State Sheep, weight 24,369 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 95 State Sheep, weight 8,100 lb, at 5c. ₩ lb; 125 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,400 lb, at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 195 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,583 lb, at 4⅝c. ₩ lb; 165 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 17,720 lb, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 500 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 44,790 lb, at 6c. ₩ lb; 65 State Lambs, weight 4,630 lb, at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 118 State Lambs, weight 7,540 lb, at 6c. ₩ lb; 204 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 14,210 lb, at 6c. ₩ lb; 72 Canada Lambs, weight 12,910 lb, at 6¼c. ₩ lb; 1 grass-fed Calf, weight 155 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 200 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 310 lb., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 67 grass-fed Calves at $8 ₩ head; 60 grass-fed Calves at $9 ₩ head; 46 grass-fed Calves at $12 50 ₩ head. Sold for week ending Nov. 11, 1876, 11,541 Sheep and Lambs at $4 26, average, ₩ head; 364 Veals and Calves at $10 94, average, ₩ head. W. Elliott sold 172 State Sheep, weight 14,760 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb; 43 State Sheep, weight 3,330 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 98 State Sheep, weight 8,340 lb, at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 222 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,150 lb, at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 74 Canada Sheep, weight 9,000 lb. at $5 60 ₩ cwt.; 198 Ohio Lambs, weight 17,640 lb., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 121 State Lambs, weight 8,190 lb., at 5⅜c. ₩ lb.; 53 State Lambs, weight 3,480 lb., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb.; 272 Canada Lambs, weight 20,390 lb., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 13,420 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 490 Indiana Sheep, weight 42,480 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 12 Indiana Sheep, weight 1,260 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 152 Canada Lambs, weight 10,480 lb., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 324 Canada Lambs, weight 24,810 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb. Davis & Hollenbeck sold 4 State Bucks, weight 470 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb.; 96 State Sheep, weight 8,200 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 116 State Ewes, weight 9,850 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 48 State Sheep, weight 3,730 lb., at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 81 State Ewes, weight 3,030 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 204 State Sheep, weight 16,640 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 36 Canada Sheep, weight 4,060 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 146 Canada Ewes, weight 19,550 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 345 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 28,440 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 353 Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 32,590 lb., at $6 31¼c. ₩ cwt.; 143 State Lambs, weight 10,260 lb., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 100 State Lambs, weight 6,910 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 139 State Lambs, weight 11,180 lb., at $5 31¼ ₩ cwt.; 52 State Lambs, weight 4,220 lb., at 6½c. ₩ lb. Sold for week ending Nov. 11, 1876, 4,705 Sheep and Lambs, at $4 97½ average ₩ head.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for J. M. Reid 30 common Ohio Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for F. W. Fisk, 46 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for M. May 36 State Cows at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ to 9 cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman, 15 good Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., weight, 8 cwt.; for J. Holmes, 18 common Ohio Steers at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler & Co. 82 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb, weight 6¾ to 7¾ cwt.; 31 Steers and Oxen mixed at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Bond H. Westneimer sold for Willard & Co. 71 common State Steers at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 95 common State Steers at 9c. with $1 on ₩ head and 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ to 6¼ cwt.; for N. Reid, 39 common Ohio Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., with 50c. off ₩ head, weight 5¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 52 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ to 6½ cwt., scant.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with 25c. off on 48 head, and $1 off on 16 head, weight 7 cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 125 mixed Steers and Oxen at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 37 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb, with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. G. Ayrault sold for D. F. Fitzhugh 78 common State Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for self 33 common State Steers at 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. M. Lauterbeck sold for N. Morris 99 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 56 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head on 25 head, weights 7 to 7¼ cwt; 22 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head, weight 7 cwt. E. Vogel sold for N. Morris 43 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on 34 head, weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 47 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 99 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c.@9½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 118 common Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 off ₩ head on 10 head, weights 6 to 6½ cwt. D. Waixel sold for I. Waixel 15 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with $1 off per head, weights 6¾ strong, to 7½ cwt.; 78 fair Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weights 7 to 7½ cwt.; 20 fair Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 8 cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₩ head, at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb.; 101 State Sheep, weight 67 lb. ₩ head, at 4⅞c. ₩ lb.; 173 State Lambs, weight 78 lb. ₩ head, at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; sold for week ending Nov. 11, 1876, 3,244 Sheep and Lambs; average of Lambs, $4 78 ₩ head; average of Sheep, $3 64 ₩ head. Kase & Pidcock sold 217 Ohio Sheep, weight 72 lb. ₩ head, at 4¼c. ₩ lb.; 40 Ohio Sheep, weight 79 lb. ₩ head, at 4½c. ₩ lb.; 103 Ohio Sheep, weight 85 lb. ₩ head, at 5c. ₩ lb.; 52 Kentucky Sheep, weight 103 lb. ₩ head, at 5½c. ₩ lb. Sold for week ending Nov. 11, 1876, 3,558 Sheep and Lambs at $4 82 average ₩ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Nov. 13, 1876: 5,408 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 1,019 Veals and Calves, 3,266 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Nov. 13: 9,048 Sheep and Lambs, 297 Veals and Calves, 138 Beeves, 34 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Nov. 11, 1876: 13,447 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 6,372 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Nov. 11, 1876: 5,394 head of horned Cattle, 78 Veals, 6,592 Sheep and Lambs, 9,568 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,498 head of horned Cattle, 2,820 Sheep and Lambs, 4,191 Hogs.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—The receipts of Cattle at East Liberty, Penn., since Friday, have been 144 cars of through, and 51 cars of yard stock, in all 3,451 head, making a total for the week ending to-day, 6,188 head, or 215 cars of through, and 149 cars of yard stock, against 232 cars of through, and 222 cars of yard stock for last week; business for the week has not yet opened, only a few selling at retail; no quotations. Hogs—Receipts, 13,420 head, making a total for the week of 25,680 head, against 13,585 head for last week; the supply is heavy; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Philadelphias, $5 75@$5 90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head, making a total for the week of 4,300 head, against 11,500 head for last week; none selling.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,800 head; scarce and firm; few sales; extra, $5 10; good to choice, $4 60@$4 85; Colorado, Texans, and Kansas Steers, $3 90@$4 30; City Butchers' and Cows, $2 87½@$3 05; Stockers, $3@$3 15, closing steady and firm. Hogs—Receipts 5,000 head; shipments, 3,300 head; market active and a shade easier; packing, $5 30@$5 70; shipping, $5 70@$6; sales chiefly at $5 50@$5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market quiet, but steady; sales at $3 50@$4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Cattle, rather dull, but prices about the same as last week; sales, 2,400 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Fair to Good do., 4¾c.@5½c.; Common, 3c.@4¼c.; Sheep, unchanged; sales, 13,000 head at 5c.@5¾c.; Hogs, lower; sales, 5,000 head at $7 50@$8 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 15,25[illegible] bbls.; Corn, 195,985 bushels; Wheat, 255,924 bushels; Barley, 34,742 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 7,300 bbls.; Corn, 26,400 bushels; Wheat, 16,500 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 7,200 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 319,976 bushels; Wheat, 266,038 bushels. Shipments to Interior Points—Wheat, 14,300 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 18,040 bbls.; Corn, 48,-400 bushels; Wheat, 74,400 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 30,200 bushels. Flour in good demand and steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat firm; a shade higher: sales, 14,000 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 27; 9,500 bushels Port Washington at $1 26; two cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 36. Corn active; sales early of 18,000 bushels No. 1 at 57½c.; later, 24,000 bushels do. at 52c.; 2,500 bushels do., to arrive, at 52c.; 2 cars Low Mixed Toledo, at 52½c.; 3,000 bushels do., in lots, to millers at 52c. Oats dull; sales of 1 car Ohio on track at 36c. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales of 1 car four-rowed State on track at 83c.; 1 car two-rowed do. at 72½c.; 3,500 bushels Canada on private terms. Malt—Fair trade; prices nominally unchanged. Seeds inactive; holding at unchanged prices. High-wines—Sales 150 bbls. at $1 11@$1 13. Pork and Lard—Fair trade and demand; prices unchanged. Canal Freights unsettled, lower to New-York. Wheat, 6½c.@7c., Corn 6c.@6½c. 1c. less on hard Grain, and ½c. on Oats to Albany and Troy. Railroad Freights quiet, unchanged. Grain in Store in Elevators—Wheat, 352,256 bushels; Corn, 392,421 bushels; Oats, 22,070 bushels; Barley, 409,995 bushels; Rye, 16,431 bushels; Peas, 367 bushels; Malt, 26,155 bushels. Estimated Malt in store in malt-house, 75,000 bushels. Grain Afloat on Erie and Oswego Canals for Tide-water—Wheat, 1,464,943 bushels; Corn, 931,930 bushels; Barley, 645,552 bushels; Rye, 30,385 bushels. Grain Afloat on Barges bound for Buffalo—Wheat, 531,000 bushels; Corn, 386,000 bushels; Barley, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 38,000 bushels. Grain Chartered for this Port—Wheat, 164,000 bushels; Corn, 115,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet but steady; Spring Extras, $4 50@$6 25; Minnesota, $5 25@$7; Extra Winter, $5@$7 25. Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 10⅜ cash; $1 10¼, November; $1 11⅝, December; $1 13, January; No. 3 do., $1 00½@$1 01; Rejected, 88c.@91c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; N. 2 43½c., cash; 43⅜c. all the year. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 32¼c.@32½c., cash; 32c., November; 33⅛c., December. Rye moderately active and higher, at 60c.@61c. Barley easier at 78c. cash; 80c., December. Pork steady and firm, $16 cash; $15 37½ all the year; $15 45 January. Lard firmer; $9 75@$9 80 cash; $9 45 all the year. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders 6⅜c.@6½c.; Short Rib Sides 8⅜c.@8½c.; Short Clear Sides 8⅝c.@8¾c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 07. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 111,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,-000 bushels; Corn, 134,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat strong at ⅛c. advance. Corn firmer; 43⅝c. cash, 43¾c. higher; 33½c. December. Pork easier; $15 45 January. Lard lower; $9 70@$9 75 cash; $9 47½@$9 50 January.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour held above buyers views; scarcely anything done. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall $1 27½; No. 2 Amber, $1 13@$1 13½, cash; $1 15¼@$1 15½, December. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.@41½c., cash; 40½c., January. Oats higher; No. 2 at 31¾c.@31⅞c. bid. cash; 32¾c. bid, December. Rye higher at 65c. Barley steady and unchanged; scarcely anything done. Pork dull; old, $16 50; new, $15 75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅜c. Clear Rib Sides 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Bacon higher; Shoulders 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9½c. Hogs steady, with a good demand; Yorkers $5 25@$5 50; Bacon, 5 50@$5 70; Butchers, including fancy, $5 75@$5 90. Cattle in good demand at full prices for shipping grades; prime to choice steers, $4 75@$5; good, $4 25@$4 60; medium to fair, $3 75@$4 10. Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 69,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,500 head; Cattle, 2,900 head.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour dull; Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn in fair demand and firm; old, 52c.@53c.; new, 42c.@44c. Oats in light demand, but holders firm at 30c.@38c. Rye inactive at 67c.@68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork scarce and firm; old, $17; new, $16; Lard in good demand; Steam-Rendered, 9¾c.; Kettle do., 10⅛c.@10½c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders 6½c.@6¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c. Whisky in fair demand but lower at $1 06. Butter firm; Western Reserve, 20c.@21c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Hogs quiet but steady; common, $5@$5 30; fair to good Light and Packing grades, $5 40@$5 50; Heavy, $5 55@$5 60; receipts, 3,627 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; White held higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 40; Extra do., $1 45. Corn steady; sales of 2,200 bushels at 57c. Barley quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada by sample at $1 08. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c.; Barley, 5c. to New-York, 4½c. to Albany, 7½c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson, $3 to Newburg, $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—110,000 bushels Barley, 6,700 bushels Rye, 2,469,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—79,000 bushels Barley, 1,901,000 feet Lumber. Railroad Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat strong; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 3 do., $1 28; Extra White Michigan, $1 37; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 24; December, $1 25¼; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 20½; No. 3 Red, $1 13; rejected Dayton and Michigan, Red, $1 07. Corn firm; High Mixed, 52c.; new, 51c.; No. 2, at 50½c.; damaged new, 36c.; rejected 50c.; new, 45½c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 32c. Clover-seed, $8 75; second quality, $8. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat strong, at an advance of 1c., closed active and firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19½; No. 2 do., $1 13¾; December, $1 14½; January, $1 16; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 04¾. Corn easier, and in fair demand; No. 2 at 46c.@47c. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2 at 32c.@32½c. Rye stronger and higher; No. 1 at 62½c. Barley stronger and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 78¾c.@79½c.; December, 81c. No. 3 do., 48½c. Provisions inactive and nominal. Freights dull and nominal. Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; do. to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 23,000 bbls.; Wheat, 189,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 28. Corn steady, with a fair demand; White, 45c.; Mixed, 43c. Rye in fair demand at 65c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and firm. Pork, Bulk Shoulders, and Lard nominal. Bulk Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon scarce and wanted: Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $9 15@$9 25; Clear Sides, $9 50. Sugar-cured Hams dull, weak, and lower at 15½c. Whisky active, but not quotably higher at $1 08. Bagging, 12¼c.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Flour very quiet, but steady. Wheat, 2c.@2½c. higher; small business; holders firm; Extra White Michigan, $1 38½; No. 1 do., $1 32½, November; Milling, $1 34. Corn steady; No. 1 Mixed, 53c. Oats very quiet; White, 40½c. bid; Mixed, 36½c. bid. Receipts—Flour, 2,346 bbls.; Wheat, 7,741 bushels; Corn, 5,141 bushels; Oats, 2,635 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,850 bbls.; Wheat, 22,-288 bushels; Corn, 822 bushels; Oats, 2,046 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Whisky dull and lower at $1 10. Sugar in active demand and higher; common 8c.; fair to fully fair, 8⅝c.@9c.; prime, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight ¼ discount. Sterling, $5 27 for the bank. Gold, 110¼.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 13.—Printing Cloths strong at 4½c.@4⅝c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s., with active inquiry and increased business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 8,733 bales; gross, 8,729 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,069 bales; sales, 1,739 bales; stock, 80,905 bales; exports, coastwise, 108 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 18,405 bales; gross, 20,-480 bales; exports to the Continent, 126 bales; coastwise, 1,199 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 200,310 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 5,733 bales; exports, to France, 2,815 bales; coastwise, 1,508 bales; sales, 326 bales; stock, 78,755 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton lower; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.@11c.; net receipts, 4,699 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,887 bales; coastwise, 1,578 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock 102,356 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LIFE—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

ARLO'S GARDEN.—BABA—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weatherby, Miss Minselli.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SARDANAPALUS—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE—MINSTRELSY, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Minstrels.

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH—LECTURE by Rev. H. M. Gallagher—"America and the Americans."

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Mme. Annette Essipoff, Mr. Alfred Vivien.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND COMICALITIES.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

Our latest dispatches from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida simply add to the previously-existing certainty of Republican majorities in these States. The Democrats have, practically, abandoned all hopes of obtaining the electoral vote of South Carolina for TILDEN, and are concentrating all their strength on the attempt to secure a return favorable to HAMPTON. There is a large force of Democratic lawyers, local and imported, on hand to fight every stage of the action of the Board of Canvassers which threatens to be unfavorable to the admission of returns tainted by intimidation or fraud. The presence of one or two Republican lawyers of some eminence is rather more needed at Columbia than in New-Orleans at the present juncture. As for Florida, any new returns received show that the Republicans have underestimated rather than overestimated their majority. The action of the Democrats in demanding that their statement of the vote of Hamilton County be recived, after pretending that the ballot-boxes were destroyed, and with them all legal evidences of the vote, reveals the kind of tactics relied on to show a majority for TILDEN in a State where his vote runs hopelessly behind that of the party candidate for Governor. We have referred below to the preposterous claims of the Democrats in regard to Louisiana. In that State a Republican majority is just as certain as is the Democratic endeavor to sustain the policy of intimidation with tricks worthy of a knavish attorney and airs characteristic of a swashbuckler.

Any one who reads the letter which we publish to-day in regard to Democratic methods in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana will be partially able to appreciate the impudence of the cry about "counting in" the Republican candidates in Louisiana. Parishes which, on a fair vote, give a Republican majority of from two to three thousand, are claimed for TILDEN by a majority of 2,218, and a trustful public is asked to believe that on Nov. 7 the entire Republican strength of these parishes was fairly represented by one vote. We have already had some intimations of the means employed last week to drive negroes away from the polls, and of the means employed before the election to prevent them registering. When all the shameful details of the terrorism and violence by which these and other parishes have been made to yield the so-called Democratic "majorities" have been laid before the people, it will be only the most reckless partisans who will protest against the refusal to recognize the validity of a vote fabricated by means which are incompatible with the existence of free institutions.

Further information on the same subject is supplied by our special dispatch from New-Orleans. That dispatch contains the the following tables in regard to the registration and the vote of the five disputed Parishes of East Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Morehouse, and Ouachita: 1. The white and colored registration for 1874. 2. The Democratic and Republican vote for Auditor in 1874. 3. The white and colored registration for 1876. The first table shows a colored majority in registration of 5,053; the second shows a Republican majority on the actual vote of 3,979, and the third shows a colored majority in registration of 6,820. To ascertain the probable Republican majority for 1876 is merely a question in simple proportion, and gives 5,726 as the natural majority on Hayes electors. But the Democrats claim from these five parishes a majority for TILDEN of 4,416. Can any man in his senses believe that such a result has been obtained by fair means? Can any evidence be produced from parishes where the vote has been given unaffected by intimidation or fraud, that any such change has taken place in the sentiments of colored voters as the Democratic claims imply? Take Avoyelles as a case in point. The Democratic table sent out by the Bureau of Nincompoops claimed a Democratic majority in that parish of 230. The official count shows a Republican majority of 50. In 1874 on the vote for Treasurer, there was a Republican majority of 63, showing that the strength of the two parties, whenever tested with an approach to fairness, has remained practically unchanged.

It must be remembered that the law of the State of Louisiana allows the Returning Board no choice but to cast out the entire vote of parishes where it can be shown that intimidation has been used to drive voters away from the polls in numbers sufficient to affect the general result. Prominent Northern Democrats in New-Orleans have become aware of that fact as well as the New-York *World*, and their uneasiness over the discovery is as obvious as was that of the Tilden organ yesterday. The Returning Board, of which two members will be Democrats, may be trusted to do its duty without reference to the bluster and swagger of the rebel element North or South. The character of the evidence on which they act will be tested by competent onlookers of both parties with perfect thoroughness and, we trust, with entire impartiality. Reckless partisans, like WATTERSON, of Kentucky, and RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, will not mend matters by giving the cue to certain unscrupulous party organs to condemn the action of the Returning Board in advance.

The *Herald* bulletined yesterday afternoon, and the Democratic papers published as a "settler," a dispatch from United States Marshal WALLACE, of South Carolina, announcing that the State had gone for TILDEN. Marshal FISKE, of this City, telegraphed to WALLACE to know the truth, and received from him the following reply:

Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal, New-York City:

Returns from all counties carry the State for HAYES and HAMPTON. Throwing out frauds will elect CHAMBERLAIN. R. M. WALLACE, United States Marshal.

This affords a fair illustration of the falsehood and imposture which the Democrats are employing to help them in their present extremity. A campaign whose chief weapons have been intimidation and fraud, is very appropriately rounded off by systematic lying.

The partisan spirit in which the Northern Democratic leaders who have responded to Mr. HEWITT's request are about to enter upon the quasi-judicial task assigned to them in Louisiana could not be better exemplified than by the declarations of Senator RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, as reported in a special dispatch. He is supposed to be on his way to Louisiana to investigate questions of fact. His mission is a farce, except on the supposition that he is prepared to hear both sides, and having mastered the whole case, to judge impartially of its merits. And yet he is not ashamed to harangue a crowd at a railroad depot, and to pronounce judgment in the case he is expected to try. He commits himself beforehand to a declaration that Louisiana and Florida belong to the Democrats, and that only by fraud can their votes be assigned to the Republican candidate. A man who thus made up his mind before starting might have spared himself the journey. His verdict will be valueless.

Something like a panic has followed the speech of the Czar on Turkish affairs. Funds are depressed, and the tone of European politics is decidedly one of alarm. The *Pall Mall Gazette* lapses into a profound gloom as it views the probability of Russia's insisting upon its own determined policy regarding Eastern affairs, whatever other nations may say or do. The Czar's speech is the more alarming because of its unexpected candor. Men have not been accustomed to regard the language of Russian diplomacy as anything but a screen for hidden ideas. Russian diplomacy is itself notoriously insincere and mysterious. But the Czar at Moscow frankly stated the whole controversy as one between Russia and Turkey. The long maintained, but flimsy, subterfuge of Servian aggression was brushed aside with brusqueness, and the iron hand of Russia was revealed at last. If the Czar cannot obtain from Constantinople ample guarantees necessary for carrying out what he intends to demand, Russia will take summary and independent action. To heighten the general feeling of apprehension, it is reported that Turkey has objected to the proposed conference, and has sent out a message declaring, in effect, that the great powers have no right to interfere in the details of the paternal Government of Turkey. This haughty answer to a proposal for an advisory conference at Constantinople would be a startling incident in itself. Coming as it does with the Russian threat of summary measures, it makes the situation in Eastern Europe more hopeless than ever.

TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic press is agreed on one point. It will not recognize the possibility of a Democratic defeat in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, except as a consequence of Republican frauds. It assumes that the policy which has enabled the minority to overcome the majority in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi must also have been successful in the three other States. "Since it was possible"—so the argument runs—"for the Democratic whites in Mississippi to silence white Republicans, and to frighten black Republicans from the polls, or to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket, it follows that the same processes applied, in similar circumstances, in Louisiana and South Carolina must have produced similar results there." Had the circumstances been exactly identical, the conclusion might be admitted. But in one particular they differed, and this particular probably explains the variation in the result. The small beginnings of the shot-gun system were first discernible in Georgia while yet reconstruction was in progress. A misplaced forbearance allowed them to pass, not, indeed, without condemnation, but without the stern remedial measures which the occasion might have justified. An adroit mixture of violence and fraud virtually disfranchised the great body of the colored voters, and Georgia became Democratic. The system acquired full proportions in Mississippi. Previous impunity gave to its managers greater brutality and recklessness, and the free exercise of these qualities enabled them to acquire control in Mississippi. Still, the North was averse to interference. It had conceded to the South the forms of self-government, and it was unwilling to believe that the systematic terrorism which had been reported was other than exceptional. The Federal Government withheld the authority it was entreated to exercise, and coercion passed unchecked, unpunished. The audacious boasts with which the system was transferred to South Carolina, at the opening of the Presidential campaign, rendered further indifference impossible, and the steps taken by the National Government frustrated the plan. Had the action in regard to Louisiana been as decisive as that taken in regard to South Carolina, the complication would have been less than it is. We must, however, deal with facts as they are. And they show incontestably that only the presence of Federal troops defeated the shot-gun policy in South Carolina, and that only the same influence can secure a peaceful, honest count in Louisiana and Florida.

But this honest count is what the Northern Democrats do not want. They had relied upon the efficacy of the method which had served their party well in Mississippi and elsewhere, and its failure at the critical moment draws from them expressions which carry the mind back to the corresponding period in 1860. Then, as now, the Democrats of the Northern States were the first to threaten resistance to the authority of the Union. Their menaces stimulated the adoption of extreme measures on the part of the South. Their tone conveyed to the South the idea that it had a powerful ally at the North, which would, if necessary, fight in its behalf. A similar course is pursued now. Of the two sections of the Democratic Party, that at the North is the more malevolent in spirit and the more mischievous in its suggestions. Of what the Southerners are capable we know. They have done, and are doing, all they can to seat Mr. TILDEN in the Presidency. There is no crime which certain classes among them are not willing to perpetrate to attain this object. But their newspapers are comparatively reserved and discreet. They do not threaten revolution. They do not declare that the count shall be disregarded it it be favorable to the Republican candidate. For utterances of this sort we must look nearer home. The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives—Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee—characterizes the efforts to secure a fair count as a conspiracy to usurp the Government. "It is anarchy," he exclaims. "It is revolution. It is the desperation of desperate men." All this is nonsense, of course. The Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic House must be a fool or a knave, whose ravings we may laugh at. The South, however, takes the stuff as so much gospel, and credits the Northern Democracy with more courage and earnestness than they possess.

The party newspapers write in the same vein. They all take for granted the very point which is denied, and proceed to threaten, if what they claim be not conceded. The *World* yesterday spoke of "the possibility of trouble at the South if the attempt is made to reverse the result;" and on another page indicated and applauded methods of defeating the election of Mr. HAYES, which can be described only as revolutionary. The Chicago *Times* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* set up a claim that TILDEN is elected, whatever the count in the disputed States may show, and they proceed to urge that their party shall at any cost prevent the installation of any other man as President. The Chicago sheet would, without more ado, throw out the vote of Louisiana unless the State can be secured for TILDEN. The Cincinnati paper gives its sanction to the suggestion of the *World*, among other anarchical propositions, and would have the House prevent the election of HAYES by withholding its "presence" from the final count. The *Enquirer* professes to be prepared for any measure to defeat what it chooses to consider "a palpably fraudulent count at the point of the bayonet." The precautionary measures of the Government, designed to insure an honest count and nothing else, foreshadow to the mind of the Ohio Democratic organ "the end of the Republic, and there is a popular determination," it says, "that the Republic shall stand." This incendiary tone runs through scores of Northern Democratic journals of lesser note. Staid New-Haven has a *Register* which is wicked enough to scream, "Let the dare-devils beware! The most dangerous uncaged lion that any man or set of men can meet anywhere on GOD'S footstool is an over-outraged, thoroughly-indignant, and madly-uprisen people." And the Albany *Argus*, after "drawing the sword" and "fixing bayonets" through half a column of Jacobinical trash, professes to see a "prospect of war in every street and on every highway of the land" if TILDEN be kept out of the Presidency.

We all know that these belligerent editors would be among the last to imperil their precious bodies, if the conflict they are doing their utmost to provoke were really to occur. They would leave their dupes to pay the penalty, as in the rebellion. Their conduct, however, is not less criminal on this account. It may not tend to bring about another civil war, for the Southern people, warned by experience, are not likely to provoke a second outburst of the patriotic feeling which carried the North to victory. But it is calculated to incite the ignorant rabble of the large cities to riot and bloodshed, and to awaken apprehensions as to the future of the Government if these tactics be persisted in. Whatever else be their effect, they should satisfy thoughtful people as to the real character of the Democracy—the incompatibility of its pretensions with the peaceful working of the restored Union and the reckless devices it employs for the accomplishment of its purposes.

A WEAK POINT IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The present condition of the political affairs of the United States brings into prominence some of the embarrassments and difficulties attending the application of a written Constitution. That, in our own case, such a Constitution had great merits, merits which were peculiar to itself, it is hardly necessary to point out to American readers. It was only by that kind of an instrument that the States, as they emerged from the war for independence, could have been formed into a permanent Union. They might have gone on a long time without finding a practicable mode of treating their common interests, if they had trusted to the accumulation of a body of precedents in that direction, sufficiently numerous and consistent and continuing a sufficient period of time to accomplish what was easily and rapidly done under the Constitution. Hence, when the framers of that instrument had made it as comprehensive and efficient as they could under the circumstances, and had provided a mode of changing it from time to time, they had unquestionably performed a great service to their country. If, in our day, we find difficulty in applying some of its machinery to a state of things which its authors could not have anticipated, and which we could not ourselves have foretold ten years since, it is our business to treat the situation with candor and mutual forbearance, and to try to find a satisfactory and honorable way out of our troubles.

The first step in any such process is to recognize the existence of the defects which actually exist. Long before the present election was considered, and immediately after the last Presidential contest, which resulted in so overwhelming a Republican victory, it was pointed out by Senator MORTON, of Indiana, that there was a very grave obscurity in the provisions of the Constitution relating to the counting of the electoral votes; he also pointed out that the joint rule provided by the concurrence of the House and Senate to remedy such an omission was in many regards a grossly inappropriate measure, which had been unfair in its operation, and might be much more so in the future. Some of the Democratic papers, notably the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, assert that this rule was made by Republicans to keep out the votes of Democratic States, and that the Republicans sought to do away with it that it might not keep out Republican States. But this glaringly contradicts the facts. The repeal of the rule was proposed when both houses of Congress were Republican by a two-thirds majority. It was repealed only after repeated attempts to pass a law which would have required the affirmative action of both houses of Congress to throw out any electoral vote. Under these circumstances, it is wholly unjust to attribute to the Republicans in the Senate the remotest intention of taking an unfair advantage of their opponents.

But the rule being repealed, the fact remains that there is no distinct means provided by the Constitution for settling any questions which may arise on the counting of the votes. This state of things is extraordinary. The consequences of a dispute as to a Presidential election, with no means of determining it, are so obviously serious, and may be so full of peril for the country, that it seems impossible that such a dispute has not been provided for. But, as a matter of fact, it has not been, and any attempt to establish an assumed mode of settlement, on the theory that some mode must exist in the Constitution, will not help matters. It will simply wrench the Constitution itself, and it will make men partisans of a baseless theory, instead of leaving them to face the real defect and to avoid its consequences by good temper and good sense.

That we have correctly described the situation is confirmed by the language of Judge KENT in his admirable *Commentaries*. He says, (p. 295, 12th edition,) after reciting the provisions of the Constitution and the statutes of Congress on the subject: "The Constitution does not expressly declare *by whom* the votes are to be counted and the result declared. In the case of questionable votes and a closely-contested election, this power may be all-important; and I presume, in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two houses are present only as spectators, to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only if no choice be made by the Electors." This is a very explicit opinion from a very high source. It is in part put in the modest form of "I presume," but the fullness with which it covers the question and the distinct acknowledgment that it may become "all-important" forbid us to conclude that Judge KENT had not weighed the facts well, and digested his inference from them carefully. It will be seen that he deliberately asserts a condition of the law which the Democratic organs say is so impossible that any theory of the Constitution which provides a *modus vivendi* must be accepted.

That it is very unfortunate that the law is as it is, is true. But the Republicans did not make the Constitution, and they did all in their power to get a law passed at the last session of Congress which should remedy the defects which exist. They did not succeed, and now we must do the best we can, in view of that fact. Two things suggest themselves in this connection. One is, that every effort must be made to prevent any dispute as to the validity of all the votes in the cases where dispute is likely to arise, and each party is bound to do all that it can to come to an agreement on such votes. The second is, that if such efforts fail, Congress, at its approaching session, must agree on some mode of determining any dispute. This can be done, not easily, perhaps, nor immediately; but it can surely be done if the best men of both parties resolve that it shall be.

THE FLIGHT OF THE "STATESMEN."

We are not informed as to the condition of other Northern cities, but New-York is nearly depopulated of "representative" Democrats. Here and there we meet one who rests his weary frame against a lamp-post, and, with a *blasé* air, asks of the casual passenger, "Well, how does the thing look?" But the heavy men of the party have gone South in the wake of the wild geese, the swallows, and the the fly-gobblers. It is a good thing for the railroads. Just when the travel of Centennial visitors ceased, and sea-side and mountain tourists were safely at home, the Southern scare set in. The Democratic Party suddenly discovered that "the solid South" lacked three States of being solid. There was a panic at the Everett House, and orders for telegrams of an inflammatory and positive character were sent to Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The Democratic "mugwumps," who had prepared a serenade and fire-works for "President TILDEN," uttered a despairing howl, and started South. At this moment the Southern States are overrun by a sanguinary horde from the New-York pool-rooms. They carry lank carpet-bags, containing only the latest calculations of the electoral table (with one vote short) as arranged by the Bureau of Nincompoops; and they may be known by the haggard and anxious expression of countenance which they wear.

There was a call for Democrats who were good at counting ballots. There was a feeling in some of the Southern States that all was not well. This apprehension was expressed most feelingly by the Democrats. Republicans contented themselves with fewer words. They had light investments in the betting-pools. But the Democrats were surprised. They knew, for instance, that the voting precinct of Combigbee gave last year nineteen Republican votes. They knew that shooting casualties and rifle accidents had decreased that vote by eighteen Republicans within a year; yet here were three Republican votes in Combigbee. Like *Macbeth*, they were ready to grumble that men whose brains were out should not stay dead, but should rise to vote the Republican ticket again in Combigbee. Then, again, it was preposterous that the ignorant African vote of the South should be given to HAYES. It was wildly absurd to claim that Florida, South Corolina, and Louisiana, with a large negro population, should be carried by the Republicans. The colored people, they urged, were densely ignorant. Was not ignorance and darkness naturally on the side of the Democratic Party? They very properly pointed to Mississippi, where there are about two blacks to one white, and where TILDEN had a great majority in an election which was so peaceful that one might have supposed that the opposition party did not go to the polls at all. The negro State of Mississippi had voted for TILDEN; it was incredible that the negroes of Florida and Louisiana had not.

This was plainly fraud. It could not be possible that any negro of average density of ignorance, and carefully kept in a state of moral, mental, and cutaneous darkness, should vote the Republican ticket. It was natural that in Virginia, where a few pestilent common schools and colleges had got a foothold, there should be "a right smart chance" of black Republican votes. But in Ouachita, Pilatka, and other picturesquely-named localities, the negroes did not, on an average, know any more than the intelligent citizens of Mulberry street, Baxter street, and Cow Bay, in New-York. Yet, if reports were true, these besotted and debased ex-slaves had actually voted against the Democratic Party—their truest and most devoted friend. The thing was monstrous. Mr. Chairman HEWITT sounded his bugle-call, and the Democratic Party of the North borrowed a paper collar and a bottle of whisky, and went South at half fare. The illustrious war-horse of Connecticut, affectionately known in his neighborhood as "BILL EATON," got up on his hind legs and went. Then there was SMITH M. WEED, who, for fear of accidents, took an alias with him and registered himself as THOMAS KEITH. This was to avoid the crowd and to make it appear that one Democrat was left at home to keep house. Then there was S. J. RANDALL, and COX, and NIBLACK, LAMAR, WATTERSON, and thousands and thousands more, including "Col. SELLERS, of Pennsylvania," who goes South in the interests of the old flag and an appropriation. Even CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was pulled out by the roots and brought as far as New-York, where he came to a halt and waited for an engrossed and properly authenticated copy of the call.

There has not been so much talent in the South since the capture of Duke GWIN. If the congregation of Democratic intellect south of the old line of MASON and DIXON does not make that end of the Union top-heavy, it will be because the Democratic statesmen have left their cash in the New-York pool-boxes. Strange to say, however, the few Democrats who are left at home are more than ever gloomy over the prospects. As each train loaded with anxious Tilden men moves South, the stay-at-homes of their own party groan and declare that there will not be an honest count. It is plain that they know these their brothers. They cannot trust them; and, though the political emigration to Florida and Louisiana exceeds in volume the flight of the potato-bug, the remaining Democrats, wild-eyed and husky, wander mournfully about, and lament the ruin of the Republic and the general collapse of the pool business.

BUTTER-CULTURE.

Pisciculture is a business of such recent origin that it is still regarded by the public as an interesting novelty. More novel, more curious, and far more interesting is the business of butter-culture, which, like pisciculture, is an aquatic industry. Extensive butter-beds have been planted in the Thames, at London, and are yielding large and profitable harvests. Within a few years we may expect to see the slow old-fashioned methods of the cow and churn wholly superseded by the more rapid and surer results achieved by river butter-culture. Dairymen will retire from the butter arena, and, under the supervision of able and intelligent Boards of Butter Commissioners, the growth of butter will be brought to such a degree of perfection as to place that useful compound within the reach of the poorest householder in the country.

The London *Medical Examiner* of a late date contains an interesting description of the process of planting and growing butter. The butter-culturist selects a nice muddy locality in the bed of a river flowing through a large town, and carefully plants his butter-seeds. The bed must not be more than a foot below the surface of the water at low tide, and it must be constantly swept by a strong current. Butter cannot be grown in a pure mountain stream, but only in a river which receives a large amount of sewage, by which the butter-plants are nourished. Having selected an eligible bed, the butter-culturist sets out a number of small globes of the size of a filbert, made of cork, hair, and woody fibres. As is well known to analytical chemists who have experimented upon the common butter of boarding-house tables, these small globes contain all the essential ingredients of butter except its oleaginous parts. Of course, the butter-culturist is not strictly confined to the use of cork, hair, and woody fibres, but may also add hair-pins and buttons in quantities to suit his own taste. Having, however, decided upon the first ingredients of his butter, he plants his seed-globes in the mud of his butter-bed, placing them upon short but stout stalks either of wire or wood. The seed rapidly germinates, and, under the genial influence of the sewage, the plant soon reaches maturity. When fully ripe, it is gathered by boys with bare legs and carried to the butter-press, where it undergoes certain refining processes. The ripe butter-plant presents the appearance of a ball of dark-colored wagon-grease, through which hair, particles of corks, and bits of woody fibres are woven by the action of the tide. Its oleaginous particles are, of course, derived from the refuse grease which finds its way from kitchens and manufactories into the sewers; and, though the ripe butter-plant is neither palatable nor attractive in its appearance, it is readily transformed, by a cheap process of refining and flavoring, into as vigorous, substantial butter as the most exacting boarding-house keeper could desire.

The *Medical Examiner* remarks that "the process by which this questionable fat is ultimately manufactured into an article of food unobjectionable to the eye and palatable to the taste is necessarily exciting public curiosity." All judicious people will agree that to indulge one's curiosity concerning the manner in which any kind of butter is made, is worse than idle. The wise man eats his butter and drinks his beer without seeking to know their origin. Were the boldest of us to try to trace the pedigree of pure Orange County butter back to the cows of the Brooklyn distilleries, the result might be extremely disastrous. That way madness lies. Between butter and science there is an irrepressible conflict, and if we are not ready to abandon butter altogether, we must put blind faith in its truth and purity, and resolutely decline to pry into its origin. There is no half way between the humble acceptance of butter and the total rejection of all edible grease, and those persons who, according to the *Medical Examiner*, are curious as to the process of converting the fruit of the butter-plant into an article of food, are entering upon a path which will lead them to reject all butter and to deny the very existence of lard.

If, under the fertilizing influence of sewage, a little hair and a trifle of woody fibre and cork can be made to develop into butter, it is quite possible that many other articles of food can be thus artificially propagated. The chemical basis of much of the sugar of commerce is admitted to be sand and starch. Is it not quite possible that, if small globes of sand and starch were to be planted in the Thames, they would grow and blossom into brown sugar? Might not pure corn-fed lard be grown from germs of bristles, dashed with brine; and is it not possible to sow a handful of buttons and bits of dog-collars with the well-founded hope of reaping a harvest of hash? The ordinary boarding-house kitchen gardener will doubtless look upon these suggestions as wild and impracticable, but now that we know that the Thames sewage, when tickled with hair, will laugh into butter, it would be rash to reject as impossible any horticultural scheme which relies for its success upon the marvelously fertilizing power of London sewage.

Of course, there are timid people who, after learning that butter-culture is an established industry, will decline to use any butter unless they are personally cognizant of its close connection with some reputable cow. Is, then, the cow cleaner than the river in which she wades, and is the stable more savory than the sewer? These are questions which each one must settle for himself; but, except in those cases where one's butter is obviously stronger than one's faith, it is probably best to eat it boldly, and to waive the question of its origin as one of those things which no prudent fellow should try to find out.

THE FRANKLIN AND TWEED.

DISPATCH FROM CAPT. FRANKLIN—THE FRIGATE AT ST. THOMAS ON THE 11TH INST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following cable message was received by the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., from Capt. Franklin, commanding the United States steamer Franklin, at St. Thomas:

To Secretary Robeson, Washington:

Franklin arrived. Is short of coal. Delayed by succession of adverse gales on coast of Spain and continuous light breezes and calms in trade-wind region. Will sail immediately after coaling. All well. FRANKLIN, Captain.

RECOUNT OF A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—There is a possibility that Dean, Dem., elected to Congress in the Third District by a majority of seven votes over Walbridge A. Field, Rep., may be beaten by the latter. A committee of the Board of Aldermen having recounted the votes of the Third District find that counting twenty-five ballots cast for "Walbridge A. Field, Fourth District," the latter has a majority of about fifteen. The ballots so cast were on the ticket furnished by the Temperance Party, and were probably deposited with a view of electing Field. City Solicitor Healey has advised the Board of Aldermen not to count the twenty-five votes, and the question will probably be left to the Governor and Council for decision.

THE CLOSING EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The work of removing exhibits was continued to-day throughout all the departments of the Exhibition, the Government and many State buildings being closed to visitors. The Ohio State Board this afternoon notified Vice President Welsh of the intention of that body to donate their State building to the City of Philadelphia.

The total of the awards reported by the supplemental group of judges, and which embrace all exhibits overlooked by the regular group juries in their respective examinations, numbers over six hundred. Of these, about one hundred and fifty remain to be acted upon by the commission at its session to-morrow.

The number of admissions to-day were estimated at 7,780.

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRINTING-PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mr. John B. Murray, of New-York, to whom the original Franklin printing-press was delivered as the rightful owner, after some controversy last year, has now written to R. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, that he has requested Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. to return the Franklin printing-press from the Centennial Exhibition to its old place in the Patent Office, from which, he adds, it is not probable it will ever again be removed.

NO QUARTER FOR FENIANS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—The rumor of a proposed Fenian raid on Canada from Vermont is not credited here, or is thought to be greatly exaggerated.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—The *Globe* says if the Fenians should again come into Canada they may expect no quarter.

THE ILLINOIS CONGRESSMEN.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—The Democrats this morning claim the election of Hartzell, Democrat, for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, by 20 majority.

HAYES' MAJORITY IN OHIO, 7,332.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 13. — Semi-official returns from all counties of Ohio are now in, and show a majority for Hayes of 7,332.

A STOLEN PAINTING RECOVERED.

Another of the five valuable oil-paintings taken from the Art Gallery of Messrs. H. D. Miner & Co., No. 845 Broadway, on Monday night, the 6th inst., while the building was on fire, was recovered yesterday by the Police, and the alleged thief, William Young, of No. 778 Third avenue, who was employed in the capacity of clerk by the firm, was arrested by Detective Radford.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

NOTES OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST.

A CHARACTERISTICALLY GERMAN CITY—A MARRIAGE WITH DISTINGUISHED WITNESSES—AMERICAN LADIES IN PURSUIT OF TITLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFURTER-HOF, FRANKFORT, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

Any school-boy in America can tell you that Frankfort is on the Main, but I doubt if the knowledge of most people on the subject has a wider range. To say that Frankfort possesses charms and attractions enough to induce one to remain here a fortnight, while it may excite some incredulity on the part of those who, on their journey to Berlin or Vienna, have passed it by on the other side, is to state no more than the truth. The traveler who has wearied of Paris, with its incessant wear and tear upon the mind and and morals, who wants for a little while to enjoy the sweet do nothing, and to gain at the same time some notion of German life and character, cannot, I imagine, do better than to settle down in this sleepy, substantial old place. In intimating its somnolent character, however, I do not want to disparage the activity of its people. There is a population here of more than one hundred thousand, and an enormous amount of wealth, much of which is constantly being applied to magnificent local enterprises. This hotel, for instance, has recently been erected by a joint stock company at a total expense of $1,000,000, all of which, as I understand, is subscribed by residents here. As an architectural effort the building is very fine, while as a hotel it surpasses everything I have yet seen in Europe, and compares more than favorably with our own Fifth Avenue or Windsor. It was estimated by the owners that they could afford to let it stand empty for two years, but now, after trial of only three months, it is more than half full, and has a constantly increasing tide of custom. Nor is this remarkable; for the accommodations are most inviting, the charges reasonable, the service perfect, and a domestic atmosphere about the house which makes it quite like one's own home. This same stock company are proprietors of another famous local institution, known as the Palmengarten. Here, in a tract of thirty acres, are some exquisite effects of landscape gardening, symmetrical flower-beds and closely-shaven lawns, kept constantly fresh and brilliant in this humid atmosphere; the objective point of the whole being an immense conservatory, containing the luxuriant display of tropical plants formerly owned by the Duke of Nassau, and purchased by the city in 1869. Adjoining the conservatory is a large restaurant with accommodations for an orchestra, not unlike the Central Park Garden, and on the lawn just outside this building a musical pavilion where open air concerts are given every afternoon. The quality of the music is very good, and I know of no more pleasant experience, of its kind, than to sit there in the sunlight, on one of these warm German October afternoons, listening to the subtle strains of Strauss, Suppe, Verdi, or Lanner, and taking in, meanwhile, the characteristics of the people, whose fondness for music seems to be equaled only by their devotion to beer. I doubt, indeed, whether, if the beer ceased to be a feature of the place, the music would have any charms; and am credibly told that the bibulous habits of the German workman, not unfrequently detaining him from work over Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, are having a very depressing effect upon the industries of the country.

The wealth of the people is finding an outlet also in the construction of numerous elegant stores and private residences, some of them built on a scale and with a degree of architectural splendor to which New-York has no parallel. The city, too, is completely environed with a series of parks, on which the public money seems to have been laid out with great taste and discretion. Altogether, there is a display of liberality about the place, in the use of land as well as in the outlay of money, which gives even the transient visiter a comfortable sense of generous treatment. I cannot say, however, that this sensation is apt to prevail in the older parts of the city, where I found, the other day, streets not more than six feet wide, with overhanging balconies and windows darkening the roadway, and in such proximity that you might readily step across the street from one to the other. In this quarter a house, old and clumsy enough to have been Noah's Ark, is declared to be the birthplace of the Rothschilds; while in the Jew's cemetery adjoining the town, a much more elegant structure, elaborately carved out of white marble, is pointed out as their grave. Among the more venerable edifices of the town, the Römer, or City Hall, is by all odds the most noteworthy. Dating from 1405, when it was purchased by the city for the purpose which it has ever since filled, its history is identified with the Electors and Emperors of Germany from Charlemagne to William. A long gallery in the second floor of the building, where the newly-crowned Emperor used to dine with his Electors, and from the balcony of which he would show himself to the gaping crowd below, is now hung with their portraits, presenting a curious and instructive exhibition of fifty-two different types of royalty. It is better than a history to have before you, as they appeared to their contemporaries, Carolus Magnus, and Lewis the Debonnair, and Charles the Fat, and Henry the Fowler, and Frederic Barbarossa, and forty-seven others more or less notorious, and to read the story of their lives, briefly told in their respective royal mottoes. They profited by their experience, no doubt, for even the Debonnair expresses it as his serious conviction that *omnium rerum vicissitudo*, while Henry the Saint, whose saintliness must have been soured by disappointment, enjoins upon his successors, "Love nothing too much, so that you will sorrow for nothing." The whole series, indeed, reads not unlike that chapter in *Ecclesiastes*, where the preacher declares that he "praised the dead which are already dead more than the living which are yet alive."

It was in the presence of this cloud of witnesses, not to speak irreverently, that an American wedding took place the other day, and as an American wedding over here is an occasion of a good deal of legal complication and mental perplexity on the part of the persons interested, it may be instructive if I state some of the conditions under which it can take place. In all these European countries a certain length of residence is an essential preliminary to marriage. In France the period is fixed at six months, and the wealthy American girl who comes over here, as so many of them do, ticketed "for sale," and is promptly bought up by the cerouet of some decayed old family, must consent to an engagement for that length of time. It is timated in Paris that if she is anxious to enjoy at once the possession of her purchased honors and the society of her promised husband, who is likely to be a dissolute fellow, the concierge of her apartments may be induced to swear that she has lived there the requisite period; but as some people have conscientious scruples against suborning perjury, this expedient is not always adopted. The better course, where people are in a hurry, is to find out some place where not so long a residence is necessary, and fulfill the condition there. For every place there are certain legal

formalities also to be observed, such as publishing the bans in a newspaper and hanging them up in the Town Hall, but this is the business of the local functionary, known here as the Stendesbuchfuhrer, an imposing title, which amounts to no more than keeper of the Book of Position. An affidavit, too, is required as to the family connections of the parties, stating the places and dates of birth, &c., a matter which is ordinarily of no trouble, but which, in the case of a young English girl of whom I heard in Paris, seemed to involve almost an insurmountable difficulty. She had been born in India, and gave her lawyer the name of a place, which on investigation was found to be a province and not a town. Her parents were dead, there was no certificate of birth, and no existing evidence anywhere on the subject, and how to comply with the stringent legal requirement, was a problem, at last accounts, still unsolved. The whole process was formerly much simpler when the marriage rite could be performed at the United States Consulate, without recourse to the civil authorities at the place. But a recent ruling of the Department of State at Washington has restricted the Consuls in the exercise of this function, and made it necessary to conform to the local statutory requirements. Perhaps, however, a sufficient compensation for all the trouble thereby entailed, is the privilege of being married by the Standesbuchfuhrer in the Römer of Frankfort, with the portraits of fifty-two Emperors breathing, as it were, the benediction of Imperial Germany.

While I am on this matrimonial question, it is a matter of current gossip among Americans here, and in Stuttgart, that a young New-York lady, the daughter of an old leather merchant in the Swamp, who died a year or two ago and left an enormous fortune to his wife and children, is about to marry, in Stuttgart, a German Count of light purse and easy morals. The infatuation after title, among a certain class of our people, is irrepressible, and not even the certainty of misery and shame will hold them back from its pursuit.

The environs of Frankfort are not particularly attractive, but at a distance of ten or fifteen miles one reaches the beautiful region of the Bergstrasse, which skirts the Odenwald mountains from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, and abounds in picturesque villages, luxuriant vineyards and lofty hills, covered with forest trees and crowned with venerable ruins. At Heidelberg is the famous castle, which, outside the Alhambra, is said to be the finest ruin in Europe, and so familiar a feature of European travel that I do not need to allude to it here. A less conspicuous, but very interesting object, is found some twelve miles further on, at the little town of Bruchsaal. Nobody, I imagine, ever goes to Bruchsaal from choice, for of all the German towns I have yet seen it is by far the stupidest. But it happens to be a railroad junction, and travelers not infrequently find themselves stranded for an hour or two, until the arrival of their train. It was an opportunity of this kind that I improved to visit the palace of the Archbishops of Speyer,, who in their day and generation were a wicked lot, and forced by a virtuous public sentiment in Speyer to "fold their tents like the Arabs, and silently steal away." They chose Bruchsaal, I imagine, for an abiding place on account of its dense stupidity, and built there an archiepiscopal palace, which at that time must have been a marvel of architectural skill. In this retired situation they were doubtless free to indulge the peculiar notions of priestly morality which had made them obnoxious in Speyer. An indication of their tastes may perhaps be found in the elegant frescoes which still adorn the ceilings, as fresh now as when left by the master's hand 150 years ago, and representing, in vivid colors and striking situations, the old stories of Grecian mythology. Their portraits, too, hang side by side upon the walls with those of the electors of the Palatinate, into whose possession the building afterward came—here an Elector, gravely contemplating the political future of Germany, and there a Bishop leering from out his dissolute old eye. But, like the Emperors in the Römer, they are all, Bishops and Electors, long since dead and gone; their building is given up to the bats and owls and the occasional visits of stray tourists.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ESSIPOFF CONCERTS.

Mlle. Essipoff makes her first appearance in this country, at Steinway Hall, this evening. She will have the co-operation of M. Alfred Vivien, a violinist new to American audiences; and that of an orchestra under the baton of Mr. R. Schmelz.

THE PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre was closed to the public last evening. The house was opened for the season about eight weeks since by Mr. Stuart, with the comedy called "Clouds," Mr. N. H. Jackson officiating as manager. Mr. Jackson, who had assumed an interest in the enterprise, retired at the close of the first week's experience, and, soon after, the company met and organized on the commonwealth principle. Since then affairs have gone from bad to worse. Lately preparations were in progress for the production of a new drama, entitled, "The Crabbed Age," with a débutante, Miss Letty Allen, in the principal rôle, but misunderstandings arose, and the piece was set aside. Arrangements had also been completed with a view to having Miss Lotta commence an engagement on the 27th inst., but whether this engagement will be fulfilled or not is at least doubtful. As it is reported that Mr. Stuart has relinquished his lease of the house, the property will probably soon be in the market.

GALES ON THE COAST OF EUROPE.

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND FOR THE SAFETY OF FISHING AND OTHER CRAFT—DAMAGE ON THE COAST OF PORTUGAL—A GREEK BARK RUN DOWN—EIGHT LIVES LOST—THE FLOOD IN CUBA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Accounts from various points on the coast report numerous shipping casualties during Saturday and Sunday nights when a gale prevailed. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the fishing fleets. The gale still continues. A Greek bark from Spezia for London was run down in the Channel on Saturday. Eight of her crew perished.

LISBON, Nov. 13.—A hurricane prevailed here from Saturday evening to Sunday night and considerable damage was done to property and shipping. Twenty lighters containing goods, timber and coal filled and sank.

WEXFORD, Nov. 13.—The British brig Oromocto, Capt. Cook, is ashore in South Bay.

[The Oromocto was reported at Liverpool Oct. 26, for St. John's, N. B.]

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Advices from the interior say the inundation is subsiding slowly. The railroad between Bemba and Colon is still interrupted, being submerged to the depth of five feet. The following plantations are still under water: Colosa Vera, Admiracion, Union, and Esperanza. The civil engineers of the railroad companies are endeavoring to find effective means to drain the water off as soon as possible. If this is not done the cane on the flooded estates will become rotten and unfit for grinding. The injury to the sugar crop by the hurricane has been comparatively slight in the jurisdictions of Trinidad, Remedios, Cienfuegos, and Sagua. Taking into consideration the increased yield which this year's crop promised, sanguine people assert that the total loss of the yield of more than forty estates would not seriously reduce the average, and that the crop will be as large as last year's. Several plantations will begin to grind cane this month, and in the neighborhood of Matanzas some will commence on the 15th, so as to improve the opportunity to use all the cane injured by the hurricane.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The total number of interments at Savannah, Ga., yesterday, was three, of which two were yellow fever cases.

The death sentence passed on James Ryan for the murder of his wife at Peterboro, in May last, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Marine Bank of St. Paul, Minn., suspended yesterday morning. There are no particulars as to assets or liabilities yet. The bank was established under the State law.

Mrs. Henry N. Bigelow jumped from a carriage while the horses were running away at Clinton, Mass., yesterday afternoon, and sustained injuries which resulted fatally in about an hour.

A murderous shooting affray occurred three miles east of Lansing, Mich., Sunday night. J. F. Ayres was killed, his father-in-law fatally wounded, and two or three others seriously wounded. The affair was caused by domestic troubles.

Francis Grappette, convicted of murder in the second degree in Watertown, N. Y., hanged himself in his cell Sunday night. He suspended himself from a beam by means of a towel and a handkerchief. The prisoner was worth $20,000, and sentence was to have been deferred until Saturday to enable him to dispose of it. His brain will be examined by experts.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE PRESIDENT AND LOUISIANA.

Continued from First Page.

New-Orleans to some Northern journals that he has telegraphed to Gov. Kellogg that Louisiana must be counted for Hayes at all hazards, and that Kellogg has given assurance that it will be so counted. Secretary Chandler emphatically denies that he has either asked or received any such assurance.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRIUMPH.

THE DEMOCRATS CONCEDE THE STATE TO GOV. HAYES BY 3,000 MAJORITY—A BOLD ATTEMPT TO COUNT OUT GOV. CHAMBERLAIN AND SECURE A UNITED STATES SENATOR—AN ARRAY OF REBELS TO OVERAWE THE CANVASSERS.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 13.—The Board of State Canvassers met at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. There were present nearly a hundred Democratic lawyers, representing almost every county in the State. Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was also present. Gen. Connor, on behalf of the Democratic candidates, submitted the following paper in regard to the jurisdiction of the Board:

To the Board of State Canvassers:

On behalf of the citizens of the State whom we represent, and of the Democratic candidates on the State ticket, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice President, members of Congress, and all officers elected at any general election held in this State, is in violation of section 26 of Article I., and therefore unconstitutional and void. And on behalf of the parties aforesaid we demand that the Board of State Canvassers now assembled shall not hear or decide any such cases of contest or protest, but shall only act ministerially, in ascertaining from the returns and statements forwarded by the Board of County Canvassers the persons who have received the greatest number of votes for the offices for which they were respectively candidates, and declare the same, and certify it to the Secretary of State.

At the close of Gen. Connor's remarks the board went into secret session. When the doors were opened, Secretary Hayne announced that the question was a new one for the board, and members desired to hear further argument on the question of the constitutionality of the act. Mr. Yeomans then continued the argument for an hour. The board then decided to hear R. B. Elliott, Esq., in reply to-morrow morning. The Attorney General introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Board of State Canvassers will proceed to canvass the returns for Electors of President and Vice President, beginning on the 16th day of November, 1876, unless the returns from all the counties have been previously received, and will continue to canvass such returns from day to day until the last day of the session, if it be necessary to do so.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. It is now said that the Democratic managers have arranged to obtain an injunction from the Supreme Court to prevent the board from acting except in a purely ministerial capacity. From present appearances this would give the electoral vote to Hayes by 3,000, but would elect Hampton by less than five hundred majority, and give the Democrats the Legislature and the choice of a United States Senator in place of Robertson. If the board is not enjoined from hearing contests, the overwhelming evidence of fraud, terrorism and irregularities, will be undoubtedly sufficient to justify the correction of returns from at least five counties, which would give the State to the Republicans by not less than eight thousand majority, with both branches of the Legislature.

The census of 1875 shows that in Edgefield County there are 7,122 males, white and colored, over twenty-one years of age. On Thursday Hampton is returned as having had 6,267 votes and Chamberlain 3,107, a total of 9,374. This is 2,252 more votes than there are legal voters in the county. Beside this, there were in two polls more than six hundred colored men who were waiting to be allowed to vote when the boxes were closed. Not less than a thousand colored Republican voters were prevented forcibly from voting, so that the fraudulent discrepancy would be 3,252, or just about the claimed majority for Hampton. Election managers, County Canvassers, Federal Marshals, Commissioners, and Supervisors have united in a protest against the reception of the returns from this county, and have furnished a mass of sworn statements to substantiate the protest.

The Democratic papers teem with abuse of the members of the board. Both in public and in private ways they are threatened with condign punishment if they dare to thwart the shotgun Democracy. The Charleston *News* prints the following dispatch to-day:

"AIKEN, Nov. 11.—The two Radical Commissioners have up to to-day refused to unite with their Democratic colleagues in declaring the election, but, fearing that some fraud was designed, the boxes were yesterday placed in a cell of the jail, and the key put in the custody of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and a strict guard is each night kept over them. Their purposes are not known, but they will be defeated, and on Monday a compliance with the law will be forced."

This game has already been played in several counties, and returns have been signed under protest, or without, because the Republican Commissioners believed their lives in danger, should they refuse. The board is surrounded by Democratic lawyers from this and other States. Several Democratic Northern Senators will be here to-night. On the other hand, not a Democratic lawyer could be had to act for the Republican officials, and they are left without any moral or legal aid from Northern Republicans. Should this not be changed?

Later—Counsel for the Democrats have given notice of an application to-morrow to the Supreme Court to prohibit the Board of Canvassers from hearing any questions of contest in regard to the election. The object is to compel the board to register the decrees of the Edgefield Rifle Clubs. It is asserted that Smith M. Weed, an agent of Tilden, is here, registered under an assumed name. The Charleston *News* insinuates to-day that the State Board is approachable. As the powers of the board are now to be brought before a court, the approaches must, if made, be diverted from them to the other channel.

BOTH NATIONAL AND STATE TICKETS ELECTED BY SEVERAL THOUSAND MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 13.—Returns from twenty counties show that Tilden runs behind Hampton 1,800. The Democrats claim the State for Hampton by 1,300. When the returns are purged of fraudulent votes, it will be found that both the National and State Tickets have been elected by several thousand majority. Republican Edgefield County returns two thousand more votes than shown by the census of 1875. This county gives a Democratic majority of 3,225, where there should be a Republican majority of 1,500.

L. CASS CARPENTER, Collector.

THE COUNT IN DISPUTED STATES.

SENATOR LOGAN DECLINES TO GO SOUTH—PROMINENT GENTLEMEN ON THE WAY TO LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Senator John A. Logan has declined the invitation to make one of a party to visit New-Orleans, believing that there would be an impropriety in his doing so, since the matter of the Louisiana vote will probably come before the United States Senate. Hon. C. B. Farwell, J. M. Beardsley, a lawyer of Rock Island, and Messrs. Taylor and Haven, merchants of Chicago, have gone from here to New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Judge D. K. Cartter, of the Supreme Court of this District, has gone to Columbia, S. C., at the request of the President, to be present at the canvass of the vote of South Carolina.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The following prominent party leaders are at the St. Charles Hotel, having arrived to-day via Jackson:

Ex-Senators Doolittle and Lyman Trumbull, Perry H. Smith, Chicago; G. B. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; ex-Gov. John H. Palmer, Illinois; John W. Stevenson, Kentucky; George W. Julian, Indianapolis; J. B. Stallo, Stanley, Mathews, Edwin F. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, Cincinnati; Gen. McDonald, F. B. McDonald, John O. Love, M. Munson, Indianapolis; William T. Hamilton, Maryland; L. V. Bogy, St. Louis; William R. Morrison, Illinois; John B. Martin, Charles Gibson, St. Louis; George B. Smith, Wisconsin; J. O. Broadhead, St. Louis; C. R. Farwell, Abner Taylor, Illinois; C. Irving Ditty, Maryland.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—Gen. John Coburn, Gen. Lew. Wallace, and Hon. Will. Cumback left for New-Orleans to-night.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

DEMOCRATS HUNTING FOR COMFORT, AND THINKING THEY HAVE FOUND IT IN A VERMONT POST OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Democrats here are in that frame of mind that they actually derived comfort for a time this evening from the fact that a Vermont Elector chosen on Tuesday is a Postmaster. The dispatch being shown to Senator Morrill, of Vermont, he corrected the statement in one respect. Henry N. Solace is Postmaster at Bridport, instead of Bradford. Mr. Morrill was asked if the fact that Solace was Postmaster could cause any trouble, and he replied nothing more serious than the resignation of Solace from that office before he could be commissioned an elector. He alluded to an extreme case involving the same point, that of Abbott claiming an election as United States Senator from North Carolina and contesting the election of Vance. When the Legislature voted for Vance he was ineligible to the office, not having had his political disabilities removed, which were imposed by the amendments. Abbott claimed that the votes cast for Vance were null and void, and that the person who received the next highest vote, even if it were only one vote, was entitled to the seat. The Senate voted squarely on this question, and decided that the points presented in behalf of Abbott were not good law. Vance resigned before admission to the Senate, and Ranson was admitted.

THE POSTMASTER'S RESIGNATION ALREADY HANDED IN.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Henry N. Sollace, of Bridgeport, Vt., the Republican Presidential Elector against whose eligibility question has been raised on the ground of his holding the office of Postmaster, in an interview to-day with a representative of the Associated Press, stated that his resignation as Postmaster is already in the hands of the Postmaster General.

RANDOLPH'S DEMAGOGUISM.

SOWING THE SEEDS OF CIVIL DISCORD—A JUDGE WHO HAS MADE HIS DECISION BEFORE HEARING THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 13.—Senator Randolph passed through here this afternoon. He was accompanied by a number of prominent Democrats. At the depot he was met by a number of Democrats to whom he spoke at some length. He states that semi-official returns, given by Democrats at each box in Louisiana, give 7,569 Democratic majority, and that any other report by the Returning Board would be a fraud, and would be denounced as such; that Florida has gone Democratic, and that a certificate of election given to a Republican would be necessarily a fraud; that there might be some doubt as to South Carolina, but that Oregon was certainly Democratic. This conspicuous fairness, and on the part of a Judge going to see the vote fairly counted, has caused much excitement here.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WORLD'S BOGUS DISPATCHES—HENRY WATTERSON'S SOUTHERN FABRICATIONS—PROVISIONS FOR FILLING VACANCIES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—THE TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The inquiry is raised whether all of the *World's* political dispatches are as truthful as one from Pittsburg in this morning's copy of that paper, which states that Secretary Cameron passed through that city Saturday on his way South, and that he directed the Administration papers to persist in claiming Hayes' election, for it would all come right. Secretary Cameron has not been in Pittsburg, and has not gone South by any route.

Information has reached this city that Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who is now in New-Orleans, telegraphed to his paper that a dispatch had been received by Gov. Kellogg from Secretary Chandler, stating that Louisiana must be counted for Hayes and Wheeler at all hazards, and that Gov. Kellogg's reply was that it would be done. Gov. McCormick, Secretary of the National Committee, who is now in this city, pronounces Watterson's telegram to be a base fabrication.

The statement that the statutes of Louisiana and Florida make no provision for filling vacancies which may occur among Presidential Electors chosen by those States is not correct. The laws of both States provide that such vacancies may be filled by the electors. In this respect the laws of Louisiana and Florida are similar to those of the other States. In Colorado the organic act authorizes the Legislature to choose Presidential Electors, and the Electors of that State were chosen, in accordance therewith, on the 7th inst. Should a vacancy occur in Colorado, the Legislature can be convened and the vacancy filled. In all the States ample provision has been made to insure a full vote of the Electors chosen, and no apprehension need be felt should vacancies occur from any cause among members of the Electoral College.

Secretary Chandler has increased confidence that Hayes is elected. He admits no doubt of it, and, as Chairman of the National Committee, has been carrying forward the preparations for securing an honest count. Early this morning he received two dispatches from Florida, containing very encouraging information, and advices of the same tone have continued all day. In reply to a request to-night from the Union League Club, of New-York, to send the latest news, he telegraphed that to-day's advices gave Florida to Hayes by from one to two thousand; that enormous frauds had been attempted, but could not be consummated, and that the Democrats had virtually abandoned South Carolina and Louisiana.

The effect of the communications with the South to-day has been to strengthen the assurance that Hayes is elected. There is no discouraging news received here, and it is more than ever apparent that everything depends on an honest declaration of the votes as cast, South Carolina the Democrats still adhere to, for the mere form of it, but virtually concede it. Information was received to-day that the Democrats were sending a great number of people to Florida, and were transferring some thither from Louisiana. Invitations have accordingly been sent to a number of Republicans to go to Tallahassee, and a proper representation by good and true men will be made at that Capital. Already there are some trusty and able men there present. It now looks, as Mr. Chandler says, as though the Democrats depended chiefly on Florida; but they mean to keep up the contest everywhere till the decision is made. It was reported here this evening that Gen. Sherman was to leave to-night for the South. There was some delay in discovering the truth, which turned out to be that Gen. Sherman had received a dispatch from his brother, Senator John Sherman, who is going South to-night. Gen. Sherman is not going, so far as has yet been determined, and probably will not go. to Hayes. Louisiana is felt by them to be hopeless, and in a kind of despair they have turned unexpectedly upon Florida, and are concentrating their political forces there, though they had before regarded that State as the least adapted for their purposes. In Florida there may be considerable delay in announcing the vote, as the law gives a long time for the count, but it will doubtless be made as rapidly as possible.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES FOR PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

The following table gives the majorities for Hayes and Tilden and for Morgan and Robinson, respectively, in the several counties of the State. The returns of the Gubernatorial vote are still meagre:

Counties.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Morgan.	Robinson.
Albany	....	1,200	....	....
Allegany	3,002	....	....	....
Broome	1,343	....	1,287	....
Cattaraugus	1,627	....	1,474	....
Cayuga	3,002	....	....	....
Chautauqua	4,380	....	....	....
Chemung	....	497	....	866
Chenango	1,200	....	....	....
Clinton	750	....	....	....
Columbia	....	512	....	520
Cortland	1,377	....	....	....
Delaware	900	....	....	....
Dutchess	358	....	500	....
Erie	790	....	688	....
Essex	1,500	....	....	....
Franklin	1,167	....	1,100	....
Fulton	284	....	274	....
Genesee	1,000	....	....	....
Greene	....	1,000	....	....
Hamilton	....	50	....	....
Herkimer	750	....	650	....
Jefferson	2,159	....	....	....
Kings	....	18,518	....	15,817
Lewis	....	200	....	....
Livingston	1,239	....	1,212	....
Madison	1,911	....	1,721	....
Monroe	1,563	....	1488	....
Montgomery	300	....	....	....
New-York	....	53,155	....	51,405
Niagara	....	315	....	357
Oneida	1,308	....	1,262	....
Onondaga	2,478	....	....	....
Ontario	805	....	675	....
Orange	....	339	....	....
Orleans	1,050	....	....	....
Oswego	2,897	....	2,832	....
Otsego	....	161	....	160
Putnam	149	....	157	....
Queens	....	3,011	....	2,952
Rensselaer	....	800	....	....
Richmond	....	1,454	....	1,385
Rockland	....	1,157	....	....
St. Lawrence	7,646	....	....	....
Saratoga	989	....	876	....
Schenectady	....	300	....	300
Schoharie	....	1,800	....	....
Schuyler	607	....	....	....
Seneca	....	664	....	661
Steuben	945	....	1,010	....
Suffolk	....	197	....	218
Sullivan	....	500	....	....
Tioga	767	....	707	....
Tompkins	1,002	....	....	....
Ulster	....	1,561	....	....
Warren	475	....	448	....
Washington	2,512	....	2,358	....
Wayne	1777	....	1,841	....
Westchester	....	2,485	....	2,400
Wyoming	1,168	....	1,100	....
Yates	1,394	....	....	....
Total	58,391	89,876	....	....

Tilden's majority, 31,485.

THE RESULT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The contest over Congressmen in the Third and Fourth Districts is not yet decided, and perhaps cannot be until the official returns are received. In the Third District Luttrell, (Dem.,) is slightly ahead on incomplete returns. In the Fourth District Pacheco (Rep.,) is probably elected by a small majority, but some precincts are yet unheard from.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

PROF. DOREMUS GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION—AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT NECESSARY.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus lectured before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art last evening in Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue. His subject was "Water and Croton Water." For upward of two hours the Professor entertained a large audience with a half-serious, half-humorous dissertation on the poetry, history, composition, capacity, and capabilities of water, illustrating his argument with scores of anecdotes and personal reminiscences. Among other things, he said that ancient Rome was vastly better supplied with water than the New-York of the present day, Rome having no fewer than nine different aqueducts, and three hundred millions of gallons of daily supply, against our one acqueduct with only one-third as much. Even Mexico and Peru as described by the early Spanish conqueror, were much better off in this respect than the inhabitants of the great Western Metropolis. Mr. Doremus submitted some interesting facts concerning the available supply of the Croton water-shed, for which he said he was largely indebted to ex-Commissioner Van Nort, of the Board of Public Works. The area of this water-shed was 335 square miles, and its daily yield from rain alone amounted to 300,000,000 gallons. The utmost capacity of the present aqueduct was only 115,000,000 per diem, and the result was that 340,000,000 gallons ran over the Croton dam daily that was wasted. In the present temper of the tax-paying portion of the community, and in the face of the obstructionist policy which had so long been in the ascendency, it would take a considerable period to arouse the public mind to the necessity of a new aqueduct. Unhappily for New-York, her public works had so frequently proved costly burdens that the most necessary and praiseworthy projects for public improvement, demanded by every consideration of health and policy, were too often looked upon with suspicion as containing the nucleus for future "jobs." In this state of things the best plan available was to restrict as much as possible the excessive waste of water, by the substitution of spring stop cocks, to improve the quality of the water itself by filtration, and to increase the supply in store by an enlargement of the existing reservoirs in the vicinity of Croton Lake so that an ample amount could be available in emergencies of drought or fire. Statistics showed that New-Yorkers, of all people in the world, used the most water. In New-York the daily consumption was 95 gallons to every inhabitant; in Cleveland 80, in Albany 75, in Brooklyn 60, and in Philadelphia, the cleanest of our cities, only 56. In London where the intermittent system was in vogue, the supply was 33 imperial (equal to 39½ common) gallons to each one of the population. In Dublin the daily supply to each person was 60 gallons, in Paris 38, and in Sheffield 20. For the purpose of filtering the Croton, so necessary during certain seasons of the year, the best material was charcoal, a substance that not only filtered the water, but had a peculiar power of burning up as it were the impurities in the element and in leaving it fresh and sweet.

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Prof. Doremus by the audience.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—1 A.M.—The Barometer continues high in the Southern States, but is highest in Minnesota and Dakota, whence cold northerly winds prevail southward to the Texas coast, being felt on the latter as a severe "norther." The low barometer east of New-England has moved somewhat eastward, and rising barometer, cooler, north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather prevail over the Eastern and Middle States, the lower lakes, and Ohio Valley. The rivers changed but little on Monday.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, north-west to south-west winds, warmer followed by colder, cloudy weather, and rising barometer.

For New-England, north-west winds, rising barometer, and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISING.

THE TURKISH OPPOSITION TO A CONFERENCE WITHOUT PRELIMINARY GUARANTEES MORE DETERMINED—THE RECENT SPEECH OF THE CZAR—WAR SPIRIT IN RUSSIA—THE LONDON POST'S DECLARATION OF THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday afternoon, in a leading article, says: "Once more darkness has fallen over the prospects of peace. That it will lift again we may hope, but the news that comes both from St. Petersburg and Constantinople gives us warning that what is called feeling may yet conquer wisdom, and that a certain degree of insanity already threatens to creep into the judgments of those upon whom depends the tremendous issue of peace or war. The speech of the Czar is not the most alarming incident of the time, but it is far from pleasant reading. What are the guarantees which the Czar has in mind? Are they such conditions as the Porte will grant? There lies the whole question, and if we are to rely upon this morning's news from Constantinople, the question is not likely to be answered to the mind of the Czar. Turkey hesitates, we are told to accept a conference, and the Grand Vizier has telegraphed his objection to the English Government. Moreover, in another report professing to come from Constantinople, (the *Pall Mall Gazette* here refers to a special dispatch in to-day's *Telegraph*,) we get what would seem to be the substance of the objections thus referred to. The Turkish Government, who are said to be deeply stirred by the injustice done to their nation, and by the ill-return their enemies make for all their proofs of moderation, are stated to have telegraphed instructions to their representatives abroad to the following effect: 'We desire peace, with or without a conference, but we must have guarantees for the integrity of our territory before we can admit recommendations or requests. We consider it an evil, if not a fatal, precedent to accept a conference upon the internal affairs of the Empire. If Europe has propositions to make to us, let the signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris make them collectively, and we will reply yes or no.' Such is the account given of the attitude of the Turkish Government, and if it be correct, it is needless to dwell upon the seriousness of the news. No comment could enhance the gravity of so critical a situation as it reveals. If the temper too plainly indicated in this haughty message is really dominant at Constantinople, the prospect is a gloomy one, indeed."

The Czar's speech at Moscow on Friday last has a depressing effect on the Stock Exchange here.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says the Czar's speech has found a general and enthusiastic echo throughout the Russian Empire. Town councils, diets, trades, merchants, guilds, the clergy, and, in fact, all classes unanimously declare without qualification their joyful readiness to contribute to and fulfill to the utmost all the demands which the Czar and the Empire may make for the protection of the interests of Russia. They place their fortunes and all their resources at the disposal of the Government to provide the necessary means.

A special dispatch to the Paris *Temps* from Belgrade states that the Servian Government has received instructions to send back to Russia immediately all Russian officers who have not resigned their commissions in the Russian Army.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a Conservative banquet in Bristol to-night, alluded to the Eastern complications. He said the powers were not actuated by jealousy. He believed the Czar's speech had been misunderstood. He would not attempt to forecast what would happen if the conference failed; but he most confidently believed there was every reasonable probability of a peaceful settlement. Right Hon. Robert Lowe also spoke in Bristol to-night at a dinner of the Liberal Party. He declared there was imminent possibility of England's engaging in a war of which every Englishman ought to be ashamed. He deprecated Lord Beaconsfield's defiance of Russia. He thought the proposed conference would lead to no good, and feared the peace of Europe was in imminent jeopardy.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes intelligence from Constantinople that the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Erzeroum will shortly number 120,000. A camp will be established at Schumla for the corps now stationed at Nisch and 150,000 men of Dervisch Pasha's Army. Battalions from Yemen, Damascus, and Aleppo pass through Constantinople daily en route for Schumla. The fleet of Turkish ironclads is being divided into four squadrons, one of which will remain in the Bosphorus, two cruise in the Mediterranean and the other, under the command of Admiral Hebart Pasha, cruise in the Black Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The newspapers here announce that the Porte has decided it cannot state its views as to the proposal for a conference until it knows exactly what points will be dicussed.

ATHENS, Nov. 13.—A public meeting of 7,000 citizens has been held here, at which it was resolved that an association be formed for promoting military preparations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The Czar has arrived at Tsarskoeselo, the imperial residence near this city.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Standard's dispatch from Berlin says the failure of the Conference project is considered there as almost certain. The same impression prevails in Vienna. Among other sensational reports in circulation is one that Russia has chartered seventy steamers in the Black Sea ports for the transportation of troops, and will thus avoid the necessity of crossing the Danube, and be able to attempt a landing near the promontory of Karaburum. It is also reported that the land owners of South Russia have offered the Czar 5,000,000 roubles.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says Russia's acceptance of England's conference proposal seems as complete and unreserved as could be desired. This would be satisfactory were it not for the preliminary meeting which is to precede the real conference. Gen. Ignatieff has been urging the commencement of this meeting; there is not, however, much chance of its commencing until all the plenipotentiaries have arrived in Constantinople. The English and the Austrian Ambassadors have received instructions not to engage in such meeting until further orders. One cannot but view such preliminary meetings with suspicion for the programme of the Conference being accepted by all the Powers, and the elaboration of the programme being the work of the principal conference, it is difficult to see what may be the use of the preliminary meeting except to furnish an opportunity for destroying the programme itself.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin, on the contrary, asserts that all the Powers have agreed to the preliminary conference. Turkey having repeatedly declared that the contemplated reforms cannot be confined to her rebel provinces, a reply has been given that the Sultan may extend the reform to other territories, but Europe will supervise their application only in Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina. The same dispatch states that Russia proposes to levy all duties in gold from January. This is tantamount to increasing her tariff twenty per cent.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

OMINOUS DECLARATIONS, UNDERSTOOD TO BE OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL CHARACTER—INVASION OF TURKISH TERRITORY TO BE RESISTED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Post* publishes a paragraph in a very conspicuous form, confirming the news that Russia is about to mobilize her Army. The following sentence is a striking feature of the paragraph: "It is no secret that public opinion here has viewed the Russian propositions for the occupation of Turkish territory as a pretext for aggression; and, taking our stand on the Treaty of Paris, we are prepared to resist invasion of Turkish territory." The paragraph continues as follows: "The question at issue, however, if all parties are truly bent upon a peaceful solution, ought to be capable of being dealt with in a spirit of conciliation. We cannot but hope, therefore, that an issue may be found which may avoid war."

The foregoing is printed in what is usually considered a semi-official form. It is noticeable that several announcements recently made by the *Post* in a similar manner have proved to be correct.

THE VATICAN AND THE CIVIL POWER.

PROPOSED ACTION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF THE POPE'S DEATH—THE VATICAN TO BE OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Cologne *Gazette* this evening publishes a report which has been presented to the King of Italy by his Ministers regarding the measures to be taken by the Italian Government at the death of his Holiness the Pope. The Ministers propose immediately after the Pope's death to occupy the neighborhood of the Vatican by military. The Prefect of Rome will request certain Papal officials to assist at viewing the body and other necessary formalities. If this be refused, the Prefect will forcibly enter the Vatican, accompanied by the Questor and also by physicians, notaries, and witnesses, who, after viewing the body, will send a certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon. A seal will be attached to the furniture in the Pope's apartments, and will remain there until the removal of the body. After twenty-four hours the body will be at the disposal of the clergy. The report also recommends that the Prefect be instructed, after viewing the Pope's body, to take possession of the most important papal insignia, including the fisherman's ring, and deliver them, with the certificate of inquest, to the Cardinal Deacon."

THE SINKING OF THE STRATHCLYDE.

CONVICTION OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER FRANCONIA QUASHED ON THE GROUND OF LACK OF JURISDICTION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to-day delivered judgment in the case of The Queen vs. Ferdinand Keyn, Captain of the German steamer Franconia, who was tried for manslaughter for running down within three miles of Dover the British steamer Strathclyde, thereby causing the death of several English subjects, and in whose case an appeal was taken against the jurisdiction of the court. In delivering judgment his Lordship said the facts were sufficient to justify the trial of the defendant if the court had jurisdiction. The legality of the trial was contested on the ground that the defendant was a foreigner on a foreign vessel, sailing from one foreign port to another on a peaceful voyage. The offense was committed on the high seas, and whether he might be amenable to the laws of his own country, the defendant could not be tried and punished by the laws of England. The right now claimed by the Crown was utterly unknown to the law of England, and had never before been exercised. It was first put forward in 1609 by Grotius, and only rested upon *consensus* of the jurists who had written from that time downward on the question of territorial authority. His Lordship having in an elaborate judgment reviewed all authorities bearing on the point, and the writings of English and foreign jurists, said "the conviction must be quashed from want of jurisdiction."

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE TO THE UNITED STATES—THE LATE EGYPTIAN FINANCE MINISTER—BURNING OF A MADRID THEATRE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Specie to the value of £84,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to the United States.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.—The death of the Egyptian Finance Minister, which was reported to have occurred while he was en route to Dongola, whither he had been exiled for endeavoring to originate a plot against the Khédive, is denied. His condition, however, is stated to be precarious.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Three steamers have arrived from Spain since the last report, with three thousand troops and four Generals. Among the passengers was Señor Cancio Villamil, formerly Director General of Finances, who comes now as representative of the shareholders of the late national loan for the benefit of this island. General in Chief Martinez Campos, with his staff, left the city last night to take the field.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Circus Theatre has been destroyed by fire. It is reported that some lives were lost in the building.

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

One of the most delightful of all physical experiences is that of the bather when he steps out of the bath in a splendid glow of strength and health. He can increase this delight by recourse to B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, a new article, which cannot be equaled, for it is composed of the finest vegetable oils and prepared with the greatest possible regard to excellence of manufacture. Mothers need no longer fear that their little ones will absorb disease and poison from one of the most essential of physical operations.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter.—*Advertisement.*

Now is the time for Bargains.

A. RAYMOND & CO., Clothiers, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., are offering splendid bargains in order to dispose of their fall stock.—*Advertisement.*

POND'S EXTRACT for all Hemorrhages and all Pains. No preparation is equal to it. In the Extract Nature and Science are combined.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the fullest election returns; all the general news; the closing of the Exhibition; letters from our correspondents at home and abroad; editorial articles on matters of current interest; agricultural matter; the poultry business; carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; articles of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at the TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The great remedy for Consumption. This well-known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years; and when resorted to in season, seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, influenza, whooping cough, hoarseness, pains or soreness in the chest or side, bleeding at the lungs, liver complaint, &c. Beware of Counterfeits! Remember that the genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

Catarrh is in most cases the result of a neglected cold or cough. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have a soothing effect on the irritated membrane extending from the nose to the throat.

A Tooth for a Tooth, that is to say an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative toothwash, SOZODONT. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivaled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Are You Ever Annoyed with Wind in the stomach? Sometimes a stitch of pain will double you up. There are numberless cases who have sought relief from physicians in vain. You will never get relief until you use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, and then you will be astonished with the comfort it gives you.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray perfectly, stops it falling out at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.

The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—FOX.—In Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1876, by Rev. S. S. Seward, of Wilmington, Del., ARTHUR M. ALLEN to LEONORA L., daughter of the late Richard Fox, all of New-York.

GREENE—ABBOTT.—At Bristol, R. I., on Nov. 8, by Rev. George L. Locke, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Commander SAMUEL DANA GREENE, United States Navy, to MARY ABBY, daughter of the late Major Jacob Abbott, of Bristol.

LEVERICH—WILMOT.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. W. E. Snively, D. D., JAMES H. LEVERICH, of New-York, and MARY E., daughter of John Wilmot, Esq., of Brooklyn, Long Island.

WESTCOTT—PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at St. Ann's on the Heights, by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., ROBERT E. WESTCOTT, of Orange, N. J., to ADA LOUISE PETERS, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DIED.

BADGER.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 12, AUGUSTUS H. BADGER, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 468 Franklin av., corner Jefferson st.

BROWN.—At Dundaff, Penn., on Saturday, Nov. 11, WILLIAM LIVSEY BROWN, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 685 Greenwich st., to-day (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock P. M.

COBB.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, WILLIAM HALAND, youngest son of Sarah M. and the late Capt. Jacob A. Cobb, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 A. M. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, at Stratford, Conn., Oct. 30, 1876, Mr. MUNSON CURTIS, in the 69th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, Mrs. JULIA LOCKWOOD, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Union Reformed Church, 6th av., opposite Amity st., on Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

LORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, at Morristown, N. J., CORNELIA LIVINGSTON LORD, only child of Edward C. and Emily M. Lord.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2.30 o'clock. Trains leave Hoboken ferries at noon.

MURRAY.—At his residence at Harlem, Monday, 13th, Col. EDWARD MURRAY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICOLL.—Nov. 12, at New-Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., ETHELBERT B. NICOLL.

Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

SMYTH.—At Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 12, of typhoid fever, in the 25th year of her age, MARY MCCREA CONGER, wife of Rev. Henry Mason Smyth, and daughter of Abraham B. Conger.

Funeral at Greenwich on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 1 P. M. Trains by Hudson River Road leave Grand Central Depot at 11:50 A. M. and 11 P. M. on Tuesday, connecting at Troy with Boston and Albany Road, which connects at Johnsonville with train for Greenwich.

TRIPP.—On Monday, Nov. 13, AMOS L. TRIPP, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., Putnam Association, Ætna Club, Alaska Club, and Lincoln Club, of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12:30 P. M., from the Baptist Church in 16th st., near 8th av.

WEEDEN.—On Monday, at No. 23 Lafayette place, Mrs. CATHARINE WEEDEN, aged 70 years, widow of Daniel S. Weeden.

Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, George F. Johnson, No. 220 East 11th st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

WINDLE.—At Stamford, Conn., Nov. 12, ELIZABETH KING WINDLE, daughter of the late Henry Windle, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Nov. 11, GEORGE GRANVILLE WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Alexander M. White, No. 2 Pierrepont place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT LOW PRICES.

IMPORTED

NECK WEAR,

FALL STYLES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) at 3:30 o'clock P.M.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) at 7:30 o'clock P.M.
Also WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at CLINTON HALL,
At same hour each day.

MR. MENZIES' LIBRARY.

An unparalleled collection of rare, unique, and elegant books.

Books on exhibition each day until 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

SPANAISH and FRENCH ART.

Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

THE TOLOSA COLLECTION.

Now on exhibition, free, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colors—Antique Furniture—Arms and Armor—Tapestries—Costumes—Bric-a-Brac Studio Furniture, &c., collected by

T. TOLOSA, Esq.

The Paintings in this Collection are almost entirely new to the public, and well worthy the special attention of lovers of fine art.

Among the artists represented in this choice collection will be found Fortuny, Pradilla, Domingo, Plasencia, Peralta, Jiminez, Casado, Morera, Garland, Madrazo, Plassan, Baron, Weber, Pinchart, De Jongbe, Goupil, and many others of note.

HERMAN TROST & CO.,

Importers of French China,

DINNER, TEA, DESSERT AND CHAMBER SETS, &c.

Table Glassware, Clocks and Bronzes,

Bohemian Fancy Glassware in great variety.

SEVRES, DRESDEN, BERLIN, AND WORCESTER PORCELAIN.

Parian Marble Statuettes and Busts.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE MAJOLICAS AND FAIENCES' PALISSY AND SIMILAR WARES,

in various graceful, unique, and curious shapes, such as Vases, Jugs, Flower-holders, Flagons, Brackets, &c., exact reproductions of Antique Models. These novel and very artistic articles are particularly appropriate as presents for ornamenting dining-room, parlor, or hall.

Many articles originally intended for the Philadelphia Exhibition were sent by the European manufacturers to us, and are now in our store on view and for sale.

NOS. 48, 50, 52, AND 54 MURRAY ST., NEW-YORK.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland and Germany to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed—and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wyoming, Bothnia, and City of Berlin do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 6. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LEFT HER HOME ON SATURDAY, NOV. 11, a young lady, aged fifteen, about five feet one inch high, dark brown eyes, very dark brown hair, dark complexion; generally of a pleasing appearance. When she left home she was dressed in a dark brown woolen dress, with a faint white check; plain black cloth sack, round turban brown straw hat trimmed with plain brown velvet. Any information concerning her given to the Superintendent of the Police will be thankfully received by her friends.

COMPROMISE.—BETWEEN THE TWO PARTISAN candidates for President the difference admits of no safe or acceptable adjustment. As between them, let the fact be recognized that there has been no election. If, in this state of facts, the Colorado Legislature, reconsidering its Electoral vote, shall give it to ADAMS, of Massachusetts, for President, and FERRY, of Michigan, for Vice President, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, and, with a controlling combination upon these two men secured in advance, a safe, fair, and constitutional extraction from a grave situation is assured.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., 656 BROADWAY, Will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, Nov. 14, and following days at 3 P. M.,

NEW ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS,

Embracing many illustrated standard and miscellaneous novels, juveniles, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 187 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.—The very best, six for $9: not the slightest obligation to take or keep any of KEEP'S shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. No. 571 Broadway, and No. 921 Arch st., Philadelphia.

CHRONIC, KIDNEY, BLADDER, THEIR cognate and hitherto fatal diseases, with full directions for their cure, in DR. HEATH'S book of 100 pages, gratis, at No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 466 Pearl st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 521 Grand st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7:30.
GEO. W. WEED, President.
CHAS. M. NERVINS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner of 116th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1876, at 8 o'clock. RUFUS B. COWING, President.
HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—12:15 P. M.—Consols 95¾ for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 106¾. Erie Railway shares, 9⅝.

1:30 P. M.—Consols 95⅝ for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—Consols 95 11-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £212,000. Paris advices quote 5 ⅌ cent. Rentes at 104f. 72½c. for the account.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—Pork—Eastern dull at 80s.; Western dull at 71s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s.; Short Clear dull at 44s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 52s. Shoulders dull at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra dull at 110s.; Prime do. steady at 90s. Lard—Prime Western firmer at 50s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 43s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 27s 6d. Rosin—Common dull at 5s. 9d.; do. fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice firmer at 60s. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 dull at 9s. 11d.; do. No. 2 dull at 9s. 3d.; Winter dull at 9s. 7d. Corn—Mixed Soft firmer at 26s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 19,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 16,750 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 24,500 quarters.

12:15—P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 9-16d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 7,300 bales, of which 2,800 were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 26s. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6½d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 90s. ⅌ tcs. for New Winter-cured. Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 21-32d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling, clause February and March delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6½d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March, delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 9-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 19½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 19d. ⅌ gallon; Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 53s. 6d.@54s.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Nov. 13:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on West 32d st., north side, 175 feet east of 9th av., for $14,200, to M. Dinkelspiel.

Wood & Moies, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George B. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East 113th st., north side, 100 feet east of 2d av., for $6,600, to George Manchester.

J. Thomas Stearns, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, M. Hoffman, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house, with a plot of land 50 by 147.9 by 50 by 148.6, on Prospect av., west side, adjoining land of James P. Fitch, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,200, to German Savings Bank of Morrisania.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on West 62d st., north-west corner of Broadway, to Nov. 20. Sale by H. N. Camp of a plot of land on St. Nicholas av. and 145th st. to same date, and sale by B. P. Fairchild of a plot of land on 10th av., north-west corner of 185th st., to Nov. 21.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23.11 by 91.9 by 24.2 by 91.1, on John st., south side, 72.6 feet east of William st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.9 by 100, on Attorney st., east side, 225 feet north of Stanton st. Also, similar sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 33d st., south side, 225 feet east of 6th av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 22.3 by 105.9 on East 3d st., south side, 408.11 feet west of Avenue D.

By R. V. Harnett, Receiver's sale, C. Norwood, Esq., Receiver, of the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 57 West 132d st., north side, 135 feet east of 6th av. Boulevard.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108 by 479 by 170 by 519 by 88, on Boston road, north side, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Janet Beck, at West Farms, 23d Ward.

By D. M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Frankenheimer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 59th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, NOV. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, West 32d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th ave., lot 18.9x98.9 .... $14,200

By Wood & Moies.

1 four-story brick house with lot, East 113th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d ave., lot 20x100.11. $6,600

By J. Thomas Stearns.

1 two-story and basement frame house with lot, Prospect ave., w. s., adjoining lands of J. P. Fitch, West Farms, 24th Ward, plot 50x147.9x50x148.6 .... $1,200

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

44th st. s. s. 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 19.4x100.4; F. H. Weeks and wife, to M. A. Conabeer	$15,000
116th st. n. s. 300 ft. w. of 3d av.; 17x100.3; S. F. Hunt to Mary Hawkins	13,000
Orchard st. w. s. 150 ft. s. of Grand st. 25x88.9; I. Jacobson to H. R. Kietzschmar	250
75th st. s. s. 140 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; W. R. Rose to A. Dold	nom.
Monroe st. s. s. between Clinton and Montgomery sts., 23.1½x100; W. B. Searls and wife to E. L. Searls	5,800
Leight st. n. s. 254.6 ft. e. of Hudson, 23x175 x irregular; also 8th av., w. s. 225 ft. s. 71st., 50x100; also, 76th st. s. s. 200 ft. w. of 11th av. 151.9½x54.5; O. B. Wood to S. M. Starr	25,000
Broadway, n. w. cor. Fulton st., 29x77.2; G. W. Coster to John E. Parsons	400
West 12th st., s. s., 238.5 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 20.7x85.10x irregular; J. H. Lyon and wife to M. E. Butcher	12,000
West 12th st., s. s. 238.5, same property; M. E. Butcher and wife to J. H. Lyon	12,000
71st st., s. s. 55ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; W. P. Blake and wife to L. Smith	12,000
Pearl st., No. 254, 25 x irregular; A. B. Blodgett, executor, to H. H. Andersen	21,666
Madison av., n. w. corner 75th st., 27.2x95 ft.; United States Life Insurance Company to E. Kilpatrick	16,000
Front st., n. e. corner Maiden Lane. 51.10x41.8; J. B. Gray to H. R. LeRoy	20,000
Pearl st., No. 254, 25x irregular; D. C. Blodgett to D. Dows	21,666
Elizabeth st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard st. 25x94.5; J. A. Welch, Referee, to Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company	8,000
Columbia st., No. 66, 23.6x99.11; E. D. Gale to A. Kanenbley	7,950
2d av., n. e. corner 61st st., 25x100.5; E. B. Gwillim, Referee, to S. Zeimer	10,150
2d av., s. w. corner 114th st., 62x100.8; E. B. Gwillim, Referee, to S. Zeimer	37,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 13 West 12th st., just west 5th av.; is of full width and depth, well built, and in good order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN UNUSUALLY COMMANDING BROADway property, near 22d st., 40 or 80 feet front by 115 feet; will lease or sell low, and rebuild with handsome elevation to suit either piano-forte, gas-fixture, crockery, carpet, furniture, publisher, sewing-machine, or clothier's business. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 61ST ST.—SUPERB medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, low. Permits at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT full-sized house in West 58th st., close to 5th av.; location elegant. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, by order of the Assignee of WILLIAM MOLLEE'S Farm at Greenwich, Conn., consisting of house and twenty-two acres as follows: All that certain tract of land situated in Greenwich, Conn., seperate from each other by a highway, one tract in quantity twelve acres more or less with buildings thereon; bounded north by lands of Daniel Ferris, east and south by highways, and west by highways and land of said D. Ferris. The other tract in quantity ten acres more or less, bounded by lands of Beal B. Lockwood and on all other sides by highways.
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SUPREME COURT SALE.—THE FROST FARM, about 197 acres, near Purdy's Station, Westchester County, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in White Plains, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15, 1876, at noon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
WM. BAVOROTON, Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ONLY $4 TO $5 PER ACRE.—FOR SALE rich farming and grazing lands in Iowa; low taxes; good markets. G. COPELAND, No. 26 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs.; medium-sized, unfurnished dwelling; rent $1,400 per annum; 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT NEAR STATION, Montrose, N. J.; low rent; fine house, stables, prospect, lawns, garden, fruit, and water; perfectly healthy. F. BEAMES, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, No. 47 East 28th st., near Madison av. Rent $2 500. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 53 William st.

TWO NEWLY FITTED-UP FLOORS ON north-east corner 17th st. and 8th av. SMITHS' New-York Pale Ale Brewery, No. 240 West 18th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING known as the "COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE," corner of Cortlandt and New Church sts., with two large elevators. Large and perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms in suites of two to six or eight rooms, or singly, as may be desired. There is probably no building in this country so completely fireproof as this one. Light and ventilation perfect. Arrangements can be made with the janitor or steward to furnish meals within the building, to suit the convenience of companies having a large number of clerks or those occupying single rooms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to
GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

SMALL STORE TO LET ON 8TH AV., ONE door from corner 17th st.; suitable for a nice, light business. SMITHS' New-York Pale Ale Brewery. No. 240 West 18th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR SIX persons, or a small furnished house, between 34th and 56th sts., 4th and 6th avs. • Address H., Box No. 672 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY wishes a place as companion; is a good reader; would assist in house-keeping, care of young children; and sewing; New-York City preferred; good references; can be seen at No. 3 West 47th st., afternoons of Tuesday 14th, Wednesday 15th, and Thursday 16th inst.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out working by the day; terms moderate; best of reference. Call or address No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chamber-maid, nurse, or waitress; can do plain sewing; or would do plain cooking. Call at No. 477 7th av., second floor, front, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl; or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 421 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR A FAITHFUL servant, a place as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Call for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 43 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A colored young girl, competent for either position; good City reference. Call at No. 692 Linden court, between 42d and 43d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and will assist with washing and ironing; or is willing to do house-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 151 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, as chamber-maid, waitress, or laundress; best City reference. Call or address 639 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a colored girl; competent for either positions; City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; can operate on three machines; best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A GOOD reliable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or to sew and take care of children. Call before 3 o'clock at No. 39 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; AND assist with children or plain sewing; best City references. Call, two days, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 60 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; plain sewing; very best City reference. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock at No. 62 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Has her own machine; can do anything; would do washing if required; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 435 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—ASsist with washing or do laundry work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR sewing.—By a Protestant girl; best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has six and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 496 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable woman; best City reference. Call at No. 957 6th av., corner 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 250 West 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman: best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—FIRST class; is a good laundress; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 438 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 961 1st. av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, and to assist with waiting; good reference. Call at No. 322 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A HOTEL; GOOD REFERENCE; English. Address M. R., care of Mrs. Peake, No. 70 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 501 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; or would take care of growing children and sew; good reference. Call at No. 49 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WASHING.—BY A respectable girl; best of City reference. The lady can be seen at No. 239 East 42d st.; call for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl, or as waitress; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 333 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Scotch girl; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; no objections to the country. Call for two days at 125 West 16th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; full management in the kitchen where there is a kitchen-maid kept; good marketer; family declining housekeeping; three years' City references; salary $40. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable girl, in a small private family, is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a private family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 136 West 17th st., front house, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking; soups, jellies, pastry, and game, and is a good baker; eight years' reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK, &C.—CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—BY two sisters together in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit baker; will be found reliable; good City reference. Call at No. 215 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH SEVeral years City reference; also a first-class laundress, with excellent reference. Call or address, on Tuesday, No. 224 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND YOUNG woman; can cook all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in washing, ironing, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., 3d floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; would assist with the washing. Call at No. 691 5th av., corner 54th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH and American cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, games, and jellies; first-class baker; five years' reference from last place. Call at 211 West 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as first-class cook and baker; would do the coarse washing; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, BY A RESPECTABLE woman in private family; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 304, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as excellent plain cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook who thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; best of reference. Call at No. 674 3d av., in store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; first-class; will be found economical and trustworthy; take entire charge of the kitchen; good City reference. Apply at No. 333 East 59th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING OR laundry work; is willing and obliging; is good bread and biscuit baker; first-class reference. Call at No. 344 8th av., opposite Keyes' store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; understands cooking in all its branches; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; the best of City references from previous employers. Address M. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business; excellent baker; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young American woman; has a child six years old, whom she wishes to take with her; good references. Apply at No. 218 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, and pastry; good baker; seven years' best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; first-class baker; will assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; NO OBJECtion to the coarse washing; best of City references can be given. Call at No. 710 3d av., second floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 36th st., two flights up, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT AS good plain cook; will assist with washing; good baker; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 228 East 25th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBjection to assisting with plain washing; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A LADY LEAVING HOME FOR THE Winter a place for a first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK OR working housekeeper; good reference. Address G. L., No. 52 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 274 6th st., Jersey City, first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, with City reference; none other need apply. Call, between 9 and 11, at No. 168 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference if required. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK IN a small private family; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 686 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 709 6th av., toy store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress; best City references. Call at No. 342 East 63d st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS COOK IN a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 692 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A PRIvate family; good City reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 341 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Apply at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 East 23d st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family as plain cook, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at 320 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 345 East 18th st.

COOK.—WILLING TO HELP WITH WASHING; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 West 34th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO IS A good baker; willing to assist in washing; best references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, &C.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; reference if required. Call at No. 465 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands all its branches; best of City reference. Call or address No. 301 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, boning, and larding; best reference. Call at No. 33 West 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS COOK; willing to assist in the washing; a good baker, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; has no objection to do plain washing. Call at or address No. 70 Washington st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook; good reference. Address E. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 138 East 29th st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, EXPERIENCED COOK; HAS good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO BY DAY, WEEK, OR month; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; altering done neatly. Address Johnson, No. 253 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; is a first-class fitter and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 123 West 24th st., ring No. 12 bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT FRENCH dress-maker in all branches wishes a few engagements in families; first-class City reference. Address Mme. Redhon, No. 488 6th av., first floor, near.

DRESS-MAKER.—WORK FOR A CHEAP DRESS-maker who will also take in washing. Address Rev. C. F. H., Station G.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as dress-maker and seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 447 West 39th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; employment by the day or at her house. Call or address A. B., No. 149 East 121st st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; first-class house-maid and seamstress; first-class City reference; make herself generally useful. Call at No. 311 East 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGland woman to assist in household duties, teach children, or the care of an invalid; no compensation except a home required. Address N. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF ABILITY, with first-class references, or would do sewing in a family; City or country. Address E. M., No. 210 East 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—TO SUPERINTEND HOUSEhold duties, and care for children. Address E. Webb, Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, HAVING two years' reference, to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 462 3d av., between 32d and 31st sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 118 Jane st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl that never lived out to do light house-work or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 334 East 47th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; best City references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN CITY or country in a small family; no objection to moderate wages; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., near 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work or sew; country preferred. Call at No. 153 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work for a small family. Call at No. 314 East 25th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No 153 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AT GENeral house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 45th st., Room No. 8.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL FOR general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 267 West 43d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant person; would care growing children; is thoroughly competent; good operator; over nine years' best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., near 29th st.

LADY'S COMPANION AND TO ASSIST IN Household Duties.—By a young lady who has had experience; reference given. Address S. M., No. 722 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN person as lady's maid to one or two ladies; can assist in housekeeping if required; best City reference. Address Mrs. Maran, No. 44 1st av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH person, lately arrived; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; good references. Address M. G., No. 213 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen at No. 223 East 29th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A good washer, ironer, and fluter; best City reference; City or country. Address L. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Address A. J., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist in chamber-work; three years' best reference from last place. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 148 East 54th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 761 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASH, AND Iron.—Ten years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 288 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress and chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 151 West 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress, with good City reference. Call from 9 until 3 at No. 26 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 328 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT nurse to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands the bottle; can do plain sewing; twelve years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A HOME FOR A first-class nurse to an infant or grown children; she is a neat sewer and competent to assist a lady in dressing and in the care of her wardrobe; best City reference. Can be seen where she has lived, No. 10 West 49th st.

NURSE OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE aged American lady as nurse for an invalid or as housekeeper; is competent to fill any position of trust; would go South; can furnish best City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN NOT LONG in this country; can give one year and nine months' reference from last place; understands plain sewing; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; willing to make herself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 3d av., two stairs up.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has seven years' reference; is a good seamstress. Call or address No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS NURSE AND first-class seamstress; would like to have her daughter, of fourteen, with her, to assist; excellent reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 48 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE; CAN take care of an infant from birth, or growing children; several years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 West 34th st., second floor.

NURSE, &C.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing: best reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing or chamber-work; good City references. Call at No. 41 West 36th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as nurse, chamber-maid, and seamstress; a good home preferred to wages; City reference. Call at No. 210 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AND to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 207 East 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS nurse; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant: no objection to grown children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, middle age, as nurse in a private family; is fond of children, and make herself generally useful; good references. Call or address Mrs. Held, No. 796 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, in a private family as nurse for grown children and as seamstress; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN as child's nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine: best of reference given. Seen for two days at No. 235 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take full charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; several years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., second floor.

NURSE, &C.—AS INVALID CHILDREN'S NURSE or ladies' maid, by a Protestant woman accustomed to travel and having best City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 East 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of an infant or small children; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 122 East 51st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a respectable Protestant woman; fourteen years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW; CAPABLE OF taking care of children from birth; best of City references. Apply at No. 515 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INVAlid or baby nurse; best reference. Call or address for two days No. 50 East 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable American woman; will do chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 354 East 62d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; CAN take full charge of a baby and sew; best City references. Call at No. 200 East 42d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl as nurse and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 267 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit and dress hair; would do chamber-work if required; is an excellent operator; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 729 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RELIABLE AND experienced young woman as seamstress, or would take care of a child and sew; understands different sewing-machines; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 16 East 74th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent young woman; has over seven years reference from last employer; can be seen for two days at No. 108 West 24th st., private door.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A FRENCH lady who is a good dress-maker and seamstress; can operate on machine; also is a good child's nurse: best reference. Apply at No. 100 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out by the day or week or work at home; can operate all leading machines. Address Seamstress, No. 33 Clarkson st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FOR WINTER, IN FIRST-CLASS family; good home considered before high wages; has her own machine. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 308 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as seamstress and chamber-maid in private family; can sew on different machines; first-class reference. Call or address No. 234 East 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress who will do other duties, or lady's nurse. Call at No. 85 McDougal st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German married woman; full breast of milk; the best of references from doctor. Address Mrs. Kern, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

WET NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; City reference; City or country. Call at 119 West 46th st.

WAITRESS, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light waiting and chamber-work; take charge of children; best City reference. Address M. F. C., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS would assist in chamber-work; understands her duties; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 140 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy young woman; best City reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at No. 101 West 14th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class waitress in a private family; understands salads, also care of silver; first-class reference. Call or address No. 234 East 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family; five years' City reference. Call at No. 636 6th av, over grocery store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor. Room No. 2.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 28 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kind of salads; care of silver. waiting thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, CAN be seen at present employer's. No. 5 East 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's or a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; terms moderate; would go out by the day; best of reference. Call on Mrs. Moore, at No. 349 West 43d st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress; wishes large or small family's washing; shirts, collars, and evening dresses a specialty. Call on or address Mrs. Walker, No. 235 6th av., late of West 40th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do first-class work; 75 cents to $1 per dozen; will go out by the day. Call or address Mary E. C. Kelon, No. 403 West 29th st., Room No. 4.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing, at her own home or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 202 East 37th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home; families or gentlemen. Call or address No. 132 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; fluting and polishing, seventy-five cents a dozen. Call at No. 420 East 15th st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take home or go out by the day; first-class laundress and house-cleaner; good reference. Call for Mrs. Morrison, No. 488 6th av., rear, top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; ladies' and gentlemen's washing of any kind. No. 252 10th av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing and ironing by the day or week; would do general house-work. Call at No. 301 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day, week, or month; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 1,444 Broadway, near 40th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, washing at her home; best reference. Call at No. 626 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AT her home, or would go out by the day; best references. Call for two days at No. 203 East 22d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; washing at her home, on reasonable terms; City reference. Address Mrs. Leroy, No. 308 West 23d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a small family's wash, or will go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 145 West 38th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; family or single gentlemen's washing at moderate terms. Address E. P. A., 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY THE MONTH OR DOZEN, BY Mrs. Thomas, No. 1 King st., second floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO has good references for capacity; is willing, obliging, and agreeable; none but first class and strictly private address LIGHT COMPLEXION, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGE THIRTY; good references. Address C. C., No. 1,178 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK IN HOTEL, restaurant or boarding-house; understands all branches; give best reference. Address for two days, Cook, No. 495 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; first-class groom and careful driver; willing and obliging; would go in the country; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Address M. D., Box NO. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM AND USEFUL Man.—Would like to find a home in a private family; understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; attend furnaces; be generally useful; wages no object; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young German; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging; can milk, attend furnace; disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses for the Winter; strictly temperate; best City and country references. Address G. B., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended; eight years' City reference. Address W., New-England Stable, 7th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' best City references; willing, and in every way truthful. Address T. O., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; will be highly recommended by his last employer; can produce several years' testimonials from the old country; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address J. B., care D. H. Gould, No. 35 Nassau st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious, single Scotchman; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk, and would make himself generally useful; moderate wages; best City references. Address Coachman, No. 125 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GENTLEman for a coachman and groom whom he can recommend in the strongest manner; is a young unmarried German, and is trustworthy, intelligent, and industrious. Address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 325 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, ON ACCOUNT of giving up his establishment, an engagement for his coachman; married; good address; can highly recommend him for honesty, sobriety, capability; first-class groom; City driver. Call or address Competent, No. 117 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who, having lived in his employ over eight years, he can recommend as perfectly honest, willing, and obliging, an excellent groom, and good careful City driver. Address Post Office Box No. 3,333.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SCOTCH; Protestant; thoroughly understands the business in its various branches; gardening if necessary; can milk; moderate salary expected; first-class references. Address, for two days, J. A. Anderson, Box 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy single man, who thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; also gardening; unexceptionable City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place; is single; best references from last employer; country preferred; will be found sober, willing, and obliging. Address M. R., Box No 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOROughly understands his business; knows well what coach business calls for; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address L. J., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (Protestant,) who has been in his employ for the last seven years; can recommend him as a first-class man in every respect. Call or address J. L., No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 7.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is perfectly honest, sober, and an excellent groom and careful City driver: can fully recommend him. Call on D. S. M., No. 74 Front st., or address M. L., No. 161 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of City reference. Call or address E. G., No. 136 West 17th st., front house, first floor.

COACHMAN, &C.—COOK.—BY A RESPECTable couple; man as coachman and gardener: will make himself generally useful; wife as first-class cook and laundress; good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 213 Mott st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful City driver, which reference will certify. Address M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY an English married man; understands his business; is strictly temperate, is handy, useful, and industrious. Address F. B., No. 71 Franklin st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; BEST City references from his last and former employers. Call or address for three days A. B. C., Brewster & Co.'s, East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PRESENT EMployer wishes a situation for his coachman, whom be can highly recommend; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 47 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as a coachman; the best of reference can be given from his last place. Address J P., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; cause of leaving last place, employer turning horses out for the Winter; best City or country driving reference. Call for two days on H. B., No. 50 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, steady man, with five years' reference; is willing and obliging. Address, William, No. 109 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business thoroughly; has fourteen years' City reference. Address H. R., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; can give good City reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 6.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A CAREful driver and good groom; many years' experience and references. Apply at present employer's stables, No. 111 West 29th st. P. Ryan.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, married, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class man. Call or address S. W. C., No. 16 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Call or address F. C., No. 165 West 19th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; IS A good coachman, if required; good reference. Address R. S., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS NURSE OR attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel. Address H. B. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

PORTER, FIREMAN, OR WAITER.—BY A young man in a private family or business establishment; can tend furnaces; understands the care of horses and driving; moderate wages; good City references. Address J. M., box No. 327, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO MAKE himself useful around a house. Call or address No. 103 West 38th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY AGED 17; CAN drive and take care of horse. Address J. P., No. 224 West 19th st.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; NO incumbrance; both first class; the wife understands all sorts of soups, desserts, and is a good baker of bread and biscuits; best City and country reference; a few days disengaged; City or country. Address for two days Man and Wife. Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, speaking several languages, in a private family; understands all about furnaces; he is willing to make himself generally useful and obliging; best references given. Address C. B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER, as butler; has great experience in serving the table and taking care of the silverware; best reference from last place. Call or address N. N., at Mr. Schwargerl's, No. 255 West 35th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (colored) in a private family or first-class boarding-house as waiter; willing and obliging; with good City reference. Call or address J. T. B., No. 151 West 24th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS PRIvate waiter or waiting on a gentleman, and can give good City reference. Address W. F. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man; is a splendid waiter; has first-class reference. Call or address W. A. F., No. 119 West 24th st., top floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; City or country; best references from last place. Call or address A. V., No. 138 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; IS thoroughly competent, and has excellent City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his business; will give satisfaction; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 5 East 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, with City references, in a private family. Address G. G., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, City or country; can give best reference from last place. Call or address H. M., No. 452 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN (SWEDE) as waiter. Call for two days, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at No. 6 East 40th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO IN NEW-YORK CITY and three for New-York and New-Jersey; business pleasant, permanent, and no peddling; $80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address, with stamp, MONITOR MFG. COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDITOR.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS COMMERcial and trade editor for an old established journal. Address BENJAMIN, Box No. 1,252 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, with City reference. Call at No. 168 5th av., between 9 and 11.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FRENCH LANDAU but little used, built by Bindin, Paris; C springs back and front; in perfect order; will be sold very cheap or exchanged for a modern Brougham. Apply at private stable, No. 34 Lexington av.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HARNESS; will be sold less than cost. Call at No. 100 West 31st st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HARNESS, silver-mounted and made for private use; will be sold cheap. Call at No. 107 West 31st st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, plaintiff, against DAISY LEVEREDGE BERRIAN TUCKER, otherwise known as DAISY LEVEREDGE BERRIAN, George Tucker, Ralph E. Prime, Jane Hyland and Daniel Hyland, her husband; Annie Warren and George Warren, her husband; Mary L. Varian and William Varian, her husband; Charles S. Berrian and Maria Berrian, his wife; William H. S. Berrian and Emma Berrian, his wife; Richard S. Berrian, Charles L. Chadeayne, Hyatt L. Garrison, Cornelius B. Schuyler, Paul W. LeDoux, William R. DeWitt, Ebenezer Valentine, John H. Overbaugh, Matthias Warner, John Warner, Francis Skiddy, Daniel L. Petter, Gilbert A. Mann, The First National Bank of Northampton, The State of New-York National Bank, The Bank of New-York National Banking Association, Menks Stern, Theodore Stern, George A. Osgood, and Cyrus Curtis, as Receivers, &c., defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answered the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, number 113 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 2, 1876.

DEVELIN & MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 113 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1876.—Dated New-York, October 7, 1876.

DEVELIN & MILLER, Attorney's for Plaintiff.
o10-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. GUY CARLTON LEDYARD, JR., Guy C. Ledyard and Mary his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Mary Louise Colt, formerly Mary Louise Ledyard; John W. Ledyard, Sarah E. Kelly, Catharine Newcomb, Charles Scott and Jane his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Alexander Scott, and Susan his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; John B. Scott, and Ann his wife, her true name being unknown to plaintiff; Eleanor Heard, individually and as Administratrix, &c., of Thomas Scott deceased, and as Administratrix, with the will annexed, of Catharine L. Scott, deceased; William C. Demarest, Alexander C. Howe, William Chamberlain, Andrew J. Perry, Amasa Brainard, John M. Goddard, John W. Steele, Dyer Brainard, John E. Hathurn, Newel E. Yale, as Assignee, &c.; Charles Mallory, Henry L. Wilson, as Assignee in bankruptcy, &c., defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not. ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 158 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 14, 1876.

FELLOWS, HOYT & SCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of October, 1876.

FELLOWS, HOYT & SCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o31-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against JOHN STILWELL, individually, and as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, Sarah Lipperts, George H. King, Daniel Mahegan and Mrs. Mahegan, his wife, Marietta Starkins, Justine Files, Justine Bullock, Martha Woodward, Catharine Davis, Phebe Bloomer, John Lamoreux and Mrs. Lamoreux, his wife, Peter Lamoreux and Mrs. Lamoreux, his wife, heirs at law of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, and all other persons who are, or may be, heirs at law of Mary J. Stilwell, deceased, their names being unknown to plaintiffs, Defendants. To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 23, 1876.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1876.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o24-law6wTu* 7 Beekman st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LIONEL J. NOAH, plaintiff against LIZZIE B. NOAH, defendant.—Summons for relief (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 198 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 29th, 1876. GRAY & STANTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n7-law6wTu*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ABOUT 2,200 DOZEN canned Tomatoes will be sold by Burdett, Dennis & Co., auctioneers, at No. 29 Burling slip, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon.—Dated, Oct. 31, 1876. JOHN S. DICKERSON, Assignee in Bankruptcy of W. W. Gilbert, sole survivor of Myers & Gilbert. o30-law3wTu*

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

DRY GOODS.

FURS!

LORD & TAYLOR,

ARE OFFERING FURS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A LADY'S SET OF FURS—MUFF AND BOA, FROM $5 UP.

FUR TRIMMINGS

IN BLACK, SILVERED AND NATURAL FURS; WIDTHS 1, 1½, 2, 3 and 4 INCHES. PRICES COMMENCE AT 30c. PER YARD.

WHITE AND TRIMMED FUR SACQUES FOR CHILDREN

IN SIZES TO FIT, FROM ONE YEAR OLD AND UPWARD.

CAP, MUFF AND BOA TO MATCH,

OF FIRST QUALITY FUR, FROM $6 75 THE SET AND UPWARD.

ALSO

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SETS

IN SILVER CONEY, GRAY ASTRACHAN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, CHINCHILLA, ERMINE, &c.

LADIES' SEAL SACQUES,

NEW SHAPES, DARK COLORS, FINE QUALITY, AT $75, $85, $95, $100, $110 EACH AND UP.

FUR-LINED SILK GARMENTS.

SQUIRREL LININGS, MADE AND PUT IN SILK GARMENTS, AT REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING FURS AND RELINING MUFFS AND SACQUES.

SEAL SACQUES MADE TO ORDER, TO FIT ANY SIZE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., Grand and Chrystie Sts., N. Y.

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 50 and upward. Best Tapestry Brussels, $1 and upward.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

BEST THREE-PLY, $1 25. BEST ALL-WOOL Ingrains, 75c. and upward. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

BEST COTTON AND WOOL INGRAINS, 65c. Best double Cotton Chain, 40c. and upward. Warranted regular goods. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand, Chrystie, and Forsyth sts.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER finest Paris millinery; uniquely elegant; from all the best makers; new goods to-day. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

SPECIAL.

OUR FIRST AUCTION SALE of fine Paintings will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th November, comprising choice works of the Old Masters, together with excellent examples of our own popular Artists. They are now on exhibition at our Art Emporium,

47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST.

BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

GUNS.

SPECIAL.

In consequence of constant inquiries for another auction sale of our splendid Breech and Muzzle-loading English Shot Guns, we will sell on TUESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, a fresh importation of the most costly heretofore offered.

BARKER & CO., Auctioneers.

47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE. Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China and Fancy Ware. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 16 AND 17, At 11 o'clock Each Day. The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them. The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

AUCTION NOTICE.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Ferdinand Ehrlich and Salomon Steinfeld, alleged bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted herein by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge, on the 19th day of October, 1876, as modified on the 11th day of November, 1876, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 132 Church st., New-York City, the property consisting of hosiery, fancy goods, &c., attached in the suit in the New-York Supreme Court, wherein Emil Dieckerhoff and others are plaintiffs, and the said Ehrlich and Steinfeld, defendants.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church st.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, Solicitor for attaching creditors, *Tribune* Building, New-York City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano-forte, combination buffet bedsteads, rosewood etagere, fine carpets, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 8 West 34th st., a general assortment of handsome rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, black walnut dining tables, buffets, centre and other tables, lounge, easy, and arm chairs, mirrors, curled hair mattresses, fine carpets, &c. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

MAYER KATZENBERG, Auctioneer.

BY F. H. NAZRO. WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1876, at No. 29 Murray st., commencing at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., 12,000 Cases of RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of DAMAGED, INFERIOR, AND OUT OF STYLE GOODS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS E. WOLFF and JULIUS WOLFF, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis E. Wolff and Julius Wolff, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.
WM. F. SCOTT, Solicitor for Petitioning Creditors.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVAN P. THOMAS bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Evan P. Thomas, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourth day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of November, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n7-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND E. HALLE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Ferdinand E. Halle, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1876. JAMES S. LEEDS, Assignee,
n14-law3wTu* No. 18 Reade st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS LEVY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Morris Levy, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
JULIUS LEVINE, Assignee.
No. 215 Centre st., New-York City.
n14-law3wTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 5:30 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA...........Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO............Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA...........Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River;

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 18
ATLAS.............Dec. 6

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..............Nov. 21
ETNA..............Dec. 9

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA........SATURDAY.......Nov. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
CANADA, Frangeul........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.......Saturday, Dec. 2 at 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Saturday, Dec. 16, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA................Thursday, Dec. 7
STATE OF INDIANA...............Thursday, Dec. 14
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia......Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria......Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
Alsatia......Nov. 25, noon | California......Dec. 9, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Dec. 2, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK..........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy......Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.......Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR.......Sat., Dec. 2
HERMANN....Sat., Nov. 25 | AMERICA......Sat., Dec. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin.........60 gold
Steerage.............30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $34, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY......Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..............Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CUBA..........................SATURDAY, Nov. 18
COLUMBUS......................WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA..........Nov. 16 | WIELAND..........Nov. 30
LESSING.........Nov. 23 | HERDER...........Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.............Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA................Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.............Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA................Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
OTHELLO........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO..........Dec. 23
BIANCO.........Dec. 9 | COLOMBO...........Jan. 6
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 22 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool. Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
*City of New-York, Nov. 16 | *Lord Clive..........Dec. 7
Indiana..........Nov. 23 | Ohio................Dec. 14
Illinois.........Nov. 30 | Pennsylvania........Dec. 21
Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INCORPORATED 1835.
1876.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1876.
The following statement of the affairs of the company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:
PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876.
On marine and inland risks.$537,131 50
On fire risks..........163,710 26—$700,841 76
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1875.......... 525,692 83
$1,226,534 59
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1875, to Oct. 31, 1876.
On marine and inland risks.$554,793 51
On fire risks..........182,176 71—$736,970.22
Interest during same period—Salvage, &c.......... 107,870 87
$844,841 09
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and inland navigation losses..........$280,411 81
Fire losses..........45,951 87
Return premiums..........52,448 91
Re-insurances..........18,644 47
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c..........49,318 90
Taxes—State and municipal taxes..........12,198 14
Expenses..........30,990 08—$489,964 18
Total..........$354,876 91

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1876.
184,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. loans..........$206,325 00
325,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loans, (exempt from tax.).......... 366,800 00
250,000 State of New-Jersey 6 per cent. loan, 1880 to 1902.......... 280,190 00
100,000 City of Pittsburg 7 per cent. loans. 107,000 00
100,000 City of Boston 6 per cent. loans. 113,000 00
50,000 City of St. Louis 6 per cent. loans, gold.......... 54,000 00
50,000 City of Cincinnati 7 per cent. loans.......... 55,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.......... 21,400 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages, 6 per cent. bonds, (Penn. R. R. guarantee).......... 20,000 00
44,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. loans.......... 19,800 00
19,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 380 shares stock.......... 18,430 00
6,050 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock.......... 5,808 00
40,000 American Steam-ship Company, 6 per cent. bonds, (Penn. R. R. guarantee,).......... 32,800 00
29,000 Wm. Cramp & Sons' Dry Dock mortgage loan, 7 per cent.......... 29,000 00
247,950 Loans on bond and mortgage, first liens on City properties.......... 247,950 00
$1,490,000 par; cost, $1,486,806 81. Market value..........$1,577,503 00
Real estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg.......... 120,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made.......... 217,174 93
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company.......... 49,616 22
Stock and scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $21,213. Estimated value.......... 7,874 00
Cash.—On deposit in banks.$177,085 53
Loaned on call with collaterals.......... 225,000 00
In office.......... 243 03— 402,328 56
Total..........$2,374,496 71

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of State tax.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FORTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1876, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1869, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. ☞ By a provision of the charter, all certificates of scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the company.
☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS C. HAND, | SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JAMES TRAQUAIR, | WM. G. BOULTON,
HENRY P. SLOAN, | EDWARD DARLINGTON,
JNO. H. CATHERWOOD, | H. JONES BROOKE,
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, | EDWARD LAFOURCADE,
ANDREW WHEELER, | JACOB RIEGEL,
THOMAS CLYDE, | THOS. P. STOTESBURY,
JAMES C. HAND, | JACOB P. JONES,
WM. C. LUDWIG, | JAMES B. McFARLAND,
HUGH CRAIG, | SPENCER McILVAINE,
JOHN D. TAYLOR, | JOHN H. MICHENER,
GEORGE W. BERNADOU, | A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg.
WM. C. HOUSTON, | D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg.
H. FRANK ROBINSON, | W. S. BISSELL, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED, THE SURVIVING Trustees under the mortgage deed of the ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY, dated March 15, 1870, to secure FOUR MILLIONS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the SINKING FUND, have this day, in the presence of H. F. VAIL, Esq., CASHIER of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at the said bank in New-York, drawn from the THIRTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR numbers remaining of the FOUR THOUSAND NUMBERS representing the above bonds, the following SIXTY-EIGHT NUMBERS in the following order, viz:

576	414	2,973	2,213	554	3,820	1,645
8,765	1,768	1,781	3,847	1,839	670	379
2,513	211	159	1,107	1,465	354	2,315
242	1,779	3,607	3,728	3,353	995	3,669
2,389	578	157	1,085	3,686	1,980	3,738
951	2,358	2,621	3,018	279	3,030	1,035
1,506	203	1,276	3,016	1,448	2,456	1[illegible]8
930	3,452	3,802	2,175	2,546	3,261	2,416
1,636	140	2,110	3,402	156	3,931	
917	1,773	3,530	2,708	3,232	1,163	

SOLON HUMPHREYS, JOHN A. STEWART, } Trustees.
I certify to the above.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,612	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,342	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	838	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

WE OFFER
$100,000
COUNTY BONDS,
TEN PER CENTS.
THESE BONDS ARE PROMPT PAYING AND VERY DESIRABLE; ALSO OTHER GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS YIELDING 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 WALL ST.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of mortgage bonds of the
NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, and holders of interest funding bonds of the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, which were issued for interest on bonds, will please present to the undersigned, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, for payment, the interest coupon which fell due July 1, 1876.
The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due July 1, 1876, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, } Receivers.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 10, 1876.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.
The holders of the secured indebtedness of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company are requested to deposit their several securities either with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., in the City of London; Messrs. Lombard, Odier & Co., in the City of Geneva; the Frankfurter Bankverein, Frankfort, or the Bank of Mobile, in the City of Mobile, under, and in pursuance of, a plan for the re-adjustment of and for the mutual protection of all parties interested in said securities.
WM. H. HAYS, Chairman,
WM. T. PIERSON,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
Committee of Reorganization.
Copies of the above agreement may be obtained at the office of the Committee, No. 11 Pine st., New-York City.
We, the undersigned, subscribers to the plan proposed for the re-adjustment of the securities of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, recommend that all holders of the above-named securities unite promptly in the said scheme for the protection of the interests of all concerned.
F. D. TAPPEN, President of the Gallatin National Bank.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., New-York.
JAMES TINKER, New-York.
H. B. PLANT, President of the Southern Express Com'y.
DAVID UTLEY, Rome, N. Y.

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
DUE 1906. Interest Seven Per Cent., due February and August. Total issue, $924,000 on 62 miles of road, WITH NO OTHER DEBT OF ANY DESCRIPTION.
PRINCIPAL and INTEREST GUARANTEED by the LAKESHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
CHASE & ATKINS, Bankers,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, N. Y.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
RICHARD BELL, CHAS. F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Brooklyn Bonds.
SIX PER CENT., PAYABLE 1909.
SEVEN PER CENT. PAYABLE IN THREE YEARS.
For sale by
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1876.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 28th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 29th day of November next.
By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for printing required by the said board for the year 1877. Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the board, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Printing." Two sureties, satisfactory to said committee, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
The committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.
Dated New-York, Nov. 14, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING FIVE COUPONS Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds, payable at office Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Nov. 1, 1876, numbers 2,958, 2,959, 2,960, 2,961, 2,962; payment of the same has been stopped; a reward for their return to No. 241 Pearl st. will be paid by the owner, S. HOPKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

"PILES CURED."—RECEIPT SENT TO ANY address. Inclose $1 to Dr. B., Station G., New-York Post Office.

THE TOLL GATE.—PRIZE PICTURE FREE!—An ingenious gem! fifty objects to find. Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 18th st., east of 4th av., convenient to Clarendon, Westminster, Everett, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, bedroom connecting. Those desiring first-class accommodations may address X. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., has one elegant front suite and one single room to offer; a party of gentlemen could be accommodated at moderate prices.

A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH private bath, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Location near Union Club. Apply at No. 943 Broadway.

TO GENTLEMEN IN A REFINED FAMily an elegantly furnished extension parlor; hot and cold water; grate and register; references exchanged. Call at No. 53 East 21st st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE house No. 18 West 25th st., and would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting good and well-furnished rooms. E. P. GARDINER.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND Central depot.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for house-keeping, for small, respectable families.

NO. 388 4TH AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms en suite or singly, with all modern conveniences; private house, central location, convenient to restaurants; references.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—PRIVATE house, extra large furnished hall room, southern exposure; house and appointments first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL.—RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH st.; a very quiet, select family hotel, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. Liberal arrangements made for the Winter.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liggerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large sunny room on the second floor; also two rooms on the fourth floor to single gentlemen; references exchanged. Address X. R., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms or entire second floor, with private table if desired; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST.—AN AMERICAN family, strictly private; own their house, have one elegant front room on second floor, with good board, for gentleman and wife; a comfortable, cozy home; reference.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family, (no other boarders,) at No. 457 West 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 158, EAST.—A handsomely furnished large, and hall room; southern exposure; with unexceptionable board; family private.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A front parlor and connecting bedroom, third floor; two rooms on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE LARGE SUNNY room, second floor, elegantly furnished, with bedroom communicating; hot and cold water and ample closet room; full board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR front room, large room adjoining, with good board; also hall-room, with closet and fire; references. No. 86 East 12th st.

NO. 258 WEST 12TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, third floor, furnished, for a gentleman, with or without board, between 7th and 8th avs.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW WISHES two children to take care of and board; they will have a good home and a mother's care. Mrs. McNAMARA, No. 37 Spring st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in an American family; a few boarders taken. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor, also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM on the second floor, with or without board; private family. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, single or en suite; an elegantly-furnished second floor; table first class; terms reasonable.

NO. 53 WEST 33D ST.—ELEGANTLY AND newly furnished rooms on second floor for gentleman and wife; table first-class; references.

NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH EXcellent board, upon reasonable terms to desirable people with references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table; references given and required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND STORY room and one other room, furnished, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms; families or single gentlemen; unexceptionable table; terms moderate; private family.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR; also second-story back room, to let with board, No. 106 Madison av.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PARlor, and fourth-floor large room to rent, with board; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS, connecting, on third floor, in a small family. Apply at No. 62 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273.—HANDSOME PARLOR suite, with first-class private table; also, rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—SUNNY PARLOR, BEDroom, parlor floor; also two upper rooms, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room and bed-room, with board; also, other large and small rooms; table board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms to let, with or without private table; also single room.

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TO LET—HANDsome second or upper floor in first-class house, No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOMEly-furnished front parlor to rent, with or without private table, and other rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with board.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, with private table; also, a small suite of three rooms.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Parlor and bed-room on second floor front, with board; also, hall-room; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUNNY rooms, for families and gentlemen, with superior table.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, SITTING-room and bed-room, on second and third floors; house first-class; references. No. 235 West 38th st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. No. 244 East 19th st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE.—No. 33 East 23d st., elegantly furnished floors with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; elegantly-furnished handsome rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH ST.—VERY NICE FURnished rooms, with or without board; private family.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished floor and single rooms with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class board; table boarders taken.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.; first floor, three rooms, furnished, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bath, ample closets, private table; rooms for gentlemen without board; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, third floor, en suite or singly; other rooms; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

BOARD.—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE, double, or en suite, and elegant general parlor. No. 13 West 29th st., second door from Gilsey House.

NO. 260 4TH AV., MRS. WILLIAMS.—TWO desirable suites; private table.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; also, rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent apartments with private table.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 114 EAST 27TH ST.—PARLOR AND second floor to let, with board.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 950 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR NORMAL College.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with first-class board; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.; FRONT ROOM, on third floor, to let with board; references.

NINTH ST., NO. 37, WEST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A LADY AND HER maid in a family where there are no other boarders; location between the Park and north of 34th st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address for two days, Board, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter; a parlor and two bed-rooms, with private table; best of references. Address, with lowest terms, and full particulars, W. G. A., Box No. 4364, Post Office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A FAMILY where only German is spoken. Address F. W., Box 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL AND SELL MAchinery; must thoroughly understand his business, and furnish the best of reference as to capacity and reliability. Address, by letter, C. W. C., Station D, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, WITH CAPital, to introduce in this or other countries a valuable and useful patent; appoint time and place for interview. Address Post Office Box No. 4,041, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD..........Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..........Director
Third month of
BABA,
Written expressly for this theatre by Mr. John A. Mack.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORET
Mr. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued triumph of
Miles. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI.
The most artistic premieres assolutas ever seen in this country.
MR. BENSEN SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.
THE SHIP CHANGE, THE THREE GROTTOS,
THE CRUMBLING PALACE,
THE GRANDEST BALLETS IN THE WORLD,
MAX MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
RICHEST COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY.
JOLLIEST PLAY.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., where seats may be secured one week in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
Début in America of
Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 14,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by
M. ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff Concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Conductor, Mr. REINHARD SCHMELZ.
To-morrow (Wednesday) SECOND ESSIPOFF CONCERT.
Friday Evening, Nov. 17, THIRD ESSIPOFF CONCERT.
Saturday at 2 o'clock, FIRST ESSIPOFF MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store and Steinway Hall.

CENTENNIAL BAZAAR.
NOV. 15, 16, AND 17,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
At No. 113 East 40th st., near Park av.
OPEN FROM 12 TO 10 P. M.
Admission, 10 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Matinée at 2.
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Thanksgiving Day.
Flight of Leon from the Dome of the Theatre.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE. 624 B'WAY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. 15c., 25c., 50c. | Admission, 15c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & $1. NOVELTY COMPANY No. 8. 15 new specialty stars, and drama entitled AGAINST THE STREAM.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Nov. 15, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 6:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving 3d and Berks sts. at 3:00 and 6:30 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:30 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 8 A. M. daily. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 4:45 and 5:30 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:50 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD,
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT JAPANESE CURIOSITY,
THE "KIUGIYO" OR TRIPLE-TAILED FISH.
AMERICAN ANGLER! WHITE BASS!
LIVING WHITE WHALE!
SEALS AND SEA-HORSES.
170,000 GALLONS CRYSTAL WATER
IN CONSTANT MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER CURIOSITIES.
MARVELS OF MARINE LIFE.
ELEGANT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
THE WORLD-FAMED
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
PIANIST,
and HUMORIST,
Will present the first of a series of entertainments entitled
HELLER'S WONDERS,
at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NOV. 15,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."
"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER,
who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
LIFE!
LAST OF THE SNOW BALLET!
LAST OF BONFANTI!
FAREWELL MATINEE OF LIFE
SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.
BRING THE CHILDREN!
SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 18,
MISS DAVENPORT AS ROSALIND.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
LAST DAYS OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1876.
READINGS
by
Miss LIZZIE L. CLARK.
Under the direction of J. E. FROBISHER.
Music by ISOTTA REBECCHINI, Mlle. TOMOSELLI, and Mr. MORTIMER WOODCOCK.
Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at Blume's music store, No. 861 Broadway, or at the hall.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The crême de la crême of minstrelsy.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

FAIR OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.—The annual fair of this society will be held at the "Home," No. 41 7th av., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALian learned within three months; taught conversationally. Terms only $5 for twenty lessons. Dr. H. CARLOS, No. 35 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the Institute.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve. References: President Eliot, of Harvard University, Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

GRACE CHURCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Broad st., Newark, N. J., provides thorough instruction in all branches of an elegant education; location central; apartments superb; charges moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, No. 54 Fair St. or Rev. Dr. Harison, Rector. The next quarter begins Nov. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMpetent masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A GREAT REDUCTION TO THOSE ENTERING THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th av., before Dec. 1; bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, $5 each, three months, day or evening; telegraphy taught practically. A demand for operators.

AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS FOR MOTHERS AND TEACHERS, NO. 44 EAST 43D ST.—Oldest and best in the City; all the Froebel occupations taught thoroughly.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

KEARSARGE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—The school reopens Sept. 14. For further information address,
FREDERICK THOMPSON, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; UPtown, No. 284 8th av.; young men, ladies, and boys taught bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence; backward persons. English branches, writing, $3 monthly.

PRIVATE CLASS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—A few vacancies in a class taught by a competent lady in 61st st., west of the park. Apply by letter to Rev. Dr. TYNG, Jr., No. 46 East 43d st.

MISS MARION A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR children, No. 51 East 21st st., will open Wednesday, Sept. 27. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MISS EDMONDS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 37 East 29th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies. 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, PREPARED TO FURNISH undoubted testimonials, would like a position as governess to instruct in English branches; experience, eight years; or would act as companion to a lady; a pleasant home more to be desired than large compensation. Address Miss C. ARLINGTON, Box No. 120, Millerton, N. Y.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WHO HAS MUCH EXPERience in teaching desires a situation as governess, or would be companion to an invalid lady; no objection to traveling. Address H. L. R., No. 7 East 15th st.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DEvote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by an experienced Parisian lady diplomée. Mlle. VEREL, No. 1,267 Broadway, Room No. 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT
Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack is gratified to announce the engagement of the eminent dramatist and comedian, who inaugurated his present season with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant prelude to his appearance as CONN,
in his celebrated Irish drama, the
SHAUGHRAUN.
The engagement of
Mr. BOUCICAULT
being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE SHAUGHRAUN, will be resumed after his engagement, after which a new drama entitled ALL FOR HER, will be produced.
EVERY NIGHT at 8,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
will be performed
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
with the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented at Wallack's Theatre in 1874.
Box office open daily from 8 to 5. Places may be secured four weeks in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
THE
TWO ORPHANS.
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
Monday Evening, Nov. 20, will be produced for the first time in America, Messrs. Nus & Belot's powerful drama in five acts, entitled
MISS MULTON.
In which Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss SARA JEWETT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss BIJOU HERON, Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, Miss MABEL LEONARD, Mr. JAMES O'NIEL, Mr. J. H. STODDART, and Mr. JOHN PARSELLE will appear.
The play will be presented with entirely new and beautiful scenery from the brush of Mr. RICHARD MARSTON, with new furniture and appointments, and with new music by Mr. TISSINGTON.
The sale of seats for the first representation of MISS MULTON will commence on THURSDAY MORNING next at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRANDEUR
JARRETT & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers.
NEW "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE." FOURTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING
MR. F. C. BANGS and
AGNES BOOTH.
ITALIAN
BALLET. THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
. NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. BANGS. Seats can now be secured.
. Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
OBSERVE THE TALENT.
Re-engagement of Miss JENNIE WATSON and MARTINHO LOWANDI, the Brazilian rider, who will appear MONDAY, Nov. 20.
FISH, SEBASTIAN, CARLO FAMILY, (TWELVE IN NUMBER,) HAWLEY AND VICTORIA, JAMES COOK, Mlle. DE BERG, LA FEVRE, Miss HANSON, SATSUMA, WHITAKER, ALL RIGHT, WATERMAN, KERLER, COOK, CLARK, ALMONTE, ROLLAND, SMITH, GAFFNEY, AND MANY OTHERS.
THE TATTOOED GREEK NOBLEMAN.
ADMIRAL DOT.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; orchestra seats, 25 cents extra.
Doors open at 1 and 5:30. Performance at 2 and 8.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Lecture by Rev.
H. M. GALLAHER,
Subject: "America and the Americans."
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14.
Admission 50 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. JOSH HART
Unbounded success of the burlesque on
SARDANAPALUS.
THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING. SARAH'S YOUNG MAN
Return of Mr. Pat Rooney.
The entire company will appear in the Burlesque on Sardanapalus.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. AND 23D ST.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
With its great realistic plantation scene,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON "SCIENCE IN AMERICA" will be delivered by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, before the American Chemical Society at Chickering Hall, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts.
A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Admission free. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14.... 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14.... 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 15.. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16.. 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16.. 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18.. 9:00 A. M.	Friday, 17.... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 20.... 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 23....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 22..10:00 A. M.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAMboats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C. Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of C. ROGERS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of pianos, at No. 226 East 42d st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by C. ROGERS alone, who assumes all liabilities.
C. ROGERS,
C. BORST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1876.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned, under the same firm name of C. ROGERS & CO.
C. ROGERS,
C. M. ROGERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1876.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the East River Bridge Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the company in Water street, Brooklyn. President Murphy announced that Chief Engineer Roebling had sold out his interest in the firm of J. A. Roebling's Sons, of Trenton, N. J., and was no longer a member of that concern. He also stated that it had been determined by the company to lease the building on the corner of Dock and Front streets at $600 per annum, and also to pay the bill of Dr. Johnston, amounting to less than one hundred dollars, for medical services rendered to the master mason who died in September last from illness brought upon him by exposure to the heat last Summer while at work upon the anchorage. Mr. Murphy further announced that the titles to the lands for the use of the company, on both sides of the river, between the anchorages and the towers, had been perfected at an aggregate cost of $447,486, which was $116,000 or about twenty per cent. less than the original estimates. These prices, he said, had been in part determined by mutual arrangements with the owners, and in part by the Commissioners appointed by the court to appraise the value of the lands.

The reports of the Finance Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer were read and approved. The financial statement up to Oct. 31, 1876, as presented by the Secretary, is as follows:

CASH RECEIPTS.

Rent	$49,152 20
Material sold	62,186 98
Interest	41,550 79
Horses and harness sold	2,120 00
City of Brooklyn	4,175,000 00
City of New-York	2,175,000 00
Wharfage	3,665 21
Atlantic State Bank	2,162 26
Total	$6,900,837 44

CASH EXPENDITURES.

Engineering, Salaries, &c.	$258,185 08
Rent	62,129 16
Office Expenses, Salaries, &c.	70,906 50
Timber and Lumber	385,570 81
Construction	1,166,904 60
Contingent Expenses	32,069 96
Tools	18,191 31
Labor	991,188 66
Machinery	122,681 84
Freight, cartage, and towage	27,628 25
Printing and advertising	6,822 66
Land, land damages, and buildings	1,386,622 66
Lime-stone	623,561 82
Granite	1,507,706 03
Horses, wagons, and harness	7,979 73
Insurance	4,319 83
Loss on New-York City six per cent. bonds	9,296 02
Loss on New-York City seven per cent. bonds	3,509 18
Office furniture	6,017 76
Taxes	14,154 03
Scows and repairs	30,160 40
Total	$6,899,311 26
Cash on hand and in bank	1,576 18
Total	$6,900,837 44

LIABILITIES.

Keystone Bridge Company	$5,521 34
Chromo Steel Company	897 34
Atlantic State Bank	2,162 26
Salaries for October	3,371 65
Material, &c., received in October	18,084 93
Total	$30,037 52

The report of the engineers, to whom was referred the bids for granite for the parapets of the towers, was read and approved, and a resolution adopted that the contracts be awarded to the lowest bidder. A bill for the payment of $75 each to the Commissioners appointed to acquire title to land for the approaches to the bridge was read and approved and ordered paid. President Murphy, in reply to Col. Carroll, said that the company was at present under no expense for rent, and that all the horses except two had been sold. The expenses of the company, he said were lower than they had ever been before. A communication was read from Chief Engineer Roebling, recommending the purchase by contract of fifteen tons of wire, subject to the usual restrictions as to specifications, &c., in order to save time while waiting for the maturing of the bids for the wire for the large cables. It would, he said, require considerable time for the workmen to become used to the work of constructing the cable in its various departments, and he thought it would be a good idea to utilize the intervening time to the best advantage; besides, this had been done in other instances, and found to work well.

Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall called up a resolution offered at a previous meeting of the board, for the appointment of a committee to solicit the names of some proper persons from which to select an associate engineer. He thought that on account of the continued absence of Mr. Roebling from the personal supervision of the work, caused by sickness, some competent engineer should be associated with him at once, in order to protect the future interests of the public, in case Mr. Roebling should become permanently disabled, or be taken away entirely. Great and important interests were depending upon the action of the board, who were but the servants of the people, and he thought it their duty to at once secure the services of a competent engineer upon whom they could rely, in case of the failure of Mr. Roebling from any cause, to go on with the work. And even if Mr. Roebling was able to have daily personal supervision of the work, Gen. Aspinwall still considered it a matter of absolute necessity for him to have an associate.

President Murphy, in reply to Gen. Aspinwall, said that Col. Roebling's physical condition had materially improved, so that he was now in New-York City in daily consultation with the assistant engineers, and personally superintending and directing the work.

Gen. Aspinwall said he had no doubt of it, but even if he was it was nevertheless his opinion that an associate engineer should be employed.

The question was discussed to considerable length, during which it appeared to be the unanimous feeling of the members of the board present that the movement was not intended as anything personal toward Chief Engineer Roebling, or the result of any want of confidence in him or his ability, but simply a desire on the part of the Trustees to place the enterprise beyond the contingency of accident or failure from the permanent inability of Mr. Roebling, from any cause, to continue the personal charge and supervision of the work. The result was the adoption of a resolution directing the President to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the propriety of employing an associate engineer, and report at the next meeting of the board. The President appointed Gen. Aspinwall, Mr. Stranahan and Mr. Caseda such committee, and the meeting then adjourned until the first Monday in December.

The placing in position of the large foot-bridge cable of the East River Bridge was resumed yesterday morning, and successfully completed during the day. The New-York end of the cable was first brought down from the top of the New-York tower, and made fast to the anchorage, after which the Brooklyn end was carried up to the top and over the tower, and taken down to the Brooklyn anchorage and there made fast. It only remains to put the machinery in motion at each of the anchorages, and tighten the cable to its proper tension, and then remove the lashings with which it is fastened to the carrier rope. This will be done to-day, the latter by sending workmen out on a cradle, suspended to the carrier rope, who will cut the cords which bind the pulleys to the carrier cable, and remove them. Bids are now being received by the officers of the company for the wire to be used in the construction of the large cables to the permanent bridge. The bids are to be closed Dec. 1, and will be opened at the regular meeting of the board, to be held on the first Monday in December.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The new siding of the New-York Elevated Railroad, extending from Bank street to Twenty-fourth street, was run over by the regular trains for the first time yesterday. The formal opening of this portion of the road will not take place until next week, the work of connecting the siding with the stations on the old line not having been yet effected. This siding was commenced last March, and would have been completed long ago but for the injunction placed upon the work during the Summer months. Eighty-two trains are run each way, at present, at intervals of fifteen minutes. When the formal opening of the siding takes place, trains will be run every seven and a half minutes, and possibly as often as once in every six minutes. The patronage of the road has about doubled since last November. In October, 1875, the road carried 112,289 paying passengers; in October, the present year, it carried 225,119. The road is about five miles long, from the Battery to Sixty-ninth street. It is double-tracked about half the distance. It is proposed to continue the second track the entire length as soon as possible. It is also proposed to extend the road up to the new Central Park building in Seventy-seventh street. The extension may possibly be accomplished this year. In response to frequent requests the company has determined to run a few trains later in the evening than at present. The announcement of these trains will be made next week.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President French in the chair. After the minutes of the meeting had been read and approved, a petition was received from Aras E. Wilgus, of No. 407 Gates avenue, praying for the payment of $123 30. Wilgus keeps a liquor saloon, and during the Democratic parade which was reviewed by Gov. Tilden on Sunday morning, Nov. 5, a party of the processionists broke into his place of business, and, after destroying some furniture, helped themselves freely to liquor and cigars, refusing to pay for what they took. The claim was referred to the Law Committee. Alderman Corr, who has probably as unsavory a reputation as any politician in Brooklyn, and whose record as a Charity Commissioner should have precluded him from ever holding office, made an effort to indulge a petty spite by moving that John Cunningham, who ran for the office of Charity Commissioner with the Republican and Independent Democratic nomination, be removed from the Board of Education because he resided just outside the city limits. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education. Alderman Murtha offered a resolution, which was defeated, directing the Building Committee to apply to the Department of Fire and Buildings for permission to erect the new Municipal Building. On motion of Alderman Hill, Michael Cady was appointed inspector, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, to supervise the construction of the new building. The board then adjourned.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

MR. WILLIAM MENZIES' GREAT LIBRARY IN THE HANDS OF THE AUCTIONEERS—THE FIRST DAY'S SALE.

The sale by auction of the Menzies library of rare and most valuable books, manuscripts and engravings, which by competent judges has been pronounced the finest in the United States, commenced yesterday at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall. The high reputation of the collection drew together a great number of book dealers and book collectors from different parts of the State. There was keen competition for some of the more rare old American works. From the article which appeared in THE TIMES on Saturday the public were enabled to form an approximate idea of the extraordinary value of the collection as a whole. Many of the more valuable works did not bring high prices, and in very few cases did the price reach the original cost. Appended are the titles and prices of a number of the more valuable works sold yesterday. It should be stated that where there is more than one volume in the edition of any work sold the price quoted is per volume:

A Costa, (J.,) "Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies," &c., London, 1604. $14 25 cents. Aurelius, (J.,) "A Sermon Explaining the Duties of Christian Subjects," &c., Philadelphia; printed by B. Franklin, 1756. $7. A. Cissna, (C. de,) "Voyages and Discoveries in South America," &c., London. S. Bulkley, 1698. $15. Adair, (J.,) "History of American Indians," &c., London, 1775. $15 50 cents. Adams, (H.,) "Summary History of New-England;" London, 1799, $6. 25 cents. Adams, (J.,) "Works of John Adams," Boston, 1850-'56, 10 volumes, large paper copy, $5 50. Ady, (T.,) "A Candle in the Dark," &c. London, 1756. $12 50. Æsop, "The Fables of Æsop." Stockdale's edition, 1793. Two volumes. $10 25. Aitken, (I.,) "Justification of himself," London, 1777. $11. Allen, (E.,) "Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity," &c.: original edition. Philadelphia, 1779. $62. Allen, (G.,) "The Life of Philidor," &c. Philadelphia, 1803. First book ever printed on vellum in America. $60. Allibone, (S. A.,) "Dictionary of English Literature," Philadelphia, 1871, 3 volumes, uncut, $10 25. Almon, (John,) "The Remembrancer," &c., London, 1766, 22 volumes, $9. Ambrose, (I.,) "Death's Arrest," &c., New-York, 1733, one of Bradford's imprints $15 50. "Analectic Press Series," printed for private circulation and first set in four volumes ever offered for sale. Anbury, (Thomas,) "Travels," London, 1789, two volumes; new edition of same, 1791, $10. André, (Major John,) "The Cow Chase;" the first edition, never before offered for sale: New-York, 1780; $23. André, "Proceedings of a Board of General Officers;" Philadelphia, 1780, a copy of the original edition, $63. A fac-simile of the above, privately printed in 1867, with the print of "The Unfortunate Death of Major André," uncut copy, $6. "Annual Register, 1758 to 1792," London, Dodsley, 1759-92; thirty-five volumes, which cover the entire period of the American Revolution. $1. "Antiquity, Honor, and Dignity of Trade," by a Peer of England, Westminster, 1813; very rare copy of this most scarce work, $7 50. Aquinas, (Thomas,) "Summa de Articulis Fidei et Ecclesiæ Sacramentis," Guttenberg, 1460; one of the scarcest books in the world. This magnificent specimen of black-letter typography was put up at $25, and rapidly run up, a great number of gentlemen being evidently anxious to secure it. Col. Hawkins bid steadily on, and finally secured the book for $162. Aquinas, (Thomas,) "Incipit Primi Pars Secunde," &c., 1471; from the press of Peter Schoiffer, the inventor of movable types, $75. Argensola, (B. L.,) "The Discovery and Conquest of the Molucca and Philippine Islands," London, 1708, $12. Ash, (S.,) and Rathband, (W.,) "A Letter of Many Ministers," &c., London, 1643, very scarce copy, $14 15. Ash, (Thomas,) "Description of Carolina," London, 1682, one of the earliest works extant relating to Carolina, $46. Asher, (G. M.,) "Biographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books Relating to New-Netherlands," &c., Amsterdam, 1854-67, $10 50. Audubon, (J. J.,) "The Birds of America," New-York, 1840-44, seven volumes, fine copy of the original edition; $25. Audubon and Bachman, (J.,) "The Quadrupeds of North America," New-York, 1846-54; three volumes; first octavo edition, $19 50. Augustinus, (Sanctus,) "De Anima et Spiritu;" fine specimen of early Gothic letter, date 1472, $42. "Autographic writings of Lincoln, Seward, Bryant, Longfellow, Bancroft, Emerson, and many other distinguished men," elegantly bound in one volume, $40. Autographs—Fifteen original autograph letters of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive. Prepared by Ferdinand J. Dreer; $105. "Autographs of Distinguished Americans;" a unique collection. Executed by Trent; $50. Backus, (J.,) "History of New-England," Boston, 1777-96, $37 50; Backus, "Church History," Boston, 1804, $12. Bailey, (W.,) "Records of Patriotism," Washington, 1826, $9 50. Bancroft (G.) All Mr. Bancroft's works fetched fair market prices; his little volume of early poems, printed at Cambridge in 1823, which is now very scarce, only brought $5 25, although the late owner gave $41 for the copy. Barnum, (H. L.,) "The Spy Unmasked," New-York, 1828, $14 75. Beloe, "The Sexagenarian"—one of the original uncastrated editions of this rare book; London, 1817, $18 50. Beverly, (Robert,) "History of Virginia," London, 1722, $17 50. Two leaves (authenticated) from the first edition of the Latin Bible, printed by Fust et Schoiffer, 1462, only fetched $15 50. "The Soldiers' Pocket Bible," printed by G. B. & R. W. for G. C., London, 1643, brought $17. Bishope, (G.,) "New-England Judged," London, 1667, $130; the 1703 edition fetched $20; Blades, (W.,) "The Life of Caxton," London, 1861, $17; Mrs. Bleecker's works, New-York, 1793, $9 50; Borden, (L.,) "Inquiry into Shakespeare's Portraits," $10 25; Bond, (S.,) a "Publick Tryal," &c., Boston, 1682, $52 50; Boston, "Fair Account of Late Unhappy Disturbance," &c., Boston, 1770, $13; Bota, (C.,) "History of the War," Philadelphia, $11 75; Brackenridge's "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1795, $14 50; Bradford Club publications fetched $8 50 per volume. A fine copy of Mrs. Anne Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse" brought $77 50. Budd's, (T.,) "Good Order Established," London, 1685, for which Mr. Menzies paid $155, fetched $150. Bullock's "Virginia," London, 1649, $80. Bulwer's "Anthropometamorphosis," $40. Burn's Poems, (the famous Kilmarnock edition,) $155. The first Edinburgh edition, $27; the first (?) American (New-York) edition, $45; the contemporaneous Philadelphia edition, $21, and the two magnificent volumes issued by Blackie & Son, of Glasgow, in 1852, fetched $55 each. A most valuable collection of Burniana sold for $4 62½ per volume. The sale will be resumed to-day at 3:30 P. M., and continue during the week.

THE COTTON CROP.

MOBILE, Nov. 13.—We have 104 reports from fifty-six counties regarding the cotton crop. The weather is reported as having been dry and more favorable for gathering the crop than last year. There have been light frosts all over the State, but no damage has resulted therefrom. Nearly all report that picking is about finished, and the crop will be entirely harvested by the 15th inst. The yield, as compared with last year, is estimated to be thirty-four per cent. less in fourteen prairie and bottom-land counties, and ten per cent. less in thirty-two upland or sandy-land counties. The crop has been gathered much more cleanly than last year, making the grade much higher. Many of our correspondents state the yield of lint to a given number of pounds of seed cotton is less than last year.

Nineteen counties in Mississippi send forty-nine replies. The weather has been dry and more favorable for gathering the crop than last year. There have been light frosts, but the damage therefrom has been very slight. About seventy-five per cent., on the average, of the crop has been gathered and picking will be completed from the 15th inst. to the 1st of December. The yield, as compared with last year, is estimated on the average to be 24 per cent less. The same conditions exist as to clean gathering and yield of lint as stated in the Alabama report given above.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—The crop report of the Charleston Exchange for October is based upon seventy-one replies from twenty-four counties in South Carolina. The weather during the month has been generally dry and favorable for picking. Forty-four report it more favorable for gathering the crop this year than last, eighteen about the same, and six as less favorable. Eighteen report a killing frost from Oct. 2 to 5, thirty-five about the 15th, seven from the 20th to 25th, and seven that there has as yet been no killing frost. From seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the crop was gathered on the 1st. Thirty-seven answer that picking will be finished about the 15th, and twenty-four say by the 30th. The yield in the twenty-four counties heard from shows a falling off of eleven and three-quarters per cent. as compared with last year.

THE COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

The Aldermen will meet to-day as a Board of County Canvassers to count the returns of the recent election. A preliminary session was held yesterday at which the work of canvassing the returns by districts was assigned to the following Aldermen: First District, Bryan Reilly; Second, William L. Cole; Third, James J. Slevin; Fourth, Thomas Shields; Fifth, J. J. Gumbleton; Sixth, O. P. C. Billings; Seventh, John J. Morris; Eighth, Magnus Gross; Ninth, Samuel A. Lewis; Tenth, J. W. Guntzer; Eleventh, H. C. Howland; Twelfth, P. Keenan; Thirteenth, W. Wade; Fourteenth, J. C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, W. Sauer; Sixteenth, John Reilly; Seventeenth, H. D. Purroy; Eighteenth, Peter Seery; Nineteenth, J. Cudlip, and Twentieth, William H. McCarthy. The returns from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be canvassed by Alderman Jacob Hess.

A WOMAN'S UNHAPPY LOT.

THE WRONG DONE UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A SUIT BY A YOUNG WOMAN AGAINST A WEALTHY OLD CUBAN—A PECULIAR ACQUAINTANCESHIP AND WHAT CAME OF IT—$50,000 DAMAGES CLAIMED—THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY.

The trial of a rather extraordinary suit, the disclosures in which are somewhat peculiar and interesting, was begun before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action is brought by Eugenie Martinez against Juan del Valle, to recover $50,000 damages for seduction under promise of marriage. The parties to the suit, with some of their friends, were in court yesterday. The plaintiff is a handsome-looking young woman of the brunette type of beauty, and is twenty-two years of age. She was born in this City of French parents, and received a very good education. She formerly taught French, music, and some other accomplishments. She was dressed becomingly in black, as were also her mother and sister, who were present in court. The defendant is a rather stylish-looking Cuban, over fifty years of age, but well preserved. He wears a mustache and side-whiskers of an iron-gray hue. He is a widower, and has several grown-up children. He is reputed to be very wealthy. He seemed to be perfectly composed during the trial yesterday, in spite of the continued glances leveled at him from every one in the crowded court-room. In his answer to the suit he denies the making of a promise to marry the plaintiff, and also denies the other material allegations of the complaint. Augustus C. Brown appeared as the plaintiff's counsel, and Joseph H. Choate represented the defendant. After the opening speech yesterday, the plaintiff was put on the stand, and testified that she was born in this City in 1854, and now resides with her mother and two younger sisters at No. 125 East Fifty-sixth street. On the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875, while going from a bookstore in University place to her dentist's in Twenty-ninth street, she fell on the ice on Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway, and was severely stunned, besides being badly bruised. While attempting to rise Mr. Del Valle came hastily forward and assisted her. Then he ordered a carriage and drove her home. She introduced him to her mother, and he asked permission to call and see how she was getting along. This was accorded him, and he called the following afternoon. He wished to come again and improve the acquaintance so peculiarly begun. She told him she thought it would be impossible, as her stepfather had such peculiar views and was so rigid in his discipline that he allowed her to have no friends whatever. Still, she said, "I was very anxious to have him call and was very much pleased with his gentlemanly manners, so I rather encouraged him, and said if mother would give her consent I would be pleased to have him call; he called again the following Monday, and during that week I went out with him to Delmonico's in Fourteenth street; he came for me to my mother's house in a carriage; I went with him to Delmonico's or some other restaurant two or three times a week; in about three weeks from our first acquaintance he asked me to marry him; I told him I would consult my mother; she said she didn't favor second marriages; but if I loved him to marry him; I told him this; he said, of course, he addressed it entirely to me; if I loved him I should marry him; I told him I would marry him; we went and dined at Delmonico's, and, on returning, he bought a ring for me in Sixth avenue; it was selected and ordered to be made smaller; then he brought it to me and told me to wear it on my finger until he could replace it with another; after that his visits were more frequent than before; we took rides together, and attended places of amusement; about three weeks after he presented me with the ring, he told me that for reasons best known to himself, he thought it better for us to be married privately, and urged it upon me to consent immediately, and then we should go to Europe; I was very much surprised, and told him so; I asked the reason; he said he had a compromise in Cuba, or a person concerned in it, who would put him in trouble, if it was made public; I objected to a private marriage, and told him when he spoke about compromise, that if there was anything wrong there was no necessity to be married at all; he said I always thought wrong of him, didn't love him, and didn't trust him; and he asked me not to think anything more of the remark he had made; after that I left him; the next time he came I went with him to the restaurant to dine; I had put the ring in a letter and sealed it, and gave it to him, telling him not to open it until we had parted; he felt of the letter, and asked what was in it; I begged him not to open it until he got home; he did not do so; the letter now shown me is a copy of the one in which I inclosed that ring." In this letter Miss Martinez wrote:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Since I saw you last I have been thinking of your proposition to marry privately, and I tell you frankly that such a proceeding is utterly impossible. * * * I herewith return the ring and dissolve the agreement between us.

"When he called on me five or six days afterward," the witness continued, "he appeared to be sick; he told me the cause of his indisposition was the letter I had written him; that I didn't love him and didn't trust him, and what induced me to do so; I said his remark about the compromise induced me to write the letter; he said he had written to Cuba, and the compromise was entirely adjusted; he requested to be allowed to return the letter, and asked me to tell him when we should be married; I told him it was rather difficult to tell under the circumstances; that I could not tell when and where; that I still loved him; the consummation of our engagement was left open; afterward he was very anxious for me to make a stated answer, and I finally said I would marry him in the Fall of that year; he continued his visits almost every day after that; on several occasions he told me he wished some one to superintend his children; they had no one but the servants; no one who loved them; I could not believe he was in earnest in wishing me to assume that position, it seemed so ridiculous, but he argued the matter, said he had trouble with his servants; he wanted to go to Europe, and wanted some one to take care of the children, and after a good deal of persuasion I finally consented to live with him; he told me he would pay me $100 a month; he said I could do as I pleased then, and there would be no control over me; he didn't see any impropriety in it, he said, as when I did return home it would be as his wife; he then resided at No. 55 West Thirteenth street, and wished me to go to his house; afterward he wished very much to go to Europe, and he must have some one to take care of the children on the voyage; he said it would be doing him a great favor if I would would take charge of his children; he left it open to me whether to go to Europe or the country; he would take a house wherever I wished; I told him I would not go to Europe, but would go to a nice quiet country place and take care of his children; he wished to go to Saratoga, but I would not, but finally said I would go to Poughkeepsie; he told me I had better leave my home in advance of going to his house; he knew my step-father was a desperate man, and he could not tell what he would do, he said; he knew what he had threatened on several occasions; he said he had a place in view, and suggested the Hotel Royal. I went there on the 28th of April 1875, under the name of Miss Livingston. After I went there I wrote mother a letter telling her where I was, and sent a telegraphic dispatch to my parents the same evening; I was kept there five weeks, though I only expected to stay a few days; Mr. Del Valle called four or five times and asked me to go to places of amusement; I never went; I received him in the parlor down stairs; my meals were brought to my rooms; my sister called on me very frequently while there; don't know why he kept me there so long."

The witness then went on to state that Del Valle had given her different reasons for keeping her at the hotel. He had spoken to her about taking her back home again, but he said it would look rather singular. After this, on June 1, 1875, they went to Poughkeepsie with his children, where he hired a furnished house. During all this time his conduct had been unexceptionable and all that could have been desired. She drew his checks and did as she pleased. She had a carriage and a riding horse, and was most kindly treated. One Sunday morning, however, after their arrival at Poughkeepsie, and while the children were out of the house, he accomplished her ruin. She believed they were to be married, but was told a few days afterward by one of the servants that Del Valle could never get married because of a compromise he had had in Cuba. She then went to Del Valle, and asked him whether this was true. He told her it was. She left a letter on his bureau in which she said she would have reparation for the wrong done her, &c. He replied by telling her that she could not. He said he was rich and powerful, while she was poor, and had no friends. It was foolish for her, he said, to talk in the way she had. He would do everything in the world for her, and she had better accept the situation. He went to Saratoga in September, and came back in a few days. On his return he was very cold toward her. She left the house the day after his return, and afterward wrote him a letter. She never saw him afterward. She wrote to him asking for $100 which she claimed was still due to her. In this letter she also hinted at seeking reparation. He wrote back, sending her $100, and said he would never send her any more.

This closed the main portion of the plaintiff's testimony. Her cross-examination was then begun, and she was still on the stand when the court was adjourned. The trial will be resumed to-day.

A LOST DIAMOND PIN RECOVERED.

Five years ago Mark Goldstein and Mathew McElroy had their places of business in the same house in South street. At the time mentioned McElroy went to California. Goldstein missed a cluster diamond pin just before McElroy left. Yesterday, while lighting a cigar in a Fulton street store, Goldstein saw his pin on the shirt-front of a man who was standing near the pendant light. The jewel was claimed by Goldstein. The claim being contemptuously received by the possessor of the pin, Goldstein had him arrested. At the station-house, when the names of the defendant and complainant were taken by the Sergeant, both men recognized each other. McElroy had called to bid his friend Goldstein good-bye the day he sailed for California. Goldstein was not in, but while in the office McElroy found the diamond cluster pin, and not having time to wait, carried it off. When he returned some time since to New-York he made diligent search, but without avail, for Goldstein. This explanation being accepted as satisfactory, McElroy restored the pin and was discharged.

THE LATE CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

CELEBRATION OF A REQUIEM MASS AT THE CHURCH OF THE PAULIST FATHERS—SERMON BY REV. MR. BROWN.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-ninth street, yesterday, for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal Antonelli. The interior of the church bore a sombre appearance from the numerous black decorations. The reredos at the back of the altar was covered with a black curtain surmounted by a shield bearing the Papal coat of arms. The altar was draped with black velvet, and across the face was the legend "*Requiem æternum dona eis Domine.*" The tabernacle was covered with a purple pall. At the entrance to the sacristy on either side were the Papal standards, and the pillars throughout the church were draped in black and white. Upon a strip of black crape, which extended along the front of the gallery, was the legend, in white letters, "*Suscipiat te Christum qui vocabrat.*" A catafalque, upon which was a Cardinal's hat and baretta, surrounded by six lighted candles, stood in the central aisle at the foot of the altar. The church was crowded with people, and many were obliged to stand during the services. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. Father Young, assisted by Rev. Father Hill as deacon, and Rev. Augustin Brady as subdeacon. The mass was sung in the Gregorian style. Rev. Father Brown preached a brief sermon eulogizing the deceased, selecting his text from the second book of Kings: "And when the Israelites were gone away, he stood and smote the Philistines." The late Cardinal, he said, had undergone a life of vicissitudes in his great affection for the Holy See and Pope Pius IX. He had never been a priest, but was contented to remain a deacon. During the revolution of 1848, when the Pope was obliged to flee from Rome to save his life, Cardinal Antonelli remained closely at his side, his trusted counsellor and faithful friend. The lesson to be drawn from the life of the distinguished ecclesiastic was, that Catholics should never swerve from their affection for the Holy See and the venerable Pontiff, it's head; and, above all, they should follow his example in showing uncompromising zeal in the pursuance of the tenets of their religion and in resisting the assaults of the enemies of the Church, albeit, in a spirit of Christian charity. At the close of the sermon, the burial service was performed over the catafalque, and the procession filed into the vestry, to the music of Beethoven's funeral dirges.

OUR CENTENNIAL IN EUROPE.

COL. FORNEY RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE AS A COMMISSIONER—THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH AT FIRST PRESENTED THEMSELVES REMOVED BY ENERGETIC WORK.

Col. J. W. Forney lectured last evening in Chickering Hall, taking for his subject "Our Centennial in Europe." The lecture was the substance of Col. Forney's report to the Centennial Commission in Philadelphia upon his return from service in Europe as a Centennial Commissioner, and it was, as he himself said, rather a résumé of his experiences in Europe than a sketch of the progress of the Centennial in Europe. It was upon a beautiful afternoon in July, 1874, a few days prior to leaving for Europe, that the lecturer stood in Fairmount Park and looked out upon the fair landscape, which was at that time unbroken by the Exhibition buildings. Nothing had been done in the way of preparation for the great show, and the deepest anxiety prevailed lest the time remaining should be insufficient to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial. The thought of the stupendous work which was to be performed by private gentlemen—for the Government had done nothing except to extend a cool recognition of the scheme—was certainly appalling. It seemed almost impossible that the work could be accomplished in the allotted time. To the lecturer was assigned the difficult and delicate task of enlisting the sympathies and co-operation of the powers of Europe in the great Exhibition. Arriving in Europe, his first business was to try the feelings of the British Government. Several weighty objections to the Exhibition were urged by the British Ministry. There was the objection that all former exhibitions had been exhaustive, and that the last one had proved an ignominious failure. Again it was urged that the American policy of high protective tariffs had kept the products of English industries from the American market. And, finally, it was brought forward as an unanswerable argument that it would look very strange for England to be assisting in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the successful revolt of her American Colonies. To answer all of these objections, the lecturer was compelled to exercise his most patient and unceasing energies for nearly six months. The fruits of his labors were first apparent in the tone of the great English newspapers. By their assistance, and by the co-operation of Mr. Thornton, the English Minister in Washington, the Government was slowly but surely driven from the stand it had at first taken. On the 3d of December, 1874, the reward of this faithful labor came, Lord Derby on that day addressing a letter to Mr. Schenck, the American Minister to the Court of St. James, in which he promised that the British Government should take measures to be well represented in Philadelphia. From this moment the Centennial in Europe was an assured success. England, though late to give her promise, was quick to make it good, and the earnestness with which she went to work to fulfill it was amply visible in the grand display which she had made, a display never equaled in her own land nor in any other country. It was certainly fitting that England should take the lead in the American Exhibition, for the close relations which existed between America and England had no parallel in the relations between any other two countries on the globe. As for France, she had only to be asked to insure her co-operation in the great Exhibition, and though there was some delay in the arrival of the French exhibits, owing to the jealousy existing between France and Germany, the ships at length arrived in this country laden with the best products of French art and industries. There was no objection raised to an appropriation by the French Government by any party, and it was moreover a notable fact that every foreign Government was more easily moved to donate money for the successful exhibition of her peculiar features than our own Congress. Nothing could better mark the influence of America upon foreign nations than this fact. There was nowhere observable any feeling of hostility toward the project of the Exhibition. Italy at first felt obliged to withdraw her acceptance of the President's invitation to be represented in the Exhibition, but finally renewed her acceptance. Thanks to the generous sympathy extended by the Italian press and to the ardent solicitude of the artists of all nations resident in Rome and other Italian cities, she came to the Exhibition with a thorough display complete in every particular. Germany was the first nation to manifest a warm interest in the Exhibition. The cordial relations existing between Germany and America would have been sufficient to insure this support, even if the personal interests of Emperor William had not been enlisted. Russia was not much behind Germany after she had once discarded her early apathy and awakened to a realizing sense of the importance of the project. Austria, Sweden, Norway, Spain and the other countries of Europe were not slow to follow in the wake of England, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia. They all sent their goods. It was interesting, the lecturer said, to discover the influence that attracted all these countries to our own land. That influence was certainly not a desire of praise, nor was it a feeling of mere curiosity. It was rather a feeling of respect for the nation, the youngest of them all, which had set the example of improving the condition of its subjects; the nation which had taken the van in the progress of human liberty; the nation which every one of them had copied to a greater or less extent.

Having thus briefly sketched his experience in Europe in arousing an interest in the Exhibition, Col. Forney proceeded to answer the question which he said had repeatedly been asked of him, what he thought of the Exhibition itself. He drew a striking contrast with his view of Fairmount Park in July, 1874, just prior to sailing for Europe, and the view of it March, 1876, when he was shown about the Exhibition by one of the gentlemen who had been most instrumental in making the Exhibition a success. His feelings were akin to the feelings which good old William Penn and philosopher Ben Franklin might entertain could they once more be brought back to earth to witness the immense growth of this country, which they left in its infancy, at a time when it was comparatively a wilderness. It was to him a dream. Like Rip Van Winkle he rubbed his eyes and pinched himself to see if he was really awake and was standing in the midst of real things, and not in the presence of shadows. It was a growth more marvelous than that of the famous palace of Aladdin. Two sensations seized upon him—the one a feeling of total inability to do the subject justice in words, and the other a feeling of surprise that so great a change could take place in eighteen short months. Then came the thought that the grand Exhibition was not the work of a great prince or of a great government, but rather of a great people. The lecturer closed with an appeal to the American people not to begin its second century with another civil war. Two great parties were striving for supremacy in the land. It was the duty of each to bow submission to the right. Let him be President who had been chosen by the will of the people, and let the supporters of the other man quietly submit.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Alpha Delta Phi reunion dinner is to be on Dec. 7, instead of Dec. 27, as was inadvertently stated yesterday.

Sylvanus Mott, of No. 63 South street, Brooklyn, had his right leg broken by a log falling upon him, at No. 293 Monroe street, yesterday.

Ann Hayes, aged thirty-five, who was arrested on Sunday night for intoxication, died suddenly yesterday morning in a cell of the Tenth Precinct Station.

Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., of Church and White streets, do not remove to the new Broadway store, corner of Grand street, until the 25th.

The Police Board yesterday transferred Sergt. Smith, of the Eighth Precinct, to the Thirty-first, and Sergt. Gaynor, of the Thirty-first, to the Eighth Precinct.

William Farrell, aged eighteen years, convicted of petit larceny on June 29 last, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died at the Penitentiary Hospital yesterday morning.

Julius Falkenberg, aged twenty-eight, of No. 160 Rivington street, fell through the hatchway from the third to the second floor of No. 48 Leonard street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

The steam-boat trains connecting with the New-Haven steamers have been discontinued. Steamers leave as usual for New-Haven at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. The fare between New-York and New-Haven has been reduced to $1.

While Michael Egan, of No. 62 East Forty-first street, was endeavoring to separate a number of boys who were fighting in front of his residence on Sunday, he was struck on the head and severely injured by a stone thrown at him by some unknown person.

Alonzo Williams, aged sixty-three, residing at No. 627 Sixth avenue, while alighting from car No. 11 of the Sixth avenue line, last evening at Thirty-seventh, street fell from the front platform and had his left arm nearly severed from the body by the wheels. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The recent address of Sir William Thomson before the British Association, in which he speaks of his surprise at the advanced condition of American science, will be aptly supplemented by an address to be given by Prof. John W. Draper, the distinguished author and chemist, at Chickering Hall on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 8 P. M., on "Science in America." The public is invited to attend.

The meeting of the Methodist Ministers yesterday was devoted to the discussion of "Praying Bands," a paper on that subject having been read two weeks previously by Rev. Dr. Goodsell. Revs. F. Browne, Howland, Shipman, Stowe, and Moorehouse advocated the usefulness of the Praying Bands, and Rev. Drs. Willis and Cattell thought they did no good, but rather tended to degrade Methodism.

BROOKLYN.

Oliver Cotter, the agent of the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches, discovered six liquor dealers violating the Excise law on Sunday. Complaints have been made against all the delinquents.

During the past week Registrar Whitney reports having collected the following amounts for arrears of taxes: Taxes, $9,994 66; water rates, $896 29; assessments, $3,435 51; redemptions, $477 22. Total, $14,713 68.

Sergeant Patrick H. Leavey was made Captain of the Third Precinct yesterday by the Police Commissioners, in the room of Daniel Ferry, who has been elected Justice of the First District. Leavey is an efficient officer, and has made some important arrests.

The term of Justice Delmar, who was elected County Clerk on Tuesday, does not expire until the 1st of May next. As Mr. Delmar assumes the duties of County Clerk on Jan. 1, the Board of Aldermen will have the appointment of a Justice to fill Delmar's place until the 1st of May, when Justice elect Ferry takes his seat.

The friends of Messrs. Cunningham and Tanner, the Republican and Independent Democratic candidates for Commissioner of Charities and Register respectively, claim that the official count will show that these gentlemen are elected. Mr. Livingstone's election to the office of Surrogate seems to be beyond doubt.

The Controller opened yesterday the bids received for the purchase of $350,000 of city bonds. The bids aggregated $919,000, at the following prices: For $100,000 bridge bonds, six per cent., due 1909, 105 to 100 53-100; $175,000 assessment fund bonds, seven per cent., three years, 105 to 103 56-100; $175,000 assessment water and sewage, six per cent., three years, 103 to 101 7-1,000.

A tailor named Wenneher, residing in Williamsburg, having assumed the name of and represented himself to be Gen. Steinmetz, of Henry street, in this City, promised to marry a woman named Zucker, in New-York. He refused to carry out his promise, and the woman's friends wrote to Gen. Steinmetz, threatening to expose him if he did not marry her. The General had them arrested for attempted black-mail, but they were discharged when it was shown that they believed Wenncher to be Gen. Steinmetz. Now the women have commenced a suit for false imprisonment against Steinmetz, laying their damages at $5,000. The case will be called in the City Court to-day. Wenncher has fled to Europe.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County met yesterday, in the County Court-house, at White Plains, and organized as a Board of County Canvassers, with Samuel N. Johnson, of Rye, as Chairman, and J. O. Miller, of Mount Pleasant, as Clerk. The political complexion of the board is as follows: Democrats, 14; Republicans, 7; Independent, 1. The board will commence the canvass of the county vote to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Corrigan administered the right of confirmation to a large number of children at St. Michael's Catholic Church, Jersey City, Sunday morning. He delivered a lecture at the same place in the evening.

Mrs. Mary Gibson, *nee* Hanson, the well known confidence woman, who is now in custody in Jersey City on a charge of defrauding several people out of large sums of money, was committed to the County Jail yesterday in default of $3,000 bail to await trial.

With the exception of the High School, all public schools in Jersey City were open yesterday, the teachers having decided to volunteer their services until Dec. 1, and trust to the Legislature to make some provision for their payment. The High School will open to-day.

The official vote of Essex County was as follows; Hayes, 18,036; Tilden, 16,033; Cooper, 139; Green Clay Smith, 2; Hayes' majority over Tilden, 2,003. For Congress—Thomas B. Peddie, 17,567; William A. Righter, 16,041; William Baxter, 522; Peddie's majority over Righter, 1,524; over Righter and Baxter, 1,002.

Daniel Powers, aged ten years, was struck by the Western express train Sunday, at the George street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in New-Brunswick, and instantly killed. The body was shockingly mutilated, the head being completely severed. The lad resided with his father at No. 13 Neilson street.

Samuel Lemons, a gate-tender on the Morris and Essex Railway, committed suicide last evening at his residence, No. 42 Garden street, by hanging himself to the bed-post in his bedroom, while his family were laughing and talking in the adjoining room. They did not hear his groans. He is believed to have been made temporarily deranged by drink since the election. His body was taken to Crane's Morgue.

A few days ago some person sent anonymous postal cards to a number of New-York merchants announcing that S. H. Phillips, a well known dry goods dealer of Paterson, had made an assignment. The statement, although untrue, almost caused the failure of Mr. Phillips, as all his creditors demanded immediate payment of their claims, but an amicable arrangement was finally effected. An effort will be made to ferret out the writer of the postal cards.

P. McGeehan keeps a boat-house on the shore of the New York Bay at Pamrapo. On Sunday his little four-year-old daughter was playing with a large Newfoundland dog at the end of the dock, when she accidentally fell into the water. The dog immediately leaped in after her, and, seizing her dress at the back of the neck, held her head above water and swam to the shore. The noble animal is to have a new and handsome collar.

The Police Commissioners of Hoboken held a conference last night with committees from the Common Council and firemen in relation to the demands of the firemen for the reconsideration of a resolution dismissing the charges made by Fireman Meehler against Officer Kivlon for interfering with him while in the discharge of his duties at the late fire. The Commissioners refused to reconsider their action, and much dissatisfaction exists in consequence among the firemen.

Between midnight Saturday, and daylight Sunday morning, three burglaries were committed in Guttenberg. The houses robbed were Mrs. Chirsig's, on the Ferry road, whence $200 worth of plunder was carried away; Charles Blake's saloon, on the Hackensack plank-road, which was robbed of $75 in money, and a large quantity of clothing, and Phillip Oslander's residence, from which the plunder was light. The burglars made an attempt on Mr. Schaidemer's residence in Fairview, but were frightened away by a watch-dog.

Capt. McKernan, the owner of a sloop plying between Norfolk, Va., and this port, was arrested in Greenville Sunday on a charge of abducting a child. On inquiry, it was ascertained that the child was his own, and that he had taken it away to the sloop with him for the purpose of forcing his wife to go to Norfolk and live. She has been living in Greenville for some time, her husband visiting her after each voyage. Last Friday he told her he wanted her to go to Norfolk, and she declined to go. On Saturday he came to the house, and finding his wife absent, carried the child away to his vessel, which was lying in the Bay. When Mrs. McKerhan came home and learned the facts from the servant girl, she procured a warrant from Justice Dillaway for her husband's arrest. He was taken into custody and gave bail to appear for examination.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society, of the City of New-York, was held last evening at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, Mr. A. K. Macdonough presiding. After the transaction of some routine business, the annual election was held, and resulted in the choice of the following officers:

President.—William M. Vermilye.
Vice-Presidents.—Charles E. Swords, George W. McLean, Robert G. Remsen, John Treat Irving.
Treasurer.—Edward Schell.
Secretary.—John C. Mills.
Assistant Secretary.—P. Van Zandt Lane.
Chaplains.—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D.; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.
Physicians.—Abram Dubois, M. D.; T. Matlack Cheeseman, M. D.
Consulting Physicians.—James Anderson, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.
Managers.—Augustus R. Macdonough, Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, James W. Beekman, James Breath, Aaron B. Hays, Frederic DePeyster, James M. McLean, Carlisle Norwood, William Remsen, Richard E. Mount, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr.
Stewards.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Eugene Schieffelin, Stuyvesant Fish, James W. Beekman, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, John Schuyler.

At the conclusion of the election, the members adjourned to the supper room, where a fine collation was served. The annual dinner will take place on the evening of Dec. 6.

THE BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

A special meeting of the Board of Police Justices was held last evening at Washington place, Police Court Judge Bixby presiding. Judge Otterburg called up his motion in reference to the rotation of Clerks. The proposed rule provides that all Chief Clerks shall be changed every year from one court to another, and the Assistant Clerks shall change semi-annually. The matter was laid over until after the re-organization of the board in 1877. Judges Wandell, Bixby and Otterburg called the attention of the board to the inefficiency of the interpreter at the Court of Special Sessions, and desired his removal. Judge Flammer espoused the case of the official complained of, and after a lengthy debate it was agreed to ask the gentleman, Mr. Andreas Willmann, to tender his resignation on or before the 20th inst., and in case he fails to do so, to grant him a hearing at the meeting of the board which is to take place on the 28th inst.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS' TRIAL
DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR holds its place as the only real subduer of pain and inflammation, hence for Burns and Scalds it is unequaled. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Little Falls Cheese market was active to-day, owing to favorable advices from New-York; 6,000 Cheeses were offered, and about 5,000 were sold for from 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., the average being from 13c.@13¼c., and a few bringing ½c. better. There was a fair offering of Farm Cheese, which brought from 11c.@12¾c., most going for 11½c.@12½c. Butter met ready sale at 28c.@29c., the demand fully equaling the supply.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:31 | Sun sets....4:47 | Moon rises...5:16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...6:20 | Gov. Island..7:09 | Hell Gate....8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Nov. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Ashland, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Thomas Dana, Sisson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Peppina, Patrurza, Genoa, Italy, Benham & Boyesen; Gyda, (Norw.,) Erichsen, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sospir, Babarovich, Smyrna, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Martha J. Brady, (Br.,) Brady, Bilboa, Spain, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Caledonia, (Br.,) Layton, Huntsport, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lizzie Dakers, (Br.,) Bell, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Kate and Luella, Bonsall, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; C. K. Flint, Haskell, Sagua la Grance, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Ocoa Pierce, Kelly, Salem, Mass., W. H. Ropes; Thomas G. Benton, Miller, Chester, Penn., Isaac R. Staples; James Warren, Drisko, Lynn, Mass., H. W. Loud & Co.; Harbinger, Dodge, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; John McDonnell, McKendy, Petersburg, Va., Van Brunt & Brothers.

Sloop Edward Crolius, Jarvis, Perth Amboy, N. J., Weaver & Story.

Barge Bergetown, Robertson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, McIntosh, New-Orleans, Oct. 22, Tampico 25th, Tuxpan 26th, Vera Cruz Nov. 1, Campeachy 3d, Progreso 4th, via Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to P. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Thetis, Swift, Richmond and Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam ship Company.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina Nov. 9, Port Royal 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana 4½ ds., with mdse. and three passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Kempton, Savannah Nov. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Yonge.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Hencke, Bremen Oct. 8, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Garlotta, (Ital.,) Didoni, Glasgow 68 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Coo.

Bark Guerrero, (Ital.,) Rupo, Gloucester 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Louro, Story & Co.

Bark J. W. Scammell, of St. John, N. B.,) Hjelstrom, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to Scammell Brothers.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Howe, Pensacola 25 ds., with yellow pine to New-Haven Steam Saw Mill Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Transit, (of Annapolis,) Pratt, Liverpool Sept. 23, via Delaware Breakwater, 8 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Ione, (Br.,) McBride, Singapore July 4, with mdse. to Brown Brothers & Co.

Brig Para, (St. John, N. B.,) Stevens, Bristol 46 ds., in ballast to Blakslee & Cadwell.

Brig Agat, (Norw.,) Bjerkeson, Rio Grande del Norte 45 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Schultz, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Josepus Gustine.

Bark Esau, (Aust.,) Marassi, Gloucester 59 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Sept. 28, George Ballich, a seaman, was lost overboard.

Bark Posiedon, (Norw.,) Beck, Rotterdam 70 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Sir Robert Sale, (of London,) Wake, Singapore July 10, with mdse. to F. Spring & Co. Aug. 29, John Gruber, a seaman, a native of Germany, was lost overboard.

Bark Ione, (of Ayr., McBride, Singapore July 4, with mdse. to Brown Brothers & Co.

Schr. Admiral, Smallwood, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Warren Ray.

Schr. A. E. Safford, Ketcham, Philadelphia.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Philadelphia.

Schr. H. E. Congdon, ——, Alexandria.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, (of Calais,) Buckley, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Florence Nowell, Nowell, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Coyller, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Francis Edwards, West, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William G. Dearborn, Scull, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sullivan, Somers, (of Boston,) Rich, Havre 52 ds., with barrels to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Hall, New-Bedford, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gem, Hall, New-London.

Schr. Shamrock, Troy, East Greenwich.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Young, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George E. Brown, Lewis, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Carrie H. Spofford, Sprague, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann S. Carll, Allen, Fair Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Earl H. Potter, Shearer, Turk's Island, 18 ds., with salt to F. D. Moulton.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, New-London.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Izard, Baltimore.

Schr. T. H. Kirk, Cavalier, Baltimore.

Schr. H. P. Havens, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Kelsey, Steelman, Richmond, Va.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steamer Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Gyda, for Cette; Sheila, for London; Memento, for Cork for orders; brigs Belle of Devon, for Dublin; Torrid Zone, for Hayti. Also, via Long Island Sound, steamer Franconia, for Portland; brig Hattie Pettus, for Algiers; schrs. Charles E. Raymond, Lizzie Titus, V. S. Sharp, Granite State, and Ella F. Crowell, for Boston; Eliza A. Anderson, and J. H. Bartlett, for Boston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The ship Cort Adler, of Christiansand, before reported abandoned, was seen Oct. 4 in lat. 49 45, lon. 13 30, by the brig A. L. Palmer at this port.

NORFOLK, Nov. 13.—The schr. Reindeer, from New-York, reports Nov. 11 saw the bark Susan M. Dudman, of Yarmouth, and schr. H. R. Congdon, of Providence, in collision twenty miles N. E. of Winter Quarter Light-ship. They were repairing the damages when spoken.

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.—The American bark J. S. Austen, lumber laden, from Muskegon, which cld. the port on the 30th of October, for Cork, encountered a heavy Sale off Point Esquimaux, receiving such damage that she returned yesterday for repairs.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 13.—The steamer Hercules, from Newburyport, for Philadelphia, and the schr. John Ross, from Philadelphia, for Boston, were in collision off West Chop last night. The steamer lost her foremast, had pilot-house taken off, and starboard side badly injured. The schr. lost her bowsprit and all headgear.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Bark Faith, Troon, for Pensacola, has been driven ashore near Cammbelton, losing her masts. The crew were saved.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—The bark Venture, of and from Sydney, for Miramichi, was totally wrecked on Saturday night at Escuminac Point, Quebec. The crew were saved, and the vessel is insured.

The bark Minerva, London, for Charlestown, is ashore near Maire a Dieu, C. B. She lies in five feet of water at low tide.

SPOKEN.

By bark Posiedon, Oct. 24, lat. 24, lon. 56, bark Skaldmaen, (Norw.,) from St. Nazaire, for Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Hencke, from Bremen, which arr. 8th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this P. M., 13th.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Kempton, from Savannah, which arr. at an early hour this A. M., 13th, reports Nov. 11, 9 A. M., 30 miles N. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Magnolia, hence, for Savannah.

BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, Nov. 13.—The Allan Line steamer Sardinian, Capt. Dutton, from Montreal Oct. 30, by way of Quebec Nov. 3, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Sld. Oct. 29, Theresa A. Keene; Nov. 2, Spartacus, Fred. A. Lyell; Nov. 8, Glenola, Edgar. Ninatani; Nov. 13, Frier, Berenice, Clarissa B. Carnia, Arctic.

Arr. Nov. 7, Unakita, N. P. Niersen, Salas; Nov. 12, Ogrino, the latter at Shields.

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PIANO-FORTES
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never* yet seen *any Pianos which equal yours*.
WEHLI. Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have *no rival anywhere*.
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
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Manufacturers and Dealers,
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BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS.
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Fine Table Cutlery, Solid Silver and Plated Handles.
A complete stock of our Plated Forks and Spoons.
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.......NO. 7854. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A CONTINUED ASSURANCE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

THE LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, AND LOUISIANA—GOV. HAYES RUNS AHEAD OF HIS TICKET IN EACH OF THE THREE STATES, AND HAS UNQUESTIONABLY SECURED THEIR ELECTORAL VOTES—CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS DISPATCHES—DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Our dispatches this morning show that as the returns come in from the various outlying districts in Louisiana and Florida, it becomes more and more apparent that the Republicans have carried those States by majorities which are too large to be overcome by even the most glaring Democratic frauds. All that the shot-gun and the false counting have been able to do may be conceded, and yet the Republican majority will in Florida be over 1,000, and in Louisiana over 3,000. In the former State there is a suspicious delay in sending in returns by the County Canvassers in some Democratic counties; but the doctoring which is evidently being done will be of no avail. The returns as received up to date from Florida show that the Electoral ticket is placed absolutely beyond doubt, but there is yet a small chance that the Democrats have carried their State ticket. Of Louisiana as of South Carolina, it may be said that all hope of having carried those States for TILDEN has been abandoned by the Democrats. They hope to save something of the State tickets, but that is all. The law of Louisiana, which defines the powers and duties of the Returning Board, gives small comfort to the supporters of the shot-gun policy. The visiting Democrats in New-Orleans are studying it. They have issued an invitation to a number of prominent Republican gentlemen to meet them in conference. The South Carolina Democrats have sued out a preliminary injunction on the State Canvassers to prevent the board from hearing any contests or doing anything but count the vote. Whatever the decision of the court may be, the majority for the Republican Electoral ticket will not be affected by it. That is beyond the reach of controversy. A significant evidence of the spirit in which the news of a Democratic victory was received is shown in our North Carolina dispatch. The jubilant Democrats draping the houses of Republicans and the school buildings in mourning, and the terrified colored people weeping by the roadside, make a very vivid picture of Southern life.

Hon. William H. Robertson, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, started last evening for Tallahassee, Fla. Hon. William M. Evarts declines to go to the South.

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CANVASSERS DOCTORING THE RETURNS—A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC TACTICS IN KEY WEST—THE STATE TICKET STILL IN SOME DOUBT, BUT THE ELECTORAL TICKET PLACED BEYOND QUESTION—HAYES HAS ABSOLUTELY CARRIED THE STATE.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 14.—The situation here is unchanged. No important returns were received to-day, and the difficulty which is experienced by those seeking information from Democratic Counties leaves no doubt that the County Canvassers in them are doctoring the count to suit themselves, and holding back their reports until they discover just how large a Republican majority they will have to overcome. That they have committed and will continue to commit gross frauds there is no doubt. It is equally certain, however, that their trickery will be defeated, and that the Republicans will secure all the results of the victory which they have honestly gained.

A dispatch received to-day from Monroe County gives a very good illustration of the Democratic tactics. It seems that immediately after the closing of the polls in the Third Precinct in Key West, the largest place in the county named, the precinct managers in direct opposition to the law which distinctly provides that the votes shall be publicly counted on the day of election, took the boxes away from the polling place and did not commence to canvass them until the next day. Yesterday, when the county canvassers came to count the vote, Mr. Cespedes, son of the Cuban Gen. Cespedes, and Republican candidate for the Legislature, protested against the admission of the return from the poll in question, and stated that he could prove beyond all doubt that glaring frauds had been commited there by the Democrats. The County Canvassers, fearing for their lives, as it is stated, said that they could not entertain this protest, though it was clearly their duty to do so, and it is now thought that the matter will have to be referred to the Board of State Canvassers. If the precinct where frauds were committed is thrown out, the Republican majority in the county will be 270 votes.

As the County Canvassers go on, it becomes more and more apparent that Hayes has run far ahead of his ticket. The Republicans are sure that, in spite of all the Democratic frauds, their State ticket is elected by a good majority, but no matter how that may be, there can be no doubt as to the success of the national ticket. Hayes and Wheeler have carried Florida beyond all question. H. C.

SPECIMEN FRAUDS IN FLORIDA.

HOW TILDEN'S VOTE IN THE CEDAR KEYS REGION WAS MADE UP—TRAINS OF OUTSIDERS BROUGHT IN TO VOTE TWICE—THE BOXES SEIZED AND KEPT WHERE DEMOCRATS HAD FREE ACCESS TO THEM TILL THE 13TH—THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS HUNTED BY DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 14.—There is stirring news from Levy County, on the Gulf coast, whereof Cedar Keys is principal precinct. In the first place there was no true or legal registration on election day. Extra trains came into Cedar Keys with 108 men, Tildenites, who already had voted, declaring they were going to win their own way. They all voted again for Tilden at the close of the day. After the form of canvassing the votes had been gone through, the ballot-box was placed where any Democrat who chose could have access to it. After the Republican Inspectors had secured it a band of 100 armed men took it into their possession, and it was held until Monday, the 13th. On that day the Deputy United States Marshal was driven away and no opportunity given to correct the frauds and make protest.

It is further reported, officially, that for several days the Deputy Marshal's house was surrounded by bands of armed men and his life threatened. He was wholly obstructed in the performance of his duty, and declares he considers his life in danger. Other Republicans, some of them officers of the law, were compelled to fly for safety and dare not return.

Other statements of a similar character might be added, showing that a state of anarchy and rebellion exists.

In Levy County threats were made by the armed mob, headed by a Democratic candidate, that, if the Democrats were defeated, they would rebel on the spot. The Deputy United States Marshal has been hunted by armed desperadoes, and he has been wholly unable to arrest persons for whom he has writs. The Democratic majority in Levy County is 284.

THE MAJORITY IN LOUISIANA.

DESPITE VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION, THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY WILL BE OVER THREE THOUSAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The following dispatch was received this evening at 5:30 by the Sixth Auditor:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1876.

To Hon. J. M. McGrew, Washington:

Prospects brightening hourly. Incoming returns strengthen us greatly. Despite violence and intimidation, Hayes and Packard will have a legitimate majority of at least three thousand.

J. J. MAGUIRE,
Acting Postmaster.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION LAW.

WHAT PROVISION IT MAKES FOR ASCERTAINING THE FAIRNESS OF AN ELECTION—DUTIES OF THE RETURNING OFFICERS—SMALL COMFORT FOR THE SHOT-GUN DEMOCRACY—THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The situation here remains unchanged. The consulting Democrats have addressed a letter to leading Republicans looking to a conference of prominent men of both parties. A reply will be given to-morrow. Congressman Lamar, from his experience in Mississippi, is looked upon as a trustworthy Democratic leader. He says but little, and is looking at the Louisiana law. The act of the Legislature governing the Returning Board was passed, approved, and promulgated in 1872. At that time it gave great satisfaction to Conservatives. Section two of that law says that five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the Returning board officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers.

Section three says that in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order:

"They shall compile, first, the statements from all polls or voting places at which there shall have been a fair, free, and peacable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting place there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, in form as required by section twenty-six of this act or affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free, and peacable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count, or compile the statements of votes from such poll, or voting-place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been compiled and canvassed. The Returning Officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influence at any such poll or voting place, and if from the evidence of such statement they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the freedom of election at such poll or voting place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said Returning Officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting-place with those previously canvassed and compiled. But if said Returning Officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If after such examination the said Returning Officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said Returning Officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting-place, but shall exclude it from their returns. Provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office shall be allowed a hearing before said Returning Officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election."

The Democratic Party is very strongly represented here by distinguished strangers. The Republicans are in frequent consultation with Judge Stanley Matthews and ex-Gov. Noyes at their parlors in the St. Charles Hotel. Ex-Secretary Bristow was invited to come here by Gov. Kellogg. In reply, to-day, Mr. Bristow says: "I thank you for the courtesy of your invitation. Cannot go to New-Orleans at present. Let those who are charged by law with the ascertainment of the vote of Louisiana do their duty under the law fairly and fearlessly and the country will sustain them whatever the result." Other dispatches of the same tenor have been received from equally prominent men. Troops have concentrated here in compliance with the President's order, and no riotous outbreak is anticipated. All parties feel as if the affairs of Louisiana are now the nation's care, and that the differences must be settled by the law and according to justice.

INVITATION OF NORTHERN DEMOCRATS TO PROMINENT REPUBLICANS TO MEET FOR CONFERENCE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Democrats who have gone to New-Orleans to look after the counting of the vote of Louisiana have issued an invitation to prominent Republican gentlemen to meet them in conference in that city. The following is a copy of the letter:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

To Hons. Stanley Matthews, James A. Garfield, John A. Logan, William D. Kelley, John A. Kasson, C. J. Ditty, John A. Schonberg, William M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton, John A. Dix, and others:

The undersigned arrived here yesterday. They came in answer to a telegram from Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, dated at New-York, Nov. 10, 1876, as follows:

"Citizens of New-Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known to meet at the Galt House in Louisville on Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or if more convenient to meet at the St. Charles Hotel in New-Orleans on Monday. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism."

The undersigned are informed that you have come here at the request of the President of the United States to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. While in the late canvass you gave your support to Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, as candidates for President and Vice President, and the undersigned gave their support to Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks for those offices, they feel assured that all good citizens of all parties regard an honest count and true return of the vote actually cast of greater moment than the success of any candidate for office, and are ready to do all that honorable men should do to secure such return of the vote cast at the late election in the State of Louisiana, which assumes more than ever before a national importance, and upon which, in this crisis, may depend the very existence of constitutional government. The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as legally expressed, respectfully ask you or such of you as are present to meet and confer with them personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties. Yours, respectfully,

J. M. Palmer, Illinois.	H. Watterson, Kentucky.
Lyman Trumbull, Illinois.	J. W. Stevenson, Ky.
W. R. Morrison, Illinois.	H. D. McHenry, Ky.
S. J. Randall, Penn.	O. Ottendorfer, N. Y.
A. J. Curtin, Penn.	J. B. Stallo, Ohio.
William Bigler, Penn.	Louis V. Bogy, Missouri.
J. E. McDonald, Indiana.	James O. Broadhead, Mo.
J. R. Doolittle, Wis.	C. Gibson, Missouri.
George B. Smith, Wis.	J. Lee Carroll, Md.
G. W. Julian, Indiana.	Wm. F. Hamilton, Md.
M. D. Manson, Indiana.	W. Y. Sumner, Conn.

John O. Love, Indiana.

Some of the gentlemen named in the address of this letter have not yet arrived here.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON HIS WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS—HE WILL ARRIVE THIS MORNING.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—Gentlemen arriving in this city to-night, from St. Louis, say Gen. Sheridan and staff, in citizens dress, passed over the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railway to-day, en route to New-Orleans. They will arrive there at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GENERAL'S MISSION IN NEW-ORLEANS—HE GOES SIMPLY TO KEEP THE PEACE.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—The *Appeal's* Milan (Tenn.) special correspondent says regarding the expression of Gen. Sheridan's opinion as to the purpose of his mission to New-Orleans: According to the *Appeal's* information, Gen. Sheridan says that he goes to New-Orleans in the interest of no party, but simply to preserve order and maintain the law, should this be necessary, and to see that the officials of Louisiana be allowed to exercise their authority. Gen. Sheridan is represented as indulging in the hope that the vote of Louisiana will be counted right and settled legally. He did not anticipate any outbreak or disturbance, but seemed in good spirits and conversed freely with the passengers on the train.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY TO THE INVITATION TO ATTEND THE COUNT OF THE VOTE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—In reply to Marshal Pitkins' invitatation to him to visit New-Orleans Gen. Butler says:

I do not believe Northern men ought to go down and interfere in the affairs of Louisiana except, if necessary, with arms in their hands. Have a fair count of the honest vote at all hazards. Nobody will submit to anything else. Every true man will sustain you in that. B. F. BUTLER.

Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio, and Kelley of Pennsylvania, will arrive here to-morrow, when the Republicans will reply to the communication of the Democrats.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.

THE STORY OF A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR EXPLODED—THE LAST STRAW GRASPED AT BY THE DEMOCRATS GONE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—The facts concerning the report that one Democratic Presidential Elector was chosen in Wisconsin are as follows: It was discovered several weeks before the election that Minor, a Republican candidate for Elector, was a Postmaster. He was thereupon taken from the ticket and Downs substituted. The blanks for returns sent by the Secretary of State to town officers of the election, contained Minor's name instead of Downs'. Upon learning this the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee caused circulars to be sent to these officers, instructing them to erase Minor's name and insert Downs'. In a few cases, so far as learned, this was not done, and the votes are returned as if they had been cast for 'Minor, when, in fact, they were cast for Downs. But the number is not sufficient to raise any doubt about Downs' election.

REPUBLICAN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATS TRYING TO SAVE THE STATE TICKET—HAYES' MAJORITY BEYOND QUESTION—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—POSSIBLE EFFECT OF THE DECISION OF THE COURT—A FALSE REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—The Board of State Canvassers met at 10 o'clock this morning. The members were at once served with a notice that a writ had been applied for to the Supreme Court to restrain them from acting upon any protests or contests. The board then adjourned and proceeded to the Supreme Court-room. All the Justices were present. Mr. Youmans read a long petition asking for a writ of prohibition and mandamus to restrain the board from acting in any other than a purely ministerial manner. He denied the constitutionality of the act giving them other powers. The court issued a rule that the board should show cause on Thursday, at 12:30, why the prayers of the petitioners should not be granted. The court-room was densely crowded during the proceedings. Two of the three of the Supreme Court Judges voted for Hampton, and the Democrats seem to be certain that their prayers will be granted.

The official returns from twenty-seven counties are now in. There are five yet to be received. Hayes' majority will not be affected by the action of the court, whatever it may be. It is also pretty certain that on the face of the returns every candidate on the Republican State ticket will have a small majority except Gov. Chamberlain. Should the board be prevented from investigating the frauds and violence perpetrated in the disturbed counties, the Democrats will have a majority in the House of Representatives, which canvasses the returns for Governor. This would close all hope of any contest by Republicans, and the rifle clubs will have gained nearly all that they fought for. The Hamburg and Ellenton murderers will be represented by three Senators and thirteen Representatives. The dispatch sent North from Charleston this evening that the Republicans had offered to return Hampton if the Democrats would concede the Hayes Electors, is a malicious falsehood sent to detame the members of the Board of Canvassers. There is nothing for the Democrats to concede in regard to the election of the Hayes Electors. That is settled beyond question.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS ON THEIR WAY SOUTH—RANDOLPH AGAIN—A HORDE OF DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-SEEKERS—DISTRESSED CONDITION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE—THE LOCAL DEMOCRACY DRAPE THE HOUSES OF REPUBLICANS AND THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN MOURNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 14.—Govs. Randolph, Ingersoll, and others passed through here yesterday en route for New-Orleans. Unlike Smith M. Weed, they seemed to glory in their cause, and were free to disclose their names and the object of their mission. While at the depot they conversed freely with our citizens, and assured them Tilden would be the next President. Randolph said that he knew positively that Oregon, Louisiana, and Florida had gone Democratic, and that South Carolina was very close. This Tilden party revived the drooping spirits of the Tilden men here, and sent them home to dream of fat offices and soft places. There are at least two hundred prominent applicants for every Federal office in the State worth five hundred dollars and upward. The colored people are in great distress at the prospect of Democratic rule. Many men and women have been found in the woods and on the roadside, weeping bitterly and bemoaning their condition. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendments in this State will deprive the colored people of any voice in the local government of counties where they have a majority. Under the amendments the Legislature will appoint county officers for all the counties where they see fit to do so. The object is, of course, that the Legislature, which is Democratic, shall appoint for colored and Republican counties, and allow Democratic counties to elect as heretofore. The Democrats of the South deprive the colored people of all political rights, and still seek to put Tilden in the Presidential chair through the electoral votes which have been added to the South on account of colored suffrage. By intimidation and the "shot-gun" they have robbed the loyal people of this country of at least thirty-five electoral votes.

In the event of Tilden's success, Republican and loyal people cannot live in the South. The worst feeling is being shown by Democrats toward Republicans. In this place, a few nights since, when it was supposed Tilden was elected, the Democrats draped in mourning the houses and fences of the leading Republicans, as also the Post Office and other Federal offices. The most significant thing of all was that the building of the Free Graded School was also draped in mourning. This is the only free graded school in the State. It was opened two years ago, and has been very successful. The action of the Democrats in draping the school-house shows that, with a Tilden Government, free schools in the South will not be tolerated.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA UNTOUCHED EVEN AFTER COUNTING THE VOTES TAINTED WITH DEMOCRATIC FRAUD AND VIOLENCE—DISPATCHES FROM WHOLLY TRUSTWORTHY SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The most important news, up to a late hour to-night, is from Louisiana, which seems to have given a clear and decisive Republican majority, without rejecting the returns from counties where the heavy Democratic frauds and intimidation reversed the natural majorities. This claim is confidently made, and by men who have not before been sanguine of such a result, and is most encouraging, for it would destroy all the force of the Democratic ammunition with which they have planned to make a great noise. In regard to Florida, one of the members of the National Committee gave as a reason for his belief, before election, that it was sure for Hayes, that the State Committee were so confident of the result that they asked for no assistance in the State, saying they did not need it. The confidence was very great, and it was based on the knowledge of an actual Republican majority of 5,000 and the assurance of a peaceful vote. The result in Florida is precisely what the National Committee expected, as it is in Louisiana and South Carolina. All should have gone for Hayes, as they have.

Before leaving New-Orleans for Washington, Senator West requested a gentleman to inform him from time to time of the progress of the election affairs in that State. This gentleman, Senator West says, is very timid and conservative, and is naturally disposed to underrate rather than exaggerate the election returns. Although a Republican, this gentleman has never been sanguine of Republican success, believing that the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Democrats would defeat the legitimate Republican majority. Senator West selected this gentleman as a correspondent because of these qualities and because he knows him to be a man of good judgment and thoroughly trustworthy. During the journey to Washington he addressed Senator West several dispatches stating he was unable to see how the Republicans could win in the face of the notorious frauds committed in Feliciana and some other parishes. This morning, however, he telegraphed that additional returns now make it certain that Hayes has carried the State, regardless of the "bull-dozed" counties. Senator West says he has the fullest confidence in the judgment, intelligence, and fairness of his correspondent, and this dispatch gives him additional confidence in the belief that Hayes has carried the State. Mr. West says Pinchback openly opposed the election of Packard and voted against him. The fact that Pinckback admits the election of Packard as Governor furnishes further confirmation of the election of Hayes, who ran many votes ahead of the State ticket.

Attorney General Taft, to-day, received letters from United States District Attorney Beckwith, of New-Orleans, explaining in detail the operations of the Democrats on the day of election, and describing the situation of affairs in Louisiana. He says if the parishes are thrown out in which fraud and intimidation were practised, the Republican State and national tickets will show a large majority; but even admitting all the Democrats claim in the parishes to which objection is made on account of the most conspicuous frauds, the Republicans still have a majority which cannot be overcome.

It is reported here to-night, very privately, that the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed today to Admiral Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to come at once to Washington. No explanation is offered, and no intimation is given whether the cause of the order is important or connected with the pending situation of political affairs.

Everything possible seems to have been done to secure a peaceful announcement of the returns, but there is no doubt, from private information, that the most incendiary advice has been given by Democratic leades, on the theory that there is now a large party in the North to sustain the South in every action to elect Tilden, and that the clear meaning of the present talk is to secure his majority by force, if other means fail. That such a thing would be done, moderate men scout as ridiculous, but it cannot be concealed that such talk is abundant.

CASTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISION ON THE SUBJECT OF FILLING VACANCIES AND OF VOTING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In view of the possibility of the Presidential election turning upon one vote there is some discussion here as to whether the full electoral vote of a State would necessarily be diminished by reason of the death, or absence from any other cause, of one of its Presidential Electors when the time arrives for them to meet and cast their votes. It appears from an examination of the Revised Statutes that in case of such an absence on the first Wednesday of December, the time prescribed for the meeting of the respective Electoral Colleges, there is no provision of United States law empowering the colleagues of the absent member to cast his vote, as the Statutes merely say in regard to the manner of voting, that "the Electors shall vote for President and Vice President in the manner directed by the Constitution," namely: By separate ballots for President and Vice President. Section 134 of the Revised Statues, however, provides that "each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy which may occur in its College of Electors when such College of Electors meets to give its electoral vote." It therefore appears that the absence of a duly qualified Elector will not diminish a State's full vote, unless said State shall have failed to provide by law for the filling of such a vacancy; and, as section 134, above quoted, is only a repetition of the law enacted Jan. 23, 1845, it is believed that all of the States have already made some provision on the subject under its authority.

RESIGNATION OF UNITED STATES OFFICIALS WHO WERE CHOSEN ELECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Postmaster to-day received the resignation of John W. Watts, Postmaster at Lafayette City, Oregon, and of H. N. Solace, the Postmaster at Bridport, Vt., both of whom were chosen as Presidential Electors at the late election. Their resignations were accepted, and in the Oregon case the Post Office was, by telegraphic orders, put in charge of Special Mail Agent Underwood, of that State; and in the Vermont case the appointment of D. H. Bennett as Postmaster was ordered.

A STRAW.

The Hartford *Courant* of Monday says: "A citizen of Providence, now a resident of London, telegraphed to a friend at home that in consequence of the reported election of Tilden, Confederate bonds were again quoted on the London exchange."

EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

WAR PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

MOBILIZATION OF PART OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY ORDERED—EXPLANATION OF THE ORDER—MILITARY STORES ORDERED IN BERLIN—ENGLISH ENGINEERS IN TURKEY—EFFECT OF THE WARLIKE APPEARANCES ON BUSINESS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Czar has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian Army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: 'The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees.'"

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, Russia has given large orders to Berlin houses for military exports. Should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be perfectly isolated. Germany is understood to be pledged to observant neutrality as against Austria, with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising.

On the Stock Exchange, Russian securities are greatly depressed, almost to the extent of a panic. They have fallen four per cent. from this morning's highest point.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—Several English officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, have arrived here.

The third million Turkish pounds of the new paper currency is about to be issued.

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.—The Russian Consul General here has informed Gen. Tchernayeff that the Czar forbids his return to Russia. Gen. Tchernayeff will go on leave of absence to Vienna to-morrow.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR—DETAILS OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS, AND THE COMMANDERS OF THE VARIOUS BODIES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg contains the following:

Prince Gortschakoff's circular, which is dated Nov. 13, is published in the *Official Gazette.* It corresponds with the version already telegraphed. It says mobilization has been ordered, in view of acts of violence in Turkey, which still continue to be perpetrated, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russian Government.

An Imperial ordinance has also been issued sanctioning the formation of six army corps, composed of divisions stationed in the districts of Kiev, Kharkoo and Odessa. The active army will comprise four divisions, and will be under the command of the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolaievitch, with Adjutant General Nepokoitschitsky as Chief of Staff; Prince Massalsky, Commander of Artillery, and Major Gen. Depp, Chief of Engineers. The commanders of the various corps are Prince Barklai von Tolli-Weimarn, Lieut. Gen. Radetsky, Baron von Kruedener, Prince Werouzoff, Prince Schackoffski, and Gen. Wannowsky.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Nisch to the *Standard* reports that Abdul Kerim Pasha has been ordered to return to Constantinople, and started thither on Monday.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says quarters for 20,000 men are being prepared at Rustchuk. The fortress of Salistria, Schumla, Rustchuk, and Varna are to be held by 75,000 reserve men from the Asiatic Army Corps. Dervish Pasha has been ordered to send a large force to Constantinople, and steamers have been sent to the Albanian coast to transport them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Russian Ambassadors at the several courts have been ordered to officially communicate to the foreign Governments the Moscow speech of the Czar and give special explanation of its meaning.

A *Standard* special from Constantinople declares that the Turks are firmly persuaded that Russia will make inadmissible demands, in order to provoke a rupture. The Turks are vigorously preparing for war. Torpedoes are being placed at the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus, and forts have been strengthened. The people in Constantinople and elsewhere are forming a National Guard.

The *Golos* announces that the Grand Duke Nicholas will establish his head-quarters at Kisienew, in Bessarabia.

THE DEMANDS OF RUSSIA.

THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE CONSIDERED WELL ASSURED—THE APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS FOR FIXED TERMS, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF CHRISTIAN OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Nov. 15—The *Times* correspondent at Vienna thinks the meeting of the Conference is tolerably well assured. The Porte, although putting forward objections, has intimated that it would leave the decision to the British Government. From indications of the Russian demands, which Gen. Ignatieff has given in the *pourparlers*, it appears that Russia will require the appointment of Governors for fixed periods, the employment of Christian officials whenever practicable, reform of taxation, of local police, &c.; also that the reforms should not be limited to the province called Bulgaria, but extended to all districts inhabited by Bulgarians. If these, as it appears possible, are all Russia's demands, and if Russia shows moderation in regard to guarantees, there will not be much need for the Czar to take an independent course.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that in obedience to Russian demands Persia has placed some troops on her Turkish frontier.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna says, England possesses the clearest proofs of Russia's ulterior designs. She has communicated these to Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London. A complete agreement is established between England and Austria.

THE POSITION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUBJECT AS DISCUSSED BY LONDON JOURNALS—OPPOSING VIEWS OF THE TIMES AND THE PALL MALL GAZETTE—A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ENGLISH PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times* to-day has a strong pro-Russian leading editorial article on the Eastern question. It first notices the slow progress toward an agreement about a conference and its basis, facts which are clearly not promising for its success, but declares that the worst symptom is a disposition to prescribe beforehand conditions incompatible with ideas of negotiation and compromise. It cites as thus inconsistent with the idea of a conference, the stipulation that there must be no limitation of the Sultan's soverign will. But those who labor for peace, it says, will not lose heart because the prospect is not perfectly clear. The *Times* condemns past British policy, and says: "If Austria and Great Britain had known their interests last year, they would have arrested any extension of this difficulty by promoting what was then a comparatively easy settlement." It then proceeds to forecast the future in this wise: "Supposing the armistice expires without a conference, or the conference fails, the Czar would declare war, disavowing, probably, a desire to add to the Russian dominions, or any other object than securing good government for her Slavonic brethren. Many would say this was mere hypocrisy and falsehood, but it is clear that England could find no pretence for interference until much more had happened than the outbreak of such a war for such an avowed purpose. The time might come when we, declaring to the Sultan our regret at the inevitable partition of his dominions, might be obliged to demand that he should resign Constantinople to a power able to take care of it." The *Times* says it does not suppose it would come to this. The Czar would stop before he provoked a crisis calling for England's intervention. With Servia aggrandized and independent, and with Roumania independent and aggrandized south of the Danube in exchange for territory ceded to Russia on the north, he would stop well contented with what he had done in a work, the completion whereof must be left for another time. But what a result this would be of a policy having for its first note the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. What we have described is the probable course of events to which we must look forward if the armistice expires without peace being proclaimed. Without saying that under no circumstances could a shot be fired from English cannon, this much may be unhesitatingly declared: that if Russia took up the war from Servia's failing hands, English opinion would no more justify armed opposition to Russia than it did justify armed opposition to Servia, and the diplomacy of Russia would show itself altogether deficient in the sagacity attributed to it if it did not so describe the objects of the war and restrict its operations as to prevent the occurence of any sufficient reason for our interfering.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, referring to the last paragraph of the foregoing article from the *Times* says: "With such evidence as this affords of the attitude of England, Russian opinion is only too likely to be content. That it will be utterly and most dangerously mistaken we need not say, but a mistake of this kind has already once in the history of the two nations been detected too late, and in any case it is disquieting to find that Russia is entering upon a difficult and critical negotiation under as profound a delusion as to the temper of this country as that which precipitated the Crimean war."

The *Times'* article concludes with an argument in favor of a conference not committed to inevitable failure. It believes that guarantees satisfactory to Russia and possibly to Turkey may be arranged. If Russia rejected all attempts at settlement, which the *Times* does not believe likely, England would be free in the future and have the satisfaction of knowing she was not responsible for the failure. The experiences of the past discredit the suggestion that Turkey might resist proposals recommended by the joint authority of Europe, but should it be realized Russia, would be only too ready to act as the executive office of a confederation of the European Powers.

The *Central News* states that a messenger from Livadia passed through Dover to-day with dispatches from the Czar to Queen Victoria.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—*Le Nord* says the English proposals for a conference support the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not its independence. *Le Nord* congratulates Lord Derby on having excluded from his proposals a formula which is incompatible with existing facts, and which the decisions of the conference would necessarily set aside. The form of the English proposal give reason to hope that England will not refuse assent to any guarantees really indispensable.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera states that Lord Derby has replied to the Turkish objections to the conference in a conciliatory but firm tone. He forcibly points to the necessity for the conference in the interest of Turkey herself, clearly explains his proposal of administrative autonomy as a system of local institutions which should give the population some control over their own affairs, and says there is no question of establishing tributary States. The Turks, who lately adopted a very warlike tone, have been somewhat subdued by the Moscow speech.

The London *Times* considers England's only course is to proceed with the conference, and not to consider anything as changed by the recent manifestations in Russia. In this course she can only rely on the good wishes of all the powers, not one of which will refuse to aid in the work of securing the peace of Europe. The *Times* thinks, however, that the possible obstinacy of the Porte is a real danger.

RECENT GALES AT SEA.

WRECK OF A BRITISH SHIP—SIX LIVES LOST—THREE SAILORS OF A STRANDED BRIG DROWNED—OTHER DISASTERS—THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES OSWALD BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

BERWICK, Nov. 14.—The British ship Carolina Agnes, from Shields to New-Orleans, has been wrecked near here. Six persons were drowned.

WEXFORD, Nov. 14.—The British brig Oromocto, yesterday reported ashore in South Bay, is well up on a sandy beach. Three of her crew were drowned.

PORTLAND, Nov. 14.—The British bark Roberto, Capt. Gould, from Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, for Hull, has been towed into this harbor after grounding outside the breakwater. The Roberto slipped three anchors and unshipped her rudder. Her bottom is supposed to be badly damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The British ship Agnes Oswald, Capt. Mitchell, from Glasgow June 9, for San Francisco, before reported spoken Aug. 14 in lat. 44 degrees south, longitude 61 degrees west, is believed to be lost. Sixty guineas percentage has been paid on her at Lloyds.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL AND THE GENERAL IN CHIEF—DESERTERS IN THE REBEL RANKS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The following is a translation of a proclamation issued to-day signed by Captain General Jovellar and Martinez Campos General in Chief:

ARTICLE I. Deserters from our Army who are actually in the ranks of the enemy will be pardoned if they surrender themselves to the proper authorities. They will resume their places in the Army, where they will serve until the legitimate term of their service has expired.

II. All deserters captured after Dec. 31 will be shot.

THE LAST OF THE CENTENNIAL.

REMOVING THE GOODS—PAINTINGS PROPERLY CARED FOR—THE CONDITION OF SOUTH AFRICA—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The work of dismantling the exhibits in the Exhibition is progressing rapidly. In the Main Building many of the aisles are blocked by cordons of ropes, or wire fences. In Memorial Hall the marble tiling of the floor has been compactly covered with boards, so as to prevent damage to it in the removal of heavy casings. Excepting the German, which still remains intact, and the English, which has been closed to visitors, all the sections show more or less progress in the work of dismantling. Nearly all the paintings have been prepared for removal, while many of the principal French exhibits have already been removed, on one wall of the main gallery, but a single painting remaining. In the Austrian section, the large picture of "Venice doing homage to Catherine Cornaro," has been taken down and carefully rolled upon a cylinder. It was stated by a gentlemen temporarily in charge of this picture, that it would be exhibited throughout the country, and would probably first be taken to Washington. Other pictures in the Austrian chamber have been taken from the walls, and the frames of some of them removed. In the annex to the Art Gallery, the Italian section remains almost as before, though preparations for removal are visible; while the French sections are barricaded, boards being nailed across the doorways to prevent intrusion from visitors. Visitors were admitted to the Italian and American galleries.

Hon. William A. B. Cameron, member of the Congress of the South African Republic, will lecture to-morrow at the Massachusetts House, on the grounds, upon the educational, political, and material condition of South Africa, and and his observations in its gold and diamond fields. The Centennial Commission, after revising the business disposed of, and approving a number of awards in the supplemental list reported by the Committee on Appeals, adjourned this afternoon for several months. The cash admissions for to-day were 4,638.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

AN ABUNDANT QUANTITY IN THE CROTON VALLEY.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS ON THE QUESTION—NO CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION IF SUFFICIENT STORAGE RESERVOIRS BE PROVIDED—THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE WATER HAS BEEN DRAWN.

The Commissioner of Public Works in his report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876, dwells at great length on the deficient water supply of this City. Much of what he says has already been published. Extracts from the report are herewith given. Commencing, he says:

The unprecedented and continued drought, and the consequent falling off in the water supply, are matters of such great and immediate importance to every member of this community, that I deemed it proper recently to publish a statement as to the present condition of the water supply, the resources yet available, and measures adopted to meet present necessities, as well as these in contemplation to secure an abundant supply for the future even in a contingency like the present. To avoid a repitition of the matters set forth in said statement, I have appended it to this report, and would respectfully refer to it as containing some details of interest upon this most important subject. By a resolution of the Common Council adopted on the 29th ultimo, I have been requested to report upon the feasibility and comparative advantages of different plans for securing and maintaining an abundant supply of water for this City. My views upon this subject will be communicated in a special report, and for the present I shall confine my remarks mainly to the question of the existing scarcity and the inconvenience suffered by the public in consequence of the diminished supply. The extraordinary drought of the present year necessitated an unusually early resort to the reserved water of the artificial reservoir at Boyd's Corners and of the natural lakes in Westchester and Putnam Counties. No appreciable relief having being afforded by the September rain-falls the City reservoirs became much reduced, and the surface of the water in Croton Lake fell to a level of thirty-nine inches below the crest of the dam, so that for some time past only about seventy million gallons per day were passed through the aqueduct, the ordinary supply being about one hundred millions. All the water stored in the reservoir at Boyd's Corners (nearly 3,000,000,000 gallons,) has been drawn off, and large drafts have been made upon the natural lakes at the sources of the Croton. Several lakes, never before resorted to have been acquired, and their sublets cut down, as explained in my communication to the public of Oct. 18.

When such unusual efforts have become necessary to keep up even a diminished supply, and when inconvenience and discomfort are felt by so many people in a matter of such primary necessity, it is not to be wondered at that some severe criticisms should be indulged in, and that the questions are asked: "Where rests the responsibility for such a state of things," and "are we to have a recurence of it in future."

Without entering at this time into unnecessary minutiæ, I shall as briefly as possible reply to the questions thus propounded:

When I entered upon my duties in this department, on the 27th of January last, I found that one artificial reservoir near the sources of the Croton (that at Boyd's Corners) had been brought into use in the year 1873, and that another, which had been put under contract in November, 1874, was in progress but that it would not be completed before the close of 1877. The capacity of these two great reservoirs is as follows: Boyd's Corners, 3,000,000,000 gallons; Middle Branch, 4,000,000,000 gallons. During both of the years 1869 and 1870 such was the severity of the drought that the attention of the then Commissioner of Public Works, and of the Chief Engineer, was called to the necessity of not only completing at the earliest day possible the reservoir at Boyd's Corners, which was in progress, but also of constructing another reservoir.

The question whether a recurrence of the present scarcity is possible, I answer by the assurance that if sufficient additional storage reservoirs are provided in ample time, as the City grows in population, there will be an abundance of water in the Croton Valley for a city of more than double the present population. The assurance of an abundant supply of water from the Croton River district is based upon the following facts: The area drained is about 340 square miles. The annual amount of rain-fall upon this region, as established by daily observation for the past eleven years, is shown in the following table:

	inches.		inches.
1866	51.77	1867	50.77
1868	50.33	1869	48.36
1870	44.63	1871	48.93
1872	40.74	1873	43.87
1874	42.37	1875	43.66
10 months of 1876	35.06		

By numerous careful experiments it has been ascertained that at least three-eighths of the yearly rain-fall will find its way to the stream, the remainder being lost by absorption and evaporation.

According to the foregoing table the average annual rain-fall in the Croton district for the past eleven years was 46 inches, the maximum of 51¾ inches having occurred in 1866 and the minimum of 40¾ inches in 1872. In calculating the quantity of water which will run in the stream and may be collected and utilized, the most unfavorable condition must be assumed in order to insure safe and certain results. Three-eighths of the above minimum rain-fall will give an average daily supply of water throughout the year of about two hundred and fifty million gallons. As many springs within this basin are supplied from sources beyond the water-shed, the above amount would be considerably increased.

The rain-fall not being evenly distributed throughout the year, but interrupted by periods of drought in Summer and Autumn, a resort to storage reservoirs becomes necessary. These are filled during the wet season, and drawn off as needed during a drought, and thus a certain and constant supply may be maintained, provided the conduits are of sufficient capacity. As the question of conduits will be discussed in a special report, I will merely state here that the present acqueduct is capable of conveying one hundred and ten million gallons daily, or at the rate of about one hundred gallons per inhabitant, according to the present population. There can be no doubt with proper measures some of the waste of water which has heretofore occurred can be prevented without any injury to any public or private interest; so that the present aqueduct will convey an ample supply for some years to come, and until a new aqueduct or such other conduit as may be found advisable can be planned with all the deliberation which the subject demands, and executed in the most durable and economical manner.

My principal object in the foregoing remarks has been to show that there is no cause for apprehension in regard to an abundant supply from the Croton River district and to quiet the fears which have arisen from the scarcity of the present season—a scarcity not due, as I have explained, to any deficiency at the sources of supply, but to the failure to provide in time the works required to meet a contingency like the extraordinary drought through which we have passed. The reduced supply of this season has called forth many well-meant suggestions by way of remedy, most of which are, however, quite crude and chimerical. With such a reliable source as the Croton River and water-shed within fifty miles of the City, it would hardly be wise, as suggested by some, to tap the Hudson at the Adirondacks, and thence to lead its waters by aqueduct for a distance of 300 miles to this City. Nor would it be necessary or wise, as proposed by others, to raise the brackish water of the Hudson at Poughkeepsie to the summit of the high land which divides the Hudson from the great central valley running through Dutchess and Putnam Counties, thence to be conveyed by aqueduct or pipes and discharged into the Croton basin. When this imperial City shall have doubled or trebled its present population it may become necessary to seek other supplies than those contemplated by the able projectors of the present water system of New-York, or it may then, and even before that time, be found practicable to control the waste and loss which beyond all doubt attends the use of water in this City.

The following table shows the sources from which water has been drawn during the dry season of the present year:

Name of Lake.	Average Area Drawn From. Acres.	Depth Drawn Down. No. ft. at Dam.	Number of Gallons Drawn.
Boyd's Corners Storage reservoir	280	57	2,775,000,000
Lake Mahopac	575	3½	665,000,000
Lake Gleneida	170	3½	195,000,000
Lake Gilead	110	10½	380,000,000
Kirk Lake	80	5	130,000,000
Barrett Pond	60	7½	150,000,000
China Pond	45	8	120,000,000
White Pond	110	3	110,000,000
Pine Pond	75	1	25,000,000
Haines' Pond	40	3	40,000,000
Lake Waccabuc	200	2½	165,000,000
Cross Pond	125	5	205,000,000
Peach Pond	220	..	5,000,000
Long Pond	50	..	
Brown's Mill-pond	10	2	5,000,000
Total	2,150		4,970,000,000

In concluding this branch of my report, I would state that without loss of time surveys will be made and plans prepared for another storage reservoir, in addition to that now in course of construction, so as to be in readiness to put it under contract in ample time to meet the increasing demands of the City.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The Aldermen met yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the recent election. Alderman Purroy was elected Chairman, after which the following appointments were made:

Assistant Clerks.—George F. Thompson, Joseph G. Adamson, Edwin F. Madden, H. H. McCabe, Alfred G. Sauer, Charles Brookes, John A. Boyle, William B. Ludlow, James A. Hennessy, George A. Lambrecht.

Sergeant at Arms.—Patrick Burns.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms.—Andrew Fitzimons.

Messengers.—Joseph A. Becker and John Ford.

Doorkeepers.—James Dooley and Henry Peters.

Alderman Sauer offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all ballots containing only the last name of any candidate improperly spelled, or containing the name of a candidate with only a prefix of initials, or of a candidate with an improper first name, be counted for the candidate for which it is intended; provided no similar last name be on the ballot, or there shall not in any given case be two candidates of the same name for the same office.

Alderman Keenan, Sauer, and Billings were appointed a Committe on Protests, and Aldermen Reilly, Seery, and Cudlip a Committee on Returns. The board then commenced work by canvassing the votes cast in the First and Second Assembly Districts, and the official count in each will be announced to-day.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

VACCINATIONS DURING OCTOBER—THE VENTILATION OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Hamilton reported that he had inspected the lots at the foot of Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets, East River, used as a dumping ground for manure by Kane & Savage, and found that all the manure had been removed, and the locality is now in an excellent condition. Dr. J. B. Taylor, Inspector of Vaccination, reported that during the month of October 5,644 vaccinations were performed by the members of the vaccinating corps, of which 1,146 were primary and 4,498 were revaccinations; 3,964 of the vaccinations were performed in the public schools. The amount received from the sale of vaccine virus was $91 50, and 290 quill-points were furnished gratuitously to charitable institutions. The report of the Riverside Hospital shows that during the past week 9 patients were admitted and 3 were discharged, leaving 15 still in hospital.

Sanitary Inspectors Tracey and Nealis presented the following report in relation to the ventilation of the New Court-house:

"We have reinspected the building known as the 'New Court-house,' and found the following changes had been made since the date of our last inspection, viz.: Air-boxes have been constructed to supply fresh air from the exterior of the building, instead of drawing it, as heretofore, from the cellar; tight doors have been provided for the cellar and engine-room, effectually preventing the air therefrom passing to the rooms above. The flues have been cleaned, but not so thoroughly as they should have been, and the iron coils used for heating the air passed to the court-rooms and offices have also been partly cleaned, but owing to their position and construction this portion of the work is not entirely satisfactory. A cupola is in process of construction over the centre of the building, heretofore tightly inclosed, which when completed will allow a constant current through the building and will remove much of the foul air always present. A change has been made in the means of supplying air to the room used by the Supreme Court Chambers, but this is the only room in the building in which any improvement has been attempted. We have found that, since the date of our last report, nothing further has been done toward improving the sanitary condition of this building, and consider that many changes are still absolutely necessary, for the details of which we beg leave to refer to our report of June 5 of the present year."

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register, presented a report, from which the following is abstracted:

"There were 413 deaths reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Nov. 11, 1876, being a decrease of 19 as compared with the previous week, and 73 less than the number reported for the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Nov. 4 was 428, which is 44 below the average of the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 20.85 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,066,954. There were 2,041 births, 735 marriages, 189 still-births, and 1,954 deaths reported in this City during the month of October, against 1,924 births, 580 marriages, 174 still-births, and 2,119 deaths, the number reported the previous month, and 2,175 deaths, 179 still-births, 710 marriages, and 1,996 births which were reported during the month of October, 1875."

THE COLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST.

A meeting of the Subcommittee of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Literary Association was held last evening at the College of the City of New-York, Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, to decide upon the colleges to enter the contest, to fix the prizes, and to transact other business connected with the coming contest. The following is the list of the entries in the different competitions: Greek—First prize, $75; second prize, $50. Entries—North-western University, Cornell, St. John's, of Fordham, College of the City of New-York, and Rutgers, of New-Jersey. Mathematics—Prize, $300. Entries—Cornell and College of the City of New-York. Mental Science—Entries—North-western University, Princeton, St. John's, College of the City of New-York, and New-York University. Oratory—Entries—College of the City of New-York, North-western University, Princeton, Cornell, St. John's, Lafayette, Hamilton, Rutgers, New-York University, and Williams. Latin—Entries—New-York University, Cornell, St. John's, College of the City of New-York, Rutgers, New-York University. Essay—Cornell, St. John's, New-York University, College of the City of New-York, and Princeton. The prizes for mathematics, mental science, oratory, Latin, and essays will be $150 each. The drawing for positions in the oratorical contest resulted as follows: North-western University first, Lafayette second, Cornell third, New-York University fourth, St. John's fifth, Princeton sixth, Williams seventh, Hamilton eighth, Rutgers ninth, New-York College tenth. The latter contest will take place on Jan. 6, 1877, at the Academy of Music, the examinations in the former competitions being fixed for Dec. 6, 1876.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Almon S. Alfred and Horace A. Shaw assigned their property for a similar purpose to George D. Lent.

Benjamin J. Westervelt, plumber, of No. 507 West Fourteenth street, made a similar assignment to Charles W. Page.

Terence Harren, dry goods, of No. 57 Catharine street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Thomas D. Adams yesterday.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Britt, Williams & Bulkley, who have liabilities, both partnership and individual, amounting to $50,000. The largest creditors are Winters, Hunt & Co., $9,000; Thomas McGinnis, $3,500; Thomas Maher, $2,792 61; George Stewart, $2,010; Donovan & Sweeney, $2,607 66.

E. L. Snow & Son, metals, at No. 206 Water street, and Nos. 514 and 516 East Twentieth street, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $167,559 43, and actual assets $53,390 13. The principal creditors are J. Marshall & Co., $19,093 30; Marshall Brothers, $13,084 52; Manning & Squires, $14,345 34; Jones & Loughlin, $10,383 07; H. Lissberger, $10,285 49; Wood Brothers, $9,845 27; H. A. Danner, $8,750 80; Price & McCullough, $8,230; Alvin Wood & Co., $5,919 43; M. Donnelly, $5,000.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The principal work on the East River Bridge yesterday consisted in releasing the foot-bridge cable from the carrier to which it had been suspended by pulley-wheels. The work of stretching the cables has been so successfully prosecuted that there seems to be but little doubt that the foot-bridge will be in position early next month. It has been the general impression that when completed this foot-bridge would be open to the public, but this is a mistake. It is made for the use of the workmen while they are stretching the heavier cables which are to support the main bridge.

PUNISHED FOR NOT VOTING FOR TILDEN.

On the day following the election the following notice was published in Sag Harbor, Long Island:

"Hampton and Hand, the great reformers: We, the undersigned, Louis W. Cuffee and Richard Hasbrook, lately working on the farm of Orlando Hand, at Bridgehampton, having been turned out of these situations by said Hand because we would not vote the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, now offer our services to any one wishing good and reliable farm-hands. One of us also, having been turned out of said Hand's tenement-house, after having been told that he might have it all Winter, would like a situation where he could have another tenement."

THE DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE.

In response to a communication received at the last meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, from Mr. W. A Butler, their counsel, referring to the matter of dumping refuse into the harbor, Mr. Sidney P. Nichols, Chairman of the Street-cleaning Committee, has written a letter, in which he says:

"The independent jurisdictions and health authorities of New-Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island, and Westchester County concur in refusing to allow their refuse material of street-cleaning to be deposited within their several jurisdictions. The board which you represent very properly disallows the wasting of such materials within the waters surrounding the City. The Board of Health of the City of New-York rigidly refuses to permit any of such material to be used as filling for overflowed or sunken lands within the City. It follows that the Board of Police have no choice but to transport the material to the deep public sea, outside of the jurisdiction of any State. In making this disposition of the matter, the board hope that they will not be impeded by hostile proceedings, set on foot by local pecuniary interests and prejudices. This method of removing from the City daily the street-cleaning material, though exceedingly expensive, cannot be avoided unless legislation or some modification of the restrictions imposed by the Board of Health shall admit of a more economical plan. With the existing outfit of scows for floating the material, the department is under the necessity of sending twenty to twenty-five laborers with each scow to unload the material at sea. But one voyage can be made per day. It follows that the unloading alone of each scow costs one day's wages of twenty men. It is now certain that with self-dumping scows the work can be accomplished in fifteen to twenty minutes each, saving the large cost of labor referred to. The scows now in use are totally unfit to go to sea, and the board have no self-dumping scows, and are not provided with the funds necessary to procure them. If the Board of Apportionment can be impressed with the importance of providing the needful appropriation, the Board of Police will be for the first time in a position to meet all the requirements of street-cleaning without injury to any adjacent communities, provided they are allowed to proceed out to and return from the public sea with, and not against, the current of the tides. I have no doubt that the Board of Police will join with the Boards of Commissioners of Pilots in measures calculated to secure entire compliance with and enforcement of the laws enacted to protect the bay and harbor of New-York from injurious encroachment."

Reference was made at the last meeting to the propriety of a conference between the Pilot Commissioners and the Street-cleaning Committee, but as yet no reply to the proposal has been received. The Pilot Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS.

THE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE STATE FOR TILDEN.

HOW THE CONSPIRACY WAS FORMED AND THE MEANS RELIED UPON TO CARRY IT OUT—NEGROES MURDERED AND "CARPET-BAGGERS" RUN OUT OF THE PARISHES.

From the New Orleans Republican, Nov. 9.

The State of Louisiana, since the emancipation and enfranchisement of the blacks, has been as strongly and as solidly Republican as Massachusetts, Illinois or Maine. In 1868, under military auspices, it cast an overwhelming Republican vote for Governor, and the Democracy did not even venture to put in nomination one of their own party, but concentrated their votes upon the late Judge Taliaferro, whose chief claim to prominence was a bold unswerving hostility to secession. In the Presidential election of that year a systematic course of murder and intimidation disfranchised nearly every colored man in the State, and Congress promptly set aside that election, and placed on record a report of facts which should cause a blush of shame to mantle the brow of every son of Louisiana. In 1872 the colored voters were disfranchised by fraud—to what extent the vote cast this year in untrammeled parishes abundantly shows. In 1874, intimidation was again attempted, and was again defeated by the action of Congress and the President.

But it has been left to the centennial year to develop the crowning act of perfidy, cruelty, and fraud on the part of the Louisiana Democracy. The record discloses crimes committed in the name of Democracy and reform which scarcely fall short of the hideous Mountain Meadow massacre perpetrated by the saints of Mormondom, for which one of their chief leaders, after an immunity of nineteen years, has recently been condemned to death.

The census and registration statistics of the State showed a clear majority of colored over whites of over 40,000. It was notorious that the colored men were a unit in favor of the party which had given them freedom and civil and political rights and the means of education. When the Democratic nominating convention met in Baton Rouge on the 27th of June last, a confidential circular, signed by the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was circulated among the delegates, which contained, among other insidious advice, these significant paragraphs:

Second—We recommend that in conversations with each other no gloomy forebodings shall be indulged in, and that the result of the coming election shall be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election and intend to use them. But be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character. You cannot convince a negro's reason, but you can impress him by positive statements continually repeated.

Third.—We recommend that clubs shall be formed in different sections of the parish, of which there shall be frequent meetings, and as often as may be convenient a central meeting of all the clubs. That occasionally the ward clubs should form at their several places of meeting, and proceed thence on horseback to the central rendezvous. Such meetings would tend to produce harmony, besides being an occasion for amusement and interesting ceremonies. Proceedings of this character would impress the negroes with a sense of your united strength. They have been taught that they greatly outnumber you; such meetings would convince them of their error.

In pursuance of this programme, five strongly Republican parishes which in 1874 gave an aggregate Republican majority of 3,779 for the Republican ticket, and in 1872, even according to the count of the Forman (Democratic) Returning Board, went still more strongly Republican, were deliberately selected for the application of the "means of carrying the election" which the Democratic Party had in their possession. Three of them, East Feliciana, West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, were close to the Mississippi line. The successful adoption of what is now universally known as the "Missippi plan" in the neighboring State gave an impetus to the projects of the Democratic leaders, and with the ready aid of Mississippi desperadoes rendered their task an easy one. Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes were the stronghold of John McEnery, the representative *par excellence* of the extreme uncompromising Bourbon sentiment of the Democratic Party and the same time the chosen champion of Gen. Nicholls, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The still unsettled controversy as to whether Mr. McEnery, in a public speech at Monroe, the parish seat of Ouachita, did or did not openly advise, in the presence of Gen. Nicholls, the assassination of Mr. Packard and other prominent Republicans will be fresh in recollection. These facts, at least, are undisputed. Within a few weeks of Mr. McEnery's speech Dr. W. H. Dinkgrave, the most active white Republican of the parish, was assassinated in broad daylight, in the presence of at least one prominent Democrat of the parish, and the whole Democratic community tacitly concurred in shielding the murderer from arrest. Still later, two prominent colored leaders were shot down on their own thresholds by disguised white men under circumstances recently so graphically narrated by the United States Army officer commanding the post. The shooting of the United States deputy marshal, while conveying a ballot box to one of the strongest Republican precincts of the parish, and the consequent prevention of any vote at that poll, was recorded in our dispatches of yesterday.

In Morehouse, the adjoining parish, the proceedings under the Democratic circular were equally direct and effective. Mr. Laws, the leading colored Republican of the parish, was shot dead only a few days since, "not for political reasons," as one of the New-Orleans Democratic papers said, "though he was a prominent Radical." About the same time a Bastrop (Morehouse) special to the New-Orleans *Bulletin* announced "the trouble near the Ouachita line has been settled by the killing of three negroes and the wounding of several others. All quiet."

The course of events in the Felicianas and East Baton Rouge is described below. It is, perhaps, necessary to add for the information of readers outside the State of Louisiana that these five parishes, so brutally overridden and terrorized by the Democracy, which claims to be the negro's "best friend," were the only parishes in which, at the last election, any appreciable "colored Democratic" vote was cast. Gen. Nicholls did not command twenty colored votes in his own parish. The statistics of registration and previous votes cast in these parishes are appended. They will probably be needed for reference in the halls of Congress, and before the great tribunal of the people. The Democracy claim a majority in each parish. In East Feliciana they claim a unanimous vote.

OUACHITA.

	Whites.	Colored.
Registration in 1872 under Democratic auspices	970	2,311
Registration in 1874	826	1,819
	McEnery.	Kellogg.
Vote for Governor in 1872	758	1,606
	Moncure.	Dubuclet.
Vote for Treasurer in 1874	766	1,694

MOREHOUSE.

	White.	Colored.
Registration in 1872 under Democratic auspices	694	1,339
Registration in 1874	659	1,221
	McEnery.	Kellogg.
Vote for Governor in 1872	673	655
	Moncure.	Dubuclet.
Vote for Treasurer in 1874	654	1,017

EAST FELICIANA.

	White.	Colored.
Registration of 1872 taken under Democratic auspices	1 100	2,351
Registration of 1874	855	1,891
	McEnery.	Kellogg.
Vote for Governor in 1872, as returned by Democratic Returning Board	653	1,690
	Moncure.	Dubuclet.
Vote for Treasurer in 1874	847	1,688

A year ago John Gair, the leading colored Republican of this parish, was taken away from a Sheriff's posse which had arrested him on a trumped-up charge of poisoning a man still living, and was foully murdered, his body being "filled full of bullets." He lies buried on the roadside where he fell. His sister, Babe Mathews, (for the colored women are active Republicans,) was hanged in the Court-house yard for participation in the alleged crime. The Sheriff and other parish officers were subsequently driven out of the parish by armed bodies of the White League, aided by bands from Mississippi. Since which time a score of colored men have been murdered and hundreds of others whipped, until every vestige of Republican organization was stamped out and the colored people reduced to a state of terrorized subserviency for which even their former condition of slavery affords no parallel.

The few white Republicans left in the parish attempted to put a ticket in the field this year, but were waited upon by prominent Democrats and informed that no Republican ticket would be permitted. The Supervisor of Registration, whose fairness and integrity is indorsed by the entire Democratic press, was run off, and an election was held in violation of all the forms of law. At that election, as far as heard from, not one Republican vote was permitted to be cast.

WEST FELICIANA.

	White.	Colored.
Registration of 1872, under Democratic auspices	521	2084
Registration of 1874	422	1620
	McEnery.	Kellogg.
Vote for Governor, 1872, as returned by Democratic Returning Board	320	1477
	Moncure.	Dubuclet.
Vote for Treasurer, 1874	501	1338

Simultaneously with the successful inauguration of the "Mississippi plan" in its sister parish, did a reign of terror visit death and desolation upon the hearthstones of Republicans in West Feliciana. Under the pretext that negroes were stealing cotton from the fields and selling it to the country storekeepers, a dozen of stores, where colored people congregated and exchanged their political views, were burned, and in some instances their owners hanged. Bodies of White League cavalry, calling themselves Regulators, having thus scattered or destroyed their leadership, visited the colored people in their cabins and hesitated not at murder, with the most fiendish accessories, in order to strike a lasting terror to this entire population of Republican non-combatants. The fearful array of victims of these bloody raids, with the names of perpetrators, have already appeared in our columns.

EAST BATON ROUGE.

	White.	Colored.
Registration under Democratic auspices in 1872	1,478	1,559
Registration in 1874	1,595	2,879
	McEnery.	Kellogg.
Vote for Governor in 1872, as returned by the Democratic Returning Board	1,644	1,168
	Moncure.	Dubuclet.
Vote for Treasurer in 1874	1,556	2,546

After the Mississippi victory in 1875, the parish of East Baton Rouge promptly put in its claims for the championship as the best "nigger-killing" community, and right well the "bulldozers," as they call themselves, strove for pre-eminence. A leading Conservative of the parish, three months ago—and new martyrs to Republicanism have since been added to the score—estimated the number of slain colored men and women at over one hundred, while no estimate was ventured as to the number who had been half-strangled by hanging or brutally whipped with rawhides. Prominent and wealthy planters have testified under oath to the innocence of the victims; to the criminality of their white persecutors; to their efforts to enlist the aid of the more respectable whites for suppressing the horrid cruelties, and to their failure because of the underlying political motives. On the day the Democratic Convention assembled it was openly boasted that "the last remaining carpet-bagger had been run out of the parish"—this last representative of Northern civilization being Major Histed—a gallant soldier and cultivated gentleman, against whose good name no breath of suspicion had blown, and whom the Democrats themselves had supported for Parish Judge, before the hope of a solid South seemed to them a realizable fact. Hon. W. G. Lane, Republican Representative, had but a few days before been assailed in his hotel bedroom by an armed band, but successfully repelled his would-be assassins, killing one and wounding others. On the killed man no inquest was held, the Coroner being warned that the attempt to make a process verbal would cost him his life. A few weeks anterior, five negroes were hanged to their own gateposts, and although they were subsequently buried under official supervision, the public has yet to learn that he dared to disobey the bulldozers mandate to make no record of the fearful tragedy, And these are but specimens of the crimes which punctuate the political history of this parish for the past year.

With this hastily prepared, but easily verified history of the Democratic plot for conquering a victory in Louisiana, we leave the subject for the present.

SOME FALSE REPORT SWEPT ASIDE—LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXEC. DEP'T,
New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1876.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune:

In your morning issue of this date I read with surprise the following statement:

"Dispatches were exchanged last night by Kellogg and Chamberlain, also by Kellogg and Senator Conover, (Rad.) of Florida. The Chamberlain correspondence amounted to this: 'I will carry South Carolina for Hayes if you carry Louisiana.' The Governors of Louisiana and of South Carolina, when it was thought that the election of Tilden depended on the States, entered into a mutual agreement to return their States for Hayes by any means."

The above contains a grave charge, and seems to have been made with deliberation. It is in every word untrue. I have sent no dispatch to Gov. Chamberlain or to Senator Conover. I have received no dispatches from them. I have neither written nor telegraphed to the gentlemen named, nor to any other person in the State of South Carolina or Florida during the past six months, nor have I received either letter or telegram from them or from any one else in those States bearing upon the election.

Much more is said in the same issue of the *Picayune* regarding myself and the Returning Board. I am not a member of the Returning Board; I do not appoint the members of that board; I am not responsible to them for my action, nor are they to me. Except that my name has been placed on the Republican ticket as Presidential Elector, I am not a candidate for any office at this election. I have endeavored to be fair and just in the discharge of my official duties, and I think the record will show that I have been so. I do claim the right, however, as an American citizen, to express my opinion. I have said, and I repeat, that the majorities claimed by the Democrats in the heavy Republican Parishes of Ouachita and East and West Feliciana have not been fairly obtained. The registered vote of those three parishes is white 2,103, black 5,330. They gave me a majority for Governor in 1872 of 2,922, even according to the count of the Forman Fusion Board. They gave the Republican candidates in 1874 a majority of 2,621, as conceded by the Democratic State Committee. They are said to have gone Democratic this year by over three thousand majority, while in nearly every other parish of the State the colored vote has been cast solidly for the Republican ticket, and the Republicans have gained largely. I assert, and the proofs, which cannot be hidden, will abundantly bear out the assertion, that this change has been effected by a systematic course of intimidation, violence, and murder, disgraceful to the State and to civilization. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

TWENTY-FOUR NEGROES MURDERED.

The New-Orleans *Republican* of Friday says: "A prominent planter of Concordia Parish gives us the information that twenty-four negroes were slain at Fayette, just east of Natchez, Miss., on election night. His information is that this horrible atrocity was committed without provocation, and to simply gratify the lust for blood which has prevailed since the inauguration of the 'Mississippi plan.' The Jackson *Clarion*, published under the inspiration and patronage of the usurping Governor of Mississippi, advised that 'in this campaign the enthusiasm of the young men must not be restrained.' The proof is contained in these twenty-four fresh bloody shirts that it has found full vent. Our informant concludes his statement—he being direct from the vicinity: 'The telegraph wires were first cut, as a precaution that the fun of the boys might not produce an unfavorable effect on the country.' We learn from a gentleman just from St. Martinsville that a leading colored supporter of Hon. Louis E. Latoire was murdered at Breaux Bridge last Sunday evening for expressing his Republican sentiments."

REBEL AMUSEMENTS.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of Saturday says: "A good deal of indignation was expressed among the Democratic citizens generally yesterday upon learning that some parties, unknown, had torn away some of the flags and decorations from the Republican head-quarters, on Summer street, the night previous during the general jubilee of the Democrats. Other parties, supposed to be half-grown boys are said, in their excessive zeal to procure fuel for a bonfire, to have removed a door from its hinges on the premises of the *New Era* printing establishment, in Printers' alley. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee and influential Democratic citizens generally rupudiate the action of these officious persons, if they were persons claiming to be Democrats, and repudiate and indignantly condemn all such indecencies and discourtesies and disregard of the rights of others. The young men who perpetrated the wanton mischief should be heartily ashamed of themselves, no matter to what party they claim allegiance. The truth is that in their wild frolic several wanton things were done which demand severe reprobation. For instance, coffins were taken from open undertakers' stores and burned, and a crate of queensware rolled on the fire. If they thought this was fun, it was a sad mistake—such as cannot be tolerated."

A REBEL BATTLE-FLAG

Recently the flag of the First Tennessee (Confederate) Regiment, was presented to the Tennessee State Historical Society. The following letter describes it:

TULFORD HALL, SEWANEE, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1876.

My Dear Dr. Lindsley:

I beg to present, through you, to the Tennessee Historical Society the battle-flag of the First Tennessee Regiment, of which I was chaplain during the late war. It was borne most gallantly in the field of Perryville, where Col. John Patterson, John Curtin, and many brave Nashville boys laid down their lives. It was borne as gallantly in the battle of Chickamauga, and was after that battle presented to me. The recollections which cluster around it are very sad, but very sacred. I am, my dear Doctor, yours very faithfully

CHARLES TODD QUINTARD,
Bishop of Tennessee.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

A letter from Mount Sterling, Ky., 9th inst., to the Chicago *Journal* says: "An affray occurred at Stanton, Powell County, on the evening of the election, resulting in the wounding of seven persons, three fatally, one of whom is missing. The wounded are: Gen. Anderson, William Wills, Jim Pettitt, George Derrickson, Cay Dougan, James Hall, and Hammonds. Pettitt and Wills are fatally wounded, and Gen. Anderson, after receiving two balls through his body, fled, and has not since been found. The difficulty grew out of an old feud, and was started, it is said, by Bill Hardwick, who was a leading actor in a fatal affray last Spring, in which several parties were shot. This information is from Hoskin, Sheriff of the county. Young John Hoskin, who was dangerously stabbed last week by two negroes in Powell, is recovering. Hoskin is a very delicate young man, and the negroes were stout, burly fellows, who have made their escape."

MR. SAYLER'S OPINION.

Hon. Milton Saylor, of Ohio, has been interviewed by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and in reply to a question whether he apprehended any danger to the country in view of the present close contest, replied: "I do not. I have too much faith in the sober second thought of the American people. There are too many people who have property, own bonds, and are the fathers of children. We cannot afford to convert the United States into a second Mexico. In my judgment, whoever is fairly elected, without taint or fraud, will be inaugurated peacefully, by the common consent of both parties."

LAW REPORTS.

THE RAILWAY WARFARE.

THE BICKERINGS BETWEEN THE RIVAL RAILWAY TRUNK LINES BROUGHT UP IN COURT—THE MESSRS. VANDERBILT AND OTHER DIRECTORS OF THE LAKE SHORE ASKED TO SHOW THE TRANSFER-BOOK TO RUFUS HATCH.

The warfare between the trunk lines of railroad on the question of freights, was brought up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, yesterday, on an application by Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Cammann & Co., P. W. Gallaudet, White, Morris & Co., S. W. Boocock & Co., S. M. Mills & Co., A. S. Peabody, and Towar & Learned, against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; Cornelius and William H. Vanderbilt, and other Directors of the latter company. Judge Lawrence issued an order directing the respondents to show cause, on November 20, why they should not be compelled to exhibit to Rufus Hatch the transfer-book of the Lake Shore Company and the list of stockholders, or why an alternative mandamus should not issue, requiring the respondents to do these things, or show cause to the contrary. The bearing of this move on the railway warfare is well shown by the affidavit of Rufus Hatch, on which the application was based. He says the Lake Shore road is a foreign corporation, being composed of a consolidation of about ten different roads, owning a continuous line of 500 miles in length, and owns and leases an aggregate railroad line 1,175 miles long, only 68 of which is within the territory of this State. An inspection of the transfer-book having been refused, the following letter, dated Sept. 28, was sent to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt:

DEAR SIR: As shareholders in this company, we are anxious to obtain a list of the stockholders, as registered on the books of the company. We have applied to Mr. R. G. Rolston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, transfer agent, who has referred us to you, and declines to exhibit the books without a written order from you. We are acting in the interests of the shareholders, a large number of whom we represent. A serious depreciation of our securities, arising, as we believe, from the ruinous railroad war now being prosecuted in direct violation of the rights and interests of the shareholders, makes it proper that the stockholders themselves should have an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject, and of cooperating together in some movement to arrest a course of action so suicidal, and which must result in a ruin of the property. Briefly, it is with a view of communicating with each and all of said stockholders that we have made the above request of you, the official head of the company. Will you be good enough to instruct the transfer agent to give us access to the books or furnish us with a list of the stockholders. We respectfully ask for an answer to the above.

Mr. Vanderbilt replied on Sept. 30, as follows:

I am ready at all times to perform any official act which is legal and proper. While you ask for an inspection of the transfer-books for the purposes you state, a very large number of stockholders object to their names being generally known or published. Under the circumstances my duty seems clearly defined by the statute.

These gentlemen replied on Oct. 4, saying that they represented $4,000,000 of stock, and asking Mr. Vanderbilt to lay before the Executive Committee their request, and ask them to give the required authority to the transfer agent; adding that they had no intention of making the names of the stockholders generally known, or publishing them.

On Oct. 9 Mr. Vanderbilt wrote back that the list could only be given by order of the Executive Committee, and again referred to the statute.

Mr. Hatch's affidavit then says that Mr. Vanderbilt "occupies a like position in the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the interests of which corporation (as at present managed) are in conflict with and adverse to those of the Lake Shore road; that Mr. Vanderbilt owns nearly two-thirds or seventy per cent. of New-York Central stock; that he owns but a small interest in the Lake Shore road. The Lake Shore can in no event derive any advantage from maintaining this war, but, on the contrary, it is suffering, and must suffer irreparable damage therefrom. That Mr. Vanderbilt, notwithstanding, is carrying the through freight and passengers, transferred from the New-York Central, upon the Lake Shore at disproportionate and losing rates in order to encourage and secure the through passengers and freight over the New-York Central road at proportionately high rates. The New-York Central, by reason of this unequal and unjust discrimination in its favor, receives more than its proportion of the through rates for freight and passengers, while the receipts for the through rates on the Lake Shore are correspondingly diminished. From the profits arising from this unjust division, New-York Central is enabled to maintain and pay its regular eight per cent. annual dividend, but the Lake Shore has been forced to cease to pay more than an occasional nominal dividend. If furnished with the names of the stockholders, such measures will be taken as will prevent a further depreciation of the property and force the Directors so to manage the company's affairs as to make the stock once more an eight per cent. dividend paying one."

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

The examination of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in bankruptcy, was continued yesterday before Register Ketcham. Judge Shipman, the Receiver of the firm, being called upon by subpœna to produce various books, papers, documents, &c., of which he is the custodian, testified that he did not receive the summons until Monday, and that it was impossible for him to produce all the papers required on so brief a notice. He did not think he was obliged to produce the documents for general inspection. His Cashier made a hasty examination yesterday morning with the subpœna to guide him, showing that the number of books called for exceeded one hundred, many of them large and heavy and containing transactions with great numbers of persons. With leave of the Register, witness stated that he is the Assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and that he is under bonds of $500,000 for the execution of his trust; that, as such assignee, he is involved, from no fault of his own, as plaintiff or defendant in numerous litigations involving large sums of money, and for that reason he declines to produce the books for the general inspection of anybody. He also declined to answer any further questions, unless he can have the benefit of counsel. Mr. Edward F. Brown, (counsel for creditors,) who was ready to proceed, asked that the matter be certified into court immediately, and that further examination stand adjourned. The case was adjourned to Monday next, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE JEROME'S STOLEN WATCH.

On the night of Oct. 12, it will be remembered, Lawrence R. Jerome, of No. 33 West Nineteenth street, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at $350, by pickpockets while looking at the Tammany torchlight procession, and reported his loss to the Police. The case was given in charge of Detective Dorsey, of the Twelfth Precinct, and O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, who arrested Frank Kruse, a peddler, of No. 56 Pitt street, and John Schafer, a laborer, of No. 105 Sheriff street. After his arrest Kruse admitted that he had stolen Mr. Jerome's watch, and gave it to Schafer, who sold it to Nathan J. Israel, a watchmaker, of No. 105 Division street, for $80—$10 less than the sum he had asked for it. The stolen property was found in Israel's possession, and he also was arrested. The three prisoners were jointly indicted—Kruse for grand larceny and Schafer and Israel for receiving stolen goods—and called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. William F. Kintzing, counsel for the prisoners, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and restored to Mr. Jerome the works of the stolen watch. Judge Sutherland sentenced Kruse to five years in the State Prison, Israel to two years, and Schafer to eighteen months in the same institution.

THE FARRELL MURDER CASE.

The trial of John Taeffe, a teamster, for the murder of his employer, John Farrell, a contractor, living at No. 519 West Twenty-eighth street, on Sunday morning, April 16 last, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. A jury having been impaneled, Assistant District Attorney Bell opened the case for the prosecution, stating the facts of the case substantially as printed in yesterday's TIMES. The quarrel which preceded the murder, and the circumstances attending that unfortunate event were testified to by Thomas and John J. Farrell, sons of the murdered man, with whom Taeffe had exchanged blows before the shooting. Dr. Henry Griswold testified to the nature and locality of the fatal wound. The witnesses were cross-examined by Richard Busteed and District Attorney Downing, of Queens County, counsel for the defense. The case will be continued to-day.

SELLING LIQUORS IN THEATRES.

Judge Donohue in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the People ex rel Meyer H. Goldschmidt against the Board of Police Commissioners, which was argued several months ago. Goldschmidt is the successor of the late Paul Falk to the ownership of the Tivoli Theatre and beer-garden on St. Mark's place. The police entered his establishment and prevented the sale of beer and spirituous liquors in the auditorium of the theatre in accordance with the law. Goldschmidt claimed that the Police had no right to do this, and that he had been greatly damaged by their action. He sought an injunction to restrain further action of the kind on their part. Judge Donohue denied the application.

THE POWERS OF A COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

A novel point was raised in the case of George Slocovich against William Ryan, which was recently heard before Judge Lawrence in the Supreme Court, Chambers. It appears that Judge Larremore, while recently presiding in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted an order for the examination of a witness before the trial of the case. The matter was brought up before Judge Lawrence on the ground that the order granted by Judge Larremore was void, the latter not being a Judge of the Supreme Court, but only a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas assigned to duty in the Supreme Court. It was claimed that Judge Larremore had consequently no power to grant an ex parte order such as the one in question. Judge Lawrence, in deciding the matter yesterday, overlooked this question, but showed that Judge Larremore as a Judge of the Common Pleas, this court being the County Court of this County, has the power to grant such an order.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER SENTENCED.

HOW A CLERGYMAN WAS VICTIMIZED—THE SWINDLER SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

"Bring Jacob Gibbs Conrad to the bar," said Assistant District Rollins yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, and the officers brought from the prisoner's box a man of gentlemanly appearance, who is pretty well known to the Police of this City. Conrad was indicted for grand larceny, and the history of his crime, as told by the complainant, Rev. John A. Edmonds, Pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington square, residing at No. 168 Spring street, is as follows: "The prisoner came to my house and introduced himself as Mr. Conrad, formerly of Chicago, but then of No. 36 Clinton street, New-York. His personal appearance and conversation impressed me favorably, and I lent a willing ear to his representations. He said he had been a prosperous banker in Chicago, worth at one time $170,000. He had invested heavily in real estate in the City of Chicago, and had lost all in the great fire except a few thousand that he had saved by insurance. He was a member of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, Chicago, to which church in his days of prosperity he had given $10,000. He needed money very much until he could get something from Chicago, and I lent him $2. A few days afterward this amount was increased to $10, and in about three weeks I had lent him $19. During this time he was entertained as a guest in my house, and given a room in which were stored several trunks containing our winter clothing. One day I asked my wife for my winter overcoat. She went to Mr. Conrad's room to get it, but to her surprise it was missing, as were also a fine set of Russian furs worth $150, and other clothing amounting altogether to about $250."

Mr. Edmonds informed Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, of his loss, and Detective Murphy, who was detailed by the Captain to work up the case, found the stolen property in the pawn office of Morris Davis, No. 3 Sullivan street, where Conrad, under the name of Jacob Greene, had pawned it for $19. Conrad was identified by the pawnbroker at the residence of Rev. Mr. Edmonds, and committed for trial by Justice Kasmire. On being brought to the bar in General Sessions yesterday, Conrad admitted his guilt, and expressed contrition for his crime. The swindler was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the State Prison. Conrad was arrested in this City last Winter for petit larceny, and received a sentence of thirty days on the island. After his release he succeeded in victimizing several persons, among whom were L. R. Treat, publisher of the Methodist Book Concern, from whom he obtained $40 upon a worthless check, and Mrs. Reilly, of No. 36 Clinton street, whom he swindled out of $70 in board.

THE TRIAL OF COMMISSIONER FOWLER.

The trial of Commissioner William A. Fowler on the charges preferred against him by Mayor Schroeder was resumed yesterday by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. The greater part of the session was consumed in the reading of documentary evidence by the Corporation Counsel and his assistants. A Message of Mayor Schroeder to the Aldermen, dated May 3, 1875, calling attention to the incomplete state of the Hempstead Reservoir, and to the change of the plans without the consent of the Common Council, was placed in evidence, as was also a recommendation from the Mayor, contained in the same Message, that the dam be completed without touching the $500,000 authorized to be appropriated by the Legislature of 1875. Another Message to the Aldermen, dated Jan. 24, 1876, recommending the early completion of the reservoir, was also placed in evidence. A number of resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen relative to completing the reservoir, and by the Board of City Works concerning the same, during the Presidency of Gen. Slocum, were also offered by Mr. De Witt and admitted. Ex-Commissioner R. M. Whiting, Jr., testified that he was Commissioner of City Works from 1872 to 1875, and that during that period his associate Commissioners were Loria Palmer and William A. Fowler. Witness moved for the dismissal of Chief Engineer Adams on Feb. 11, 1874. The resolution was referred to President Palmer, who exonerated Adams. Fowler seemed to be more anxious, in the case of Adams, to guard the interests of that official than he was to guard the city's interests. The witness said that Fowler had been a diligent city official, and did not betray undue regard for the interests of contractors Kingsley and Keeney. At the conclusion of Mr. Whiting's testimony a large amount of documentary evidence, in connection with the mandamus granted by Judge Barnard directing the Board of City Works to complete the dam of the reservoir, was submitted. The trial will be continued to-day.

BEQUESTS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

An interesting suit involving the construction of will is now on trial before Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The action is brought by Henriette B. Power, as Executrix of John H. Power, deceased, and in her own right as widow, against Hugh Cassidy, the surviving Executor, and Peter Rice, the legatee heir and next of kin of the deceased. It appears that Mr. Power died in May, 1875, leaving a very large estate and a will. By the terms of the latter he gave his widow $8,000 per annum in lieu of dower. He gave his nephew a substantial legacy and left a large number of specific legacies for various charitable purposes. Of the residue of his estate one-third was given to his widow and one-third to his nephew, Peter Rice. The remaining one-third was bequeathed according to the following clause: "The balance I give to my Executors, to be divided by them among such Roman Catholic charities, institutions, schools, or churches in the City of New-York as my Executrix and a majority of my Executors shall decide and in such proportions as they may think proper." The widow of the deceased claims that this clause is of doubtful signification, and asks the decision of the court on it, alleging that, in case it is set aside, she is entitled to one-half of the amount there named, and Peter Rice is entitled to the other half. The amount in dispute is about $200,000. About ten Roman Catholic institutions were named by the Executors, before the death of one of the latter, as proper ones to take under the will. The question now turns on the point as to whether the beneficiaries, under the clause referred to are sufficiently defined to make the legacy good. A minor point arises also as to whether the widow of the deceased can take any advantage of the defeasance of this clause, or whether all the property therein bequeathed should go to Rice. James W. Gerard appears for the widow, Benjamin F. Dunning for Rice, and Develin, Miller & Trull for the ten Roman Catholic institutions.

VAGARIES OF LUNATICS.

Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, signed a number of certificates of lunacy on affidavits made by Drs. Breke and Smith, of the City Prison. The cases of some of the unfortunates thereby consigned to the Lunatic Asylum were rather interesting as showing the vagaries of diseased minds. One of them was that of Cornelius Murray, whose particular hallucination was that the East River was about to overflow its banks and overwhelm the City and its inhabitants. He was completely overcome by the idea of the terrible devastation that would be wrought, and sought to prevent the sacrifice of human life by all manner of means. Among other things he stopped people from going near the river's bank by praying and entreaties, and gathered about him numbers of auditors in the streets. Another delusion he possesses is that people are talking to him through pipes. A second unfortunate was Alexander Finley, who stood on the Battery, talking at Governor's Island, and imagining that the island was holding a conversation with him. He believes also that he had a cavity in his head which healed up, and that he is wrongly accused of killing a child before its birth.

Fannie Hetherington was possessed of the delusion that she had been married last Monday, and that her husband is only two years old.

A man, calling himself indiscriminately either Albert Ritter or William H. Cooper, was of the impression that Peter Cooper had sent him to Bellevue Hospital. He also talked about seeing signs in heaven and on walls.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.

A revenue suit of much importance to importers is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman. It is that of Phelps, Dodge & Co. against Collector Arthur, to recover $25,000 duties paid under protest upon importations of tin plate. This suit is made a test case, and the amount involved is a very large one, similar suits having been begun by Messrs. Coddington & Co., Bruce & Cook, Naylor & Co., and others. Whatever may be the conclusion in this court, it is understood that the cases will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Prior to the Revised Statutes of June 22, 1874, duties were paid on these importations at fifteen per cent. ad valorem, but by that statute a reduction was made of ten per cent. on all metals, "not herein otherwise provided for." The importers claim that the word "herein" refers to the section and not the whole act, and that they are entitled to this reduction of ten per cent., and should only have paid thirteen and one-half per cent. duty ad valorem. The Government claims that the revised statute was not intended to change the existing law. On July 28, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury gave a decision in favor of the importers, and revoked the same Aug. 21, 1874, and from that date the importers paid duty at fifteen per cent. until Feb. 8, 1875, when the duty was made specific. They now bring suit to recover the allegedexcess of one and one-half per cent. paid from the time the revised statute went into effect until the duty was made specific. The greater part of the day was spent in the argument of legal points raised, the jury being dismissed until this morning. Hon. William M. Evarts and John E. Parsons appear for the plaintiffs, and Assistant United States Attorney Tremain for the Collector.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following business was up in the United States Supreme Court to-day: No. 87.—*Homor vs. Henning et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action against the defendants as Trustees of the Washington City Savings Bank, to make them personally liable for the sum of $4,000, the allegation being that the liabilities of the bank exceeded the amount of the capital stock, and that under the act of 1870, as amended, the Trustees became personally liable when such a state of things existed. The court below sustained a demurrer to the bill, raising the point that this personal or individual liability did not apply to the indebtedness of a savings bank to its depositors; and averring that if it did, the bill did not allege that the debt claimed by the plaintiff was contracted in excess of the amount of capital stock; and also raising the question whether the liability of the Trustees was to all the creditors or to each. It is here contended that the act speaks of creditors generally, and hence it applies to depositors as well as others; and that it holds the stockholders liable to each creditor who may sue. It is also urged that the bill was sufficiently explicit. F. P. Coffy for plaintiff in error; W. D. Davidge for defendant.

Counsel for Madison Dorn, now in jail in Augusta County, Virginia, under a sentence of the District Court of the United States for a violation of the Civil Rights Act of March, 1875, submitted a motion for leave to file a petition for habeas corpus in his case for the purpose of having it determined whether he is legally in custody. The offence charged was that he excluded one Annie Smith, colored, from the reception room of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in the City of Staunton, "for reasons not applicable to persons of every race and color, and regardless of previous condition of servitude." Annexed to the petition is a statement of the points upon which the prisoner relies for his liberation, namely: 1st. That the District Court was without jurisdiction to try him for the offense chargde; Second—That the act of Congress does not in terms define that as an offense for which which he was tried; Third—That if the act is broad enough to cover such a case it comprehends other offenses not within the cognizance of Congress, and that hence the act is unconstitutional and void; Fourth—That if the act be held to provide punishment for denying the accommodations and privileges enumerated in its first section "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and nothing more, then it is not authorized by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, and is null and void. The motion is made by Messrs. Sheffey and Robertson, of Virginia.

On motion of J. A. Wells, Esq., W. E. Scofield, of Marion, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court. On motion of J. S. Black, Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburg, Pa., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 95.—*Leonard T. Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph R. Payson, Assignee, &c.*—On motion of T. H. N. McPherson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 87.—*Charles W. Hornor, plaintiff in error, vs. George C. Henning et al.*—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. F. P. Cuppy, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by W. D. Davidge for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. F. P. Cuppy for the plaintiff in error.

No. 86. (Substituted for No. 88.) *Henry A. Grant, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This case was argued by Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. D. R. Hubbard for the defendant in error.

No. 89.—*F. H. Fisher, appellant, vs. R. R. and Joseph Craig.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by A. H. Evans, of counsel for the appellant, no counsel appearing for the appellee.

No. 91.—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis W. Snyder.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by W. A. Porter, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY—DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, the following business was transacted: Motion for reargument—Lake vs. Nathans; Duffamy vs. Ferguson. Appeals from orders—No. 400, The People ex rel. Van Tassel vs. The Supervisors, &c., argued by C. P. Collier for appellants, and R. E. Andrews for respondents. No. 82, The People ex rel. Demorest vs. Wickham, argued by W. S. Wolf for appellants, and Charles S. Fairchild for respondents. No. 403, In re Prospect Park, &c., vs. Monahan; argued by B. G. Hitchings for appellants, and John H. Bergen for respondents. General Calendar—No. 10, Baldwin vs. Tallmadge; passed. No. 17, Wilson vs. Randall; submitted. No. 15, Bailey vs. Bergen; argued by John H. Bergen for appellant, and George Bowen for respondent. No. 26, Ireland vs. Corse; argued by Ira D. Warren for appellant, and Charles E. Miller for respondent.

Decisions handed down as follows: Motion denied, without costs—Risley vs. Brown. Judgment of General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs—Young vs. Hill. Order affirmed, with costs, without prejudice to the company, to move the court for leave to abandon the proceedings, or as it may be advised—In re Rhinebeck, &c., Railroad Company vs. Radcliff. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Read vs. Decker; Byrnes vs. Cohoes; Morgan vs. Russell, &c., Manufacturing Company; Wilson vs. Edwards; Kip vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Schuyler vs. Hayward; Cook vs. Wardens, &c., of St. Paul's Church; Bennett vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; Mitchell vs. Vermont Copper Mining Company; Maher vs. Hibernia Insurance Company; Phœnix Warehousing Company vs. Badger; Barney vs. Oyster Bay, &c., Railroad Company; Baker vs. Lever. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Edington vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; Redburn vs. Seneca Lake Grape Company; Booth vs. Boston and Albany Railroad Company; Cummins vs. Agricultural Insurance Company; Jutie vs. Hughes. Judgment reversed and judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs—Estes vs. Wilcox. Appeal dismissed, with costs—Holmes vs. Farmers' Joint Stock Insurance Company; Produce Bank vs. Morton; Wheeler vs. Scofield. Order affirmed with costs—In re Mary Elizabeth Price. Appeal dismissed without costs to either party as against the other—People vs. Continental Life Insurance Company. Order of General Term reversed and entered on verdict affirmed with costs—Sloman vs. Great Western Railroad Company. Order of General Term reversed and order of Special Term affirmed with costs—Lyon vs. Lyon. Judgment affirmed—Thomas vs. The People. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for defendants on stipulation with costs—Bruce vs. Burr.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Nov. 15: Nos. 11, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 41, 42.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Goldschmidt vs. Smith et al.—Motion denied.
Butler vs. Howes.—Motion denied, without costs.
Orders Granted.—Koehler vs. Adler, and Amerman vs. Bartone.

By Judge Davis.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Craighead.—Granted.
Ungrich vs. Mears.—Order granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—The East River National Bank vs. Schenck; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Matter of Bolse & Co.; Bruce vs. Miller; Matter of Nostrand; Ranney vs. Fisher; Stevens vs. McDonell; The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler; Vanderhoef vs. Baldwin; Bates vs. Ryckman; Mortter vs. Mildeberger; Overhiser vs. Stark; Halliday vs. Kilpatrick; Day vs. The New-York and Fort Lee Railroad Company, and Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
Slocuch vs. Ryan.—Opinion.
Orders Granted.—The Ulster Knife Company vs. Rowe; The East River National Bank vs. Schenck; Sussfield vs. Moore; Teller vs. The Dry Dock Savings Institution, and Matthews vs. Leddell et al.
Gilbert vs. Gilbert.—Order of reference granted.
Connor vs. Griffith.—Refused.
Roller vs. Goldfinger.—Explanation required.
Sullivan vs. Ryer.—There must be a reference ordered here.
Joly vs. Lacombe.—Mr. Reynolds' affidavit must be verified. Decree signed.
The Hercules Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Brinker.—An allowance of $87 50 granted to the plaintiff.
Anderson, &c., vs. Anieta.—I do not regard this as a case in which a ne-exeat should issue. Memorandum.
Parker vs. Gano.—See memorandum for counsel.
Tucker vs. Livingston.—See memorandum for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Carpenter vs. Benoliel and *Chapney vs. Benoliel.*—Judgments for defendants on the demurrer.
Brown vs. Crawford.—Orders signed.
Church, &c., vs. Dowling.—I think the complaint is sufficient. The defendant, if he has a defense may set it up by answer. Demurrer overruled.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Richardson et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Holyoke vs. Brown.—Order signed.
The People et al. vs. Jones.—Bailable attachment ordered.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Scott vs. Cassin.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Coffin vs. Loses.—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed.
Wheeler vs. Murray.—Findings settled.
Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Company.—Motion denied. Opinion.
Levy vs. Kleystenber.—Receiver discharged.
Braunhold vs. Roessler.—Receiver appointed.
McKinney vs. McCloskey et al.—Motion for security for costs denied without costs.
Whitlock & Co. vs. Orpheus.—Mechanics' lien discharged.
Stoppani vs. Gottsberger.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs and disbursements.
Hunt vs. Hamilton.—If defendant appears in

court Nov. 16 at 10 A. M. to submit to examination, motion denied, otherwise granted.

Trautman vs. Langbein.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schloss vs. Meara.—Proof insufficient.

Bauer vs. Rogers.—Order granted.

Hepburn vs. Hepburn.—Case sent back to Referee. See memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Lowenstein vs. De Leyer et al.—Findings signed.

Same vs. Same.—Allowance to defendants of five per cent.

By Judge Speir.

Randell vs. Bremer.—Extra allowance of five per cent. granted plaintiff.

The Health Department of New-York vs. Smith et al.—Order overruling demurrer.

The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith et al.—Motion granted with costs.

Rooney, adm'r &c., vs. The Third Avenue R. R. Company.—Demurrer sustained with costs and with usual leave.

Kohler, ex'r, &c., vs. Chapman.—Order denying motion for an allowance.

Kiely, &c., vs. Dusenbury.—Order denying motion.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Dixon et al.—Ordered that the application to fix fees of referee be dismissed.

Rooney, &c., vs. The Third Avenue R. R. Company—Order sustaining demurrer.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice McAdam.

Drake vs. Driscoll.—Opinion filed.

Motions Granted.—McCahill vs. Conner, Maxwell vs. Slaght, Hyatt vs. King, Baxter vs. Andrews.

Tinnelli vs. Hill.—Plaintiff defaulted.

Driscoll vs. Mahoney.—Reference ordered.

Smith vs. Newton.—Arrest vacated.

Hoffman vs. Murphy.—Amendment allowed.

Sonneborn vs. Leipzinger.—Sureties examined, found sufficient, and bond approved.

Greene vs. Buckman.—Attachment ordered against the Sheriff.

Orders Granted.—Nash vs. Schultz, Baker vs Gibbons, Smith vs. Douglas, Wubbenhorst vs. Fahing, Hoffman vs. Murphy, Smith vs. Norton, Collender vs. Doyle, Wade vs. Amier, Kraemer vs. Criner, Creeling vs. Jardin, Herbermann vs. Moore.

Wells vs Boyer.—Commission granted.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Johnson, a colored steward of the United States steamer Richmond, was sentenced, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, to three months in the Penitentiary for stealing clothes from a Chatham street clothes-dealer.

Patrick Murphy, aged eighteen, of the Newsboys' Home, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, on the charge of picking pockets, having been caught in the act by Detective Slevin. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Magee, alias Rhody Th was committed for examination at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having, on the 13th of September, entered the residence of Isabella Gleason, of No. 28 West Sixtieth street, and stolen $100 worth of jewelry.

John H. Jacobus, who was arraigned in the Washington Place Police Court on Monday upon a charge preferred by his sister-in-law, Sara Jacobus, that he had drugged her and then violated her, was honorably acquitted yesterday by Judge Kasmire. The evidence failed to sustain the charge.

William Farrell of No. 20 Laight street, snatched a pocket-book containing $79.10 from Thomas F. Meehan of No. 141 Ninth Avenue, on the 30th of October. In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Farrell pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to four years in State Prison.

James O'Neill, aged eighteen, of No. 415 Cherry street, who snatched a gold watch valued at $150 from George H. Moller, of No. 13 West Twenty-fourth street, on the 3d inst., pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to four years in State Prison.

John Barnard, of No. 346 East Twentieth street, who snatched a gold watch valued at $200 from John C. Maben, of No. 30 Broad street, while that gentleman stood talking in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was called up in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thief to two years in State Prison.

Henry Weston, of No. 244 Monroe street, was arraigned before Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a diamond pin, valued at $125, from William Donnelly, of No. 5 Vandam street, while the latter was in a drunken sleep on the stoop of the New-Amsterdam Bank, corner of the Bowery and Rivington street. Weston was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and Donnelly was sent to the House of Detention.

The suit of the United States against one case of valuable silks claimed by C. A. Auffin, Ords & Co., agents of Messrs. Budner, Hurliman & Co., Zurich, Switzerland, seized for alleged undervaluation, was tried yesterday in the United States District Court. United States Attorney Bliss appeared for the Government and Ethan Allen for the claimants. The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict acquitting the goods of seizure.

Joseph Brunner, of No. 127 West street, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the charge of picking William Cundlach's pocket of $210. Cundlach had recently arrived from Germany, and was drinking with Brunner at the St. Lawrence Hotel, when he felt the hand of the latter at his inside pocket and immediately missed his money. Brunner was arrested by Officer Heron, and on being searched at the Tenth Precinct Police Station, the money was recovered.

The suit of Andrew Cowen against the Mayor, &c., was brought up before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought to recover $20,000 damages arising from injuries received by the plaintiff on Sept. 23, 1867, in being thrown out of a carriage which was overturned by an alleged obstruction in Tenth street. The City sets up in answer a general denial. In order to discover the facts of the case, these being particularly within the plaintiff's knowledge, the City moved to have Cowen examined as a witness before trial. This Judge Lawrence granted, setting the examination down for Nov. 24.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Alexander B. Mott against the Consumers' Ice Company, which came up on a motion by the latter to examine the plaintiff's books and papers before trial. The plaintiff is a physician, and sues to recover for injuries received in being thrown from his buggy by a collision with one of the defendant's carts. The defendants by their motion desired to examine the Doctor's books and papers in order to see what his income was and what loss he sustained. Judge Daly thinks the motion is a "fishing expedition," and denies it.

A CREDITOR'S COMPROMISE NOT AVOIDED.

The suit of Smith against Solomon and Morel was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It appears that in November, 1875, the defendants, leather merchants, failed, and made a settlement of fifty cents on the dollar. The compromise was paid by the notes of the defendants, indorsed by David Morel, and further secured by a mortgage on the latter's property. The defendants, to secure their indorser, transferred to him, with the consent of the creditors, all their stock and assets. The notes were paid as they matured. The plaintiff, one of the creditors, brought this action on the balance of his claim, and, to avoid the composition deed, which was pleaded in bar, he claimed and attempted to prove that he was induced to sign the instrument by a representation made to him that the debtors could not pay more than fifty cents, which he claimed was false, and also that the debtors, at the time, concealed assets and kept fictitious books The defendants made a motion for a non-suit, on the ground that before the plaintiffs could avoid the composition for frauds they must rescind the contract and return the fifty per cent. which they had received under it. They could not receive and keep the extra security they obtained by reason of a settlement and at the same time seek to avoid the compromise for fraud. The Court so held and dismissed the complaint. H. F. Averill and Mr. Milliken appeared for plaintiff; Blumenstiel and Ascher for the defendants.

BURGLARS DISPOSED OF.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following burglars were disposed of by Assistant District Attorney Rollins: John Thierfelo and August Maier, of No. 153 Leonard street, who broke into the grocery store of Frederick Mayer, No. 39 Monroe street, and stole property valued at $18 10, were each sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in State Prison; William Smith, aged eighteen, who broke into the premises of William F. May, No. 323 West Forty-eighth street, and stole scarfs and other property valued at $82, was sent to State Prison for three years; James White, alias Burns, aged twenty-two, of No. 141 Washington street, a notorious thief, who broke into the apartments of Patrick Fallon, No. 17 Albany street, and stole a suit of clothes and other property, was sentenced to six years in State Prison for burglary in the first degree.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
27—The Bowery Nat. Bk. vs. Fraser.	260—The First Nat. Loan, &c., Ass. vs. Bandman.
104—Alden vs. Robinson.	262—McStea vs. Matthews.
117—Wehle vs. The Great Southern R. Co.	264—Phillips vs. Mawson.
118—Brewster vs. Cole.	281—Hubbard vs. Sweet.
144—Decker vs. Decker.	284—Hawley vs. Rowe.
171—Sperber vs. Sperber.	310—Rosenthal vs. Dessau.
178—Hilier vs. Linquest.	319—Smith vs. Green.
237—White vs. Rowe.	322—Hubbard vs. Sweet.
242—Kopper vs. Close.	326—Matter of Downing.
252—The Bowery Nat. Bk. vs. Fraser.	347—Schiffer vs. Diets.
256—Brennan vs. The L. & L. Globe Ins. Co.	352—Uhl, &c., vs. Neumann.
	355—Harwickell vs. Parker
	357—Taylor vs. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
474—Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.	261—Veiller vs. The Kings County Manuf. Co.
506—Uhl, &c., vs. Scharnberg et al.	314—Earl vs. Kieley.
529—Cagney vs. Mears et al.	315—Vanderhoef vs. Tucker.
629—Uhl, &c., vs. Huszner, &c.	350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
632—Knowlson vs. Betts et al.	587—Mosback vs. Amend et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.	420—Mittnacht vs. Stauf et al.
279—Same vs. Same.	421—Ellis vs. Andrews.
235—Alden vs. Diossy.	739—Clancy vs. O'Gara et al.
147—Ebert vs. Montgomery et al.	366—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
503—Newell et al. vs. Ridgway et al.	419—Ford vs. Conner, &c.
*754—The Hebrew Ben. Society vs. The Mayor, &c.	426—The Mayor, &c., vs. Goodman et al.
71—The Lawton G. M. Co. vs. Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.	122—Castro et al. vs. Brett et al.
96—Blatchford, &c., vs. Kidd, &c.	376—Herriot vs. Herriot.
198—Ward vs. Krumm et al.	402—Grivet vs. Earle et al.
	435—Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.
	436—Bradhurst vs. Floyd.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1318—Hoag vs. Conner. No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on—No. 2243—Martinez vs. Del Valle. No Day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 20.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
Demurrer.	57—Vandenburgh vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
13—Schuyler vs. Dettinger et al.	59—Westerman vs. Remington, Jr.
Issues of Fact.	70—Winn et al. vs. Crosby, Assignee, &c.
20—Gans vs. Ridgely.	19—Arnold et al. vs. Morris.
39—Hande vs. Bromer et al.	66—Meid vs. Meid.
47—Wardrop vs. Howell et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Warner vs. Western Trans. Co.	862—Fairfax vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
329—Demuth vs. The Am. Institute.	252—Marshall Horse Collar Co. vs. Williams.
144—Algie vs. Wood.	281—Wilkesbarre Savings Bank vs. Wing et al.
216—Stevenson vs. Hinds.	322—Costello vs. Archer.
333—Bohonnon vs. Barlow et al.	331—Boyce, &c., vs. Wight.
282—Zimmerman et al. vs. The Nat. S. S. Co.	328—Young vs. Ransom.
652—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.	323—National Steam-ship Co. vs. Caylus et al.
	327—Phillips vs. Ruger et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
305—Crawford et al. vs. Pappenheimer.	313—Whomington vs. The 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co.
340—Husted, et al. vs. Rathbone.	129—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
341—Husted vs. Rathbone et al.	336—The R hway Glue Co. vs. Hewitt et al.
221—Beach vs. Walker.	359—Borchardt vs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co.
350—Adolph vs. C. P., N & E. R. R. R. Co.	311—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
192—Kerrigan vs. The Broadway & Seventh Av. R. R. Co.	244—Jenkins vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
303—Dodd vs. Deane.	283—Robison vs. White.
363—Dodge vs. Burton.	385—Halstead vs. Hastings
171—Byrne vs. Brennan, &c.	380—Kelly vs. West et al.
845—Benner et al. vs. Duclos et al.	387—Stewart vs. James et al.
309—Higgins et al. versus Young.	388—Lacy vs. Cox et al.
179—Moore vs. Tower.	389—Holmes vs. Bleecker.
	390—McBride vs. The Sec. Av. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No Day Calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
873—Ketchley vs. Van Tassel.	851—Dethless vs. Tamsen.
556—Krawitsky vs. Koening.	492—Gomer, &c., vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
557—Same vs. Same.	838—Wagner vs. Whitney.
906—McCarthy vs. Third Univ. Society.	392—Ketcham vs. Stevens.
799—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.	711—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
828—Epstein vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.	827—Heldick vs. Boyd.
905—Dexter vs. Starin.	453—Johnson vs. Perine.
974—Powers vs. Connor, &c.	731—Thomson vs. Gamble.
892—Snandley vs. The Mayor, &c.	816—Smith vs. Kerns.
960—Goldstein vs. The Mayor, &c.	826—Wakeman vs. Phyffe.
801—Zeimler vs. Levy.	586—Wilkes vs. Simmons.
393—Engell vs. Grant.	714—Farley vs. N.Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.	751—Hammel vs. Waitzfelder.
895—Ritchie vs. Lesser.	583—Howard, Jr., vs. McDonough.
969—Mangam vs. Downs.	877—Willson vs. Pine.
806—Merrill vs. Beyer.	384—White vs. Hoyt et al.
371—Booth et al. vs. Ferguson.	1014—Hall vs. Corrigan.
565—Wood vs. Bloodgood.	339—Friedlander vs. The Mayor, &c.
1125—Connell vs. Smith.	144—Weld vs. Kane.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Wallach vs. Raynor, &c.	106—O'Connell vs. Floyd.
16—Dolan vs. Thesen et al.	49—Daff et al. vs. The Bank of New-York.
48—Lynch vs. Rinaldo.	5—Alleo vs. Ætna Ins. Co.
48—Bauer vs. Lorillard Steam-ship Co.	36—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
56—Worster vs. The Grand and 42d St. R. R. Co.	38—Coffin vs. Loughran et al.
60—Southard, Ass'ee, vs. Benner et al.	30—Abraham vs. Boyce.
63—Lanigan vs. The Mayor, &c.	71—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co. of Ohio.
64—Kavanagh vs. Wilson et al., &c.	76—Waters, &c., vs. Crawford.
88—Storey vs. Solomon.	77—Leutz vs. Butterfield.
89—Griffin vs. Solomon.	78—Rosen vs. Nichols.
85—Gathman vs. Kline.	79 (a)—Johnson vs. Chappell.
4—Ayre vs. Rushton.	
90—Way vs. Crofutt.	
86—Hazard vs. Conklin.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5219—Wilmerding et al. vs. Keep.	5043—Goston vs. Capen et al.
5009—Miller vs. Cunningham.	5091—Salisbury vs. Hardcastle.
3123—Winans vs. Clark.	5213—McGuire vs. Frank et al.
4762—Hogan vs. Filan.	5003—Schaefer vs. Gaff et al.
5291—Nuenhofer vs. Bleuler.	4390—New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons vs. Dickel.
5310—Moore vs. Tower.	416—Long vs. Lynch.
4883—Genard vs. Galway.	5336—Anderson vs. Kean.
4884—Smith vs. Tunbridge et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
8029—Fuller vs. Sternfels et al.	5319—McTeague vs. Brett et al.
4601—Valentine versus France.	5321—Spiers versus McNaught et al.
4965—Marquis vs. The D. D., E. Broadway & B. R. R. Co.	5323—McHugh vs. Paton et al.
4753—Brennan vs. Fitzpatrick.	5331—Crawford vs. Goodsell et al.
5067—Connor vs. Fisher.	5332—Thompson vs. Clapp et al.
5045—Hartman vs. Koster.	5334—Regan et al. vs. Cosine.
3862—Postler vs. Burke.	5335—Otten vs. Rugen.
7056—Grote et al. versus Whiting.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
8596—Wertheimer vs. Stevens.	2025—Ulman et al. vs. Freidenreich.
8663—Krekler vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	7356—Wells vs. Boyer et al.
5923—Spring et al. vs. Murray, &c.	7357—Same vs. Same.
5924—Davis et al. vs. Murray, &c.	7189—Seligman vs. Rhind.
8472—Gillis et al. vs. O'Sullivan.	7166—Center vs. Smith.
8672—Bernecke vs. Conner, &c.	7252—White vs. Meyer.
8673—Same vs. Same.	6284—Strange vs. Fisher et al.
926—McGowan vs. Dawson.	8762—Pixlee vs. Skinner et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5147—Ryan vs. Safeguard Fire Ins. Co.	5151—Ballard vs. Reade.
5116—Friedberg vs. Rosenthal.	5171—Spiegel vs. Hacker et al.
5198—Byrne vs. Robinson.	5184—Moss et al. vs. Robbins et al.
5104½—Abbott vs. Pirssons.	5193—Thompson vs. Miller.
5275—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.	5142—Ostrander vs. Goldmark.
5096—Schutt vs. Muller.	5143—Ostrander vs. Reno et al.
5097—Bernhard vs. Wronkow et al.	5149—Worth vs. Reynolds.
5112—Arns vs. Wilson et al.	5236—Rohn vs. Kapff.
5128—Argall vs. Sullivan.	5237—Thielhorn vs. Kapff.
5132—Mathes vs. Gridley.	5238—Thielhorn vs. Kapff et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Emanuel Manheimer, James F. Hines, John O'Shaughnessy, grand larceny.	William Walker, perjury.
Robert S. Arndt, forgery.	Charles McLaughlin, sodomy.
Frank Walton, seduction.	Helen B. Dexter, misdemean.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Taffe, homicide.

NEW YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

James McGuire, homicide.

DEER-HUNTING IN VIRGINIA.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Jeffersonian* of the 9th inst. says: "The Camp Armistead Deer-hunting Company, of Albemarle, assembled at their grounds ready for the annual hunt, 27th of October. The party consisted of twenty hunters, forty-two dogs, eighteen horses, and eight servants. It was organized by the election of that veteran hunter and former President, as President of the hunt, P. S. Coles, Esq. The party hunted five days and succeeded in killing thirteen deer; also, a large quantity of small game, such as turkeys, pheasants, partridges, squirrels, 'time,' &c. The successful shots were: Capt. C. L. Fowler, 1 buck and 1 doe; S. G. White, Esq., 2 does; Isaac Coles, 1 buck; P. S. Coles, Jr., 1 doe; Charles S. White, 1 buck; W. B. Tilman, 1 doe; J. J. Gleason, 1 buck; Joshua, (colored servant,) 1 buck; by citizens before the dogs, 3; total, 13. Six hounds were killed by poison."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hudson	68¼	500 Lake Shore	54⅛
100 do. c.	68	1000 do.	54¼
100 do.	67⅞	600 do.	54⅜
100 do.	68	500 do. s3.	54⅜
300 Pac. Mail	24	2900 do.	54½
100 Cen. of N. J. b3.	32¾	1000 do.	54⅝
100 do.	32⅞	300 do. c.	54⅝
100 do.	33	700 do. b3.	54¾
100 West. Union	72¼	1100 do.	54¾
1600 do.	72⅛	220 Del. Lack. & W.	70¼
600 do. s3.	72	100 do.	70⅜
1400 do.	72	200 do.	70¼
300 do.	72⅛	200 do.	70⅛
900 do.	72¼	100 do. s3.	70
500 Rock Island	99⅝	200 do.	70⅛
100 do. b3.	99⅞	400 do.	70¼
1000 Michigan Cen.	41¾	950 do.	70⅜
100 do. c.	41¾	700 do.	70½
200 do.	41⅝	100 do. c.	70⅝
1000 do.	41½	100 do. c.	70¾
100 do.	41⅝	200 do.	70¾
400 do.	41¾	200 do.	70⅞
200 do.	41⅞	500 do.	70¾
100 do. c.	42	100 do. c.	70⅞
500 do.	42	1000 do.	70¾
100 do.	42⅛	300 St. Paul	21
500 do.	42¼	100 do.	21¼
200 do. b3.	42¼	300 St. Paul Pf.	52¾
10 Erie Railway	10	350 do.	52⅞
200 North-west. Pref.	59	130 Illinois Cen.	75
300 do.	58¾	300 Ohio & Miss.	6⅞
400 Tol. & Wab.	6¾	100 do. c.	7
200 do.	6¾	300 do.	7

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s R.'81 116¾	$11,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. 12.112¾
100,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 12.109⅞	10,000 U. S. 4½ R., '91 111
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 12.110	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. b.c.112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 La. 7s, con.	59¾	40 P., F.W.&C.gd.b.c.	101⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s, '77	102	600 L.S.&M.S. b.c.b3.	54¾
3,000 Mo. 6s, f'g. b.bc.	106	1000 do.	54¾
5,000 do. b.c.	106¼	300 do. s3.	54⅝
9,000 D. of C. 3.65s	67	900 do.	54⅝
3,000 Jersey C'y 6s, W. L. b.c.	103¼	1200 do. s3.	54½
		300 do.	54½
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st.	110	400 do. b3.	54⅝
7,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	85	2500 do.	54½
3,000 Erie 3d	100¾	1700 do.	54⅝
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.	109	400 do. b3.	54¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102	800 do.	54¾
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	102¾	200 do. b3.	54⅞
10,000 North Mo. 1st.	96	5200 do.	54⅞
2,000 C. & N.W. con.	103	400 do. s3.	54⅞
1,000 Ohio & M. c.s.f.	80	1000 do.	54¾
6,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	44	100 do. b3.	54¾
5,000 do. b.c.	44	200 do.	54⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. con.	75	100 T., W. & W. b.c. b3	6¾
5,000 do. b.c.	77	300 do.	6¾
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	105⅝	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.	20⅞
5,000 do.	105¾	100 do.	21
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br.	93½	500 do.	20¾
		300 do.	20⅝
5,000 do.	93¾	100 do. b3.	21
20,000 do.	94	100 do.	21
7,000 U. P. 7s, l. g.	101	200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	52¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	99½	100 do. b3.	52⅜
2,000 do.	99	200 do.	52¼
4,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	72	200 do.	52½
		100 do.	52⅝
5,000 T.&W.C.Conv.	50	200 do.	52½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	65	220 Mor. & Es. b.c.	93
1,000 Ca. S. 1st, c. on	57	400 do. s30.	91
5,000 D. & H. R.'84.	105	300 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	2½
7 Am. Exch. Bank	106¼	200 do.	2⅝
69 Merch. Bank	118	100 H. & St. Jo. b.c.	12⅞
100 W. U. Tel. b.c. b3.	72⅜	500 Ohio & M. b.c. s3.	7
200 do.	72¼	100 do. b3.	7
400 do. s3.	72⅛	200 do.	6½
100 do.	72⅛	50 do.	6⅞
500 do.	72⅜	500 do.	6⅝
100 do. b3.	72⅜	100 do.	6¼
100 Pacific Mail b.c.	24⅛	500 do.	6
300 do.	24	300 do.	6¼
200 do.	24⅛	300 do.	6⅛
200 do. b3.	24⅛	500 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	3½
100 do. s3.	24	100 D., L. & W. b.c. s3.	70⅝
100 Wells Fargo b.c.	85	200 do.	70¾
100 Erie Railway b.c.	10⅛	100 do.	71
250 Illinois Cen. b.c.	74½	100 do. s3.	70⅞
100 Mich. Cen. b.c.	42⅛	400 do.	70⅞
600 do.	42	100 do. s3.	71
400 do. b3.	42	300 do.	71⅛
200 do. s3.	41⅞	100 do.	70⅞
200 do.	41⅞	400 do. s3.	71
300 do. b3.	41⅞	200 do.	71¼
100 do. s3.	41¾	100 do. s3.	71¼
100 do.	42	100 do. s3.	71⅜
300 do.	42⅛	300 do.	71½
200 do.	42¼	300 do.	71⅝
100 do. c.	42⅜	300 do.	71¾
300 do.	42⅜	200 do. s3.	71⅝
700 do.	42¼	100 do.	71⅞
700 do.	42⅜	500 do.	71¾
700 do.	42½	500 do.	71⅝
500 do.	42⅜	200 do.	71⅜
200 C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.s3	59⅛	100 do. c.	71½
400 do.	59	500 do.	71½
100 Cen. of N. J. b.c.	33⅛	100 do. c.	71⅝
900 do.	33¼	800 do.	71⅝
200 do.	33½	1000 do.	71½
25 C. & R. I. b.c.	99¾		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$104,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	110	300 Mich. Cen.	42
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.	115⅞	100 do.	42⅛
4,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	66½	700 do. b3.	42¼
2,000 Ohio & Mss. C.	76	300 do.	42
3,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	44	200 do.	42⅛
20,000 do. b.3.	44	1300 Lake Shore	54¾
4,000 St. L., J.&C. 1st	104⅛	200 do. b3.	54⅞
6,000 Union P. 1st	105¾	400 do.	54¾
3,000 U. Pac. S. F.	90½	100 Ill. Cent. b3.	75
2,000 D. & H. R., '91.	107¾	100 Del., L. & W. s3.	71⅜
5,000 D. & H. R., '84.	105	200 do.	71½
3,000 Mor. & E. 1st.	115¼	400 do.	71⅜
2,000 L. & W. B. con.	65	500 do.	71⅝
5,000 T. & W. 2d	66	100 St. Paul	20½
100 Del. & Hudson c.	68⅝	200 do.	20¼
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	101⅜	500 do.	20⅛
500 Erie Railway	10¼	300 do.	20¼
100 do. b3.	10¼	400 do.	20⅜
200 Pacific Mail	24¼	200 St. Paul Pf.	52⅜
500 do.	24¼	700 do. s3.	52¼
500 do.	24½	100 do.	52
700 do.	24¾	100 do.	51⅞
700 do. s3.	24¾	1200 do.	52
1800 do.	24⅞	100 do.	52⅛
1000 do. b3.	25	100 do.	52
600 do.	24⅞	300 Tol. & Wabash	6½
100 Rock Island c.	100¼	50 Ohio & Miss.	7
100 do.	100¼	100 do.	6¼
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	24⅝	100 do. s3.	6⅛
100 Mor. & Es.	93	200 do. s3.	6⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81 116⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 116⅞
9,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81 b. c. 117¼	20,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81 112½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 N. J. C. Conv.	81	300 Cen. of N.J. b.c.	34
1,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	99	100 do. s30.	33
		300 do.	34¼
1,000 Mor. & E. 1st.	115⅛	100 do.	34⅜
500 Mor. & E. 2d.	106	2100 L. S. & M.S. b.c.	54⅞
5,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st. s15.	106	1800 do.	55
		1600 do.	55⅛
3,000 Erie 3d.	101	2850 do.	55¼
2,000 O. & M. C.S.F.	78	1000 do. s3.	55¼
5,000 Ohio & M. C. B.	78	300 do.	55⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. B'h	94¼	2000 do.	55½
		3001 do.	55⅝
21,000 do.	94	1500 do.	55¾
100 Del. & H. Can.	68⅞	3500 do.	55⅞
100 do.	68	100 do. s3.	55¾
100 do.	68⅝	50 C. & R. I. b.c.	100¼
100 do. b.c.	69	22 do.	100½
100 do.	69	6 P., Ft. W. & C. G. bc.	101½
100 West. Un. b.c.	72	50 Chic. M. & St. P. b.c.	20½
800 do. b3.	72	100 do.	20⅝
200 do.	72	100 C.M.&S.P.Pf. b.c.	52
15 Amer. Ex. b.c.	60	300 do.	52¼
19 U. S. Express b.c.	58½	100 do.	52⅜
100 Pacific Mail b.c.	24¾	400 do.	52½
800 do. b3.	24⅞	100 D., L. & W. b.c.	71⅝
1600 do.	24⅞	700 do.	71¾
200 do.	24¾	200 do.	71⅝
50 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.	101½	1100 do.	72
10 do.	102¼	400 do.	71¾
300 do. s3.	102¼	200 do.	71⅞
100 Mich. Cen. b.c.	42¼	200 Ohio & M. b.c.	6¾
100 do. c.	42¼	300 do.	6¼
500 do.	42½	200 do.	6⅜
100 do.	42⅝	60 do.	6⅛
200 do.	42¾	100 do.	6⅜
300 do.	42⅞	500 do.	6¼
300 do.	43	100 do. s10.	6⅛
500 do.	43⅛	400 do.	6¼
800 do.	43	100 Ohio & M. Pf. b.c.	12
500 do.	42⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	12⅝
800 do.	43	100 do.	12¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	59⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c	24¼
100 do.	59½	200 T., W. & W. b.c.	6½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, New.	45¼	100 N.Y.C. & Hud.	102
10,000 Tenn. 6s Old.	45⅝	200 Mich. Central	43⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac., San Joaq. Br.	94½	100 do.	43
		500 do.	43¼
5,000 Cen. Pac., C. & O. B'h.	94½	1100 do.	43⅜
		1000 do.	43¼
100 Pacific Mail	24¾	300 do.	43⅛
100 do. b3.	24¾	400 do.	43
100 Quicksilver Pref.	17	700 do.	42⅞
200 West. Union b3.	72⅝	400 do. s3.	42¾
300 do.	72½	200 do.	42¾
100 do. s3.	72⅜	200 do.	42⅞
600 do.	72¼	200 North-west. Pf.	59¼
100 Erie Railway	10⅜	200 Cen. of N. J.	34¼
200 do. s3.	10¼	230 do.	34
300 do.	10¼	100 do.	34¼
600 Lake Shore	55¾	400 do.	33½
900 do.	55⅝	100 Rock Island	100¾
300 do.	55¾	100 St. Paul	20½
1600 do.	55⅞	100 do.	20⅜
800 do.	56	100 St. Paul Pref.	52⅝
1700 do.	56⅛	200 do.	52¾
2500 do.	56¼	100 do.	52⅝
1100 do.	56⅜	100 do.	52½
1000 do.	56¼	100 do.	52⅜
1500 do.	56⅛	100 do.	52¼
1000 do.	56	100 do. s30.	52
500 do. s3.	55⅞	400 Ohio & Miss.	6¼
800 do.	56	100 do.	6⅜
500 do.	55⅞	6 Chic. & Alton	99
1000 do.	55¾	200 Del., Lack. & W.	71¾
500 do. s3.	55⅝	400 do.	72
1200 do.	55⅝	200 do.	72⅛
1300 do. s3.	55½	1000 do.	72¼
200 do. b3.	55⅝	200 do.	72⅛
4400 do.	55½	100 do.	71¾
100 do.	55⅝	100 do. s3.	71⅝
100 do. s3.	55½	100 Han. & St. Jo.	12½
600 do.	55¾	100 do.	12⅝
300 do.	55⅜	100 Mor. & Es.	92⅝
300 do.	55⅞		

TUESDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was to a certain extent influenced by the rather warlike character of the European dispatches, but much more so by a report that the representatives of the trunk lines were about to hold another conference and that the prospects were favorable for a satisfactory settlement of their differences. Both causes combined to impart strength to values, but the improvement in prices was partially lost when the report in regard to the proposed railroad conference was authoritatively denied. The advance ranged from ⅜@2¼ ℘ cent. on the active stocks, Lake Shore making the greatest improvement. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced 1¾ ℘ cent. Michigan Central and New-Jersey Central each 1⅝, and New-York Central, Pacific Mail, and Rock Island, each ⅞ ℘ cent. The reaction from the highest prices was ¼@⅞ ℘ cent. The St. Paul shares, Ohio and Mississippi, and Toledo and Wabash, did not share in the advance in the general list, but on the contrary were noticeably weak. The transactions aggregated about 166,000 shares, of which 76,550 were in Lake Shore, 19,900 in Michigan Central, 19,270 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,000 in Milwaukee and St. Paul, 93,000 in Pacific Mail, 91,000 in Western Union, 7,000 in Ohios, and 4,100 in New-Jersey Central.

Some of the shareholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, who are prominently identified with speculation in Wall street, applied to-day to Judge Lawrence for an order to compel the Directors to afford the stockholders an opportunity to examine the transfer-books. The movement is generally regarded on the street as directed against the Central interest, and, if so, may be looked upon as indicative that the parties to it do not expect a termination of the railroad war by means of negotiation.

The money market has been easy throughout the day, the rate for call loans being 3@3½ ℘ cent. during the greater portion of the day and 2 ℘ cent. at the close. The national bank notes received for redemption to-day amounted to $300,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, ⅜ off; selling, par@¼ off; Charleston scarce, nominal, 5-16@par; Cincinnati dull, 100 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜; bank, ¼: St. Louis, par to 100 discount, and Chicago, 25 to 50 premium.

The foreign advices reported further depression in the European markets in consequence of the menacing attitude assumed by Russia. At London to-day a dispatch was received from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had mobilized a portion of the Russian Army, and that Prince Gortschakoff had sent a circular to the powers stating that, while Russia did not want war, and would, if possible, avoid it, the Czar was determined that justice should be carried out in Turkey under guarantees. On the Stock Exchange at London Russian securities tumbled 4 ℘ cent., and Consols and Rentes at Paris fell off ½ ℘ cent., Consols closing at 95 5-16 for both money and the account, and Rentes at 104f. 25c. United States bonds at London were about steady and closed at 103¼ for 1865s, (old,) 109 for 1867s, 108⅛ for 10-40s, and 106¼ for new 5s. Erie closed at 9⅝. At Frankfort our new 5s sold down to 102⅛. Bullion to the amount of £39,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. This is "ticket day" and to-morrow "fortnighly settling day" at the London Stock Exchange. From Constantinople it is announced that the third million Turkish pounds of the new paper currency is about to be issued.

The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady, actual business being at $4 81¾@$4 82 for bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 83¾@$4 84 for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at $4 82 for long and $4 84 for sight drafts.

The gold speculation was firm, the war-like character of the European dispatches failing to have any material effect upon the price. The extremes of the day were 109⅝@109⅞, the closing sales being at 109¾. On gold loans, 1 to 3 ℘ cent. was paid for carrying.

Government bonds were steady throughout the day on moderate transactions. In railroad bonds, Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated sinking funds fell off to 78, a decline of 2 ℘ cent. since the forenoon, and 12 ℘ cent. since the 10th instant, when the bonds were last offered at 90. Ohio and Mississippi Consols fell off from 86 to 75, and recovered to 78 in the late dealings; do. seconds declined 1 ℘ cent., to 44; Great Western seconds, 2 ℘ cent., to 65; New-Jersey Central Convertible, ½ ℘ cent., to 81; and Morris and Essex seconds, ½ ℘ cent., to 106. Toledo and Wabash firsts advanced to 99; do. St. Louis division to 72; Central Pacific firsts, San Joaquin branch, to 94¼; and Union Pacific firsts, to 105¾. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3-65s declined to 66½; Louisiana 7s, Consolidated, sold at 59¾; Missouri 6s at 102, Long 6s at 106; Tennessee, new at 45¼, and old at 45⅝.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending this date were $5,431,408, against $4,832,890 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $5,365,249 in 1874. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1, this year, were $234,588,272, against $222,144,117 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $256,118,088 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1876.

Gold receipts	$714,082 07
Gold payments	732,443 38
Gold balance	52,151,319 01
Currency receipts	714,877 05
Currency payments	346,789 24
Currency balance	43,308,720 63
Customs	370,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American gold	109¾	109¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	111	111
United States 5s, 1881, coup	112⅞	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	115⅞	115⅞
Bills on London	$4 82	$4 81¾@$4 82
New-York Central	101	102¼
Rock Island	99⅝	100⅝
Pacific Mail	23⅞	24¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	20⅞	20½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	52½	52⅜
Lake Shore	54⅛	55⅞
Chicago and North-western	36⅜	36⅜
Chicago and North-western Pref	59	59¼
Western Union	72⅛	72¼
Union Pacific	59¼	59¼
Delaware, Lack. and Western	70⅝	71¾
New-Jersey Central	32⅞	33½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	69	69¼
Morris and Essex	93¾	93
Panama	125	125
Erie	9¾	10¼
Ohio and Mississippi	6⅞	6¼
Harlem	135⅜	135⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12⅞	12⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	24¼	24¼
Michigan Central	41⅝	42⅞
Illinois Central	76½	74

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	101⅜	550
Erie	10⅜	10⅛	1,300
Lake Shore	56	54⅛	76,550
Wabash	7	6	1,500
North-western Preferred	59½	58¾	1,500
Rock Island	100¾	99⅝	995
Milwaukee and St. Paul	21¼	20⅛	3,400
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	52⅞	51⅞	6,550
Delaware, Lack. and West.	72¼	70	19,270
New-Jersey Central	34⅜	32¾	4,130
Del. & Hudson Canal	69¼	67⅞	700
Morris and Essex	93	92½	800
Michigan Central	43⅜	41½	19,900
Illinois Central	75	74½	530
C., C. and I. C.	3½	3½	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12⅞	12¼	600
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	24⅝	24¼	200
Ohio and Mississippi	7	6¼	7,060
Ohio & Mississippi Pref.	12	12	100
Western Union	72⅝	72	9,100
Pacific Mail	25	24	9,300
A. & P. Preferred	2⅝	2½	500
Quicksilver Pref.	17	17	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85	85	100
Total sales			166,235

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123⅜	123⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	116¾	117
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	117¼	117½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	110	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	112¾	113
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	112¾	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	115¾	116
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116¾	117¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	116¾	117¼
United States 10-40s, registered	113¾	114¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	114½	115
United States 5s, 1881, registered	112⅜	112⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	112⅜	112⅝
United States 4½	110½	111

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,449,000
Gold balances	1,127,567
Currency balances	1,239,122

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $114,000 for interest, $16,000 for called bonds, and $11,800 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$66,904,425
Currency balances	3,261,353
Gold exchanges	4,328,448
Gold balances	609,365

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	34	N. C. 6's, old, J. & J.	19
Alabama 5s, 1886	34	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.	19
Alabama 8s, 1886	35	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J&J.	62
Alabama 8s, 1888	35	N. C. 6s, N.C.R. A&O.	62
Arkansas 6s, F'd	32¼	N. C. N.C.R., c.off, J&J	41
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	5	N.C. N.C.R., o.off A&O.	42
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	5	N.C. Fund. Act, '66.	9
Connecticut 6s	113	N.C. Fund. Act. '68.	9½
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. N. bs., J. & J.	7½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	105	N. C. S. Tax, class 1.	2¼
Ga. 7s, indorsed	102	N. C. S. Tax, class 2.	2
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	106¼	N. C. S. Tax, class 3.	2¼
Illinois c. 6s, '77	103	Ohio 6s, '86	112½
Illinois c. 6s, '79	103	Rhode Island 6s	110
Illinois War Loan	103½	South Carolina 6s	40
Kentucky 6s	103½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Louisiana 6s	41	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	37
La. 6s, new bonds	41	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	40
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt.	41	S. C. L. C. '89, J.&J.	50
La. 7s, Penitentiary	41	S. C. L. C. '89, A.&O.	50
La. 6s, Levee bonds	41	S. C. 7s, of '88	35
La. 8s, Levee bonds	41	S. C. N. F. bs	2¼
La. 8s, L. B. of '75	41	Tennessee 6s, old	45½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds	45½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	102¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. n. s.	45
Long bs, due '82-90 in	106	Virginia 6s, old	30
F'dg bds., due '94-95	105	Virginia 6s, n. bs., '66.	30
H. & St. Jo., due '87	105	Virginia 6s, n. bs., '67.	30
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	103	Virginia 6s, Con. bs.	79½
N. Y. Coup B. L.	103	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	68⅜
N. Y. 6s, G. R., 1887	116	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	6½
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891	120	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	66¼
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1892	120		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	110	Clev. & T. new bds.	105
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100	C., P. & A., old bds.	107½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	30	C. P. & A., new bds.	106
Chic. & Alt. 1st	116	Buf. & Erie, new bds.	106
Chicago & Alton ln.	103	Buf. & S. L. 7s	106
Joliet & Chic. 1st	110	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	80
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	87½	L. S. Div. bonds	105
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st.	103	L. S. Con. R. 1st	104
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.	116½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	107
C.R.I.& P. 1st 7's	110½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	102
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new	110⅛	Mich. C. 1st. 8s, '82 S.F.	112
C.R. of N.J. 1st Con.	84½	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	102½
C.R. of N.J. Conv.	81	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	104½
M.&S.P. 1st 8s. P.D.	116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.E.	100¼
M.&S.P. 2d, 73-10 P.D.	98¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100¼
M.&S.P. 1st 7⅛g. R.D.	102	N.Y.C.& H. 1st, coup.	119½
M.&St.P. 1st. La.C.D.	103	N.Y.C. & H. 1st reg.	119½
M.&S.P. 1s. C.& M.	97	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S.F. '85	112
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	86¼	Har. 1st, 7s, coup.	115¼
M. & St. Paul 2d	91	N. Missouri 1st	96¼
C. & N. W. S. F.	109	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F.	78
C. & N.W. Int. bds.	103	Ohio & Miss Cons.	75
C. & N. W. Ex. bs.	100	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	44⅛
C. & N. W. 1st	106¼	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	110½
C. & N. W. C. G. B.	95⅞	Cen. Pac., Cal. & O. 1st.	94
Galena & Chic. Ext'd	106	Western Pac. bds.	102¼
Penins. 1st Conver.	103	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	105¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st	106	Un. Pac., L. G. 7s	100⅞
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7's. S.F.	108¼	Union Pac. S. F.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d	107½	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	94½
Mor. & Es. 1st	115	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	83
Mor. & Es. 2d	106	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st.	121
Mor. & Es. Const.	93	C. & P. C. S. F.	108½
M. & E. 7s of '71	101	C. & P. 4th S. F.	105¾
M. & E. 1st. C. G.	101	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	100
Erie 1st, Ext.	108	A. & T. H. 2d pref.	90
Erie 4th 7s, '80	98	T., P. & W. E.D.	88
Erie 5th 7s, '88	100½	T., P. & W. 2d	27
Long Dock Bonds	105	T., P. & W. Con., 7s.	28
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77.	91½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	99
B., N. Y. & E., L. B.	93	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	71
Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	81¼	Tol. & W. 2d.	66
Dub. & S. City 1st	106	Tol. & W. Con., Conv.	48
Dub. & S. C. 2d Div.	106	Gt. West. 1st '88	95
Ced. F. & Min. 1st	86	Gt. West. 2d, '93	63
Ind., Blm. & W. 1st	22	Q. & Tol. 1st, 1890	55
M. S. 7 ℘ cent. 2d	101½	W. Un. bs., 1900, C.	101¼
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ ct.	109	W. Un. bs. 1900, R.	101¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	109		

And the following for City bank shares:

American Exchange	106½	Importers' & Trad'rs'	186
Central National	101½	Manhattan	129
Commerce	108	Merchants'	117
Continental	88	Metropolitan	123½
Corn Exchange	126	New-York	119
First National	200	Park	110
Fourth National	93	Phenix	85
Fifth Avenue	212	State of N.Y., New	103
Hanover	87		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 14.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	113¼	113½
United Railroads of New-Jersey	136	136½
Pennsylvania Railroad	46¼	46⅜
Reading Railroad	22⅝	22¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	49⅞	50
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	38	39
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	13¼	14
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	10½	11
Northern Central Railroad	27¼	28
Lehigh Navigation	30⅛	30¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	8⅜	8½
Hestonville Railway	22⅛	22¼

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The following are the closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	32½	Justice	22
Belcher	13¾	Kossuth	1¼
Best and Belcher	42¼	Kentuck	10½
Bullion	28	Leopard	7
Consolidated Virginia	45	Mexican	23
California	53¼	Northern Belle	31
Cholar	68	Overman	74
Confidence	12	Ophir	43
Caledonia	8½	Raymond and Ely	5
Crown Point	9	Silver Hill	7½
Exchequer	12	Savage	11¼
Gould and Curry	12¼	Segregated Belcher	62
Hale and Norcross	7	Sierra Nevada	11
Imperial	2½	Union Consolidated	11½
Julia Consolidated	6¼	Yellow Jacket	15¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	14	Leather, sides	18,958
Broom-corn, bales	88	Lead, pigs	1,290
Beans, bbls	526	Oil, bbls	110
Cotton, bales	5,706	Spirits Turp., bbls.	369
Cotn.-seed, m'l bgs.	532	Resin, bbls	1,799
Copper, bbls	18	Oil-cake, pks	863
Copper, cakes	712	Pork, pks	1,270
Dried Fruit, pks	1,343	Beef, pks	1,169
Eggs, bbls	2,041	Cut-meats, pks	3,124
Flour, bbls	9,836	Grease, pks	103
Wheat, bushels	48,831	Lard, pks	1,175
Corn, bushels	34,832	Stearine, pks	22
Oats, bushels	73,726	Butter, pks	5,598
Malt, bushels	1,237	Cheese, pks	7,062
Barley, bushels	46,444	Tallow, pks	414
Peas, bushels	4,640	Lard-oil, bbls	10
Grass-seed, bags	1,576	Dressed Hogs, No.	11
Flax-seed, bags	740	Spelter, pks	2,463
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Starch, bxs	436
Corn-meal, bags	185	Silk, pks	156
Buckwht Flour, pks	56	Tobacco, hhds	275
Hemp, bales	42	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	188
Hops, bales	280	Whisky, bbls	917
Hides, No.	40	Wool, bales	114
Hides, bales	624		

ASHES—Have been quoted about steady, on, however, a slow movement....Pots are quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ℘ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow continues in slack demand at from 30½c.@32c. ℘ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been in generally limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@16c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—A very slow movement has been noted in this line with prices quoted about as before....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5 50; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5@$5 25; and Anthracite, $4@$5, for cargoes.

COFFEE—Quoted firm, on the basis of the figures given in our last, but inactive.

COTTON—Has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ ℔. The foreign advices were deemed unfavorable to this interest.... Ordinary quoted at 10 1-16c.; Low Middling, 11 7-16c.@11 11-16c.; Middling, 12c.@12 3-16c. ℘ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,527 bales, (of which 861 bales were on last evening,) including 175 bales to shippers, 1,252 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery stock has been freely purchased, but at lower prices, under more liberal and urgent offerings, closing weak and feverish....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,900 bales, of which 8,600 bales were on last evening, and 37,300 bales to-day, with 4,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 11¾c.@11 25-32c.; December, 11 25-32c.; January, 11 29-32c.@11 15-16c.; February, 12 1-16c.@12 3-32c.; March, 12 7-32c.@12¼c.; April, 12 13-32c.@12 7-16c.; May, 12 19-32c.; June, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; July, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; August, 13c.@13 1-32c. ℘ ℔., showing a decline of 3-16c.@9-32c. ℘ ℔., closing irregular, unsettled, and weak....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,706 bales, and at the shipping ports 28,108 bales, against 36,347 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 108,236 bales, against 105,992 bales last week....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,332,755 bales, against 1,116,191 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 20,478 bales; to the Continent, 10,674 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 157,252 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 759,856 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 3-16	11 3-16	11¼	11¼
Low Middling	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Low Mid.	11¾	11⅞	12	12
Middling	12	12⅛	12 3-16	12 3-16
Good Middling	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Good Mid.	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling Fair	12 13-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Fair	13½	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 5-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—A light call has been noted since our last on the basis of $2@$2 05 ℘ box.

FISH—There has been a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds on a generally firmer basis as to values, though in the instance of Herrings prices show considerable irregularity....We quote: Dry Cod, $5@$6 ℘ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $17 50@$20 for No. 1; $8@$12 for No. 2, and $6@$10 for No. 3 ℘ bbl; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 18c.@22c. for Scaled, and 15c. for No. 1 ℘ box; Dutch Herring, $1 30@$1 35 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported to-day in State and Western Flour, prices of desirable lots of which, especially of low grade stock, have favored sellers, on restricted offerings. Export inquiry good. Minnesota Extras quite freely purchased. ....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 22,200 bbls., of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$5 50, chiefly Western Extras, at $4 75@$5; Sour Flour at $3 50@$5 75, mainly Extras, at $4 25@$5; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 40@$4 [illegible] mostly at $3 65@$4 25; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $4 40@$5 10, mostly at $4 65@$5; poor to very good Extra State, $5 15@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to strictly choice do. at $5 40@$5 75; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, $5 25@$6 35, mainly at $6 10@$6 25, for the West Indies, with very fancy quoted higher; and at $5 25 for the English market; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 10@$5 40; very good to very choice do., $5 40@$5 75; round-hoop Ohio shipping at $5 15@$5 75, mainly at $5 25@$5 40; good to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$7 50; very poor to very choice do., do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock at $5 60@$7 50; ordinary to very choice White Wheat, do., do., $5 75@$8 25; poor to very choice St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 25; Extra Genesee at $5 75@$6 75; poor to fancy Minnesota straight Extras, $5 60@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, inferior to very choice, at $7 25@$9 50, mainly at $7 40@$8 50.... Included in the sales have been, 8,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 8,000 bbls. City Mills, 4,700 bbls. Minnesota straight Extras, 1,900 bbls. do. patent do., 1,850 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment: these at $5 75@$6 25, mostly at $6@$6 25;) 950 bbls. Superfine, 700 bbls. No. 2, and 650 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for and has been quoted steady....Sales have been reported here of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $4 40@$5 10 for very poor to very choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 35 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $6 40@$8 50 for fair to choice trade and family, the latter an extreme....Rye Flour has been quoted barely steady, on a moderate business, in the jobbing line ....We quote from $4 35@$5 05 for poor Western to fancy State Superfine, and $2 50@$3 50 for poor to choice fine....Sales, 530 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 75@$5 for fair to choice Superfine.... Corn-meal has been in fair request, and quoted essentially unaltered as to values....We quote at $2 70@$3 10 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $2 70@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 35 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 970 bbls., including Yellow Western, about fair to choice, at $2 80@$3; and since our last 400 bbls. Brandywine at $3 35....Corn-meal, in bags, has been sold to the extent of 2,800 bags within the range of 90c.@$1 35 for ordinary to very choice, ℘ 100 ℔.; most of the sales have been of coarse lots at 90c.@$1 09....Oat-meal continues dull throughout within the range of $6@$6 50; very choice held much higher ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been lightly dealt in, within the range of $3@$3 25 for good choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

FRUITS—Rather more demand was noted for the leading kinds, at steadier rates....Sales included 4,000 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 05@$2 07½; 3,500 bxs. Loose Muscatel at $2 05@$2 20; 1,800 half bxs. Valencia Raisins 9¼c.@9⅜c.; 35 casks Turkey Prunes at 9c. for New, and 5¾c.@6c. for Old.

GRAIN—Unusually liberal dealings were reported to-day in Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, at a further rise of fully 2c. a bushel, Greek buyers operating freely. Cable reports were deemed warlike, which served to quicken the export inquiry. The business was in part to arrive. And Winter Wheat was also more sought after at an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel, the general market closing strong and buoyant....Sales have been reported to-day of 297,000 bushels, including new White Michigan graded, New-York No. 2 White, at $1 39, (8,000 bushels for milling;) new red Western, ordinary to choice, at $1 15@$1 30, (of which 8,000 bushels at $1 28, and sundry car lots within the range;) new No. 1 Chicago Spring, 10,000 bushels, to arrive, at $1 30; new No. 1 Minnesota do., 16,000 bushels, at $1 32; new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, strictly prime, at $1 31; new No. 2 Sheboygan do., at $1 30; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 27@$1 28 for new, and $1 23@$1 25 for old and new (mixed;) new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, part to arrive, at $1 23; new No. 2 and 3 Chicago do. at $1 23; old and new No. 3 Spring, in store, at $1 20; old No. 2 and 3 Milwaukee do. at $1 18@$1 20; ungraded Spring at $1 11@$1 32, (chiefly new Chicago, in store, at $1 25;) and No. 1 Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 32 ℘ bushel. Other sales were rumored, but without confirmation....Corn has been quoted rather higher again to-day, on a somewhat freer movement, partly for shipment....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels, including ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, prime to choice, 60c.@61c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 60c.; Kansas do., at 60½c.@61c., mainly at 60½c.; ungraded steamer Mixed do., 58¾c.@59½c.; New-York No. 2 White at 58½c.@59c.; New-York Mixed at 60c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59c.@59¼c., mostly at 59c.; New-York Low Mixed quoted at 59c.@59½c.; New-York No. 1 at 60½c.; New-York no grade at 56c. for new; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 55c.@57c., mainly at 55½c.; Yellow Western at 61c.@61½c.; White Western at 60c.@61c.; and old Mixed Western, poor to very good, at 55c.@60c.; of which 15,000 bushels poor, for distilling, at 55c....And for forward delivery, prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, for November, quoted nominal, at 60c. ....Rye has been more active and quoted higher; fair to choice Western quoted at 75c.@80c.; good to prime State at 88c.@90c.; good to very choice Canada, in bond, afloat, at 88c.@92c., car lots and afloat....Sales reported of about 25,000 bushels at 88c.@90c. for State and 76c.@79c. for Western....Barley has been in fair request and held firmly. Sales reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1 10; 10,000 bushels ungraded do. at $1; and rumored, 10,000 bushels do. at $1 05, and a boat-load of No. 1 Canada on private terms, these without confirmation....Barley-malt has been in some request, with fair to very choice Canada West quoted about steady at $1 10@1 30, cash and time; six-rowed State, fair to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05....Buckwheat has been quiet; new State, quoted at 80c.@85c....Canada Peas have been in some demand at 93c.@93½c., in bond....Oats have been quite strong in price, on a fairly active inquiry....Sales reported of 51,000 bushels, including new White Western, in lots, at 30c.@47c., as to quality, mostly at 37½c.@42½c.; new White State, ordinary to very choice, at 48c.@52c., chiefly at 50c. afloat; new Mixed Western, 32c.@44c., as to quality, mostly at 33c.@38c.; New-York No. 2 White at 42c.@43c.; New-York No. 3 White at 33c.@38½c.; New-York Rejected at 32½c.@33c.; new Mixed State at 47c.@50c. for poor to prime, chiefly at 49c.@50c....The business was again mostly in State stock....Old Oats dull at former figures....Feed in active request and firmer at from $13 50@$24.... Hay and Straw as last quoted....Clover-seed in more demand and quoted within the advanced range of 15¼c.@15½c. for fair to strictly choice. Sales reported of about 500 bags, part to arrive, at 15½c.@15¼c....Other Seeds as last quoted.

HEMP—Quiet but steady; sales include 250 bales Jute Butts at 3 1-16c.@3⅛c., currency.

METALS—Ingot Copper strong and more sought after; sales of 250,000 ℔. Lake at 20¼c.@20⅜c., and 150,000 ℔. Tennessee on private terms. Pig-iron is very quiet and unchanged as to prices. Pig-tin strong on an advance in England; the quotations are 20c., gold, for Banca; 17⅝c.@18c., do., for Straits; 17⅜c., do., for English Refined, and 17½c.@17¾c., do., for L. and F. Tin Plates steady, but quiet; sales of 1,000 bxs. Coke on private terms.

MOLASSES—An extensive movement, chiefly on refining account, and at advancing prices; sales within a week, not before reported, reaching 3,520 hhds., 282 tcs., and 71 bbls., (leaving only about 500 hhds. unsold,) including 1,390 hhds., 85 tcs., and 71 bbls. Port Spain, 1,563 hhds. and 156 hhds. Cardenas, 342 hhds. and 41 tcs. Sagua, 135 hhds. Matanzas, and 100 hhds. St. Kitts, all on private terms. Of New-Orleans, small sales at 60c.@63c.

NAILS—Have been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, on the steady basis of $3 10 for Common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 60@$5 35 for Clinch, ℘ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited supply and good request at former rates....We quote at $2 15 for Strained, $2 20 for good Strained, $2 25@$2 40 for No. 2, $2 45 @$3 75 for No. 1, $4 25@$6 75 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ℘ 280 ℔. Sales, 200 bbls. No. 1, at $2 50@$2 62½, and 100 bbls. Pale at $4 25....A moderate inquiry prevails for Tar at $2 50@$2 75 ℘ bbl....City Pitch in demand at $2 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in rather more request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 39c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been moderately sought after and held with firmness. Linseed, Lard, Red, Tallow, and Cotton-seed Oils in less request within our range. A fair demand has been noted for Resin, Menhaden, Olive, and Tanners' Oils, at generally steady figures....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72½c.; Bleached do., 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65; Bleached Sperm, $1 70; Lard-oil 85c.@90c. for prime, 67½c.@75c. for No. 1, and 60c.@65c. for No. 2; Red-oil, 54c.@56c.; Saponified do., 57c.@58c.; Linseed-oil, 60c.@62½c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 25@$1 30, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Bleached do., 50c.@52c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 38c.@40c.; Refined Yellow do., 48c.@53c.; White do., 53c.@56c.; Parffine, 27½c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 72c.@80c.; Cod, 55c.@60c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 75c.; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1 15; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¼c.@12¾c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@46c.; Lubricating-oil, 25c.@40c....At New Bedford, sales were reported of 1,430 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45, mostly at $1 40. A late sale here was of 1,000 bbls. Humpback at about 65c. ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more request since our last, and quoted at 12c. in bulk, and 15½c. in shipping order....Refined has been actively sought after for shipment; quoted by refiners at 26⅛c. Sales of 5,000 bbls. high test at 27¼c....Refined, in cases wanted and quoted at 30c. for Standard....Naphtha at 14c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 26c....At Baltimore, early delivery at 26c.

PROVISIONS—Cable reports as to the warlike drift in Europe stimulated business in this line....Mess Pork has been moderately inquired for for early delivery, at former rates....Sales, reported since our last for early delivery, 205 bbls. Western Mess, for shipment, at $17; 160 bbls. do., late inspection, at $17 25.... Other kinds dull. Sales, 70 bbls. Extra Prime, for Milwaukee delivery, on private terms....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess was in light demand; quoted for November at $17; December, $16 05@$16 10; January, $16 05@$16 10; February, $16 15; March, $16 20; no sales reported....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted down to 6⅞c.@7⅛c., business mostly at 7¼c.@7½c.... Cut-meats have been in fair demand but at rather easier figures. Sales include 29,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, part 17 to 10 ℔. at 8¾c.@10c., and sundry small lots of City bulk within our range; also 100 bxs. Rib Bellies, part 12 ℔. at 10c.; and a small lot of Western Dry-salted Short cut Hams, 15 ℔., at 11¾c....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅞c.@7c.; Pickled Hams at 12c.; Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14c. ....Bacon has been in more demand here at firmer rates....Long Clear quoted here at 8⅝c.@8¾c. Sales, 100 bxs. at 8c.; 75 bxs. Short Clear at 9¼c.; 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear, next week delivery at 9c.; 25 bxs. Short Rib, last half of January at 9⅛c. ....And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear; for November, quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; December, 8⅜c....Sales reported of 140 bxs. Long Clear at 8⅛c.@8¼c. .... Western Steam Lard has been in decidedly more active demand and again quoted much firmer....Of Western Steam for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 975 tcs. prime at $10 60@$11, closing for prompt delivery at $11....And for forward delivery Western Steam was actively sought after and quoted at the close, for November, at $10 25; December, $10 02½, seller the remainder of the year at $10 02½; January at $10 02½@$10 05, and seller February at $10 02½@$10 15....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. November, at $10 12½@$10 25; 1,750 tcs., December, at $10 02½@$10 05; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, $10 02½@$10 05; 4,500 tcs. January, at $10 02½@$10 05; 750 tcs. February, at $10 10@$10 12½@$10 15....City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in more request; quoted at $10 50@$10 62½; sales, 350 tcs....And No. 1 quoted at $10 25 and scarce....Refined Lard in better demand; quoted for the Continent at $11 50 for prompt delivery; and for the West Indies at $10 25, showing a sharp advance. ....Sales have been reported of 100 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms; 300 tcs. for the Continent, December option, on private terms; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at $10 75....Beef has been moderately inquired for since our last within the previous range as to value....We quote barrel Beef at $10@$11 for Extra Mess, $8@$10 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ℘ bbl. Sales, 75 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $21@$23; India Mess, new, at $21@$23; City Extra India Mess, $27; Philadelphia at $23@$25....Beef Hams have been in moderate request, with choice Western, here, quoted at $20 ℘ bbl. Sales, 30 bbls....Rather more inquiry has been noted for Butter, almost wholly for the better qualities of State and Western products, prices of which have varied little. Poorer qualities in slack request generally, and quoted unsettled....We quote State, fair to choice pails, at 28c.@36c.; do. tubs, fair to fancy, at 25c.@35c.; do. Welsh tubs, 23c.@32c.; [illegible] 25c.@33c.; State Butter, whole dairies, good to very choice, 27c.@32c.; Western pails, fair to strictly choice, at 25c.@35c.; do., tubs, common to strictly choice, 16c.@25c.; do., fair to strictly prime Yellow, in firkins, 15c.@22c.; Western Rolls, good to very choice, 22c.@27c....Cheese has been also in somewhat better request, particularly strictly fine to fancy makes, which have been quoted firm, and offered with reserve.... We quote State Factory at from 11c.@14c. for fine to strictly fancy, the latter an extreme; 14c.@14½c. for fair to fine, and 6c.@8c. for skimmed; and Western Factory at 10c.@13c. for fair to strictly choice; State, dairy-made, fair to choice, 7c.@11¼c.... Eggs have been in fair demand, and quoted firm on the more desirable marks, which have been offered sparingly....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 26c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy. The main dealings have been in round lots of good to choice at from 27c.@29c....Tallow continues in fair demand at steady rates; sales, 75,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime at 8¼c.@8⅞c....Stearine has been more active, with Western in tcs., prime to very choice, quoted at $10 75@$11; sales reported 80,000 ℔. choice Western and City at $11.

SALT—Has been offered with less urgency, and quoted firm, though not active....Liverpool Ground quoted at 80c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 15@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 28c.@30c.; Martin's, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive, with Crude quoted at 5⅞c.@6¼c., gold, ℘ ℔.

SOAP—A restricted movement has been reported since our last, with prices quoted essentially as before....Castile quoted at 8½c.@8⅝c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency; and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—The demand for supplies has been fair, but less request, with Mace quoted at 80c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@87½c., as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 33c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@14½c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@33c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13¼c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@7½c., gold, ℘ ℔.

STARCH—Has been quoted about steady on a moderate demand, with Potato quoted at 5¼c.@6c.; Western Corn, 3¾c.@4¼c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been strong and wanted....We now quote fair to good Refining Cuba at 9⅞c.@10⅛c.; prime do., 10¼c. Sales, 230 hhds. and 150 bags Centrifugal at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Refined in very good request at generally buoyant rates; Granulated at 12¾c.@13c.; Powdered at 12½c.; Crushed at 13¼c.; Cut Loaf, 14c.; Soft White at 11⅞c.@12c.; Soft Yellow at 10c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been inactive since our last, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$122 50 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $62 50@$65 ℘ ton.

TEAS—Quiet at former figures. Sales, 1,200 half chests green on private terms.

TOBACCO—The recent dealings in this line have been comparatively limited. The export movement has been less satisfactory. The offerings of desirable qualities of domestic product have been moderate, and the principal holders have been quite firm in their views as to values. Sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6c.@16c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf, sundry lots, 7c.@30c.; 154 cases 1873 crop New-England, 6⅜c.; 164 cases 1875 crop do., 30c.@35c.; 15 cases 1874 crop State, 4½c.; 125 cases 1874 and 1875 crops Ohio, 6¼c.; 14 cases 1875 crop Pennsylvania, on private terms, and 200 bales Havana, 88c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 135 bbls. at $1 09@$1 09½; market dull.

WOOL—Some increase of demand has been noted, but thus far in the week without leading to free purchases, in any instance. The light offerings of desirable grades of domestic product, and the very confident views of holders have tended to limit the operations, especially on manufacturing account. Foreign Wool inactive....Sales have been reported, since our last, of 38,000 bushels domestic Fleece, chiefly at 47½c.@50c.; 125 pks. Domestic Pulled, part Super, at 35c.; 4,000 ℔. Combing at 50c.; 64,000 ℔. Texas, part at 23c.@27½c.; 75 bales and 3,000 ℔. California Fall at 17c.@22½c. ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners were generally firmer in their views to-day, and accommodation on berth and charter was offered less freely, thus checking business, though a fairly active inquiry was reported from the more important sources of demand. Room for Grain and Provisions was in somewhat better request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ℘ ℔.; and, by steam, 1,300 bales Cotton (of through freight) on private terms, quoted here as 13-32d.@7-16d. ℘ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ℘ bushel; 6,500 bbls. Apples, mainly at 5s. ℘ bbl.; 6,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 650 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 290 pks. Leather on private terms, quoted at 85s. ℘ ton. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, 1,300 bales Cotton, reported at ⅜d. ℘ ℔.; 175 tons Provisions and Tallow at 40s., and 50 hhds. Bark at 50s. Also, a British ship, 1,022 tons, with Cotton from Norfolk, reported at 35s. 6d. ℘ register ton; a German ship, 776 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. (with option of Bristol.) From San Francisco, the telegraphic advices are of a break in Grain rates thence to the United Kingdom, the latest quotation having been given as 45s....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ℘ bushel; 500 bbls. Apples on private terms; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton; also a German bark, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. (with option of Liverpool or Bristol at the same rate, or Antwerp or Bremen at 4s. 9d.) ℘ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,250 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl....For Dublin or Belfast, a British bark, 779 tons, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 469 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, with 2,500 quarters do. from Baltimore, reported at 6s. per quarter; a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s., with option of a direct port, at 4s. 9d. per bbl.; and an Italian bark, 330 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 28s. 9d....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d., with option of the Continent at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 9-16c. ℘ ℔....For Antwerp, by steam, 450 tons Provisions, in lots, part reported at 50s.@52s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 526 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.... For Hamburg, two British barks, with respectively 7,000 and 6,000 quarters Rye, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Trieste, an Austrian bark, 522 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl....For the Mediterranean, and back, an American brig, 616 tons, with general cargo, at $5,000, taking out Tobacco, for a Spanish port (sub-contract) on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back, an American schooner, reported on private terms....For Gonaives, an American schooner, 146 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 80c. ℘ bbl.... For Port au Prince and back, an American brig, 260 tons, with general cargo, at $2,100.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 4,024 bales; gross, 5,160 bales; exports to France, 3,797 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 201,673 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton active and lower; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.@10⅝c.; net receipts, 5,294 bales; exports, coastwise, 910 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 107,242 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,886 bales; exports coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 3,759 bales; stock, 82,641 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,982 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,445 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 81,292 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Cotton weak; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 3,523 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,252 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 58,682 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Cotton easier and lower; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; receipts, 1,618 bales; sales, 1,288 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—12:15 P. M.—Consols 95 11-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 106⅜. Erie Railway shares, 9⅝; do. preferred, 16.

4 P. M.—Consols 95 3-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares, 9½. Paris advices quote 5 ℘ cent. Rentes at 104f. 25c. for the account.

5:30 P. M.—Consols 95 5-16 for both money and the account.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 55s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13.—United States bonds, new 5s, closed easier at 102⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Pork—Eastern dull at 80s.; Western dull at 71s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut dull at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 44s.; Long Clear dull at 43s.; Short Clear dull at 44s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 52s. Shoulders dull at 35s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra dull at 110s.; Prime do. steady at 90s.; Lard—Prime Western steady at 50s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 43s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 27s 6d. Resin—Common dull at 5s. 9d.; do. fine dull at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American, choice firmer at 60s. Lard-oil dull at 54s. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. Wheat—Spring No. 1 steady at 10s.; do. No. 2 steady at 9s. 4d.; Winter Western, dull at 9s. 7d.; Southern steady at 10s. 4d. Corn—Mixed Sort dull at 26s.

12:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures opened dull and depressed and ⅛d. cheaper; but have since improved 1-32: Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause shipped November and December, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February sail, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February, delivery, 6¼d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 7-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d. The receipts of Cotton to-day were 7,900 bales, of which 3,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 17,000 quarters, of which 7,000 quarters were American.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 26s.@26s. 3d. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 5d. ℘ cental for average California White; 10s. 5d.@10s. 8d. for Club do., and 9s.@9s. 11d. for Red Western Spring. Provisions—Beef, 89s. ℘ tierce for new Winter cured. Lard, 50s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for American. Pork, 71s. ℘ bbl. for prime Mess. Bacon, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November, sail, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped February and March, 6½d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅜d.

LONDON, Nov. 14—3:30 P. M.—Provisions—Sugar, 30s.@31s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 30s.@31s. for do., afloat.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Spanish Gold, 219¼@219½. Exchange—On the United States, 60 days, gold, 3½@4 premium; Short sight do., 5@5½ premium; on London, 15@15½ premium; on Paris, 2@2½ premium.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—In consequence of the election excitement the Wool trade is at a stand-still; prices are nominally unchanged, supply light, and holders firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 44c.@47c.; X, 43c.@45c.; medium, 48c.@50c.; coarse, 40c.@42c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 38c.@40c.; medium, 43c.@45c.; coarse, 40c.@42c.; Combing, washed, 50c.@52c.; fine unwashed, 27c.@33c.; Canada, Combing, 50c.; fine unwashed, 27c.@30c.; coarse and medium, washed 30c.@35c.; tub washed, 42c.@46c. Colorado, washed, 22c.@30c.; unwashed, 18c.@20c.; extra and merino Pulled, 32c.@35c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 29c.@33c. Texas, fine and medium, 18c.@20c.; coarse, 18c.@[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Life—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Amy Fawcitt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Baba—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. V. Bowers, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Ainsell.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Sardanapalus—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Two Orphans—Mr. C. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. O'Neill, Miss Kate Claxton.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—Annual Exhibition of Art, Science, and Mechanics.

EAGLE THEATRE—Minstrelsy, Comedy, Burlesque.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Grand Novelty and Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert—Mme. Annette Essipoff, Mr. Alfred Vivien.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—Minstrelsy and Comicalities.

SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Lecture by Mr. Frederick Douglass.

CHICKERING HALL—Readings by Miss Lizzie L. Clark.

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NOTICE.

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It is hardly necessary to direct attention to the fact that to-day's dispatches tell the same story as those which have preceded them. "Hayes and Wheeler have carried Florida beyond all question" is the language of our careful special correspondent in Tallahassee; South Carolina has gone for Hayes, whatever may be the fate of Gov. Chamberlain, say the dispatches from that State, and Louisiana has elected the Republican ticket, without any reference to the five disputed parishes, about whose returns we have heard so much silly vaporing. The fact becomes more and more apparent as the returns come in, that Tilden runs hopelessly behind the ticket for State officers in all the three States miscalled "doubtful," and that the only point of dispute remaining open in any of them is in regard to the fate of the candidates for Governor and other local offices.

It cannot be too frequently impressed on the public mind, that if the conduct of elections in the South is to be made the subject of complaint, the only party which has a right to complain is the Republican. The sixteen Southern States owe almost solely to negro enfranchisement the possession of the 21 votes added to their representation in the Electoral College by the apportionment of 1871. In most of these States the Democracy weild this additional power, while virtually disfranchising the element to whose admission to the franchise it was due. But even this does not cover the full results of the legalized terrorism which sustains Southern Democracy, since the electoral vote of the South, as settled before reconstruction, was based upon an allowance for three-fifths of the population held in bondage, and the negro vote of the entire South thus accounts for at least one-third of its weight in the councils of the nation. When the Democrats exclaim against the "injustice" of throwing out the votes of Louisiana parishes tainted by fraud or violence, they simply try to conceal flagrant wrong by transparent sophistry. The injustice is all on the other side. A deliberate attempt was made to cheat the Republicans both directly and indirectly out of the benefit of their legitimate majorities in these parishes. Had the State been closer than it is, the necessity imposed on the Returning Board of casting out the vote of the five parishes which have been notoriously the scene of violence and fraud, would have suited the Democrats just as well as the acceptance of their fabricated majorities in these parishes. The board has no power to restore to the Republicans the 6,000 majority out of which they have been cheated, and therein the wrong done to the Republican candidates is irreparable, and might easily have served the Democratic conspirators quite as well as the positive gain of their false majorities.

The communication of the representative Democrats assembled at New-Orleans shows traces of the hand of a somewhat shallow pettifogger. They invite the Republicans who have gone at the call of the President, to meet and confer with them in regard to the best means of accomplishing the ends which both sides profess to have in view. But, in defining the chief end of their mission, they beg the main point at issue. It hardly needed so imposing an array of legal and political talent to see that the Returning Board make "a fair count of the vote *actually cast*," though it may be a matter of some delicacy and difficulty to determine whether they make a fair count of the vote legally cast. Unfortunately for the honesty, or intelligence of the Democratic scrutators, it is not true that the functions of the Returning Board begin and end with the counting of the vote "actually cast." The law forbids them to accept returns which have been obtained by allowing one set of voters to take possession of the polls to drive away another. If Northern Democrats in New Orleans can only co-operate with representative Republicans on the basis laid down in their letter, they may as well abandon their idea of conference altogether. A slight inspection of the election law of Louisiana may, however, save them from the misfortune of having their mission end in a hopeless farce.

We said yesterday that the mischievous threatening, which at this moment forms a conspicuous feature in the Democratic programme, was confined mainly to the Northern Democratic press. Southern papers received yesterday show that the supporters of Tilden in that section are not behind their Northern brethren. The New-Orleans *Picayune* is especially violent. Its opinion is, "that it is the intention of Gen. Grant to override the expressed will of these States by force of arms," because, forsooth, he sends troops to uphold the authority of law. "If he does," the *Picayune* proceeds to say, "he will precipitate the country into another civil war." "A war so begun," it adds, "would be brief, bloody, and decisive," and it warns "the carpet-bag conspirators" that they will be the first to feel its consequences. Rather than submit to the action of the Returning Board, if its effect be to prevent Tilden's election, this specimen journal of Louisiana would prefer "that the State should be remanded to a territorial condition." The Mobile *Register* also scents coming strife. "The air of these North American States," it asserts, "is fuller of revolution to-day than it was when Patrick Henry and James Otis spoke against the Stamp act, and"—sublime antithesis!—"when John Brown made his attack upon Harper's Ferry." Of course, the Baltimore Democratic sheets give aid and comfort to the disloyal factionists. The *Gazette* speaks of "the iron determination of the outraged masses not to be juggled with or swindled out of their inalienable rights,"—of "the appalling consciousness rooted in every breast that there is something even worse and more to be deplored than war or death." The *Baltimorean* suggests to the President that unless he allow the Louisiana ballot-box burners and Democratic ruffians of every degree free course, "he may die in a manner that has been not unfrequently the fate of tyrants." All this because the patriotic Tilden has been rejected by the majority of the people in three Southern States!

After floundering about for a week in search of the vote necessary to secure Tilden's election, and claiming first Ohio, then Wisconsin, then Illinois, and then Oregon, the Democrats have finally fallen back on Vermont, a State that was never known to elect a Democrat ticket since it was founded. The *World* wades through a column to prove that Vermont has chosen one Democratic Elector, whose vote will be just enough to elect Tilden. The basis on which this claim is made—that one of the Republican candidates on the Electoral ticket in that State was ineligible because of holding the office of Post Master, is cut away by a telegram published in another column, from which it appears that the candidate resigned his office as Post Master the day before the election. But the fact that the Democrats should seriously make such a claim shows how little they care for the wishes of the people of a State so long as they can get an advantage through a technical quibble. They have just as much reason, however, so far as the real preference of the voters is concerned, to claim Vermont for Tilden, as they have to claim Louisiana, South Carolina, or Florida.

As a good deal of feeling has been excited by the action of the Board of Aldermen in passing over the Mayor's veto, a resolution ordering the City to pay for making the sewer connections justly chargeable to the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, we give elsewhere a brief history of the job. Considering that the ground on which the cathedral stands was, virtually, a gift from the City, it may seem rather absurd to complain of a fresh donation of $700 to the same institution. But it happens that public sentiment is a good deal more sensitive on these subjects than it was in the days of Tweed, and as one church has quite as much right to claim this kind of exemption as another, the precedent may prove a somewhat costly one. It will be observed that the resolution was passed without distinction of religious tenets. Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews voted for it, apparently on the assumption that the privilege could be suitably accorded to churches of all denominations. We would remind Messrs. Howland, Billings, and Morris that Protestant churches do not desire to make sewer or other connections at the expense of the taxpayers, and we know that a very strong feeling exists among our Hebrew fellow-citizens against the employment of public money for sectarian purposes.

FALSE PRETENSES ABOUT HONESTY.

The Democrats pretend to desire "an honest count." The sense in which they use the phrase is, however, peculiar. It means a count that shall sustain the claims and satisfy the requirements of their case. Thus, the Democratic "honest count" is only another term for a count that elects Tilden. Any other count, as applied to the three disputed States, is "fraudulent," "despotic," "revolutionary," and "not to be endured." To carry out this view, Democratic politicians and lawyers, great and small, have gone to Columbia, Tallahassee, and New-Orleans, to watch the proceedings of the Returning Boards. Their guiding purpose is to prevent any scrutiny by the State Board, of the returns received from the County Canvassers. This has been made plain enough at Columbia, where the lawyers retained in behalf of Tilden and Hampton contest the right of the State Board to act in any other than a clerical capacity. Its authority to investigate facts underlying the returns is denied, and a rule has been obtained from the Supreme Court of the State requiring the board to show why it should not be restrained from the exercise of judicial functions. It is to be compelled to count votes returned to it, whether they be honest or fraudulent. We have, therefore, the spectacle of the Democratic Party, shouting itself hoarse at the North in favor of "an honest count," threatening to rise in rebellion on the ground that "an honest count" is endangered, and sending its emissaries to the South to frustrate the essential conditions of honesty and to secure the success of frauds that would render the election worthless as an expression of popular opinion.

What was at first partially disguised is now openly avowed. The principal Democratic journal in this city, defining "the meaning of an honest count," so interprets the duties of the Returning Boards as to render them agencies for registering returns transmitted from the counties, irrespective of the character of the returns themselves. "By what possible rule of determination is the verity of the returns to be tried?" asks the *Sun*. "Is there any rule that can be applied, excepting that which assumes the actual verity of the certificates sent up in the form of law by the local officers?" Our contemporary answers its own queries. "An honest count," it says, "means simply an enumeration of the votes that are certified in the manner in which the law requires them to be certified; and if our Democratic friends who have gone to New-Orleans consent to any other meaning, or lend their countenance to any investigations going behind the local certificates, they might better have stayed at home." Mr. Tilden's Albany mouthpiece, the *Argus*, propounds the same doctrine, though in more frantic fashion. "Popular government perishes from the earth," it exclaims, "if the Returning Boards or State Canvassers undertake to set aside the verdict of the ballot-box." As if this were not sufficiently explicit, the *Argus* further declares that if State Boards disregard "the certificates of the local canvassers, free institutions perish from the earth."

A more preposterous assumption, or one more fatal to "an honest count" in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, we cannot imagine. The law enacted in each of these States clearly implies the possession by the Returning Board of more than ordinary ministerial functions. The South Carolina law provides that the members of the State Board "shall have power, and it is made their duty, to decide all cases under protest or contest, that may arise, when the power to do so does not, by the Constitution, reside in some other body." The jurisdiction of the board over the election of Governor is certainly doubtful. Article III of the Constitution, section 4, vests control over returns relating to the Governor in the House of Representatives. Beyond this, there seems to be no exception to the jurisdiction of the board, whose power and duty, as defined in the passage we have cited from the Revised Statutes of the State, would be meaningless on any other hypothesis than that which imputes to them judicial functions. The Florida law leaves no room for doubt as to its intent upon this point. It provides, among other things, that if any of the returns brought before the board "shall be shown, or shall appear, to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent that the board shall be unable to determine the true vote," "they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration." What does this mean, if not the discharge of duties which the *Sun* and *Argus* unite in saying do not and cannot pertain to a State Board of Canvassers? The members of the board are required to entertain any protest or complaint affecting the validity of a return, and to subject such return to all possible scrutiny. They may, and must, "go behind it" in any manner that may be necessary to determine whether the votes counted were honestly cast, whether any irregularity impaired their legality, and generally, whether the return is vitiated by fraud or irregularity in any essential particular. The Louisiana law, again, invests the Returning Board of that State with authority which fully meets the present emergency. The board is bound to receive the statements of competent parties respecting "any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences, which prevented, or tended to prevent, a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote." The board must then investigate these statements, and if satisfied that they are true, it is bound to exclude from the canvass the specific returns which have been thus invalidated. Clearly, then, in each of these States, the law governing the action of the Returning Board exacts from its members much more than the mere "enumeration of the votes that are certified," as prescribed by the *Sun*. The whole question comes up before the board, which may inquire into all the facts purporting to be covered by the county certificates, and may set those certificates aside if, on inquiry, the returns shall not set forth the honest vote, or if from causes we need not enumerate, the vote in the county be nullified by fraud, intimidation, or violence in connection with the election.

In no other way can justice be done. We of the North give to the proceedings of Returning Boards narrower scope. Suppose, however, that by fraud and force the legitimate votes of certain counties in this State were overcome. Suppose that certain of our counties, with registered Republicans numbering many thousands, were returned by local officers without a single Republican vote. Or suppose that the ballot-boxes in certain counties were seized by Democratic ruffians, and the ballots destroyed. How long would it be before some means were found of frustrating these tactics? And would the *Sun* insist that the returns must be counted though the whole country knew that they were false and fraudulent? Yet this condition of things is precisely what the Democrats are now upholding in Louisiana. The difference in the two cases is this: The people of Louisiana, familiarized by experience with partisan methods which are, happily, unknown in rural New-York, gave to their Returning Board authority sufficient to check the wrong. The board cannot, indeed, give to the disfranchised Republican majority in the five disputed parishes the influence in the result which they ought to have exercised, but it can so far counteract fraud and violence as to reject returns obtained by these means. The Democratic outcry that injustice will thereby be done to the four or five thousand Democrats who are returned as having voted in these parishes is nonsense. The real outrage is in the virtual disfranchisement of the eleven thousand colored voters who were not allowed to cast Republican ballots. The case illustrates the necessity for judicial functions on the part of the Returning Board, and the imperfection which after all attends its administration of justice. At the best, it will fail to secure to the Republican majority in the State the full vote to which it was entitled. What it may be expected to do is to prevent the success of the frauds on which the Democrats rely for the election of Tilden; and in the anger which this prospect has aroused, we have a suggestive commentary on the sincerity of the Democratic professions in regard to "an honest count."

THE DEMOCRATIC CHECK IN CONGRESS.

In the present House of Representatives the Democrats have a trustworthy majority of at least 73 votes. This majority they held during one long session, in which they claimed that they had won the confidence of the people, and since the recent election they are continually boasting of their "popular majority." But judging by the complexion of the next Congress, the degree of popular confidence in the Democrtic Party is not such as to justify much boasting. Their great majority is cut down till it cannot exceed a round dozen, and may be less. Indeed, so close was the vote in some of the districts now conceded to them that it was for some time doubtful if there was a Democratic majority in the House at all. Their first losses were in the October elections when they lost 4 in Indiana and 5 in Ohio. These were followed in November by the loss of 2 in California, 1 in Florida, 6 in Illinois, 1 in Iowa, 1 in Kansas, 4 in Massachusetts, 2 in Michigan, 4 in Missouri, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Oregon, 7 in Pennsylvania, and 1 in Tennessee.

These results would be accepted by any party not infatuated with pride and obstinacy as a stinging rebuke. The country could not readily tell a party in a more convincing fashion that they had not met its expectations than by reducing a majority such as the Democrats have in the current Congress, to the pitiful margin which it will have in the next one. Nothing could bear more directly on the judgment of the people regarding the conduct of the majority last session than this remarkable change in its proportions. Nor is the result surprising when we remember what the last House was and what it did. It was in the worst sense a partisan body, and its majority did whatever seemed likely to advance the interests of its party. The first weeks of the session were spent in attempts to parcel out the committees in such a manner as to influence the Democratic Presidential nomination. The organization once effected, the work of manufacturing political capital under the guise of investigations was commenced, the sole outcome of which was the impeachment of Secretary Belknap. Next in order was the reduction of the appropriations, and this was carried on in such a bungling, reckless, and partisan fashion, that it brought about a dead-lock, which was only settled by the House receding from the ground which the Senate could not, without betraying its own trust, allow it to occupy. This dead-lock was maintained for weeks, in the sole hope of forcing the repeal of the law allowing Federal supervision of elections in places where the Democrats expected to carry forward their most extensive frauds. Next came the repudiation of the Resumption act. Finally there was the absurd raking over the embers of the war, by Mr. Randall's attempt to bestow unconditional amnesty on a small number of rebels who would not ask for it. It is not singular that such conduct on the part of a party who was making its bid for the National Government, should have discouraged and disgusted those voters who had temporarily given it their confidence. The result was that the "tidal wave" of 1874, though not reversed, has been very nearly so, and the Democrats, who swept the country at the last Congressional election, have now barely escaped the loss of their only hold on the National Government.

It must be remembered that the vote on Representatives is really the most direct vote on the conduct of the House. If the last House had done what the country wished and needed, and had done it well, the country would have seen to it that the next House was constituted so as to continue the work. If the Democrats had satisfied the public that they were earnest and skillful in unearthing corruption and could be trusted to provide safeguards against its recurrence, they would have had the Forty-fifth Congress, so far as this year's elections could give it them, for the asking. If they could have shown that they understood the management of the appropriations, and were able to apply the pruning-knife with a firm hand, without touching the essential, living substance of the Administration, they would have been trusted with a similar task without question. Especially if they had given any evidence of capacity for bringing the currency back to a sound and solid basis, if, under their care, the finances had gained in order, in security, and in stability, they would have been welcomed by the business classes to a continuance of the work. But as it was, whatever desire the country had for reform, it had no expectation of gaining it from a Democratic House. It had had enough of the kind of reform it could get from such a source. Hence, while it was not ready to restore the House to the Republican Party, it was not ready to continue it in the unchecked control of the Democracy.

RUMORS OF WAR.

A careful reading of the report of the Czar's speech at Moscow does not show so decidedly a warlike tone as the European press perceive in it. It may be that other information, not conveyed by telegraph, is in the possession of those who see war imminent, but so far as the public are instructed here, the new elements in the problem are merely the speech of Lord Beaconsfield, the Czar's counter-address to the people, and a dispatch in regard to the intentions of the Turkish Government to the London *Telegraph*. Disraeli's speech certainly conveyed a threat and announced a diplomatic position. But any Russian statesman knowing England knows that neither of them may be supported by the British nation, and both are probably designed to influence the approaching conference. It is true that before the Crimean war the British Ministry permitted the people to drift into war, yet there was a long and gradual process of inflaming public opinion, so that when war was declared, the mass of the nation and Parliament were decidedly in favor of it. Under the old theory in regard to the balance of power and the importance of Constantinople, the British interests seemed at the time on the side of Turkey and strongly against Russia.

But now all this is changed. The public opinion of England is almost universally opposed to war. The idea that Turkey must be upheld and Russia crippled has passed away. In fact, since the outbreak and the Bulgarian massacres, large numbers of people in England believe that Europe would be the better, if Turkish rule in it were swept utterly away. A war to support such a tyranny, and to continue such Mohammedan brutalities over the Christians, must be intolerable to great masses of the British nation. The policy is still cherished, indeed, of the importance of preventing Constantinople becoming Russian. But even this is questioned by high authorities, and it is perfectly credible that opinion should yet change on that question, up at least to the point of permitting Constantinople to become a free city, whose independence was guaranteed. Then it must be remembered that in the event of Turkish defeat and prostration, Russia may accept much less than the possession of the City of the Bosphorus, and may content herself with the breaking down of the Turkish domination in Europe.

Under almost any event, we look upon the prospect of England's carrying out Lord Beaconsfield's threat as very faint, and that she is not likely to be drawn into this war, if war come. The Czar, in his speech, does not claim more than Russian diplomatists have claimed from the beginning, that Turkey must give absolute and satisfactory guarantees that she will carry out the reforms she promises. This is clearly a necessity. The Turkish Government, after the Crimean war, and on severat occasions since, promised on paper radical and sweeping internal reforms, and yet the people and the Christian peasantry have been none the better off. It is notorious that the pledges of the Turkish Government are not like the pledges of civilized Governments. The Porte is unable to keep them. The bigotry and fanaticism of the Mohammedans are so intense, that the Government cannot resist them. As a consequence occur the oppressions of Bosnia, and the massacres of Bulgaria. It is obvious to all Europe, that if the Czar desired merely to secure real protection to the Christians of European Turkey, he could only do so, by a temporary occupation of those districts by the European powers. There must be a power behind the Christians to guard them.

When Disraeli lays down the condition of conference that the Turkish territory must be kept inviolate, he clearly prevents, or seeks to prevent, a final settlement. But though the claim of the Czar may not be in advance of the limit of diplomacy thus far, his address to the Russian people, and their enthusiastic response, reveal a popular excitement which may easily end in war. If the report of the intentions of the Turkish Government sent to London be true, the conference can accomplish little. And here, undoubtedly, lies the danger. Turkish fanaticism may easily burst all the peaceful restraints of diplomacy. The Sultan may reason, and very justly, that war could not cost him more than the permission of a foreign occupation of his territory, and with the spirit which has not utterly died out of the wild race of Bajazet, he may prefer to be driven out of Europe, scimetar in hand, and perish amid the ruins of his seraglio, than to retreat at the word of diplomacy, and live in a petty territory by permission of the Czar. The moment is full of perils, but we think it not unlikely yet that Turkey will yield, England be neutral, and the countries on the Danube be pacified without a general war.

"THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

One of the pleasantest features of the campaign which has just closed was the brotherly forbearance which prevailed among the Democratic editors. It is a well-known ethnological fact that the Democratic editor, as a distinct species, is not usually a self-composed, urbane, and suave person. He is given to profanity, fire-arms and bluster. Even the gentle soul who presides over the destinies of the *World* has been known to so far forget himself as to put cayenne pepper into his daily meringue, or to derange an entire bill of fare by an excess of vinegar. But, during the late canvass, we are pleased to say, the fraternity have turned their abuse against a common foe with touching concert. We are persuaded that the little unpleasantness between the editor of the *Sun* and his compeer of the *World*, which marked the closing days of the campaign was purely a joke. When the *World* seemed willing to damage the political standing of its brother of the *Sun* by copying a scurrilous paragraph, one's faith in newspaper goodnature might have been shaken. And when the editor of the *Sun* demanded to know if his contemporary "sought a personal controversy," and then warned him of dread consequences, expectation held its breath for a season. But it was only for a season. The promptness with which the *World* hoisted the white flag was proof of its playful intention.

After the election, we rejoice to say, this cordial understanding continued. The compliments which have been passing between the editors of the leading Democratic newspapers convince us that the celebrated and long-delayed era of good feeling has come at last. When editors strive, with generous self-sacrifice, to give each other the highest meed of praise for what they have done to "bring this glorious triumph," the public has gazed on the touching spectacle with moistened eyes and with thoughts of birds who in their little nests agree. We notice, however, with profound regret, that the *World* is the very first to sound a note of discord. Now that the Democrats have persuaded themselves that Tilden is elected, and we may add, now that Tilden has almost persuaded himself to the same effect, we perceive symptoms of a sudden end to the era of good feeling. Since election day, doubtless, Mr. Tilden has suffered alternations of hope and despair. To some reporters he has expressed himself in tones of gloom; to others he has remarked, playfully clapping his hands to his sides, chanticleer-like, "I feel like a bird—like a bird!" He has exhibited tokens of the admiration of his supporters with the fond pride of a great statesman. There was a floral shield sent him, bearing the suggestive inscription of "Tilden—Gortschakoff—Bismarck," meaning, one must suppose, that the "President-elect" is these three eminent persons rolled into one. And the additional legend of "*Veni, vidi, vici*," which adorned this gift, was a fragrant allusion to election day. A chair, adorned with stars of "royal purple violets," was another proudly-received present, whose royal emblems suggest the imperial bees of Napoleon and the possible "man on horseback."

Into all these airs penetrated a *World* reporter, with pencil and note-book, and swelling with the consciousness that he had helped to make Tilden the man he is. The report of his interview, published next day, showed Tilden in the attitude of returning thanks to the *World*. He was represented as saying that it was "the only truly great Democratic paper of New-York." Fancy the feelings of the editor of the *Sun* when he read that! Then Tilden was put down as saying: "I have very great reason to be thankful to the *World* for the many favors shown me;" and he added, or was said to have added, that the Democracy ought to feel about the *World* just as he did. As soon as Gov. Tilden could lay hands on another reporter, he exclaimed, "Why, the *World* of a few days ago contained a report of a conversation with me that was absolutely fictitious." This is a dreadful statement. Did the leading Democratic organ put compliments about itself into the mouth of "the President-elect," and attempt to pass this counterfeit coin upon a long-suffering public? If it did not, is the organ to have its bellows slit open by the man who calls its report "absolutely fictitious." In any case, what is to become of the era of good feeling?

If any one desires an explanation of these semi-hostile movements, he will find it in the single word—offices. Although the *Sun* says that "the President-elect," on Saturday last, "re-read *Paradise Lost*" with renewed interest, all of the editors who have made Tilden (as they say) are put down for nice appointments. The editor of the *World*, as the chief of the only truly great Democratic newspaper, (according to the "absolutely fictitious" interview,) is expecting the English mission. Surely, nothing less than this could display the shining qualities of one who knows so many royal people, and is on such intimate terms with the nobility and gentry of England. His contemporary who shines for all, more modest and patriotic, aims no higher than the Naval Office of the New-York Custom-house. Since it was long since agreed that John Kelly should have general disposal of the Custom-house patronage, the Naval Office is the next best thing. The gifted Watterson, it is well-known, asks for the mission to France. He has taken a copy of *French without a Master* to New-Orleans with him; and he has promised "good places" to two "independent journalists" of New-York and New-England. But Mr. Belmont also wants the French mission: and it is said that Mr. Ingersoll, just re-elected in Connecticut, is promised the same place; and it is not certain whether Manton Marble will get into the Cabinet or be one of the several candidates for France. When we consider the rest of the army in New-York, New-England, and the West to whom places have been promised, we should pity "the President-elect" if we supposed he were elected. But, worse than all, there is a solid South—solid in wanting office, solid in holding it, and never divided in asking for it. One can hear the angry hum of the coming horde. The editors who have been so swift to run where they were not sent have already begun to throw stones at each other and call names. On the whole, Mr. Tilden will be glad that he was not elected.

ONCE TOO OFTEN.

We are a patient and long-suffering people, but it is a mistake to suppose that we can be cheated forever without finally becoming indignant. The American citizen may be trodden upon for a few years with impunity, but at last there comes a time when he turns upon the oppressor. There are many facts in our history which substantiate this assertion, and yet men who have made it a practice to oppress their fellow-citizens coolly ignore it. For nearly half a century Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has assaulted the public with his political essays, and instead of dreading a righteous retribution, he keeps on in the same path and heartlessly repeats the words of Giant Pope, "You will never mend till more of you be bored;" and for at least one hundred and fifty years Mr. G. W. Blunt has written a daily letter to the press without fearing the slow vengeance of an outraged people. And now the astronomers, who ought to know better, since they are comparatively intelligent men, have begun a systematic trifling with public expectation, and an habitual violation of their solemn promises, which will ultimately provoke a storm of popular indignation before which their telescopes will bend like reeds and their slates will crumble into fragments.

Last August the astronomers promised to produce on a specified evening a fine display of shooting stars. The public believed them, and laid in quantities of opera-glasses, overcoats, smoked glass, sandwiches, and other astronomical instruments, in preparation for the event. The roofs and back piazzas of our country swarmed with pairs of enthusiastic observers whose assorted hearts beat as one, and who were determined to see these meteors if they had to sit up until every parent in the nation had gone to bed. We all know what happened. Not a meteor was seen, and not a syllable of excuse was put forth by the astronomers. People who wanted their money back would have been laughed to scorn had they ventured to apply to any observatory; and in the few cases where an astronomer was cornered by some indignant person in search of an explanation, insult was added to injury by the declaration that all the returns were not in yet and that it would be impossible to say whether the meteors had or had not made their appearance until official returns from Pekin and Central Africa were received.

Two months later it was announced that Vulcan, a new planet, was about to make its first public transit across any sun, under the management of Prof. Leverrier, assisted by eminent native and foreign astronomical talent. Again the public prepared its smoked glass and sandwiches, and again the lee-side of chimneys and the secluded corners of the back-yard were occupied by earnest young people, for whom the practice of private astronomy has such powerful fascinations. But Vulcan failed to appear, and the astronomers, instead of apologizing to the public and offering such reparation as lay in their power, impudently asserted that they had always doubted Vulcan's existence, and had never expected that he would make the promised transit. What would be said of a theatrical manager who should promise to produce a new tragedian of enormous merit, and who, having totally failed to produce anything of the sort, should calmly assert that for his part he always had doubted whether there was any such tragedian in existence. Yet, this is virtually what the astronomers did a month ago, and to this day they have never condescended to apologize for their conduct.

On Monday evening last we were promised a display of meteors which was to surpass anything of the kind which had been produced for years. It was to be what enthusiastic astronomical managers called a "grand extra gala meteoric night." Once more the deluded public trusted that the promise would be kept, and this time fathers of families, anxious to share the pleasures which their sons and daughters professed to find in attending an astronomical spectacle, sat up with a persistence that was in the highest degree maddening. It is this latter fact that perhaps accounts for the extreme indignation with which the failure of the promised meteoric display was greeted. At any rate, the astronomers may be assured that the indignation displayed at the breakfast table on Tuesday morning was almost universal, and that the young vied with the old in denouncing the shameless way in which the public had been for the third time completely and heartlessly disappointed.

It is probable that the astronomers will now feel compelled to put forth some pretext by way of excusing their conduct. We shall be told that many of them were engaged in trying to discern political majorities in the doubtful States, or in making calculations which will prove that a candidate with a minority of electoral votes is incontestably elected. Or they may tell us that in view of the present feverish and uncertain state of the public mind, they had felt that it would be unwise to venture upon a large and costly display of meteors, which, after all, might fail to attract as much attention as a forged telegram professing to show how Florida had voted. No intelligent man will accept any such excuses. The astronomers have deceived us once too often, and they must be made to comprehend this fact, and to perceive the danger which they are recklessly provoking.

It is noticeable that in this systematic and apparently purely wanton trifling with the most sacred astronomical feelings of the public heart, Prof. Peters and Prof. Olbers have taken no active part. They cannot, however, excuse themselves for not having boldly denounced the outrages perpetrated by their less scrupulous associates. When the November meteors were announced to make their appearance last Monday night, these two astronomers should have frankly warned the people of the fraud which was in contemplation. Instead of so doing they shut themselves up in their observatories, and strove to drown their shame at the conduct of their associates with asteroids and logarithms. This will not do. They must either side with the guilty astronomers or openly repudiate them. In a crisis like the present no neutrality is possible, and if Messrs. Peters and Olbers desire to avoid the threatening indignation of a deceived and outraged public, they must hasten to declare that they have had no part in the frauds in connection with Vulcan and the August and November meteors, and that henceforth they will use all their influence to secure fair and honest calculations as to all future astronomical events.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CARD FROM FATHER YOUNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "An American." in your issue of Nov. 14, makes an assertion that "the officiating priest in the Church of St. Paul, on Fifty-ninth street, commanded all the men to vote for Tilden and Hendricks." I must insist that this "American" shall repeat the assertion over his real signature, and give to the public his authority for making it. ALFRED YOUNG, C. S. P., Rector.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1876.

THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the fact that the State of Connecticut cast some 24,000 votes more than at any previous election, is it not well to have an investigation and review of the vote. It is a State where, in important elections, nearly every vote is polled and certainly its population has not increased during the last few years. If there is any legal method of doing so, certainly its vote should be investigated. In this State of New-Jersey we feel certain that at least 15,000 fraudulent Democratic votes were cast in the Counties of Hudson, Monmouth Essex, Bergen, and Warren. Many fair-minded men here doubt if the vote of Connecticut is correct. We believe that the fraudulent votes in New Haven and Hartford alone, if thrown out, would elect the Republican ticket. J. L. T.
CAMDEN, N. J., Monday, Nov. 13, 1876.

"FAIR" COUNTING AND FOUL PLAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the five parishes of Louisiana referred to in your editorial of to-day are entitled to a Republican majority of 5,726, (more likely 7,000, on a fair election,) how can the ends of justice be served by throwing these parishes out on account of fraud? This would deprive the Republicans of 5,726 votes to which they are entitled, and be equivalent to giving the 5,726 votes they would counterbalance to the opposite party. Are Democrats to be rewarded for their frauds, by counting out Republican votes? Justice can be done only in one way—by a new election, under such safeguards as shall bring out a free expression of the popular will. Von name two Democrats sent to supervise the count who publicly declare in advance of investigation, accompanied by violent and incendiary expressions, their intention to endeavor to nullify the popular will. Does not this show the folly of sending down politicians to influence the result, which, so far as it may be successful, will be to defeat the ends of justice? Is it not time that we had an end of this species of "fair play" that always ends foul, and always plays into the hands of fraud and violence, and which has already struck justice dumb in this boasted land of freedom and law, and made us the mock of the nations of the earth? I am disgusted with this way of selling out the liberties of the people and tampering with crime and fraud. CITIZEN.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1876.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MEETING OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS AT BOSTON.

THE TRUE PLACE OF ART IN CHRISTIANITY—AN EARNEST LOOK FOR THE BEAUTIFUL—A PAPER BY REV. DR. OSGOOD—FOREIGN MISSIONS AND CHRISTIAN WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The third Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its session this morning. After brief devotions in the hall, and the singing of a hymn, the Bishops and Vice Presidents were invited to seats on the platform, and after a few announcements by the Secretary, the welcoming address was made by Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

After requesting the members to observe the few rules adopted by the congress, he introduced the first speaker in the discussion of the "True Place of Art in Christianity." This was Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, who opened the discussion at the first subject before the Congress by reading a paper upon the "Ethics of Art," which he regarded as proper for him to treat, because it did not require peculiar critical knowledge on his part, and it moreover laid down fundamental principles for consideration. He undertook to show that Christians are bound to see the good of art with their best judgment, and to do the good of art with their best ability. He defined art as good work of a certain kind, or as the way to do good work. It is the way to put things in a telling form, so that they will stay put and keep telling. It is work with soul as well as body to it—work with a sensible form and an animating spirit. Art is expression, whether by the hand or the voice, whether for the eye or the ear, whether in space, as the arts of design, or in time, as the vocal arts, or both in space and time, as the drama and landscape gardening, which imply mass and motion in space and time. He traced the idea and origin of art to God, and he recognizes a tendency to beauty, as well as to truth and righteousness, in God's word and works. He illustrated the good of art as a part of nature under the mind of God, and as having its consummation in the best work of man, whose characteristic and enduring mark upon the ages is in the monuments of beautiful art. In Christianity art finds peculiar and, in some respects, its crowning opportunities, since Christianity rests upon historical events and persons more rich in subjects of illustration than merely ideal inventions, and the fact of the union of the divine and the human nature in Christ lifts Christianity out of the region of fancy and gives to its history personal form without loss of ideal grandeur. He illustrated the good use of art to Christianity by considering particularly three aspects of its riches—which he called its Epos, or its historical cycle of events and persons as presented in the Christian year—its Ethos, or its order of habitual virtue and duty as presented in the round of Christian worship and instruction, and its characteristic life or culture, with all its lights and shades, form and color, pathos and joy, earthly care and heavenly communion. He showed that Christianity in these relations has had great help from art, whether from architecture, sculpture, painting or poetry, music and eloquence, a help which the new science, with all its marvelous discoveries and inventions, can never give; while art also has gained depth and power by drawing from motives altogether beyond the range of our present materialistic tendencies, and our craving for luxury and wealth.

Dr. Osgood closed his paper with presenting the duty of Christians in doing the good of art in service of their religion by a fresh, earnest love for the beautiful in its highest and most serious forms, and by bringing out all the various talents for art that abound among us. He made much account of the importance of making our art speak the language of our own age, the mother-tongue of our own culture and national life, instead of being content with the old precedents. As with the Word of God, so with the art that should express its truth and love, it does not lose, but gains power, by being translated into the mother tongues of living ages and nations. He thought the Gothic architecture the most suited to our times, but did not favor any servile conformity to mediæval forms of it. We need to use its inwardness and height without forgetting the Greek outwardness and breadth. As Greek and Hebrew meet in our Bible, so they must meet in our culture, and the new art, like the old religion, must grow by living earnestly and devoutly under the influences of our time and the providence of God. All the arts must come together, and the truant muses must come home to sacred memory, their mother, and help us build up a nobler practical life in our homes, and towns, and churches. True art is a blessed gift, full of motive as well as of comfort. It spreads its banquet for rich and for poor, and the feast of beauty remains after the guests have feasted and gone. God Himself leads on the triumph of true art in His call to Zion to put on her beautiful garments.

Mr. C. C. Perkins, of Boston, read the next paper. He began by tracing the antagonism which early grew up toward art out of the iconoclastic controversy, as if art were opposed to Christianity. These people destroyed the works of their ancestors to escape their influence. There was the growth of a different spirit in the mediæval Church. This was the period of the cathedral-builders. Mr. Perkins traced the historical connection between art and Christianity, and defined the true place of art in the Christian religion.

Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Plattsburg, N. Y., said that the question of the relation of art to Christianity came to its climax in the iconoclastic controversy, and the decrees of the second Council of Nice, which were accepted by the East and West, though rejected at Frankfort, and therefore not accepted by us as truly Ecumenical. But did we sympathize with the iconoclasts? Did we break to pieces and cast out of churches, books, and private houses all representations of Christ and the Saints? By no means! Then look candidly at the other side. The Oriental etiquette had been introduced by the Emperor Diocletian, by which the Emperor was saluted and adored by prostration, as a god, and divine honors were paid to his statues. Constantine did not change this, but the old etiquette was kept up for a long while. Christians were compelled to make obeisance to the Emperor's statues, or be accused of "disloyalty." And the reverence paid to the images of Christ and the Saints was merely an honest, instructive effort of Christian consciences to keep the reverence shown to Christ and His Saints a little ahead, if possible, of the worship they were compelled to pay to the Emperor and his grandees. This prevailed through the whole Roman Empire. In the Empire of Charlemagne the civilization was Frankish and Teutonic. These free though lately barbarous peoples had recognized their King, not by groveling in the dust at his feet, but by lifting him on their shields on the battle-field. They therefore rejected and "scorned" the servility of the decrees of the second Council of Nice. Our civilization is still further removed from Oriental forms. We do not prostrate ourselves at the feet of President Grant, or salute his images. But we use pictures in churches, in stained glass, and on walls, and this is now done not only by Episcopalians, but by Presbyterians, Methodists, and others. The use of art in illustrating religious books and papers is universal, even with the American Tract Society. And by this universal use, our whole Protestant world—in due proportion with our western civilization—does actually live, move, and have its being in practical accord with the decrees of the second Council of Nice.

The morning service, prolonged to nearly 2 P. M., was then concluded with hymn and benediction.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

At the evening session, after brief prayers and the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, of New-York, was introduced as the first essayist on "Foreign Missions under our Present Knowledge of the Morals and Religion of Non-Christian Nations." He began by describing the relations given to people outside of the original Bible. Christianity took up the religion which had been given alike to the Jews and to these outside nations, and the Oriental religions contain the same aspirations as the Semitic people. Our missionary work will be successful just in proportion as we take beginnings of religion in their corrupt superstitions, and fill them out to the idea of a just and holy God. But none of them are to be set up as the rivals of Christianity. This is the only universal religion possible. But the study of their ideal religious systems is a good counter-influence to the materialism of modern thoughts. We are able to confer on these non-Christian nations the idea of immortality, and of peace within the heart through Christ, and we meet their thought in so doing. We have to work in foreign missions for the brotherhood of nations, and there is every encouragement for this Christian labor.

Rev. Dr. John N. Galleher, Rector of Zion Church, New-York, was then introduced. He began by dwelling upon the superior qualities, in many respects, of Oriental people, but said the Christian religion is essential for every person born into the world. There are persons who do not know how to be catholic without becoming the disciples of indifferentism. We have no right to seek that catholicity. Mission work and Christianity, by its superior power, admits no rival. We have scholarship and faith, intense missionary spirit, and the assurance of past success; the better means of contact with these people, their aspirations for the truth and belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, and within our reach is the revival of the miracle of the Pentecost. The non-Christian world is open to the reception of religious truths more than we think. The movement of thought shows that there exists a desire to know the truth.

The next speaker was E. W. Clarke, Esq., lately a Professor in the Imperial College of Japan—a nephew of Bishop Clark, and the youngest speaker at the Congress. He presented Christian missions from the heathen point of view. The heathen felt that the missions meant the destruction of their political and religious system. The pagan idea is that religion is as diverse as race and nationality, and their feeling toward Christianity is simply that. It is like Buddhism, and must be absorbed into that religion. The obstacles to Christianity in Japan are ten-fold greater to-day than they were before the Jesuits, in the sixteenth century, aroused the fury of the Government and were driven from the country, and it is our duty to look these facts in the face. The speech was excellent, and met with a warm response.

Dr. Isaac Joseph Schereschewski, Bishop elect of China, was then introduced. He said that Christ's idea of changing the world was by missions, but to-day only one-fourth of the world is Christian. If the Aryan race is superior, the inferior races are yet all the children of one man. Even Darwin admits that we are to improve these races by the universal religion. He dwelt at length upon the methods of introducing Christianity in different ages, and then spoke of the methods of bringing it into China. This method is education. This has great influence in that Empire. The Chinese respect learning, and if we are to reach them we must influence the literary class. To do this, the speaker pleaded for a college in China as the best means to lead the people to take Christianity as the national faith.

Bishop Medley, of New-Brunswick, was then introduced. Speaking on the subjects before the congress, he said: "Is there any reason for discouragement in regard to missions? You are all too ready to go at railroad speed, but God is not in such a hurry, and if we ever feel discouraged it is well to see how slowly God has worked in the conversion of the world, and we shall take fresh courage." The services then closed with a hymn and the benediction.

BRIGHTWOOD PARK RACES.

THE FIRST DAY'S SPORT—THREE FLAT RACES AND A STEEPLECHASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A four-days' running meeting opened at Brightwood Park to-day. The weather was cloudy and rain fell at intervals. The track was in good condition, but the attendance was small. The first race was a half-mile dash for two-year-olds; purse, $100; $30 to second, and $20 to third horse. Mayflower won; Bosworth second, and Mainbrace third. Time—51½. Mainbrace was the favorite. The second race was a dash of five-eighths of a mile for three-year olds; purse $100; $30 to second and $20 to third horse. The starters were Hobkirk, Libbie L., Pluto, and Hattie F. Hobkirk sold as the favorite. A fair start was made, with Hobkirk leading. Hobkirk came to the finish two lengths ahead of Hattie F., Libbie L. two lengths away, and Pluto well in the rear. Time, 1:06¼.

The third race was a three-quarter-mile dash for all ages; purse $100; $30 to second and $20 to third horse. The following horses started: Jack Trigg, Hatteras, Wateree, Pluto, and Burgoo. The favorite, Burgoo, took the lead, Hatteras second, Pluto third, Wateree fourth, Jack Trigg fifth. Wateree and Pluto changed places, and the horses passed the quarter and half-mile posts in the following order: Burgoo first, Hatteras second, Wateree third, Pluto fourth, Jack Trigg fifth. Coming down the home-stretch Hatteras went to the front, and passed the stand a length ahead of Burgoo; Wateree, third. Time—1:19. The fourth race was a steeplechase of about two miles and 20 leaps over hurdles, ditches, fences and water-jumps. Purse, same as the other races. Bay Rum, Jack Trigg, Culpepper, Capt. Hammer, and Derby started; Derby and Culpepper were the favorites. Derby led at the start, Capt. Hammer second, Culpepper third, Bay Rum fourth, and Jack Trigg last. After making several jumps Bay Rum and Jack Trigg went wrong, got out of the course and were completely out of the race. Derby and Capt. Hammer kept well together and made several jumps in company; Culpepper was several lengths behind. Coming down the home-stretch, Derby went to the front, and came in the winner, a length ahead of Capt. Hammer and Culpepper about eight lengths in the rear. Time—4:11½.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron died at Toronto, Ontario, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A rumor prevailed in Boston on Monday night that ex-Gov. Gaston had been shot in New-Orleans, but Mr. Gaston is still alive and in Boston.

Walter H. Lowrie, Presiding Judge of Crawford County, Penn., died suddenly at his residence in Meadville yesterday morning, of paralysis.

The schooner Medford, Capt. Keller, of and from Banger, lumber-laden, for Boston, went ashore on Monday night near Gloucester, Mass., and is probably a total loss.

Two brothers, named Nugent, and a man named Medcliffe were killed at Betts Cove, Nova Scotia, copper mine, yesterday, by the roof of the shaft falling on them.

Catherine Andrews, of Milford, Penn., aged fifty years, committed suicide with laudanum Monday evening. Domestic trouble is the cause alleged for the commission of the deed.

The body of Stephen Owen, who has been missing from Woonsocket for several days, was found yesterday afternoon in the woods. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of "died from exposure."

A dispatch from Montreal says French Canadians are leaving the eastern townships in large numbers for the Eastern States. The majority of them belong to the working class, such as farm laborers, lumberers, &c.

Max Cohn, aged twenty-two years, who is alleged to be a defaulting employe of the banking firm of Strupp & Co., of Meningen, Saxony, and who arrived at Philadelphia in the steam-ship Indiana, is now in custody in that city, awaiting a requisition from the German Government.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, increasing north-west winds, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, with rainy or snowy weather.*

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Lieut. Commander James G. Green has reported his return home, having been detached from the Ashuelot, Asiatic station, on the 8th of September last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $175,519 20, and from Customs, $439,173 50.

F. K. Bowles was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Third District of Ohio; Julius Noak, for the Fifth District of Iowa, and W. W. Lane, Storekeeper for the Third District of Ohio.

Friends of Ex-Gov. Shepherd say that the prominent business men who met at his residence recently by invitation, to examine into his embarrassed business affairs, will doubtless suggest some practical method by which the large property interests involved will be guarded for the creditors. Mr. Shepherd, in view of the incorrect statements, states his total idebtedness to the banks of the District at less than $75,000, all notes being secured by collateral or endorsers.

A number of ministers and others connected with foreign legations have returned to Washington. Baron De Santa Anna, Minister to Portugal, is among the latest arrivals.

A dispatch to the State Department from the United States Consul at Cadiz, reports that by a decree of the 14th inst., all vessels and effects departed from the Ports of New-York and New-Orleans since the 10th of September, ultimo, have been declared foul. Mr. Adee, the Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, has made representations to the Spanish Government respecting the vessels arriving from the Port of New-York.

THE KENTUCKY MARSHALSHIP.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Two months ago the President appointed Thomas E. Burns United States Marshal for Kentucky, vice Gen. E. H. Murray, resigned. Burns had scarcely taken possession of the office when the President, without notice to him, suspended him, under section 1,768 of the Revised Statutes, and appointed Weeden O'Neal to take charge of the office. To-day O'Neal presented a bond to Judge Ballard for approval, when the Judge decided that the power given the President under the aforesaid section to suspend an officer related only to officers who had been approved by and with the consent of the Senate, and that he could not recognize the suspension of Col. Burns. Burns was originally appointed to fill a vacancy during a recess of the Senate. Whether the President could or not have removed Burns outright was not decided. Immediately after the decision of Judge Ballard, Col. Burns sent a telegram to Attorney-General Taft, tendering his resignation to avoid all embarrassment and trouble to litigants, and requested the Attorney General to express to the President his regret that he had seen proper to suspend him without any notice that he was holding office against the wishes of the President.

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.—The official returns from ninety-three cities and counties in Virginia show a majority for Tilden of over 40,000. The remaining counties will increase these figures about 2,000; in the Sixth District Tucker's majority for Congress is 5,298; in the Seventh District Harris's majority is 10,895; in the Eighth District Hunton's majority it 6,485. Full returns have not yet been received from the remaining districts, but in the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Ninth Districts the Democrats have equally large majorities. Jorgensen, in the Fourth District, is the only Republican elected; his majority will be between 700 and 800. There is some talk of a contest in this case—a protest, the character of which is not known, having been filed with the returns from one county in this district.

BOLD ROBBERY IN VERMONT.

NEWPORT, Nov. 14.—James Wilder, a cattle dealer, was found insensible near his residence in Lennoxville, Vt., this morning. His head was bruised, and there were several knife wounds on the chest. He revived a little, and stated that he had been attacked and robbed by two men. He cannot recover.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ESSIPOFF CONCERTS.

The first of a series of concerts in which Mme. Annette Essipoff, a Russian *pianiste* of marked distinction, is to take part occurred at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. Mme. Essipoff at once established herself in the good graces of the audience. She is undoubtedly the most skilled piano-player of her sex that has ever visited the United States, and, in respect of both technical merit and charm, we are inclined to pronounce her the superior, with a single exception, of every artist who has been here during the past ten years. Mme. Essipoff's playing resembles more closely Dr. Von Bülow's than that of any familiar performer we can name. She lacks, indeed, much of the power of that eccentric, not to say insane, virtuoso, but she is quite as elegant and as correct—often more correct, in truth, for Dr. Von Bülow occasionally lost his precision simultaneously with his self-control—and her work is infused with a sentiment and a warmth the more muscular player very seldom evinces. Mme. Essipoff's execution is wonderfully clean and brilliant; she has a perfect command of tone, and a strength far in excess of any of her feminine rivals. Her style is a happy medium between the old-fashioned school—lately represented here by Mme. Arabella Goddard—and the impassioned and sometimes rather uncertain method typified by M. Rubinstein. Occasionally, and usually at the outset of her task, Mme. Essipoff, if compared to the partisans of the *tempo rubato* at all times and places, may appear a trifle cold; but the coldness, and it is only relative, does not impress one as the coldness of mechanism, but rather as the outgrowth of a taste somewhat too chaste and severe. No other unfavorable criticism is prompted by a careful hearing of Mme. Essipoff's first performances. A clearer delivery has never been admired; while she avoids, unlike a few later-day pianists, the endeavor to turn the instrument into an orchestra, she also guards against handling it in such a manner as to remind one of a slight improvement on the spinet of antiquity; and, finally, her execution is accomplished with so much grace and apparent ease, that it is well nigh as pleasant to see her as to hear her play. Her success, as we set forth above, was immediate, and her success secured that of the concert, which was wanting in symmetry and variety. Only one soloist appeared with the pianist—M. Alfred Vivien, a violinist of whom we shall speak anon. Hence the burden of the entertainment rested upon the lady. Mme. Essipoff interpreted a concerto, a fantasia, and eight minor pieces. The concerto was Chopin's E minor, a less well-balanced composition than could have been wished for a *morceau de début*, but one in which some melodious themes and a bizarre and showy peroration afford scope for effective delivery. The pianist reproduced with delightful facility the arabesques overlaying the leading motives in the first parts of the composition; but her powers of expression and beauty of tone were called forth most happily by the *andante*, the pianist's share of which is occasionally accompanied by the muted violins, and most frequently not accompanied at all, while, in the final *allegro*, her fanciful and sonorous definition of the theme, and her sparkling and forcible execution of the ornate writing at the close compelled spontaneous and general applause. In the unaccompanied numbers which followed, Mme. Essipoff appealed with still more eloquence to her hearers. The Bach-Tausig Toccata proved to be an exquisite tone-poem as well as an excellent test of the performer's technique; Mozart's menuet was given with infinite playfulness and grace, and Rameau's "Gavotte and Variations" offered renewed evidence of her control of the key-board. To the second half of the concert the débutante contributed a thoughtful and dainty reading of one of Chopin's nocturnes; Schumann's lively and fine-spun "Traumeswirren;" another tone-study, almost imitative in its cunningly-contrived and skillfully-rounded harmonies, called "Guitarre," by Hiller; a florid characteristic piece, entitled "Les Alouettes, by Mme. Essipoff's husband, Prof. Leschetizky, of the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music, and Rubinstein's well-remembered "Valse." An almost masculine performance of Liszt's "Fantaisie Hongroise," with its quaint motives, and its heavy piano passages accenting the orchestral score and balancing its weight, brought the concert to an end, Mme. Essipoff being recalled thrice, as she was, indeed, at the conclusion of the first half. M. Vivien, who, as recorded already, was listened to for the first time in this country simultaneously with Mme. Essipoff, is a young artist of the Belgian school who plays with commendable brio and facility, and, except when he deals with the highest harmonies, with considerable accuracy. M. Vivien's tone is by no means full, but we should not like to assert, from yesterday's experience, that he had sacrificed tone to left-hand execution, the gentleman's violin being apparently one of the poorest specimens obtainable of the art which immortalized Cremona. The new-comer rendered an exceedingly difficult concerto by Paganini, not faultlessly, but very creditably, and the smallness of his tone was the only drawback to the thorough enjoyment of his interpretation of Vieuxtemps' ever-welcome "Fantaisie Caprice." M. Vivien was much applauded. Both he and Mme. Essipoff appear again this evening, when the second concert of the series may be attended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. HELLER'S "WONDER THEATRE."

Mr. Heller's "Wonder Theatre," which is situated, as the reader may be reminded, in Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, will be opened to the public this evening. Mr. Heller has a long-established reputation as a prestidigatateur, a pianist, and a humorist; his triple talent can hardly fail to supply him with the materials for a thoroughly-enjoyable entertainment.

NOTES OF THE ELECTION.

The official vote for member of Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois is as follows: Lathrop, Rep., 13,255; Hurlbut, Ind. Rep., 5,990; Farnsworth, Dem., 8,144.

The Rutland *Herald* says that it learns from a trustworthy source that Mr. Solace resigned the office of Postmaster of Bridport, Vt., previous to the election; therefore he was not disqualified to be appointed an Elector.

The Republicans of New-Hampshire carried all three of their Congressional districts on the vote for President, the first by 815 majority, the second by 1,339, and the third by 818. The First and Third Districts are now represented by Democrats.

By the official figures Congressman William Walsh, Democrat, has been re-elected to Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland by 14 majority. Two years ago he had 695 majority. The vote on Tuesday was: McComas, Republican, 15,713; Walsh, Democrat, 15,727.

The Louisville *Commercial* does not quite despair of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Kentucky. Nine counties already heard from give him 3,464 majority; in eight others the Democratic candidate has 2,756 majority. Six counties are to be heard from which in 1874 gave a Democratic majority of 790. In the seventeen counties heard from, as above, the Republican majority is 708.

The official vote in the Philadelphia districts for Members of Congress was as follows:

Dis.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Freeman	15,021	Thackray	11,171
2.	O'Neill	15,201	Gibson	11,881
3.	Berry	9 039	Randall	11,751
4.	Kelley	18 820	School	10,432
5.	Harmer	15,652	Duval	11,953

The three amendments to the Constitution of Rhode Island submitted to the vote of the people were all lost, and only one received a majority. The vote was as follows: Article V.—Approve, 9,187; reject, 9,234; Article VI.—Approve, 10,705; reject, 11 489; Article VII.—Approve, 11,039; reject, 10,948. The last was the one extending to foreign-born soldiers and sailors, who fought on the Union side during the rebellion, the right of suffrage. The vote in its favor did not come up to the constitutional requirements.

A GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

On Monday evening next a grand billiard tournament will be commenced at Tammany Hall. Albert Garnier, the Dion brothers, Maurice Daly, A. P. Rudolphe, George F. Slosson, and Jacob Schaefer are the contestants. The latter, a young New-Yorker, will, during the tournament, make his début before the public. His play is said to be something marvelous. There are four money prizes, aggregating $1,500, and a handsome Delaney table, valued at $500, which is to be given to the player making the highest general average. The games are to be of 300 points each, French caroms, and will be played on a 5x10 Delaney wire cushion table. The Dion brothers will, as usual, open the tournament on Monday, and after that evening there will be both afternoon and evening séances. The first game of the Fall season will be played to-morrow evening, at Tammany Hall by Joseph Dion, the challenger, and Albert Garnier, for the Delaney emblem, representing the national championship.

OBITUARY.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

John S. Williams, senior member of the well-known shipping firm of Williams & Guion, died last evening, at his residence, No. 34 West Seventeenth street, of an acute affection of the intestines, with which he was attacked on last Friday. He was born in this City in October, 1814. His father, Capt. John Williams, commanded the packet-ship Albion, which was lost off the Irish coast, and perished in that calamity. In his youth, Mr. Williams entered in the shipping office of Mr. Jeremiah Thompson, and subsequently engaged in the ship-chandlery business, in copartnership with Mr. William R. Hinman. With Mr. Stephen B. Guion, he organized the old Black Ball Line of Liverpool packets, and the increase of business and ships caused some twenty-five years ago the departure of Mr. Guion for Liverpool, where he remained, superintending the business of the line in England. His brother, William H. Guion, entered the firm, and remained in this City with Mr. Williams. The Black Ball Line was subsequently merged in the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, forming the weekly line to Liverpool now known as the Williams & Guion Line. Mr. Williams was prominently identified from his boyhood with the commerce of New-York, and contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Maritime Exchange, Shipmaster's Association, and other commercial bodies. He leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters.

A WAIF FROM CHICAGO.

An officer of the Steam-beat Squad, while on duty in West street yesterday, noticed a bright intelligent lad wandering along the river front, apparently not knowing where to go. The officer accosted the lad, who said that his name was Charles Littrell, and that his parents resided in Vine street, between Larrabee and Orchard streets, Chicago. On Friday last he left his home with a sick man, whose name he did not know, and came to this City. On his arrival here the man took him to his residence, somewhere in Avenue B, where he remained until Monday, when the man in whose company he had journeyed from Chicago turned him adrift. The lad was taken to Police Head-quarters and placed in charge of Mrs. Webb, the Matron. His parents have been notified.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street. Obituaries of the late Chief Justice Claudius L. Monell, of the Superior Court, and Mr. Augustus F. Smith were read and ordered to be inscribed upon the records of the association. The report of the committee appointed last Winter to study the work of the Commissioners charged with the revision of the Code of Remedial Justice was set down for discussion last night. After considerable debate the consideration of the report was adjourned until the next regular meeting of the association. After this, the amendments to the Code, adopted by the Legislature last Spring, were discussed, and several opposing motions relating to them were made, but no definite action was taken.

RIOT AMONG RAILROAD STRIKERS.

SCRANTON, Nov. 14.—A serious riot occurred here to-day between the mechanics of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company who have been on a strike for the past six weeks, and some of their number who recently resumed work. The fight occurred in the vicinity of the shops as the men were quitting work. Bars of iron, stones, and other missels were used, and some of the participants were severely injured. The men on strike are growing desperate, and unless the dispute is soon settled trouble may be anticipated. The Mayor and Chief of Police have prepared for any emergency which may arise to-morrow.

CENTENNIAL AWARDS.

From the New-York Tribune of Nov. 13.

The newspapers have been lately teeming with ingeniously-worded advertisements regarding the awards. These publications have been skillfully prepared, so as to convey the impression that this or that exhibitor had really received the highest and best award. Thus, instead of informing the public as to the true state of affairs, they have simply confused the reader. Visitors at the Centennial find themselves bewildered by the adverse claims to distinction which they find placarded on every hand, and they do not know which way to turn to discover the truth. In no department has this system of misrepresentation been carried to so great an extent as that devoted to piano-fortes. There has been a "war" between piano exhibitors since the Exhibition opened, and a regular skirmish line of placards since the awards were officially announced. They have vied with each other in the use of extravagant language to prove their respective claims to distinction. The most ingenious methods have been devised; disinterested correspondents, whose sole object was to instruct the ignorant public, have volunteered their services, (for a consideration); ex-judges of awards, in the interest of certain piano manufacturers, have made pretended revelations of the secrets of the jury-room, for the sake of supporting the claims of their particular favorites, and lightning calculators have been appealed to, and have found convenient mathematical rules by which to establish absolutely the supremacy of their clients, on the pretence of the so much abused maxim that figures cannot lie. All these efforts, while ridiculous to those acquainted with the subject, have been attempted to influence the uninitiated. In fact, the piano men have left nothing undone to mislead the public, and by their efforts have caused everything relating to pianos to be looked upon with distrust, and have made themselves the laughing stock of the public. By these means injustice is not only done to the public but to those who are not only entitled to the leading position but who were awarded it by the judges. Your correspondent has taken the trouble to submit all the various reports, which are the basis of awards, to a careful scrutiny and comparison, and the result is that the pianos of William Knabe & Co. are found to head the list. This house, from the commencement of the Exhibition, relied solely upon the merits of their instruments to secure them a just award; and since the official announcement, although they were decreed the highest honors in the Piano Department, they have modestly remained in the background. It is fortunate that the judges, in preparing the Knabe report, so framed it as to leave no doubt about their pre-eminence. They especially commended all their four styles of pianos, concert grand, parlor grand, square, and uprights, and accorded them the praise of unequaled excellence in all the details of perfect instruments. The report is plain, straightforward, and comprehensive, specifying all the elements of merit which it is possible for the best piano-forte to possess—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action; solidity and originality of construction, and excellence of workmanship. By comparing it with the other reports in the same department, even the most skeptical will acknowledge that no stronger language could have been used to express the unanimous approval of the judges.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 1876.

OBTAINED ALL THE HONORS.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new "Automatic" sewing-machine of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company. Send postal card for full particulars and list of offices to No. 658 Broadway, New-York. —*Exchange.*

SCHOOL SUITS.—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.—*Exchange.*

WHEN, IN CLASSICAL TIMES, a man had done some great thing, he was honored with a public triumph, a wreath of laurel or of bays. Now he is at all events honored with the esteem and regard of others. We are right in honoring the inventor of B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, whose past achievements have reached a fitting complement in the new toilet soap, which is simply the greatest luxury and comfort possible to man. Pure and honest, it can be absolutely trusted as the best thing in use.—*Advertisement.*

Leland's Sturtevant House.

Rooms, with board, $3, $3 50, and $4. Desirable suites and entire floors for families for the Winter.—*Advertisement.*

FOR A WORRYING COUGH, or any throat or lung trouble, use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

CURE YOUR COUGH by using MME. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. Price, 25, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE HIGHEST AWARD granted any exhibitor by Centennial Exposition is given the ELASTIC TRUSS CO. for SILK ELASTIC TRUSSES. Sold only at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have F. H. B. on each drop.

You are not old but have Gray Hair. Why don't you use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM? You certainly prefer the natural color and vigor, to the baldness that follows neglect.

Speedy Relief from the Nausea of pregnancy is insured by the use of that delightful pacifier of the stomach, Milk of Magnesia.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms. Established 1840.

To Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

MARRIED.

HASCALL—KING.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, 1876, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by Rev. E. B. Chapin, D. D., THEODORE F. HASCALL to VIRGIE, daughter of Hon. Vincent C. King, all of this City.

HARTT—WIDDEMER.—In this City, Nov. 14, 1876, by Rev. E. Soliday Widdemer, his daughter IRENE to HENRY LE BARON HARTT, M. D., all of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BADGER.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, Sunday, Nov. 12, AUGUSTUS H. BADGER, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 468 Franklin av., corner Jefferson st.

BLAIR.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Townsend, No. 9 West 25th st., SUSAN BLAIR, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., near 6th av., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

COBB.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, WILLIAM HAZARD, youngest son of Sarah M. and the late Capt. Jacob A. Cobb, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Willoughby av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 11 A. M. Interment at the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

FORRESTER.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 14, 1876, ANNA V., eldest daughter of the late John Sutphen and wife of James C. Forrester, M. D., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service at her late residence, No. 202 Bleecker st., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Friday morning.

HOPKINS.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., WILLIAM ROGERS HOPKINS, in the 72d year of his age.

LORD.—On Sunday, Nov. 12, after a short illness, at Morristown, N. J., CORNELIA LIVINGSTON LORD, only child of Edward C. and Emily M. Lord.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, on Wednesday, Nov. 15 at 2:30 o'clock. Trains leave Hoboken ferries at noon.

LYON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1876, Mrs. MARY LYON, in the 85th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NICOLL.—Nov. 12, at New-Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., ETHELBERT B. NICOLL.

Funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

TRIPP.—On Monday, Nov. 13, AMOS L. TRIPP, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., Putnam Association, Ætna Club, Alaska Club, and Lincoln Club, of the Seventh Assembly District, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12:30 P. M., from the Baptist Church in 16th st., near 8th av.

ÆTNA CLUB.—Members are requested to meet at the club rooms, No. 157 8th av., on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, AMOS L. TRIPP.

GEORGE M. GARDNER, President.

JAS. A. CRYAN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association held on Monday evening, Nov. 13, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our late member, AMOS L. TRIPP, having by an inscrutable Providence been suddenly removed from among us, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our earnest sympathy to his relatives, while recognizing the loss to ourselves of an active, truthful, and worthy member of our association.

Resolved, That the members of the association be requested to attend the funeral.

WEEDEN.—On Monday, at No. 23 Lafayette place, Mrs. CATHARINE WEEDEN, aged 70 years, widow of Daniel S. Weeden.

Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, George F. Johnson, No. 220 East 11th st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

WINDLE.—At Stamford, Conn., Nov. 12, ELIZABETH KING WINDLE, daughter of the late Henry Windle, in the 16th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At his late residence, No. 34 West 17th st., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Williams & Guion.

YUNG.—EMMA F., wife of Frederick W., in the 26th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNDERSHIRTS

AND

DRAWERS

AT LOW PRICES.

WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) at 3:30 o'clock P.M.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) at 7:30 o'clock P.M.

Also WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at CLINTON HALL, At same hour each day.

MR. MENZIES' LIBRARY.

An unparalleled collection of rare, unique, and elegant books.

Books on exhibition each day until 2 o'clock P. M.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

SPANAISH and FRENCH ART.

Thursday and Friday evenings, Nov. 16 and 17, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

THE TOLOSA COLLECTION.

Now on exhibition, free, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colors—Antique Furniture—Arms and Armor—Tapestries—Costumes—Bric-a-Brac Studio Furniture, &c., collected by

T. TOLOSA, Esq.

The Paintings in this Collection are almost entirely new to the public, and well worthy the special attention of lovers of fine art.

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METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1876.

AT A STATED MEETING OF THE Trustees of this institution held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Trustees of this institution have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Mr. Elisha Brooks, one of their number. Mr. Brooks was sincere and reliable in friendship, kind and urbane in manner, of excellent judgment in business affairs, and warmly interested in the prosperity of this institution, and the board feel that it has lost a most estimable and valuable member.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and that this minute of esteem and respect for his memory be entered on the record of this bank, and a transcript of the same be sent to the family. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

J. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M. for Europe, per steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown—correspondence for Scotland, and Germany to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed—and at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steam-ship Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wyoming, Bothnia, and City of Berlin do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, will leave New-York Nov. 23. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 1. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Dec. 6. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

LEFT HER HOME ON SATURDAY, NOV. 11, a young lady, aged fifteen, about five feet one inch high, dark brown eyes, very dark brown hair, dark complexion; generally of a pleasing appearance. When she left home she was dressed in a dark brown woolen dress, with a faint white check; plain black cloth sack, round turban brown straw hat trimmed with plain brown velvet. Any information concerning her given to the Superintendent of the Police will be thankfully received by her friends.

LAMPS A SPECIALTY AT BARTLETT'S.—The CITY STREET AND BOULEVARD Lamp Depot, No. 619 Broadway, New-York. THE BEST LAMPS OF EACH KIND for the STREET, HOUSE, &c., burning GAS, GASOLINE, or OIL. All styles of STUDENTS' Lamps at prices from $2 upward, including Shade.

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When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched highwater mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

THE PROSPECTUS FOR 1877.

Which gives the titles of more than fifty illustrated papers, by writers of the highest merit, grouped under the head of FOREIGN TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE, HOME LIFE AND TRAVEL, POPULAR SCIENCE, HOUSE AND HOME DECORATION, AMERICAN SPORTS, WIT AND HUMOR, indicates an advance upon preceding years.

THREE SERIAL STORIES are announced:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN,"

By Dr. HOLLAND, the Editor;

"His Inheritance," by Miss TRAFTON; "That Lass o' Lowrie's" by Mrs. HODGSON BURNETT, besides shorter stories, sketches, &c., &c.

Mr. BARNARD'S articles on various industries of Great Britain, begun in November, and which include the history of "Some Experiments in Co-operation," will be found of great practical value to business men.

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A new feature will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London, by Mr. WELFORD.

These are but a few of the many attractions for the coming year. Buy the December number and read the prospectus.

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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at No. 185 Spring st., at 8 o'clock
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 350 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 6,028 head, against 4,828 head for the same time last week; the market has ruled active at an advance on last week's prices of from 10 to 25c. ₱ cwt., the best grades showing the strongest advance; the attendance of buyers of all classes was good; general quality of offerings good; 180 cars disposed of; good proportion of best stock for shipment east; sales of shippers' Steers at $4 75@$5 70; butchers' grades at $4 25@$4 62½; stockers at $3@$3 95. Cows and Heifers for butchers' use at $3 25@$4. Sheep and Lambs; receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total receipts for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 11,000 head for the same time last week; the market was moderately active, and about all good quality of offerings was disposed of; prices for best grades at ¼c.@¼c. advance on last week's average quotations. Common grades at strong last week's prices; sales of 19 cars of Western Sheep and 10 cars of Canada stock, mainly to supply the Eastern trade demand; 8 cars of medium to common Sheep unsold; supply of best stock equal to the demand; sales of Western Sheep, fair to best, at $4 62½@$5; medium lots at $4 25@$4 50; a few common lots at $3 75@$4; Canada Lambs at $5 62½@$6 12½; Canada Sheep at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,900 head, against 7,400 head for the same time last week; the market yesterday (Monday) ruled dull and slow; of the few lots disposed of prices ranged as follows: Yorkers, $5 30@$5 50; few heavy Hogs at $5 75; this morning the transactions were more active, but prices lower, the receipts being far in excess of the demand. We quote from sales made to-day: Yorkers, $5 25@$5 40 for medium to best; heavy Hogs at $5 45@$5 65; the yards are nearly full of unsold stock.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 14.—The receipts of Cattle to-day were 1,547 head; the market was more active, with prices a shade better for owners; quoted: Choice, $8; extra, $7 50@$7 75; first quality, $6 75@$7 25; second do., $6@$6 50; third do., $4 50@$5 50. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs were 5,768 head; there was a general feeling of improvement, with prices from ⅛c.@¼c. better; quoted, in lots: Common, $1 50, $2, and $2 50; extra, $3@$4 50, or from 3c.@6c. ₱ ℔.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head; shipments, 480; market quiet, firm and unchanged; sales of good to extra shipping at $4 35@$4 90. ...Hogs—receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 2,400; market active and firm; sales of common to choice, light at $5 50@$5 80; good to choice, heavy assorted, $5 65@$6; all were sold. Sheep—receipts, 180 head; prices unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,360 head, or 17 cars, through stock, and 63 cars for sale here; supply good and market active at the following prices: Best, $5 25; medium to good, $4 75@$5; common to fair, $4@$4 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,420 head; sales of Yorkers at $5 25@$5 35; Philadelphias, $5 60@$5 75. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; selling, $3@$4 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 12 cash; $1 13¾@$1 13⅞ December; $1 14¾@$1 14⅞ January; No 3 Chicago Spring, $1 02; rejected, 90c.@92c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 43⅜c. cash, 43⅜c. all the year; rejected, 42c. Oats quiet and weak; 32¼c. cash; 32½c. December. Rye firmer at 61c. Barley easier at 77c. cash; 78½c. December. Pork fairly active, and a shade higher; $16 cash; $15 57½ November; $15 47½@$15 50 all the year. Lard active, firm, and higher; $9 90 cash; $9 60 December, and all the year. Bulk-meats moderately active and higher; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Short Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8¾c. Whisky, $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 141,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 92,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Rye, 3,100 bushels; Barley, 48,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat easier; $1 13⅜ cash; $1 14⅝@$1 14¾ January. Corn and Oats unchanged. Provisions nominal.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Corn, 200,423 bushels; Wheat, 77,500 bushels; Barley, 9,990 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels; Rye, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Canal to Tide-water—Corn, 91,111 bushels; Wheat, 7,844 bushels; Barley, 3,900 bushels; Barley-malt, 12,159 bushels. Interior Points—Corn, 3,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,760 bbls.; Corn, 53,300 bushels; Wheat, 69,800 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Flour quiet; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat in light inquiry; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at private terms; four cars No. 1 White Michigan at $1 38. Corn in fair demand; sales early of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 52c.; later, 18,500 bushels do. at 52½c.; 4,000 bushels sample at 51c.@51½c.; 23,000 bushels Low Mixed Toledo at 53c.; 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 53c. Oats, Rye, and Barley—No sales reported. Malt in fair trade inquiry; prices nominally unchanged. Seeds inactive. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Highwines nominally unchanged and quiet. Canal Freights—Boatmen holding for higher rates; no charters to-day. Railroad Freights quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Flour—An advance is asked, but none established; little business done. Wheat moderately active and higher; No. 2 Red-fall, $1 22¼; No. 3 do., $1 14¼ cash; $1 15 December. Corn firmer; 41½c. cash; 40½c. all the year. Oats firmer; 31½c. cash and bid November. Rye strong and higher at 58c.@58½c. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $1 06. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard higher at $9 75@$9 80, the latter price for the week. Bulk-meats firmer at a fraction better for sides; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; clear rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Hogs higher for packing grades; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Bacon, $5 60@$5 80; Butchers' $5 75@$5 90. Cattle quiet and unchanged; only moderate demand. Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,200 head; Cattle, 900 head.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn active and firm for new at 42c.@44c.; old steady at 52c.@53c. Oats steady at 30c.@38c. Rye quiet but steady at 68c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firm; new, $16@$16 25. Lard higher; Steam-Rendered, $9 85@$9 87½; Kettle do., $10 25@$10 50. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders 6¼c.@6⅜c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c., all loose; sales of boxed Short Rib Sides at 8¼c., December; Long and Short Clear Sides, 8⅞c., December. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 06. Butter firm and unchanged; good demand for choice. Hogs active and firm; common, $5@$5 50; fair to good light and packing, $5 35@$5 50; choice Butchers, $5 55@$5 60; receipts, 3,124 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

OSWEGO, Nov. 14.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; new held at $1 35; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 40; Extra do., $1 45. Corn dull; sales of 1,000 bushels at 57c. Barley unchanged; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 09; 10,000 bushels by sample at 99c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5¼c.; Corn, 5½c.; Barley, 5c. to New-York; Barley, 4½c. to Albany; 7½c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 50 to Albany; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Barley, 98,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,137,000 feet. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,600 bbls. Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon—Wheat, 1,339,000 bushels; Corn, 786,000 bushels; Barley, 664,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35½; No. 3 do. held at $1 27, $1 26 bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33; Extra do., $1 38½; Amber Michigan, $1 25; December, $1 25½; No. 2 do., $1 15; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 31½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21; December, $1 22½; No. 3 Red, $1 14; rejected, $1 10; Dayton and Michigan, $1 08; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 31. Corn steady; High Mixed, 53c.; new, 52c.; No. 2 at 53c.; new, 50c.; No 2 White, 51c.; no grade, 51c.; rejected, 51c.; new, 46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 32¼c.; Michigan, 33½c.; rejected, 25c. Clover-seed, $8 75. Receipts—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Flour in good demand at full prices; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Family, $5@$5 25; A No. 1, $6@$6 25; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat firm; Red, $1 15@$1 22; Amber, $1 22@$1 28; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady; White, 44c.; Mixed, 43c. Rye in fair demand at 65c. Oats dull; White, 35c.; Mixed, 32c. Provisions scarce and firm. Pork, nominal. Bulk Shoulders, none here; Clear Rib Sides, $8 60; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c. Lard scarce and wanted; tierce, 11¼c.; keg, 11¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat opened firm; closed active and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 14½; December, $1 15⅞; January, $1 17¼. No. 3 do., $1 05½. Corn quiet and easier; No. 2 at 48c. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye steady with a fair demand; No. 1 at 63½c. Barley less firm; No. 2 Spring, 78¼c.@78½c.; No. 3 do., 43½c. Provisions quiet and nominal. Mess Pork, $15 75. Prime Steam Lard, $9 85. Freights steady but dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; do. to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 103,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine quoted at 35c. Resin strong at $1 75 for strained. Tar strong at $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Nov. 14:

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold one four-story brick warehouse, with lot 23.11 by 91.9 by 24.2 by 91.1, on John st., south side, 72.6 feet east of William st., for $25,600, to Felix Campbell.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 38th st., south side, 225 feet east of 6th av., for $27,500, to John R. Flanigan.

Winans & Davies, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 22.3 by 100, on East 3d st., south side, 408.11 feet west of Avenue D, for $12,277, to C. H. Meyer, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of C. Norwood, Esq., Receiver, sold the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, No. 57 West 132d st., north side, 135 feet east of 6th av. Boulevard, for $6,250, to C. F. Crook.

D. M. Clarkson, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure. John Frankenheimer, Esq., Referee, sold a portion of the building known as the "Knickerbocker Hotel," with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 59th st., south side, 100 feet east of 5th av., for $19,000, to C. R. Roberts, Jr., plaintiff in the legal action.

The foreclosure sale by H. N. Camp, of a plot of land on Boston road, 23d Ward, was adjourned to Nov. 21.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports at private sale the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 23 East 48th st., for $20,000, to William H. Libby.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. Thompson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 29th st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, at the Court-house, White Plains, at 11 A. M., of eighty-five acres, with buildings, on Mamaroneck av., in the town of White Plains; also, six and one-half acres adjoining above; also forty acres adjoining above.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75, on East 39th st., south side, 290 feet east of 2d av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 17 by 100.5, on East 65th st., north side, 117 feet west of 4th av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on Crosby st., east side, 92.4 feet south of Spring st.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Boswell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 70.5, on East 51st st., south side, 200 feet east of 2d av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. A. Braun, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15.7 by 100.5, on East 114th st., north side, 489.4 feet east of 4th av. Also, similar sale, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th av., west side, block front between 157th and 158th sts. Also, one lot, 25 by 100, on West 157th st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 75 by — on 131st st., south side, 125 feet east of Morris av., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 four-story brick warehouse, with lot, John st., s. s., 72.6 ft. e. of William st., lot 23.11x91.9x24.2x91.1 .... $25,600

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 38th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9 .... $27,500

By Winans & Davies.

1 five-story brick tenement house, with lot, East 3d st., s. s., 408.11 ft. w. of Avenue D, lot 22.3x100 .... $12,277

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement frame house, with lot, No. 57 West 132d st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., lot 18.9x99.11 .... $6,250

By D. M. Clarkson.

A portion of the building known as "Knickerbocker Hotel" and one lot, East 59th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 25x100.5 .... $19,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 13.

56th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100.5; A. H. Barney and wife to O. Harniman	$15,500
35th st., 250 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x93.9; A. Brennan to F. K. Keller	7,400
112th st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.6x100.11; C. T. Barnes to J. H. Albert	12,000
105th st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x100.11; E. Dunn and husband to J. L. R. Wood	100
Walker st., s. s., No. 25, 25x100; W. L. Heermance and wife to S. B. Hutchings	25,000
5th st., s. s., No. 324, 20x96.2½; J. Hemlin and wife to G. Weiss	9,000
88th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.6x98.9; H. Levy and wife to S. Marks	nom.
82d st., s. s., 231.4 ft. w. of Avenue B, 13.4x102.2; E. Kilpatrick and wife to G. L. Kilmer	4,250
Madison av., s. w. corner 66th st., 20.5x80; C. E. Cornish to J. Ziegler	nom.
Madison av., same property, M. Daly to J. Zeigler	nom.
82d st., s. s., 111.4 ft. w. of Avenue B, 13.4x102.2; E. Kilpatrick and wife to A. Purdy	4,200
10th av., n. e. corner 145th st., 225x99.11; A. Ogden and wife to H. Travers	27,000
98th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 175x100.10; A. H. Quackenbush to C. Freeman	nom.
Delancey st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of Essex st., 19x75; W. Rabold and wife to K. Vonhof	14,000
22d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x97.6; E. Sturtzkober to J. Schuchmann	nom.
116th st., n. s., 100x100.2; also Broad st., No. 50, 15x118.4; J. S. Underhill to A. C. Corbitt	12,000
104th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.11; P. Van Alstyne to J. Mathews	8,000
Public Drive, e. s., 28.6¾ ft. s. of 67th st., 15.8x25; also 72d st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 11th av., 171 x irregular; C. A. Weaver to J. Braden	nom.
Broadway, s. e. corner of 67th st., 48.9½x50.5; C. A. Weaver to A. H. Quackenbush	nom.
4th av., n. e. corner of 90th st., 39.4x100.8; J. H. Watson and wife to W. M. Purdy	24,000
Union av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Glen av., 25x200, 24th Ward; J. L. Woodley and wife to J. W. Knapp	500
60th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; James P. Ledwith, Referee, to J. S. R. Wood	1,000
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; same to same	1,000
60th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th av., 20x100.5; same to same	1,000
64th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; same to same	13,250
5th av., e. s., 29.9 ft. n. of 61st st., 25.1x100; W. S. Kieley, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company	36,000
Greene st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100; L. W. Emerson, Referee, to A. Van Deusen	4,000
26th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; J. Frankenheimer, Referee, to M. B. Park	7,030
134th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th av., 50x99.11; H. D. Purroy, Referee, to C. L. Beekman	1,950
5th av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 25x100; H. Andrews, Referee, to W. Clarkson	27,100
Union av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Cedar st., 75x114.1, 24th Ward; George A. Halsey, Referee, to United States Trust Company	1,500
Cedar st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Tinton av., 75x100, 24th Ward; same to same	2,400
Cedar st., n. w. corner Union av., 25x114; Cedar st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tinton av., 52.1x100; same to same	1,200
Tinton av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., 75x134.1; same to same	900
Tinton av., s. w. corner Cedar st., 95x100; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to United States Trust Company	300
Concord av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cedar st., 115x111.4; same to same	500

LEASE RECORDED.

Union place, n. w. corner 15th st., 9 years; G. E. Beers to Bank of Metropolis $7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOS. 51, 53, 57, 59, AND 61 EAST 55TH ST. AT PRIVATE SALE, BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

These new and very desirable houses 16.6 and 20x52, with dining-room extensions; built and finished in the best manner; lots 100.5. Prices, $22,000 and $24,000, respectively. For further particulars and keys apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN.—SUBSTANTIAL house, twelve rooms, superior cellar, piazza, well, cistern, fruit, fine lot, terraced; near depot; fifty minutes in New-Jersey; desirable location; gas, water, sidewalks; forced sale; only $2,500, half cash; no misrepresentations. STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

AN UNUSUALLY COMMANDING BROADWAY property, near 23d st., 40 or 80 feet front by 115 feet. Will lease or sell low, and rebuild with handsome elevation, to suit either piano-forte, gas fixtures, crockery, carpet, furniture, publisher, sewing-machine, or clothier's business. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th st.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.

For Sale.—This 25 by 65 feet four-story high-stoop brown-stone house to be sold at auction, Nov. 24, if not previously disposed of at private sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 61ST ST.—SUPERB medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, low. Permits at 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS 37.6-foot brown-stone house, south side of 40th st., just west 5th av.; built by the late owner for his own use. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH AV. NEAR 26TH ST.—A FOUR-story, English basement, brown-stone house; price, $40,000; possession May 1, 1877. Address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT full-sized house in West 58th st., close to 5th av.; location elegant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale, a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 7, 1876,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of The Assignee of WILLIAM MOLLER,
FARM AT GREENWICH, CONN.

Consisting of house and twenty-two acres as follows: All that certain tract of land situated in Greenwich, Conn., separate from each other by a highway, one tract in quantity twelve acres, more or less, with buildings thereon, bounded north by lands of Daniel Ferris; east and south by highways, and west by highways and land of said Daniel Ferris. The other tract in quantity ten acres, more or less, bounded south by lands of Beal B. Lockwood, and on all other sides by highways.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Pine st.
THE VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-west corner of Broome and Mulberry sts. will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, 1876, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in following parcels: Corner parcel, 50.6 on Broome st., 116 feet on Mulberry st., with four brick buildings thereon; lot on Mulberry st., adjoining above, 25x75, with brick building thereon; lot on Broome st., adjoining same, 25.3x98.9 and 104.6, with brick building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, WITH FINE BILliard room, on west side, above the Park, forty minutes from Wall st., a double house; if agreeable the owners (two in number) would board with party; an economical arrangement will be made with horses, &c. Address WEST SIDE, Box No. 136 Times Office.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE desirable four-story and attic English basement house, No. 249 West 23d st.; just painted, and thoroughly repaired. Apply to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—An elegant and handsomely furnished, English basement house, on 5th av. near 32d st. The house and furniture have just been put in perfect order, and renovated; rent, $5,000 per annum. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, No. 47 East 2?th st., near Madison av. Rent $2 500. Apply on the premises or to JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 52 William st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 214 EAST 11TH ST.; RENT low; all improvements. Apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, second floor, 23 feet by 23 feet, in good condition, suitable for a lawyer's office. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO HOUSES ADJOINING; location, 19th, 20th, 21st, or 22d sts., between Broadway and 4th av.; cash; no agents. Address C. A. P., Post Office Box No. 612, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY wishes a place as companion; is a good reader; would assist in house-keeping, care of young children; and sewing; New-York City preferred; good references; can be seen at No. 3 West 47th st., afternoons of Tuesday 14th, Wednesday 15th, and Thursday 16th inst.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT, offering highest references, as companion to a lady or as assistant cashier. Address for one week Culture, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is capable of assisting with any other work in a private family; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 313 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a colored girl; competent for either positions; City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; can operate on three machines; best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; member of the English Church; good City reference. Address S. T., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 32 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American woman; would wait on young ladies or grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBER-maid; will assist with the washing or parlor work; excellent City references. Address C. M., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at present employer's. No. 158 East 70th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, OR Waitress Alone.—By a Swedish girl in a private family; City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl, as chamber-maid or lady's maid; good City reference. Apply for two days, from 10 till 2, at No. 161 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to do fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Scotch girl; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 218 West 17th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; no objections to the country. Call for two days at 125 West 16th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable Danish girl; willing and obliging. Call at No. 117 East 77th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; will do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 79 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook: understands all kinds of fine cooking, French and English soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, and desserts of all kinds; full charge of kitchen required; splendid baker of bread, cake, and biscuit; City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English and American cooking; soups, jellies, pastry, and game, and is a good baker; eight years' reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., second floor, back.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters together in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good baker and understands all kinds of cooking; is willing to assist with the washing; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 42 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good references for capability and honesty; City or country. Address C. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS LIVED out in England several years and in this country, as cook in a private family; is a good baker and a first-rate cook; five years' City reference. Call at No. 275 West 19th st., near 8th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook; also a chamber-maid; both willing to do the work of a small family between them; best City references. Call at No. 313 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH and American cooking in all its branches; meats, soups, games, and jellies; first-class baker; five years' reference from last place. Call at 311 West 25th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 25th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 52d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class reference. Call at No. 692 Third av., in millinery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference from last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook and baker; would do the coarse washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO assist in the ironing and washing; lived in last place eight years; best of City reference. Call at No. 911 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; reference in Madison av. Call at bakery, No. 730 2d av., near 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN a private family; can take entire charge; do marketing if required; five years' City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., fancy store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking thoroughly; best of City reference. Address Marie, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist in washing, if required; no objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address No. 111 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as excellent plain cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH woman as first-class cook who thoroughly understands her duty in all its branches; best of reference. Call at No. 674 3d av., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business; excellent baker; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 205 East 38th st., near 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young American woman; has a child six years old, whom she wishes to take with her; good references. Apply at No. 218 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, pastry, and jelly; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st., first flight.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; willing and obliging; two years' reference; would go as laundress and assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 571 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; no objections to the country; best reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., near 37th st., millinery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, with best City references. Seen by addressing First-Class Cook, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS FRENCH and English cooking in all its branches. Call at No. 431 7th av., top floor, first room.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress—By two Protestant girls together; best City reference. Call at 444 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A LADY LEAVING HOME FOR THE Winter a place for a first-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 104 East 30th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a private family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 136 West 17th st., front house, first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK OR working housekeeper; good reference. Address G. L., No. 52 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 274 6th st., Jersey City, first floor, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at 221 East 21st st., third floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands English and American cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 763 6th av.; ring 3d bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class family cook and baker; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN PRIVATE family; good City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 315 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO COOK and assist with light washing, and take care of a furnace. Call on or address Mrs. Lewis, 213 6th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; BEST CITY REFerence. Address M. O., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands cooking. Call at No. 234 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 502 West 56th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK AND to assist with washing and ironing; private family; City reference. Call at No. 225 East 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND EXCELLENT laundress; nine years' City reference. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT CUTTER, fitter, and trimmer, by day or week; country not objected to; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; highest references. Call on Mrs. J., No. 715 6th av., near 41st st., in millinery store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few engagements by the day or week; has her own machine. Call or address No. 203 East 52d st., third floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak-maker; a few more engagements to go out by the day; can cut and fit in the latest French styles. Call on E. C., No. 623 3d av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and fitter, to work by the day or at home. Call at No. 252 West 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A CAPABLE NEW-ENGland woman to assist in household duties, teach children, or the care of an invalid; no compensation except a home required. Address N. H., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FOLLY COMPEtent as housekeeper. Address or apply at No. 45 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl who has never lived out, in any capacity of light work; a good place preferable to high wages; aged 14. Call or address No. 347 East 35th st., top floor, front Room No. 13.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant to do house-work in a small family; understands all kinds of cakes and pies; can make good bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 38th st., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl for general house-work in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 118 Jane st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl that never lived out to do light house-work or chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 334 East 47th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; best City references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNdress and good plain cook; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 288 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN person as lady's maid to one or two ladies; can assist in housekeeping if required; best City reference. Address Mrs. Horan, No. 44 1st av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS first-class lady's maid; no objection to the country. Address Miss V. C., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS fluting, polishing, and all kinds of gentlemen's wear; in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 70 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH Protestant laundress, with good City reference. Address Welsh Laundress, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; competent in both capacities; highest testimonials. Call at No. 18 West 33d st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting. Call at present employer's, No. 125 East 21st st., Gramercy Park.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 52d st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 201 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; very best City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 267 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, with good references, in a good family. Call for two days at No. 211 East 40th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as laundress; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 204 5th av.

MAID.—BY A NURSERY-MAID, SPEAKING French and English, with good City references; wages no object, but a good home; for grown children; refined. Address French Nursery-maid, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as experienced infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing it up by the bottle; good City reference given; no objection to the country; willing to be generally useful. Can be seen at No. 252 West 22d st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a young child, and sew, in a private family; has good references. Address C. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS NURSE AND first-class seamstress; would like to have her daughter, of fourteen, with her, to assist; excellent reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 48 West 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for young children; prefers the entire care of a baby; City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 211 West 29th st., front basement.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—GOOD SEAMstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox machines; can take care of invalids; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as child's nurse or chamber-maid; the best of City reference. Call at No. 204 East 38th st.

NURSE.—FOR AN INVALID OR CHILDREN, BY an American; twelve years' City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT Protestant woman as invalid's nurse; best of testimonials. Can be seen until engaged at No. 103 West 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant; four years' City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant; good City reference. Call or address No. 109 West 46th st., second bell to the left.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, middle age, as nurse in a private family; is fond of children, and make herself generally useful; good references. Call or address Mrs. Held, No. 796 9th av.

NURSE, &c.—AS INVALID CHILDREN'S NURSE or ladies' maid, by a Protestant woman accustomed to travel and having best City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 East 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAPABLE OF taking entire charge of an infant or small children; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 122 East 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INVAlid or baby nurse; best reference. Call or address for two days No. 50 East 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable American woman; will do chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 354 East 62d st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A NURSE; CAN RECommend her very highly. Apply at No. 10 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE; good seamstress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 557 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and chamber-maid; City reference. Call for two days at No. 212 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and light chamber-work. Call for two days No. 117 West 46th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR OTHER LIGHT EMployment.—By day or week; understands all kinds of family and fine sewing; can operate on several machines; has a knowledge of upholstery; terms very moderate. Address M. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress; dress and cloak-maker; by the day or month; on ladies' and children's suits; also boys' clothes; terms low. Address Dress-maker, No. 495 Broome st.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST-CLASS CITY REFERENCE from last employer; can cut and fit; work by week or month; can operate on several machines. Apply at No. 218 East 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—FOR WINTER, IN FIRST-CLASS family; good home considered before high wages; has her own machine. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 308 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl; in private family or hotel. Call or address No. 883 3d av., top floor.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German married woman; full breast of milk; the best of references from doctor. Address Mrs. Kern, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS making all kinds of salads, care of silver, waiting in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST-class; is fully competent to fill either situation; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th st.; ring bell No. 3.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 108 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; can do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 28 West 21st st.

WAITRESS. BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, Room No. 2.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON table in a private family or to make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 33 West 42d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOman wishes to get washing and ironing to do at home; families or gentlemen. Call or address No. 182 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; fluting and polishing, seventy-five cents a dozen. Call at No. 420 East 15th st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take home or go out by the day; first-class laundress and house-cleaner; good reference. Call for Mrs. Morrison, No. 488 6th av., rear, top floor.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH LAUNdress; large or small family's washing; cuffs collars, French puffing, and fluting a specialty; distance no objection. Call or address No. 235 6th av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; washing at her home; best reference. Apply at No. 626 3d av.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WIDOW; A FEW families' washing. Call or address Johnson, No. 338 West 38th st.

MALES.

ACCOUNTANT, OR CONFIDENTIAL Clerk.—By a middle-aged gentleman, of refinement, capacity, and unflinching integrity. Address, for three days, Franklin, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 24.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO has good references for capacity; is willing, obliging, and agreeable; none but first class and strictly private address LIGHT COMPLEXION, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BY A LAD, AGED SEVENTEEN, IN SOME wholesale or commission business; writes a good hand and quick at figures; references unexceptionable. Address B. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CORRESPONDENT.—By a young man; competent and trustworthy. Address C. F., Box No. 134 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single man; strictly temperate; capable to take care of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; will do general work on a gentleman's place; wages no object; country preferred; nine years' reference given. Call or address P. L., No. 11 East 37th st., employer's stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; first-class City and country reference; will be found sober, willing and obliging; no objections to the country; can milk, care furnace; found generally useful. Address D. K., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man; perfectly acquainted with his duties; willing and obliging; no objection to country; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address L., No. 1,452 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging, temperate, and honest, as former or last employer will certify; careful City driver; six years' best City reference. Address O. E., care J. B. Brewster, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOROughly understands his business; knows well what coach business calls for; willing to make himself useful; good City references. Address L. J., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a careful City driver, which reference will certify. Address M., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WITH SOME private family; not long from Europe; thoroughly trained to drive, ride, and break to perfection; in or out door servant; will hire at moderate terms. Address J. Byrne, Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A HIGHLY respectable young man of long experience; willing and obliging; town or country; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. M. C., No. 213 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, steady man, with five years' reference; is willing and obliging. Address, William, No. 109 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference. Call or address F. C., No. 165 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, IN A PRIvate family, or for a doctor; good driver; best City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; good groom; careful City driver; has livery; City references. Address A. A., No. 322 East 66th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INCUMbrance; is a careful driver; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call or address P. N., No. 713 6th av., James Madden's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business. Apply at the office of his present employer, No. 55 Broad st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; best City reference. Address H., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; GOOD CITY references. Address S. F., No. 1,178 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS CITY REFERENCE. Call at or address No. 3 East 52d st.

FOOTMAN OR VALET.—BY A SWEDE; HIGHLY recommended; speaks English, German, and French; is a good waiter. Address Swede, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MIDDLE AGED married couple; no family; man as gardener; ten years in this country; understands his business thoroughly; also, green-house and the general work of a gentleman's place; wife as good cook in a small family; good reference; will be disengaged 27th this month or 15th next month. Address, A., Box No. 14, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—A CONSERVATORY TO KEEP IN order, by an experienced gardener. Address D. Scott, No. 247 East 19th st.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNDERstands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can milk and tend furnaces; good waiter if required; not afraid of hard work; terms moderate; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 212 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS NURSE OR attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; no objection to travel. Address H. B. B., No. 328 West 34th st.

TRAVELING SERVANT AND COURIER, for Italy, Egypt, and Palestine.—A competent man, thirty-two, who has served great families in that capacity, from whom highly recommended. For further particulars, apply to T. M., care of Capt. Anfrye, French Commission, Main Building, Philadelphia Exhibition.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A boarding or private house, to take charge of furnace and be useful; can wait on table. Address English, Box No. 226 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO MAKE himself useful around a house. Call or address No. 103 West 38th st.

WANTED—BY A STUDENT FROM YALE, A POSItion as private secretary or companion of a gentleman who is traveling; or as instructor in a family; best references. Address J. M., No. 96 York st., New-Haven, Conn.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has reference from the best of families in this City. Address C. R. L., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, aged thirty-two, as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address S. Robinson, No. 17 Cornelia st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (German) as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City references. Address M., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE MAN WHO THORoughly understands the duties of a first-class situation. Address Walter, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIvate family; City or country; best references from last place. Call or address A. V., No. 133 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house; references. Address Eugene, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man; is a splendid waiter; first-class reference. Call or address W. A. F., No. 119 West 24th st., top floor, back room.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference; wages $20 per month; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 14 West 3d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter; can show good reference. Address No. 145 West 50th st.

WAITER OR DRIVER.—BY A COLORED MAN a place to drive for a Doctor, or as waiter. Call or address C. H. D., No. 133 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; BOARDing-house, or tend furnace. Address E. Kelon, No. 225 West 27th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL AND SELL MAchinery; must thoroughly understand his business, and furnish the best of references as to capacity and reliability. Address, by letter, C. W. C., Station D, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—USEFUL SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT; must be young, active, and willing; a good milker; service long with last employer; character unblemished; wages, $15 monthly and board. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE UMBRELLA HOUSE, salesman who controls a large trade. None but those who have the above qualification, and have best references need apply at No. 404 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID; MUST BE A GOOD hair-dresser and seamstress, and have good reference. Apply before 2 o'clock at No. 24 West 17th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, with City reference. Call at No. 168 5th av., between 9 and 11.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK M. POMEROY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Mark M. Pomeroy, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1876.
n15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of October, A.D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EPHRAIM L. SNOW and GEORGE W. SNOW, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of November, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM P. C. FRAICHEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 5,375.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADELE LOUIS, formerly Adele Newmann, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of Adele Louis, formerly Adele Newmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of November, A. D. 1876.
DAVID STONE, of No. 416 Broadway,
SIMON STERN, No. 53 Murray st.,
n15-law3wW* New-York City, Assignees.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that THOMAS ELLSON, of the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must present their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within three months.—Dated Nov. 11, A. D. 1876.
JOHN C. BROOKS, Assignee.
S. V. HULSE, Attorney, 800 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
n15-law3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN McMULLEN, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN G. CAMERON, Assignee,
n15-law3wW* No. 76 Chambers st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and enlarging Grammar School No. 63, on 3d av., near 173d st.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MARK K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
JAMES C. HULL,
GEORGE H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 14, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 29th day of November, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for printing required by the said board for the year 1877. Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the board, where blank forms or proposals may also be obtained. Each proposal must be addressed to the Committee on Supplies, and indorsed "Proposals for Printing." Two sureties, satisfactory to said committee, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The committee reserve the right to reject any bid if deemed for the public interest.

Dated New-York, Nov. 14, 1876.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
CHARLES PLACE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of C. ROGERS & CO., for the manufacture and sale of pianos, at No. 226 East 42d st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be collected by C. ROGERS alone, who assumes all liabilities.
C. ROGERS.
C. BORST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1876.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned, under the same firm name of C. ROGERS & CO.
C. ROGERS.
C. K. ROGERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1876.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MARBLE and MARBLEIZED MANTELS at greatly reduced prices; also, monuments, head-stones, plumbers' and furniture slabs, marble counters, and tiling. A. KLABER, 134 & 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC M. SINGER, late of the town of Yonkers, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 25, on or before the 27th day of January, A. D. 1877.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1876. DAVID HAWLEY, Executor.
jy19-law6mW*

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AV.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d st., two doors from 5th av. Particulars in circulars.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE ON "SCIENCE IN AMERICA" will be delivered by Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER, before the American Chemical Society at Chickering Hall, on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTER FOR SALE.—Out-split any machine in the United States; fine oak and hickory knots and curls. WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.,
Are now offering
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
A large and magnificent stock of
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SCOTCH MANUFACTURE
COMPRISING
CASSIMERES, MELTONS, SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, MATELASSE, AMAZON, ASTRACHAN, and SEALSKIN CLOTHS,
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC WATERPROOFS,
"ENGLISH BOX CLOTHS."
All colors, for LIVERY OVERCOATS, &c., &c.
The above goods cut in any length to suit purchasers.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are offering the finest selection of NOVELTIES, in "NOEL" TAPESTRIES,
CHINESE AND MUMMY CLOTHS,
SATIN DAMASKS, SILK BROCADES,
PLAIN SATINS, COTELINES,
LAMPASADES, &c.
ALSO,
THREAD LACE, GUIPURE, SWISS,
AND NOTTINGHAM LACE
CURTAINS
in great variety and AT VERY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—HOLLAND AND GILT-BORDERED SHADES, MATTRESSES, &c., made and put up at short notice.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.

BLACK DRESS SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOF Cloths, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, &c., from the recent auction sales. Also, a large quantity of heavy unbleached muslin, slightly damaged by water, for sale cheap. WM. MATTHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

WANTED.—LARGE ORDERS FOR EMBROIDERY by a competent person; work done in a superior manner, and at lower rates than stores; samples of work shown. Address V., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILMANN, OF PARIS; IMPORTER finest Paris millinery; uniquely elegant; from all the best makers; new goods to-day. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on easy and reasonable terms at HAINES BROTHERS, corner of 2d av. and 21st sts. A few pianos that have been used a little very low.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND other first-class new and second-hand pianos, for sale or rent, and rent applied to purchase. POND'S MUSIC STORE, No. 547 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THIRD LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET SETS, RICH ENGRAVED CRYSTAL CUT TABLE GLASSWARE.
Elegant Vases, Real Bronze and other Clocks, Statuettes, and a large and beautiful assortment of every variety of China, Majolica, Faience, and Dresden Porcelain, and Fancy Ware,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY STREET,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 16 AND 17,
At 11 o'clock Each Day.
The above will be on exhibition on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. Ladies and the Public are invited to examine them.
The Sale will be POSITIVE and PEREMPTORY. Experienced Packers will be in attendance.

MAYER KATZENBERG, Auctioneer.
BY F. H. NAZRO.
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
on THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1876,
at No. 29 Murray st.,
commencing at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.,
12,000 Cases of
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,
consisting of
DAMAGED, INFERIOR, AND OUT OF STYLE GOODS.

GUNS. SPECIAL
BARKER & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st.
The important sale of Elegant English Breech and Muzzle loading Shot-guns will take place TO-DAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AUGUST BELMONT, sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, late of said City of New-York, deceased, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Junior, and Rachel T. Voorhis, his wife; James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank of the City of New-York; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York; Robert Pettigrew and Richard O. Downing, as administrators of the estate of John W. Pettigrew, deceased; William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, George Ehret, defendants.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 153 Broadway, (2d floor,) in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 11, 1876.
JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.
o18-law6wW* JOHN HONE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—HENRY L. BARBEY, plaintiff, against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Rachel T. Voorhis, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Robert Pettigrew and Richard O. Downing, as Administrators of John W. Pettigrew, deceased, William C. Bryant, Isaac Henderson, Henry A. Mott, Chauncey Smith, William J. Higgins, William T. Horn, Henry Hilton, William Libbey, Caleb S. Bliss, Justin E. Arnold, the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, Abel Wheaton, Edward Gillalan, William A. Hadden, James E. Kelly, as President of the Bull's Head Bank, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 52 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 3d, 1876.
ISELIN & WARNER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of October, 1876. ISELIN & WARNER,
o25-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.
Made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, appreciated for its purity, richness, and certainty of being delivered in good order.
Charlotte Russe and Jelly, delicious and cheap.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.—CHURCHES AND fairs, 25 cents per quart. Charlotte Russe by the dozen or quart. Special attention to out-of-town orders.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at noon
ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 2, at 5:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 5:30 A. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
DAKOTA..............Nov. 21, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO..............Nov. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..............Dec. 5, at 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA..............Dec. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN..............Dec. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
CLARIBEL..............Nov. 18
ATLAS..............Dec. 6
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS..............Nov. 21
ETNA..............Dec. 9
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE..............WEDNESDAY....Nov. 15
CITY OF ATLANTA..............SATURDAY....Nov. 18
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Cabins provided with electric bells. Sailing from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Barrow st., as follows:
CANADA, Frangeul........Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz........Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Saturday, Dec. 16, at 6 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Thursday, Nov. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Nov. 30
STATE OF NEVADA..............Thursday, Dec. 7
STATE OF INDIANA..............Thursday, Dec. 14
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Bolivia....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Anchoria....Dec. 2, 6 A. M.
Alsatia....Nov. 25, noon | California....Dec. 9, noon
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Anglia, Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Utopia, Dec. 2, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON.
DENMARK..............Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt....Nov. 18, 7 A. M. | Italy........Dec. 2, 3 P. M.
Helvetia..Nov. 25, 11 A. M. | The Queen Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55 to $70. Return tickets, $100 to $120, currency.
Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER....Sat., Nov. 18 | NECKAR........Sat., Dec. 2
HERMANN...Sat., Nov. 25 | AMERICA........Sat., Dec. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..............$100 gold
Second cabin..............60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 18, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 6 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 12 noon.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts issued at lowest rates.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
THREE SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT AND PACIFIC MAIL
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY......Wednesday, Nov. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..............Friday, Dec. 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..............Wednesday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CUBA..............SATURDAY, Nov. 18
COLUMBUS..............WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA......Nov. 16 | WIELAND..............Nov. 30
LESSING......Nov. 23 | HERDER..............Dec. 7
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Wednesday, Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..............Saturday, Nov. 25
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..............Wednesday, Nov. 29
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA..............Saturday, Nov. 25
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 12 and Dec. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River, as follows:
OTHELLO........Nov. 25 | NAVARINO........Dec. 23
HIDALGO........Dec. 9 | COLOMBO........Jan. 6
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $40, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 58 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 15 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 29
*ABYSSINIA.WED., Nov. 22 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 6
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling-green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
NEDERLAND........Dec. 5 | SWITZERLAND....Nov. 23
VADERLAND........Dec. 29 | KENILWORTH....Dec. 16
Rates of passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a. No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —ALLENTOWN LINE.—Ferry stations in New-York, foot of Liberty st. and foot of Clarkson st., up town. Freight station, foot of Liberty st.
Commencing Oct. 2, 1876—Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., as follows:
5:40 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Carbondale, &c.; connects at Bound Brook for Trenton and Philadelphia at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
7:15 A. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
8:45 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for High Bridge Branch, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
*1:00 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
4:00 P. M.—For High Bridge Branch, Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Del., Lack. and West. Railroad.
*4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Bound Brook.
*5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, and the West.
*8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
Boats leave foot of Clarkson st., up-town, at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05, 10:05, 11:35 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 10:05, 11:50 P. M.
Connection is made by Clarkson Street Ferry at Jersey City with all trains marked *.
For trains to local points see time-table at stations.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.
ALL-RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, AND SQUAN.
Time-table of Nov. 15, 1876: Trains leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 8:15, 11:45 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 P. M.
From foot of Clarkson st. at 11:35 A. M.
Stages to and from Keyport connect at Matawan Station with all trains.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA NEW LINE.
BOUND BROOK ROUTE.
For Trenton and Philadelphia.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., at 5:40, 8:45, 7:45, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 5, 6:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Clarkson st. at 6:35, 7:35, 9:05 A. M., 12:50, 4:20, 6:20 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia from station North Pennsylvania Railroad, 3d and Berks sts., at 7:30, 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:20, 5, 6:30 P. M. Leave Centennial Grounds at 7:15, 9:15 A. M., 1:15, 3, 4:50, 6:10 P. M.
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS are attached to the 7:45 and 9:15 A. M. trains from New-York, and to trains leaving 3d and Berks sts. at 5:00 and 6:30 P. M.
All trains connect at Trenton Junction to and from Trenton.
Leave Trenton for New-York at 5:45, 8:15, 10:20 A. M., 2:10, 3:45, 5:45, 7:20 P. M.
Rates for passengers and freight as low as by other routes. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 9:40 and 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:15 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 2:40, and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:40, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Accommodation 7 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. Sunday 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.
For Centennial Depot at 8 A. M. daily. Returning, leave Centennial Depot at 4:45 and 5:30 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:20, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 3:50, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 7:40, 8:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices—Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 18, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy, and Western Express. Connects at East Albany with night express for the West.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to Montreal.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After June 11, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, and 5:45 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
Owing to the recent fire which took place on the evening of election day, Nov. 7, at the photographic gallery, adjoining MINER'S ART GALLERIES NO. 845 BROADWAY, the sale of the private collection of valuable Paintings and Water-colors belonging to
MR. CHARLES KNAP,
which was announced for the 13th and 14th insts., was necessarily withdrawn. The galleries having been in the meantime repaired, and the paintings (which were not injured in the least) being rehung, will again be open for exhibition, free, THIS MORNING, and the sale take place
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, at 7:30 o'clock.
To this fine and valuable collection of Works of Art the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs is specially invited, as it embraces a number of representative pictures by our leading native artists, as well as choice and important examples of distinguished modern European painters. H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FOURTH DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office the following described Bonds will be paid off and retired on the first day of January, 1877, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The Bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

93	1.104	2.071	3.293	4.400	5.218	6.700	7.501
298	1.184	2.099	3.293	4.595	5.300	6.714	7.604
397	1.200	2.207	3.592	4.600	5.403	6.803	7.609
497	1.290	2.210	3.595	4.753	5.495	6.874	7.695
596	1.293	2.272	3.685	4.754	5.510	6.895	7.895
598	1.392	2.400	3.694	4.785	5.706	6.902	7.906
600	1.506	2.593	3.891	4.807	5.793	6.906	7.998
639	1.595	2.695	4.089	4.890	5.853	6.953	8.008
691	1.598	2.696	4.196	4.895	5.876	7.093	8.216
700	1.603	2.700	4.203	4.985	5.907	7.110	8.301
792	1.792	2.797	4.291	4.995	5.980	7.250	8.304
793	1.799	2.798	4.293	5.003	6.209	7.297	8.306
869	1.869	2.808	4.296	5.037	6.406	7.372	8.398
906	1.897	2.898	4.299	5.099	6.456	7.393	8.420
999	1.899	3.098	4.300	5.197	6.672	7.491	8.899
1.092	1.995	3.191	4.392	5.210			

In all cases where the Bonds are registered, they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said Bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest to date of payment prior to first January next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1876.
THE UNDERSIGNED, THE SURVIVING Trustees under the mortgage deed of the ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY, dated March 15, 1870, to secure FOUR MILLIONS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the SINKING FUND, have this day, in the presence of H. F. VAIL, Esq., CASHIER of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at the said bank in New-York, drawn from the THIRTY-EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR numbers remaining of the FOUR THOUSAND NUMBERS representing the above bonds, the following SIXTY-EIGHT NUMBERS in the following order, viz:

576	414	2,973	2,213	554	3,820	1,645
3,765	1,768	1,781	3,847	1,839	670	879
2,513	211	159	1,107	1,465	354	2,315
242	1,779	3,607	3,728	3,353	995	3,669
2,389	578	157	1,085	3,686	1,980	3,738
951	2,358	2,621	3,018	279	3,030	1,035
1,506	203	1,276	3,018	1,448	2,456	108
930	3,452	3,802	2,175	2,546	3,261	2,416
1,636	140	2,110	3,402	156	3,931	
917	1,773	3,530	2,708	3,232	1,163	

SOLON HUMPHREYS, JOHN A. STEWART, Trustees.
I certify to the above.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,960	197	1,631	705	1,349	1,635
1,622	2,012	1,746	1,525	958	164
1,345	952	279	1,259	2,842	245
348	2,460	1,813	114	2,134	975
2,031	2,280	320	1,305	239	1,210
1,607	208	2,393	338	2,073	1,296
287	333	1,402	461	2,071	292
402	411	92	1,358	471	751
260	2,256	1,262	43	654	2,151

were this day designated by lot, in our presence, to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1877.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1876.
E. ATKINS, Trustee.
J. HOOD WRIGHT, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New-York, draw Bills on England, France and Germany; issue Letters of Credit available throughout the United States and Europe, and make transfers of money by telegraph and cable. Investment orders executed in the Exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco. Approved Securities for sale.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of mortgage bonds of the
NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY,
VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, and holders of interest funding bonds of the VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY, which were issued for interest on bonds, will please present to the undersigned, on and after the 15th inst., at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, for payment, the interest coupon which fell due July 1, 1876.
The undersigned will also pay, at the same place and date, the interest which fell due July 1, 1876, on the interest funding notes of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.
C. L. PERKINS, HENRY FINK, Receivers.
LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 10, 1876.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Nov. 17, 1876, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 18, 1876, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATH'L THAYER, Trustees.
BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1876.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable stock privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1876.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, to the morning of Dec. 2.
I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1876.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Nov. 4 at 2 P. M., and reopened Nov. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

A PARTY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A purchaser for twenty-five shares of the stock of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of New-York City. Address E. G. P., Box No. 2,252 New-York Post Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a nicely-furnished front room and hall bedroom, without board, to one or two single gentlemen; location 22d st., west of 6th av. Address B., Post Office Box No. 2,678.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., has one elegant front suite and one single room to offer; a party of gentlemen could be accommodated at moderate prices.

A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH private bath, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Location near Union Club. Apply at No. 943 Broadway.

TO GENTLEMEN IN A REFINED FAMILY an elegantly furnished extension parlor; hot and cold water; grate and register; references exchanged. Call at No. 53 East 21st st.

NO. 107 EAST 44TH ST., NEAR GRAND Central depot.—Furnished rooms to let, with every convenience for house-keeping, for small, respectable families.

NO. 388 4TH AV.—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY- furnished rooms en suite or singly, with all modern conveniences; private house, central location, convenient to restaurants; references.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—PRIVATE house, extra large furnished hall room, southern exposure; house and appointments first-class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, in private house. No. 131 East 17th st., near Union square.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LENOX, 5th av., corner 13th st.
Unfurnished apartments, suitable for large and small families, unsurpassed for convenience and elegance by any in the City. Meals at the option of tenant.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, Bahama Islands, now open; T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New-York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information, apply to James Liddgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms or entire second floor, with private table if desired; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Entire second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; also, extra-large hall rooms, with fires; location, house, and table first-class; moderate terms.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH ST.—AN AMERICAN family, strictly private; own their house, have one elegant front room on second floor, with good board, for gentleman and wife; a comfortable, cozy home; reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224, OPPOSITE HOTEL Brunswick, suite of parlor and bed-room for gentleman; also, single rooms, with breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. NO. 158, EAST.—A handsomely furnished large, and hall room; southern exposure; with unexceptionable board; family private.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A front parlor and connecting bedroom, third floor; two rooms on fourth floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, large and small, suited for a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 258 WEST 12TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, third floor, furnished, for a gentleman, with or without board, between 7th and 8th avs.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW WISHES two children to take care of and board; they will have a good home and a mother's care. Mrs. McNAMARA, No. 37 Spring st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, in an American family; a few boarders taken. No. 236 West 37th st.

NO. 34 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, front room, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, room on fourth floor, for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 33 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished front room on second floor, to two gentlemen with full or partial board; terms very moderate.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, third floor; also smaller room, adjoining; also single room, fourth floor; excellent board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 118 WEST 34TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, separately or together, in a private family; also rooms for a single gentleman; terms moderate; references required.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 120, EAST, near 4th av.—Handsomely furnished rooms on second and third floor; also hall rooms with superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY- furnished connecting rooms, sunny exposure, with board; hall room; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Front sunny room en suite, or otherwise, with board.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY- furnished room and bed-room with board; also, other large and small rooms; table board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th av.; first floor, three rooms, furnished, with private table.

A SUITE OF VERY DESIRABLE SECOND- story rooms, with board. No. 153 Madison av., corner 32d st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms on third floor, also rooms on fourth floor, with board.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM on the second floor, with or without board; private family. No. 124 East 22d st.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, single or en suite; an elegantly-furnished second floor; table first class; terms reasonable.

NO. 53 WEST 33D ST.—ELEGANTLY AND newly furnished rooms on second floor for gentleman and wife; table first-class; references.

NO. 175 WEST 45TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH EX- cellent board, upon reasonable terms to desirable people with references.

NO. 25 EAST 21ST ST.—ELEGANTLY-FUR- nished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; references.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table; references given and required.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND STORY room and one other room, furnished, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 46TH ST.—DOUBLE AND SIN- gle rooms; families or single gentlemen; unexceptionable table; terms moderate; private family.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR; also second-story back room, to let with board, No. 106 Madison av.

THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOMS, BACK PAR- lor, and fourth-floor large room to rent, with board; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273.—HANDSOME PARLOR suite, with first-class private table; also, rooms on fourth floor.

NO. 6 EAST 32D ST.—SUNNY PARLOR, BED- room, parlor floor; also two upper rooms, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms to let, with or without private table; also single room.

WITH PRIVATE TABLE, TO LET—HAND- some second or upper floor in first-class house, No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A HANDSOME- ly-furnished front parlor to rent, with or without private table, and other rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15TH ST.—Suite of rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with board.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A VERY CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, with private table; also, a small suite of three rooms.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.— Parlor and bed-room on second floor front, with board; also, hall-room; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUNNY rooms, for families and gentlemen, with superior table.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, SITTING- room and bed-room, on second and third floors; house first-class; references. No. 235 West 38th st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. No. 244 East 19th st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE.— No. 33 East 23d st., elegantly furnished floors with private tables.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESER- VOIR PARK.—House new; elegantly-furnished handsome rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 109 WEST 28TH ST.—VERY NICE FUR- nished rooms, with or without board; private family.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY FUR- nished floor and single rooms with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; first-class board; table boarders taken.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS; unsurpassed locality; pleasant appointments, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor; also other rooms; table first-class; private if desired.

NO. 260 4TH AV., MRS. WILLIAMS.—TWO desirable suites; private table.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THIRD floor, with board; also, rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent apartments with private table.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—THREE CONNECTED rooms, front, to let with board; references.

NO. 225 EAST 12TH ST.—WELL FURNISHED rooms with liberal board; references.

NO. 32 WEST 32D ST.—ROOMS FOR THREE or four gentlemen and board; references required.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with board, for first-class parties.

NO. 114 EAST 27TH ST.—PARLOR AND second floor to let, with board.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors; reference. No. 10 East 32d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FUR- nished rooms, with board; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.; FRONT ROOM, on third floor, to let with board; references.

NINTH ST., NO. 37, WEST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a first-class private family, where no other boarders are taken; pleasant rooms and good table required; location on west side of town, between 14th and 34th sts.; references given and required. Address, stating terms, J., Post Office Box No. 4,831.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter; a parlor and two bed-rooms, with private table; best of references. Address, with lowest terms, and full particulars, W. G. A., Box No. 4364, Post Office.

A LADY WILL GIVE THREE HOURS' DAILY tuition in return for a comfortable home. Address C. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A FAMILY where only German is spoken. Address F. W., Box 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"IRONCLADS,"
A STRONG, SERVICEABLE SHOE FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
"WAUKENPHAST,"
These popular English SHOES can always be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
J. H. McVicker, Man'g'r; D. W. Waller, Stage Man'g'r.
The Manager respectfully notifies the public that on MONDAY, NOV. 20,
he will commence a brief season at the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose of presenting
EDWIN BOOTH
in a series of his characters supported by a dramatic company selected with special reference to the proper rendition of the standard works in which EDWIN BOOTH appears. The first production will be
HAMLET,
the principal characters being assumed by the following artists:
FRED. ROBINSON, as the Ghost; MILNES LEVICK, as the King; J. M. HARDIE, as Laertes; HART CONWAY, as Horatio; F. PIERCE, as Polonius; J. H. McVICKER, as the Grave-digger; CLARA JENNINGS, as Ophelia; JENNIE CARROLL, as the Queen.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW!
The sale of tickets will commence at the office of the Lyceum Theatre THIS MORNING, Nov. 15, at 9 A. M. and continue till 6 P. M. daily. The Manager notifies the public that no tickets will be placed in the hands of speculators, and no speculation will be allowed at this theatre. When the ticket office opens the diagram will be clear, with the exception of a limited number of seats placed at No. 111 Broadway, Marten's music store, No. 1,164 Broadway, and at the principal hotels, (in all not exceeding 200 tickets.) and they will be withdrawn from these places if an exorbitant advance is demanded. The Manager receives no share of the advance, and hence it can be made liberal and pay well for the accommodation rendered. Every facility will be offered the public to purchase tickets at the theatre at the
REGULAR RATES, $1 50 FOR SECURED SEATS,
and the Manager hopes to receive the aid of his patrons in protecting their interest. Remember
NOV. 20, AND DURING THE WEEK, LYCEUM THEATRE,
EDWIN BOOTH..............as..............HAMLET
SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30, LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
The next production, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CHARLES E. ARNOLD..............Lessee and Manager
BENSEN SHERWOOD..............Director
Third month of
BABA,
Written expressly for this theatre by Mr. John A. Mack.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF
Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........AMORET
Mr. W. H. CRANE..........as..........BABA
Continued triumph of
Mlles. ELIZABETA and HELENE MENZELI.
The most artistic premieres assolutas ever seen in this country.
MR. BENSEN SHERWOOD'S MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS,
THE SHIP CHANGE, THE THREE GROTTOS, THE CRUMBLING PALACE,
THE GRANDEST BALLETS IN THE WORLD,
MAX MARETZEK'S SWEET MUSIC.
DEVERNA'S ARTISTIC PROPERTIES.
RICHEST COSTUMES. EXQUISITE SCENERY.
JOLLIEST PLAY.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., where seats may be secured one week in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

ESSIPOFF. STEINWAY HALL.
SECOND ESSIPOFF CONCERT.
Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 15,
on which occasion Mme. ESSIPOFF will be assisted by M. ALFRED VIVIEN,
violin virtuoso of the Conservatory of Brussels, expressly engaged for the Essipoff Concert, and a very select orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Conductor, Mr. REINHARD SCHMELZ.
Friday Evening, Nov. 17, THIRD ESSIPOFF CONCERT.
Saturday, at 2 o'clock, FIRST ESSIPOFF MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store and Steinway Hall.

CENTENNIAL BAZAAR.
NOV. 15, 16, AND 17,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
At No. 113 East 40th st., near Park av.
OPEN FROM 12 TO 10 P. M.
Admission, 10 cents.

Chickering Hall. Monday, Nov. 20.
REV. DR. R. S. STORRS.
"THE OLD AND THE NEW IN EUROPE."
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Opera-house.
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple | 23d st., and 6th av.
Every evening | Ching Chow Hi | Matinée at 2,
Houses crowded | Ching Chow Hi | Thanksgiving Day.
Flight of Leon from the Dome of the Theatre.

OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE. 624 B'WAY.
Matinées WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. 15c., 25c., 50c. | Admission, 15c., 35c., 50c., 75c., & $1. NOVELTY COMPANY NO. 8. 15 new specialty stars, and drama entitled AGAINST THE STREAM.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college, and opens its thirty-fourth year Sept. 13. Circulars at book stores and at the institute.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (Founded 1857.)
English, classical, French, and German family and day school for young ladies, (also primary,) No. 212 West 59th st., New-York, facing Central Park; unequaled for beauty and healthfulness; will reopen Sept. 21, 1876. Its circular, giving full information, furnished on application. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Mme. VEILLER VAN NORMAN, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.,
Between 38th and 39th sts.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
The rates of tuition have been reduced.

A CLASS FOR BOYS.—THE DESIGN OF THIS class is to prepare boys thoroughly for our best colleges; number of pupils limited to twelve.
References: President Eliot, of Harvard University; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., and William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City. For circulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, at Class Rooms, No. 713 6th av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
The Principal gladly teaches the whole time.
Able associates of long connection assist.
Many good boys have entered. Only such received.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

C. A. MILES,
ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 100 West 43d st., corner 6th av.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 25; day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

A GREAT REDUCTION TO THOSE ENTERING THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th av., before Dec. 1; bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, $5 each, three months, day or evening; telegraphy taught practically. A demand for operators.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University,) begins its fortieth year Sept. 18. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.
M. M. HOBBY, B. S. LASSITER, Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MANSFIELD, Conn.—Beautiful and healthful location; second term begins Jan. 4, 1877; applications received immediately. Address SEMINARY.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO,' WEST CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A small home-school for children; terms moderate. Address Principals, Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT BOLTON.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French School, No. 148 Madison av.; advanced classes from Nov. 1; three young ladies will be received into the family.

PRIVATE CLASS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—A few vacancies in a class taught by a competent lady in 61st st., west of the park. Apply by letter to Rev. Dr. TYNG, JR., No. 46 East 43d st.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY—A Boarding School for Boys, Downington, Pa.; limited in number; boys have home comforts and careful training; easy of access; $200 to $260 a year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Prin.

MRS. AND MISS STEER'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th st., and No. 62 West 12th st. Kindergarten attached to each school. School omnibus from No. 12 East 47th st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, Water Colors, and Oil Painting.
No. 67 University place, (Society Library Building.)

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 28. Send for circular.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, 6 and 8 East 53d st.

MISS WARREN'S School for Boys, 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park; pupils of all ages improve here.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 103 West 40th st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER TO TAKE charge of a school in a charitable institution in the City: she must understand the rudiments of music and singing, and be capable of teaching the ordinary English branches. Address P. O. Box No. 3,496.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA DESIRES a limited number of private pupils, preparing for college, in classics or mathematics; best of references. Address J., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR COLLEGE BY a graduate of Harvard; experienced in teaching. Address Harvard, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EDUCATED CLERGYMAN WILL DE- vote part of his time to giving private instruction upon almost every subject; also culture. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUP- PLIES families without charge with competent and reliable governesses, tutors, professors of music and languages. TEACHERS' BUREAU, No. 67 West 35th st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE by an experienced Parisian lady diplomée. Mlle. VERREL, No. 1,257 Broadway, Room No. 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK........Proprietor and Manager
Mr. Wallack is gratified to announce the engagement of the eminent dramatist and comedian, who inaugurated his present season with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant prelude to his appearance as
CONN,
in his celebrated Irish drama, the
SHAUGHRAUN.
The engagement of
Mr. BOUCICAULT
being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE SHAUGHRAUN, will be resumed after his engagement, after which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR HER, will be produced.
EVERY NIGHT at 8,
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
will be performed
THE SHAUGHRAUN,
with the original cast, including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Eytinge, Mr. Atkins, Miss Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Baker, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Blaisdell, as originally represented at Wallack's Theatre in 1874.
Box office open daily from 8 to 4. Places may be secured four weeks in advance.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT JAPANESE CURIOSITY,
THE "KIUGIYO" OR TRIPLE-TAILED FISH.
AMERICAN ANGLER! WHITE BASS!
LIVING WHITE WHALE!
SEALS AND SEA-HORSES.
170,000 GALLONS CRYSTAL WATER
IN CONSTANT MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER CURIOSITIES.
MARVELS OF MARINE LIFE.
ELEGANT PROMENADE CONCERTS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
LIFE!
LAST OF THE SNOW BALLET!
LAST OF BONFANTI!
FAREWELL MATINEE OF LIFE
SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.
BRING THE CHILDREN!
SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 18,
MISS DAVENPORT AS ROSALIND.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 59th st. and 7th av.
GREAT EXCITEMENT, GREAT EXCITEMENT, GREAT EXCITEMENT FOR THREE DAYS, FOR THREE DAYS, FOR THREE DAYS, FOR THREE DAYS,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENING.
LADY PEDESTRIAN AGAINST A GENTLEMAN,
commencing at 7 o'clock each evening.
Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.
Miss MARY MARSHALL, who walked six days and nights during the last week, has challenged Mr. PETER VAN NESS for $500 to walk twenty miles each evening, best two out of three, the winner of any two nights in succession to return half the money. See below certificate of Doctor, Nov. 14, 1876: "I have thoroughly examined Miss Marshall and can say she is in good condition to walk the match."

CHICKERING HALL. FANNY DANZIGER.
First Grand Concert of
Miss FANNY DANZIGER,
The young American pianiste,
From the Royal Conservatory of Music at Leipsic,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8,
AT CHICKERING HALL,
with the assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Mr. Chs. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. F. F. Muller organist.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1, to be had at Schuberth's, 23 Union square, and Ruliman's, 111 Broadway.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
16th st., near 8th av.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION COURSE.
Frederick Douglass.
Subject—"SELF-MADE MEN."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents.
Mr. DOUGLASS will positively lecture.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
LAST DAYS OF THE
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

CHICKERING HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 1876.
READINGS
by
Miss LIZZIE L. CLARK,
Under the direction of J. E. FROBISHER.
Music by ISOTTA REBECCHINI, Mlle. TOMOSELLI, and Mr. MORTIMER WOODCOCK.
Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at Blume's music store, No. 861 Broadway, or at the hall.

VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHULL
will deliver her farewell lecture at Chickering Hall, Nov. 21. Tickets now on sale at No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 23 and 33 Union square, and Chickering Hall.

FAIR OF THE WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.—The annual fair of this society will be held at the "Home," No. 41 7th av., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
TO BOSTON, FIRST CLASS, $4.
TO PROVIDENCE, FIRST CLASS, $3.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

REDUCTION OF FARE
TO
BOSTON,
VIA THE
FALL RIVER LINE.
$4 FIRST CLASS.
STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
4:30 P. M.—Leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily, Sundays excepted.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-York (foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 14....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 15..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 15..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 16...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 16...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 17.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 21....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 20......8:30 A. M.
Thursday, 23....12:00 M.	Wednesday, 22..10:00 A. M.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer MONITOR, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE.—SPLENDID STEAM- boats leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West. N. B.—State-rooms heated by steam pipes. Meals on European plan.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C. Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
No. 78 John st., New-York. Post Office Box No. 1,029.
L. FUNKE, Jr., SOLE AGENT.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Bread Troughs, Peels, New Year's Cake Prints and Rollers, Springerle's Forms, Moulds, &c. Every tool necessary for bakers and confectioners. WILLIAM HART, Manufacturer, 34 Catharine st., New-York City.

SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY FOR YEARS.—20,000 cases cured. Dr. VAN DYKE has studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in existence until he is almost perfect in their treatment. If you have any skin disease, Dr. VAN DYKE can permanently cure you so the disease will never return. Office, No. 6 West 16th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labeled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LO- zenge; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., N. Y.

CANCER.—NEW TREATISE; HOW CURED WITH- out knife or poisonous minerals. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st., New-York.

"PILES CURED."—RECEIPT SENT TO ANY address. Inclose $1 to Dr. B., Station G, New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY..............Manager
GRAND MUSICAL CONGRESS
and
CENTENNIAL THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL
of the most distinguished
LYRIC AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS AND MUSICAL CELEBRITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES.
**Mr. JAMES W. MORRISSEY has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with the following UNPRECEDENTED ENSEMBLE of renowned MUSICIANS and COMPOSERS for the COMPLETE and PROPER production of a series of
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS
and OPERATIC PERFORMANCES, which for MAGNITUDE and MERIT has heretofore not been attempted in this City.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOV. 27,
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FIRST—THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK OF MR. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EMINENT SOLOISTS.
SECOND—The engagement IN CONJUNCTION with THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA of the following celebrated LYRIC STARS:
Miss EMMA THURSBY,
The American Representative Prima Donna.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL,
Prima Donna Contralto.
Mrs. PHILIP GULAGER,
Prima Donna Soprano.
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Prima Tenor.
(his first appearance with Thomas' Grand Orchestra.)
Mr. CHAS. FRITSCH,
Tenor de Gracia.
Signor FERRANTI,
The famous Baritone Comique.
AND FINALLY—in order to give additional brilliancy to this extraordinary gathering of renowned artists—
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER,
Mme. CARENO SAURET,
Dr. GUSTAVE SATTER and Mr. S. B. MILLS,
THE FOUR GREATEST PIANISTS IN AMERICA.
In addition to the grand orchestral works of BEETHOVEN, MENDELSSOHN, SCHUBERT, CHOPIN, BACH, LISZT, and WAGNER, will also be given the operatic chef d'oeuvres of VERDI, MOZART, GOUNOD, MEYERBEER, FLOTOW, BALFE, and WALLACE, by this powerful company of OPERATIC CELEBRITIES and THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESRA, and will embrace the gems of "FAUST," "TROVATORE," "MARTHA," "RIGOLETTO," "FAVORITA," "WILLIAM TELL," and the "BOHEMIAN GIRL," in which BRIGNOLI will be heard IN ENGLISH FOR THE FIRST TIME.
THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL will be divided into THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MONDAY, NOV. 27,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29,
(Thanksgiving eve,) and
FRIDAY, DEC. 1.
The SALE of SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the three performances will begin on MONDAY next, Nov. 20, at DECKER BROS.' PIANO WAREROOMS, No. 33 Union square.
The SALE for SINGLE NIGHTS will begin on the THURSDAY following at the Academy.
THE PRICES—Notwithstanding the self-evident expense of this combination, will be: Subscription tickets, with choice of reserved seats for the series, $4 50.
BOXES, $6, $8, and $10 each.
PRICES FOR SINGLE NIGHTS:
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents, and $1 extra, according to location.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..............Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Manager
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
THE
TWO ORPHANS.
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
LAST TIMES OF
Monday evening, Nov. 20, will be produced for the first time in America, Messrs. Nus & Belot's powerful drama in five acts, entitled
MISS MULTON.
In which Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss SARA JEWETT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss BIJOU HERON, Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, Miss MABEL LEONARD, Mr. JAMES O'NIEL, Mr. J. H. STODDART, and Mr. JOHN PARSELLE will appear.
The play will be presented with entirely new and beautiful scenery from the brush of Mr. RICHARD MARSTON, with new furniture and appointments, and with new music by Mr. TISSINGTON.
The sale of seats for the first representation of MISS MULTON will commence on THURSDAY MORNING next at 8 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. GRANDEUR.
JARRETT & PALMER..............Lessees and Managers
NEW — "THE GLORY OF THE STAGE." FOURTEENTH WEEK of the triumphant production of LORD BYRON'S exquisite romantic play,
SARDANAPALUS.
GRAND — MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, banners, &c.
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING MR. F. C. BANGS and AGNES BOOTH.
ITALIAN — THE NEW GRAND BALLET, introducing the renowned BARTOLETTI, premiere danseuse assoluta, of the Grand Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan; Sig. MASCAGNO, principal dancer of La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples.
BALLET.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.
**NEXT FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. BANGS. Seats can now be secured.
**Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BARRETT as "King Lear."

P. T. BARNUM'S, P. T. BARNUM'S.
NEW AND GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH,
AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND CIRCUS.
OBSERVE THE TALENT.
Re-engagement of Miss JENNIE WATSON and MARTINHO LOWANDI, the Brazilian rider, who will appear MONDAY, Nov. 20.
FISH, SEBASTIAN, CARLO FAMILY, (TWELVE IN NUMBER,) HAWLEY AND VICTORIA, JAMES COOK, Mlle. DE BERG, LA FEVRE, Miss HANSON, SATSUMA, WHITAKER, ALL RIGHT, WATERMAN, KERLER, COOK, CLARK, ALMONTE, ROLLAND, SMITH, GAFFNEY, AND MANY OTHERS.
THE TATTOOED GREEK NOBLEMAN, ADMIRAL DOT.
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; orchestra seats, 25 cents extra.
Doors open at 1 and 5:30. Performance at 2 and 8.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,
LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.
THE WORLD-FAMED PRESTIDIGITATEUR, PIANIST, and HUMORIST,
In his series of entertainments entitled
HELLER'S WONDERS,
at this entirely remodeled and redecorated theatre,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"The most astounding Necromancy of the 19th century."
"The cleverest tricks ever attempted."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS HELLER,
who will make her début in the famous phenomenal wonder entitled
SUPERNATURAL VISION.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Prices of admission—Reserved orchestra chairs, $1; balcony reserved seats, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Proprietor and Manager..............Mr. JOSH HART.
Unbounded success of the burlesque on SARDANAPALUS.
THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.
Return of Mr. Pat Rooney.
The entire company will appear in the Burlesque on Sardanapalus.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. | THE MINSTREL PALACE. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, and THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS. The créme de la créme of minstrelsy. MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
BY WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE, NOS. 110, 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.
Messrs. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock,
AT NO. 740 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR PLACE, FINE STOCK OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES, which will be sold to close the estate of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. and WILLIAM H. BRADLEY & CO.
THE STOCK COMPRISES STRAIGHT - FRONT BROUGHAM COUPE, full-sized Peters Brougham, landaulet, very fine Berlin coach, round-front coupé, ¾ octagon landaulet, two very handsome light Brougham coupés, full sized; full swept 5-glass landau, full-sized octagon-front landaulet, very fine full-sized Peters coupé, fine 3-bowed top cabriolet, very fine large size top phaeton, large size straight-front coupé, fine 5-glass London box landau, fine octagon coupé, and a very stylish loop Victoria, with rumble and dickey seat.
THESE CARRIAGES ARE ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY, and have been finished within a few weeks by the assignee, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY.
WE DESIRE to CALL the ATTENTION of the FORMER CUSTOMERS of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO., and BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. to this stock of carriages; they are equal to any ever manufactured, and a rare opportunity is offered to those in want of a fine carriage.
BY ORDER.
S. E. MERWIN, JR., ASSIGNEE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FRENCH LANDAU but little used, built by Bindin, Paris; C springs back and front; in perfect order; will be sold very cheap or exchanged for a modern Brougham. Apply at private stable, No. 34 Lexington av.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE, AND TRAVELING ROBES in quantities and grades to suit buyers. Prices largely reduced.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE HARNESS; will be sold less than cost. Call at No. 109 West 21st st.

MISS MARTINEZ'S SUIT.

THE OUTLINE OF THE DEFENSE.

GREAT CROWDS FILLING THE COURT-ROOM—THE MORBID AND PRURIENT CURIOSITY OF THE SPECTATORS REPROBATED BY MR. CHOATE—THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY ON CROSS-EXAMINATION—HER SISTER AS A WITNESS—CLOSE OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE—THE OPENING FOR THE DEFENDANT.

A rather astonishing sight was presented in Part III. of the Supreme Court all day yesterday in the enormous crowd of persons who were wedged together almost as closely as it was possible for human beings to be packed. Though some of those present were the usual court-room loungers, still the majority were persons who had been attracted to the place in the hope of hearing or seeing something salacious in the trial of the $50,000 suit for seduction under promise of marriage brought by Eugenie Martinez, or Henriques, against Juan del Valle. These persons hardly left the court-room at all during the day, but remained the whole time—in a sitting or standing posture, as luck favored them or not—with eyes intent on every motion of the parties to the controversy, and ears directed toward every syllable let fall from the lips of witnesses. It was on the whole a disgusting sight to see so many gray polls and bald pates scattered about the auditors, and still worse to observe that the possessors of them were most alert in securing the favorable positions from which to ogle the parties. Large numbers, too, sought to gain admittance, but had to be turned away, and some of these made most frantic efforts to browbeat the court attendants, who refused to allow them to get into the court-room. The brutal sneers and sensual smirks of some of the spectators brought down on them some wholesome and deserved reprobation from Mr. Choate in his opening speech for the defense in the afternoon. Judge Donohue also gave notice that on and after to-day no persons who cannot be accommodated with seats will be admitted to the court-room, and no persons will, as hitherto, be suffered to oust the reporters from their table, as has been done during the past two days. The parties to the action were in court all day yesterday. The plaintiff sat between her mother and sister, and seemed not at all nonplussed by her singular situation. The defendant sat impassively behind his counsel, Mr. Choate.

The proceedings were begun with the cross-examination of the plaintiff by Mr. Choate. She said, in answer to questions: "I never made any inquiries about Mr. Del Valle's character personally; my father died in August; he inquired of Mr. Cervallas; I don't know what Mr. Cervallas it was; the ring I received I wore sometimes; I was obliged to take it off in my father's presence; on my arrival at Poughkeepsie I was not introduced to Mr. Alvarez; I became acquainted with him; in the latter part of July we went on a journey of about two weeks; Mr. Alvarez accompanied us; at home generally on Sundays I used to lie down after breakfast; it was not my custom in Poughkeepsie; I did so on June 6; I remember that date, because the events that happened then were such as in a woman's life she never forgets." The witness then, in response to further questions, described, somewhat more in detail than on the former day, the story of her alleged seduction, and went on to give an account of a trip to Niagara Falls and Washington which she took in company with Del Valle and his children. She then, continuing, said: "My father had been informed of my project of marriage and of my living at Poughkeepsie; he came up to visit us; he did not attempt to shoot Mr. Del Valle nor me; he came in August; everything was pleasant; I think if we had been married he would have carried out his threat and shot us both; my father suspected that I had been offered marriage by Mr. Louis Cramer, and this brought out a renewal of his threats; I had been offered marriage by Mr. Cramer; before this second offer I continued to teach; my income was about twenty-five dollars a week; I taught the children of Mr. Orville G. Barnett and others; Mr. del Valle gave me money to buy a saddle with; Mr. del Valle never objected to my morning rides; he never intimated to me that if they were continued I would have to leave his house; I never had any difficulty in getting out of the house in the early morning, because the keys were left in the door; my habit is to rise at 5:30 o'clock."

A letter was here shown the witness, and she was asked if she could identify it as hers; she said she could not do so positively. Another letter was then shown her, and she said that it might have been written by her; the letter had been written on Sept. 8, 1875; in it the writer called on God to reward Del Valle as he deserved. The witness said she did not mean anything by the expression; another expression in the letter, thanking the defendant for his kindness while she was in his house, the witness said she had meant partly and had not meant in part. Another letter was then passed up to the witness by Mr. Choate, and was identified as having been written by her on Oct. 3, 1875. She admitted having sent a telegram to Del Valle on Oct. 2, which was the first communication between them after she left his house in Poughkeepsie, on Sept. 8: the witness did not remember what she had said in the telegram; she was in want at the time; she might have asked for the $100 which Del Valle still owed her for the month of August. Mr. Choate then read the telegram, which was addressed to Del Valle and was as follows:

Owing to sickness in my family I am left without a cent, and despair drives me to ask you for assistance. MRS. E. HENRIQUES.

The witness, with reference to this, said: I wrote the telegram and signed my mother's name; I was sick at the time; the reason I did not ask for the $100 due me was that I could not afford to send so many words; I supposed that the telegram would bring me the money—$100. Mr. Choate here read another letter from the witness to Del Valle, which began: "If you hope for mercy on your dying day, do not send my sister away without the necessary assistance. It is all I want." In answer to further questions the witness said she meant to sue Del Valle if she did not get the money due her. She meant to sue him for justice. The examination was then continued as follows:

Q.—What did you mean, then, by saying you meant to sue him if you did not get the money? A.—I meant to press him for justice to me, but I had no clear idea of such a suit as this; immediately after receiving the letter in which Mr. Del Valle accused me of being unworthy I went to see Mr. George C. Blank, an attorney; Mr. Del Valle's letter contained the $100; my letter, therefore, brought what I wrote for; it was soon afterward I went to see Mr. Blank; then I determined to begin the suit; in our meetings at home and in the rooms at Solaris' Mr. Del Valle used to kiss me; I never objected—of course not. [Laughter.] We used to be at Solaris', sometimes two hours; we ate all the time.

Q.—What, all the time? A.—You may be in the habit of eating faster than I do, or than Mr. Del Valle does; [laughter;] we ate in a leisurely manner; there was always a digression of perhaps twenty-five minutes before we called for dessert, during which we conversed; I never, while at Poughkeepsie, talked with Mr. Del Valle about securing a position as governess; I never had in my hand there an advertisement cut from the *Herald* in reference to such a situation; I did not have an interview with any person who called at the house on the night I left Poughkeepsie.

TESTIMONY OF ADELE MARTINEZ.

The redirect examination of the plaintiff was then had, but nothing important or interesting was elicited. A recess was then taken, and at the reassembling of the court Miss Adele Martinez, a sister of the plaintiff, was called to the witness stand and sworn. She, like her sister, was dressed in deep mourning. She is only about eighteen years old, is handsomer than her sister, and told her story in a piquant and rather sprightly though apparently artless manner. She testified to being present on Jan. 14, 1875, when Del Valle brought her sister home in the carriage, and admitted both into the house; she then went and told her mother of it; she did not see Del Valle any more that day, but did see him afterward at their house; he used to come two or three times a week until the plaintiff went away; the witness' sister had sprained her ankle on Jan. 14, and was confined to her room for three or four days; witness was present at the conversation between her mother and Del Valle, when the former told the latter: "I see you have given Eugenie a ring, is it to be considered an engagement ring?" and Del Valle had answered "Yes, it is, and it remains for her to fix the day;" the witness called on her sister, while the latter was at the Hotel Royal, nearly every day, and took lunch with her; Eugenie was at the hotel from April 28 to June 1; witness visited her sister at Poughkeepsie four or five times, and on some occasions remained there for two or three days.

On cross-examination the witness said she was four or five years younger than her sister, and had not attended school since she was twelve years old, though she had read books under her father's direction. She had been always living with her mother. Some testimony was then given tending to fix the dates at which the family had removed from one house to another. The witness said she had been giving music lessons for the past year. Recurring to the first meeting with Del Valle, the witness said her sister's ankle had been so badly sprained by the fall that it had to be bandaged; after Jan. 14 the witness did not see Del Valle until two days afterward, though she knew he had called at the house in the meantime; when the witness saw him he was with her sister in the sitting-room; witness had about five minutes' conversation with them; witness saw Del Valle at the house the week following. The witness was here shown an American District messenger ticket signed "E. Henriques," which she said looked something like her mother's writing, though she was not sure it was hers. The witness was then shown the ring given to her sister, and said she first saw it on her sister's finger at their house in Fifty-sixth street about the middle of February, 1875; the witness had then handed to her an affidavit made by her in November, 1875, in which she says she first saw the ring in the latter part of February, and she was asked to reconcile the conflicting statements; she admitted that she did not know whether it was in the middle of February or in the latter part; she was sure it was in February, and about six weeks from the time she first saw Mr. Del Valle; witness was sometimes present when Del Valle called, but did not remain with them; never saw anything improper; at the time of the witness' visit to Poughkeepsie Del Valle was there; witness' sister appeared to be happy in looks and manner, and witness did not suspect that she was suffering any concealed unhappiness. The witness was then shown by Mr. Choate some letters written to her sister. In regard to the first she thought it might be her handwriting, but might not be. The letter was put in evidence and read. In it the writer speaks of her sorrow at not being able to get to Poughkeepsie, and tells the plaintiff not to let that mar her happiness. The writer adds, "You must be as happy as a queen," and speaks of a kind and good friend raised up by God. Mr. Choate then asked the witness whom she meant as this kind and good friend, and she responded by saying, "Mr. Del Valle." The letter had no date, but the writer spoke of a journey, and Mr. Choate tried to fix its date accurately in vain. Another letter was then shown the witness, and identified by her as having been written to her sister. In it she says: "We are paying for the dinner every day. Papa never once asked where the money came from. * * * It is awful. If it was not for you I don't know what we would do. M. [mama] says she would die. It is, no doubt, a terrible existence to think that every few months he is out of work, and, besides, living on your money. But it must not always be so, please God. But nevertheless, we thank you with all our hearts for the help you give us, and will never forget your kindness." When questioned as to the date of this letter, the witness said it must have been written after the return of her sister to Poughkeepsie from her Washington trip with Del Valle. The family, she continued, had been living off her sister's money from the time of Del Valle's return. The witness' father was a book-keeper; she visited her sister only twice before the journey to Washington; when at the Hotel Royal witness saw her sister in her room there; never saw her going out of the house with any one; witness took the lunches with her sister in the latter's room; after the return of her sister from Poughkeepsie, the witness was sent by her sister with a letter to Del Valle; the witness did not know whether it contained a demand for money or not; Del Valle was then stopping at the Hotel Brunswick, and the witness was unable to see him the first time she called; this was in the early part of October, 1875; she sent up her card, but Del Valle refused to come down; the witness went again with her mother to the hotel, but could not see him; there was no further correspondence afterward; neither the witness nor her family went to church on Sundays, or were connected with any church at any time; the family passes Sunday just like any other day; they take breakfast at about 7 or 8 o'clock; the plaintiff had a habit of lying down on the bed sometimes after breakfast.

THE PLAINTIFF RECALLED.

The plaintiff was then recalled, and testified that the family had lived at Judge Murray's house in 1873, and had returned before January, 1875, to No. 435 West Fifty-sixth street; the witness said her step-father was a book-keeper, and had been employed for nine years prior to 1871 by Marshall & Co., at Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, and was afterward employed by Powers & Co. and by Baez & Co.; between 1871 and 1875 he was frequently out of employment; the witness was engaged in teaching, and assisted in supporting the family; she gave to them every cent of her earnings, forwarding the money every month from Poughkeepsie. Here the plaintiff's testimony was closed, and Mr. Choate began his opening speech for the defense, which will be resumed this morning.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Choate said: Gentlemen, it is always an embarrassing, and I should say dangerous, position for any man, whatever his standing and record, to be attacked by a woman with such charges and under such circumstances as appear to make up the case now before you. Probably there is no man in this court-room—no man in this jury-box—who would not sooner suffer from any other ordeal than that through which this defendant is passing. For, as human nature is constituted, so difficult is it to make direct disproof of charges which in their nature consist of allegations and occurrences solely between one man and one woman, apart from all other persons; so easy is it for a calumny to work its way into the common mind, and the suspicion to fasten itself upon every mind from the mere making of the charges, that in nine cases out of ten, when a charge is made in the shape in which it is made here—when it is followed up and made in the form of an attack in a court of justice, which is to arraign the party charged in the presence of the public, always represented, as you see them now, by a curious and eager, greedy crowd of spectators, [turning toward the audience,] coming certainly from no good purpose—that the man charged always feels as if every lustful and indecent eye in the community was fastened upon him; [hisses from the spectators,] as if he were being subjected to the scrutiny and observation of the most questionable portion of the community. There is no one man, no matter what his character and standing, whatever his history, that would not rather and did not rather prefer to pay and settle rather than stand the brunt of the attack and stand up like a man and assert his manhood and his rights in a court of justice. So when this threatening letter of the 3d of October was written to my client, Mr. Del Valle, giving him express notice, if the letter did not bring money, a lawsuit would follow, he was put to his decision to pay them and to begin paying them or to stand upon his manhood * * * and let the matter take the course of law." Mr. Choate then, after hinting at the question of black-mail, went on to give the history of the matter from the defendant's stand point. At the time Del Valle made the plaintiff's acquaintance he was living in Twenty-eighth street with two of his daughters, the other two being in a convent at Manhattanville. He had married a wealthy lady who had left her property to their children; he himself had a competency, but was not wealthy; he spoke English only with great difficulty; he was going up Broadway and saw the plaintiff slip and fall on the sidewalk; he helped her up; she was not badly injured and he called no carriage; they simply walked up the street together; he did not go to her house at all, but they exchanged cards while walking. There was no three weeks' interval between the time of their first meeting and the giving of the ring, and there had been no engagement; the ring was given her by him the day after their first meeting; he made an appointment to meet her on the day in question on Broadway, opposite Stewart's store, at 1 o'clock; they met there and went to Solaris' restaurant on University place; after that they walked up Sixth avenue and stopped at a jeweler's, where he bought the ring, not as an engagement ring, but simply as a friendly gift; the jeweler had a record of the date of purchase; the ring did not fit, and it was left with the jeweler to be made smaller; the parties were to meet by appointment on Jan. 19, to go together for the ring, but Del Valle did not keep the appointment; she went to the jeweler's on that date and obtained the ring and left a card making another appointment with Del Valle; the appointment was for the following Friday, but the day proved to be stormy, and they did not meet; they wrote letters to each other, and met again on the 26th; between Jan. 15 and Jan. 26 they had not met at all; in her letter the plaintiff told Del Valle to address her letters directed to Miss Ward, at No. 1,060 Second avenue; on Jan. 26 the parties met at Solaris' restaurant. They met there frequently afterward. Miss Martinez proposed to make herself useful to Del Valle in an honorable way—to teach him English. Their conversations were accordingly had in English. At one of their meetings she gave him a letter telling him not to read it until after he left her. In the letter she told him about her unhappiness at home, which she had hinted at before. The letter was quite a revelation to Mr. Del Valle.

A DETERMINED VOTER.

Mr. Robert Colston, of Jersey City Heights, gave an example on last election day of his high appreciation of the right of suffrage, which is certainly worthy of more than passing notice in these days when men allow the most trivial obstacles to keep them from the polls. He was working in this City a few days prior to election, and met with an accident which rendered the amputation of his left arm necessary. The operation of amputation had scarcely been performed before Colston began to display the most intense anxiety lest he should not be allowed to go over to Jersey City and vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He repeatedly gave expression to his anxiety, and at length the attending physician promised that if he would be quiet until election day he should be taken to his voting place and allowed to cast his ballot. From the moment that this promise was made, Colston was the quietest man in St. Luke's Hospital. On election morning he was placed in a carriage and carefully driven to his home in Jersey City. He cast his vote, and then returned to the hospital, where he is still confined—fortunately, none the worse for his trip across the river.

A BATCH OF INQUESTS.

Verdicts of suicide were rendered yesterday in the following cases by a jury summoned by Coroner Ellinger: Joseph Tremdall, a Canadian, who drowned himself in the North River, off Pier No. 1, on Oct. 23; August Ritcher, who was found hanging in his room at No. 50 Stanton street, on Nov. 5, and Frederick Dietrich, whose inability to procure employment prompted him to hang himself on Oct. 29, at his residence, No. 446 West Fifty-third street. Verdicts of accidental death were returned in the following cases: George A. Horn, a child, who was drowned in a well near the residence of his parents, at Woodlawn Heights, on Oct. 25; Peter Meyer, a child, scalded on the 6th inst., by falling into a tub of hot water at No. 519 East Fourteenth street, and George McCoppin, who, while in the employ of the Empire Cotton Press Company, was injured by the fall of a bale of cotton at the factory foot of West Eleventh street, on Oct. 26. The evidence in the last-mentioned case showed that McCoppin had been in the habit of taking laudanum at the rate of at least a half gallon every month for several years, a practice which the jury believed had been the cause of accelerating his death.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GREAT BOOK SALE.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND KEEN COMPETITION—SOME RARE OLD BOOKS DISPOSED OF—LARGE PRICES OBTAINED.

Mr. Joseph Sabin, acting for Messrs. Leavitt & Co., continued the sale of the Menzies library yesterday at Clinton Hall. The attendance was larger than on the previous day, and for works of rare value illustrative of American history the bidding was much keener. The following is a list of a few of the more valable books sold, together with the prices they brought:

"Cabeça de Vaca," the narrative translated by Smith, and printed at Washington in 1851, $13; The New-York (1871) edition of the same book, $1; Calef, (R.) "More Wonders of the Invisible World," &c., London, 1700—Woodward's copy of this scarce work sold in 1869 for $130—at this sale it brought $145; Callender (I.) on "Historical Discourse," &c., Boston, 1739, $17; Campanius, (T.,) fine original copy of his "Kort Beskrifning," &c., printed at Stockholm in 1702, $37 50; "Carolina; the extremely rare (1666) first description of Carolina in 1664, printed for Robert Horne, was warmly bid for; this copy being an exceptionally fine one, sold for $70; Carpenter's very scarce and valuable "Memoirs of Hon. Thomas Jefferson," "printed in two volumes for the Purchasers" in 1809, an obscure work which was never published because it contained "on the average a libel to every page," was knocked down for $7 50; Carter's (W.) "Campaigns of 1775-1776," printed in London in 1784, $27; Caruther's (E. W.) fine "Revolutionary Biography of Rev. David Caldwell, D. D.," near sixty years Pastor of the churches of Buffalo and Almance, a scarce copy of the edition of 1842, $7 25; Casas, (B de) a fine copy of the "Regionium Indicarum per Hispanos," &c., printed at Heidelberg in 1564, $7 50; Casas, "Popery Truly Displayed in its Bloody Colors," &c.; a very large and finely preserved copy of this rare pamphlet, printed in London 1689, $16; Casas, "A Relation of the West Voyages and Discoveries Made by the Spaniards in America," &c., London, 1699, $27 50; Case, [J] "The Angelic Guide," &c., one of the most extraordinary works on astrology in print, and now most difficult to obtain, printed in London in 1697, $50; Cassin (J.) "Birds of California," &c. The Lippincott edition of 1865, a splendid book uniform with Audubon's Birds, in half green morocco, uncut, $18; Castell (W.) His "Short Discoverie of the Coasts and Continent of America," &c.; printed in London in 1644. In the catalogue it is noted that a copy of this almost unobtainable little work was priced in England at $225 in gold—the copy sold was not perfect, but still a book of great value—it was sold for $57 50; Catlin, (G.) a fine copy of the ninth edition of the "Illustrations of the Manners, &c., of the North American Indians," in two volumes, $24; Champlain. A remarkably fine copy of "Les Voyages," &c., printed *(avec privilege du Roy)* at Paris in 1613, $56. This work was very warmly bid for; Chrysostomi. "Liber beati Joannis Chrisostomi," and printed at Cologne by the famous Ulric Zell in 1467. This magnificent specimen of early typography, the work of a disciple of Schoiffer and a teacher of Caxton, was very much coveted. It was finally sold for $85. Cicero's "Discourse of Old Age." This magnificent (perhaps the finest in existence) specimen of Benjamin Franklin's printing (1774) was "clean, fresh, and crisp as it came from the press." Only three other uncut copies are known to be in existence. The price brought yesterday was $168; a nice copy of "The Travels of Peter de Cieza," London, 1719, fetched $11 25. Clark's (J.) "Ill News from New-England," &c., the 1652 edition, uncut and in fine condition, fetched $105; Clarke's "Impartial and Authentic Narrative of the Battle of Bunker's Hill," (1775 edition,) $34; William Clarke's "Repertorium Biblio Graphicum," royal 8vo, in splendid binding and condition, $22; Coddington's "Demonstration of True Love," &c., a now very scarce tract of seventeenth century, $36; the author's edition (1794) of the "Memoirs of the Notorious Mrs. Coghlan," $16. Quite a sensation was created over the bidding for a unique copy of Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations," &c., printed by Bradford, New-York, in 1727. J. Sabin, Jr., started with a $20 bid, and from all parts of the room the competition went on briskly, when it finished at $210, Mr. Sabin being the purchaser for a client; the London edition only fetched $9 50, and the late New-York edition, edited by Shea, $5 50. This indicates the great value now placed on the earliest specimens of American printing; there was also some very keen bidding for the Columbus, "De Insulis Nuper Inuentis," &c., (Basle, 1494,) and it was finally knocked down for $100; a very charming 12mo edition of Condie's "Memoirs of Washington," now very scarce, fetched $13 50; the Boston (1680) famous "Confession of Faith" brought $38, and the first book ever printed in Connecticut, also, "A Confession of Faith," New-London, in New-England, printed by Thomas Short in 1710, went for $60; Cook's (E.) "Sot Weed," &c., London, 1708, a fine copy of the original edition, the only one known to be in the country, brought $70; Bradford's (New-York, 1703,) edition of W. Corbin's "Sermon Preached at Kingstown, Jamaica, &c., $18; Cotton's "Way of the Churches," (London, 1645,) $30; the same writers, "Bloudy Tenent," &c., (London, 1647,) fetched $6[illegible]; Davenport (John.) "A Discourse About Civil Government," &c., printed at Cambridge in 1663, brought $45; the many very fine editions of the various works compiled by Henry B. Dawson brought fair prices, but it was the more obscure specimens of scarce books which touched what may be considered the "fancy" figures; "The Paris Papers of Silas Deane," $24; De Brahm's "History of the Province of Georgia," $52; D. Denton's "A Brief Description of New-York," [London 1670] the first book of the kind in the English language, $220; the magnificent and unequaled collection of Dibdin's "Bibliographical Works," in fifty-two volumes, spendidly illustrated and bound uniform, were purchased by Mr. H. B. Drexel for $39 per volume; a separate volume, bound differently, sold for $26; Donck's (1666) "New Netherlands" fetched $90; Dunlap's "History of Arts in the United States" brought $53 per volume. The great book of the collection, Eliot's Indian Bible, which is in fine condition and splendidly bound, was started by Mr. Cooke, of Providence, with a bid of $650. It ran up to $900, at which price Mr. Cooke secured it, amid applause. The sale will be resumed to-day at 3:30.

ELIZABETH'S MISSING MERCHANT.

Throughout yesterday but little else was talked of in Elizabeth, N. J., but the sudden disappearance from that city of E. P. Williams, a leading merchant, who, with Jeremiah T. Fairbanks, late Assistant Cashier of the State National Bank, are awaiting the sentence of the United States Court for embezzling $39,000 of the funds of the bank. Both men were arrested last Summer by Chief of Police Reson, of Elizabeth, at the instigation of the bank officials. During the preliminary examination held before United States Commissioner Whitehead, of Newark, the defaulting merchant acknowledged that he had drawn checks on the bank, and that both he and Fairbanks knew that he had no funds to meet them. Their trial was set down for Wednesday of last week, and when arraigned before the United States Court in Trenton, both pleaded guilty to the charge. At the earnest solicitation of their counsel, the presiding Judge postponed sentence for two weeks, increasing their bail from $7,000 to $10,000. Williams' friends, still relying on his integrity, stuck by him and became his bondsmen, but Fairbanks preferred to go to jail, where he is now. Williams, after leaving Trenton, returned to Elizabeth and attended to the business of his large dry-goods store as usual until Saturday. At 10 o'clock in the morning of that day he put on his overcoat and went away, and has not been seen in Elizabeth since that time.

A WOMAN IN MAN'S ATTIRE.

An exciting scene took place in Bayonne, N. J., on Monday night at a very late hour. Mr. Skane, a resident of Avenue D, was about to fold up his tent and silently steal away to New-York to avoid his creditors, and for that purpose had procured the assistance of his brother-in-law, William Blanc, of New-York. Mr. Blanc came over with a truck accompanied by what seemed to be a young man. Skane's furniture was being packed on the truck when Constable Shaefer, armed with an attachment, put in an appearance and ordered proceedings stopped. Skane and Blanc refused to obey his mandate, and a scuffle ensued. In the midst of it the seeming young man, who had remained on the truck came down and was rushing to the assistance of his friends when Officer Van Horn arrived and took him into custody. The whole party was taken to the station-house where it was discovered that the young man was a woman, and a very pretty one. She proved to be Blanc's wife. She said she was attired in that fashion because she wanted to come over with her husband, and he refused to let her come unless she wore a suit of his clothes. The party was detained all night and brought before the Recorder yesterday morning. Mrs. Blanc had her own clothes with her, but the Police refused to allow her to put them on. She felt very much mortified when brought before the crowd of idlers and curiosity-seekers who filled the court-room. Upon hearing all the particulars, Recorder Meyers decided to discharge her, and she retired into a private room, where she changed her attire. The case created intense excitement from the fact that Mrs. Blanc formerly resided in Bayonne and is well known there.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. A proposition was made to reopen the case of the protest of the Seventh Regiment against the Forty-eighth Regiment of Oswego, the particulars of which have been previously published in THE TIMES, and on motion it was decided to do so at the State Arsenal on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 8 P. M. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and determine, after obtaining the views of the American team and the foreign representative riflemen, the propriety of making any changes in the [illegible] of the international competitions for the Centennial trophy, in matches to take place hereafter.

After some further routine business the Board adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE FREE PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL TO MAKE SEWER CONNECTIONS—MUCH DISSATISFACTION AT THE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in granting to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue the privilege of making connections with the main sewer free of cost has created a good deal of unfavorable comment, especially in view of the fact that it has established a precedent by which other churches and institutions may claim like favors. The amount involved in the present case is only $700, but the principle at stake is regarded as a vital one by a large portion of the community, and may at any time form one of the great disturbing issues on which the people will be called upon to pass. The first successful attempt to exempt the Trustees of the Cathedral from the fee required by the Department of Public Works for making sewer connections was made on Oct. 21. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on that day, Mr. Guntzer, one of the members, called up the following resolution on the subject:

"*Resolved*, That permission be and is hereby given to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to connect the cathedral building and other buildings in use for church or asylum purposes, in Fifty-first street, with the sewer about to be built at the expense of said Trustees, by authority of the Common Council, in said Fifty-first street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, without the payment of the fees usually charged for making connections with sewers."

At the instance of Alderman McCarthy, this resolution was amended by asserting after the word "avenues," the words, "also with sewer in Fiftieth street," and was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Samuel A Lewis, Aldermen Billings, Cudlipp, Guntzer, Hess, Howland, Keenan, McCarthy, Morris, Pinckney, Purroy, J. Reilly, B. Reilly, Sauer, Seery, Sheils, Slavin and Tuomey—18.

The resolution was sent to the Mayor for his approval, and he vetoed it in the following communication, which was received by the Board of Aldermen on the day on which it was written:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1876.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to you, without my signature or approval, General Order No. 388.

The rule under which charges for sewer connections are made by the Department of Public Works has been rigidly adhered to for now more than twenty years, and for very good reasons. During all that time the practice has had no exceptions in favor of any church, religious institution, charitable institution, or private person or enterprise. Even the public schools and departments of the City Government themselves have almost invariably been required to pay for their sewer connections under the same rule; and the one or two exceptions which have been made in favor of a public school or other public building belonging to the City, have been made under peculiar circumstances and for exceptional reasons.

The fees in this case presented by this resolution and proposed ordinance would amount to some seven hundred dollars, and I cannot perceive any reason which can be adduced to granting the privilege which would be conferred in this case, which would not apply with at least equal force to the case of every church, hospital, and other building in the City used for religious observances and charitable purposes, and exception made now would lead to endless embarrassments and numberless solicitations for others, which could not be denied if this were granted.

I respectfully suggest that the Mayor and Common Council would not be justified in giving effect to this measure, even for the benefit of the very deserving objects for which it has been sought.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Mayor.

On last Thursday—being the regular meeting day of the Aldermen—the President, Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, called up the communication of the Mayor, and a brief debate ensued, in the course of which Alderman Purroy stated that the Mayor had approved of resolutions allowing the St. Joseph's Asylum and other institutions to make sewer connections free of cost, and he cited the minutes in support of his assertions. The question was subsequently put, and the resolution was passed over the Mayor's veto by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Billings, Cole, Cudlipp, Gross, Guntzer, Hess, Howland, Keenan, McCarthy, Morris, Purroy, J. Reilly, B. Reilly, Sauer, Seery, Sheils, Slevin, Tuomey, and Wade—20.

Negative—Alderman Pinckney—1.

The resolution has, therefore, become a law. It is said that neither the Trustees nor any person officially connected with the Cathedral ever asked the favor from the Common Council, and that it was solicited by persons without their authority.

The Municipal law fixing the fees to be paid for making sewer connections is contained in section 7 of the Ordinances of the Common Council, as revised in 1866. It reads:

"Ten dollars shall be paid to the said board (Croton Aqueduct Board—now the Department of Public Works) for permission to connect from each house, store, or building, with any sewer or drain. Each hotel, boarding-house, or public building covering more ground than twenty-five feet by fifty shall pay proportionately for such additional space of ground covered by each respectively."

It is held by the Department of Public Works that the Cathedral comes under the head of a "public building," as described in the latter clause of the section, and should therefore be assessed for making sewer connections at the rate of $10 for every lot on which the building stands. At this rate, the cost of making the sewer connections required would be about $700. On the other hand, some of the Aldermen who voted for the resolution assert that, under their interpretation of the ordinance of 1866, the Trustees of the cathedral should not be charged more than $10 for the privilege they sought, because the edifice might come under the words "or building," as set forth in the first part of the ordinance, which required only that amount for making one sewer connection. The Department of Public Works, however, has not adopted this interpretation of the ordinance. On the contrary, it has been the practice of the department to assess all the lots occupied by churches at the rate of $10 each for the privilege of making sewer connections.

CANVASSING THE BROOKLYN VOTE.

ALDERMAN ROWLEY'S PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE RETURNS OF THE SEVENTH WARD FOR ALDERMAN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, President French in the chair, for the purpose of canvassing the vote for city officers, as required by law. After the roll had been called, Alderman Fisher moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the Board of Elections and receive the returns. The motion prevailed, and Aldermen Fisher and Murtha were appointed such committee. The returns having been placed before the Board, Alderman Rowley handed in the following protest against the election of Mr. Phillips, the Democratic candidate in the Seventh Ward.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14, 1876.

To the Honorable the Board of Canvassers of the City of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN: I do hereby most earnestly protest against the canvassing of the returns of the Seventh Ward for Alderman, on the ground that they do not express the will of the honest voters of the Seventh Ward, but are the results of glaring frauds, produced by the importation of some two hundred men, more or less, from other wards of the city, the Fifth, Second, Sixth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Wards contributing their quota to this false result. I believe that these men were brought into the ward for the sole purpose of voting in the recent election, and departed to their homes outside the ward immediately after depositing their ballots.

If the system of carrying elections by the importation of outside voters is once established as a precedent, our elections become a farce. By the means above noted I believe the result as presented in the returns to be directly in conflict with the expressed will of the legal voters of the Seventh Ward. Yours respectfully, A. STEWART ROWLEY.

On motion of Alderman Burnett, a committee of five was appointed to canvass the returns. The committee appointed is made up as follows: Aldermen Griswold, Fritz, and Williams, Republicans, and Aldermen Murtha and Carr, Democrats. Alderman Rowley's protest was referred to the committee, after which the board adjourned. The committee will probably commence the work of canvassing the returns to-day.

THE COUNTY VOTE.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met as a Board of Canvassers at the County Clerk's office a few minutes after noon yesterday. Supervisor Stillwell was chosen Chairman. After the canvassers had been sworn the board adjourned to the Supervisors' room. Only four wards were canvassed when the board adjourned until noon to-day.

TWO YOUNG RUNAWAYS CAPTURED.

Last evening, Detectives Dilks and Healy, of the Broadway Squad, brought to the Central Office two young girls, well dressed and of remarkably prepossessing appearance, who had run away from their homes in Albany. The girls, who are both pretty and intelligent, were found in a restaurant in Tenth street, near Broadway, the proprietor of the restaurant having called the attention of the officers to the fugitives, their manner while in the place having aroused his suspicions. The girls, after reaching Police Head-quarters, confessed that they had been induced to leave their homes by a wealthy resident of Albany, under whose escort they came to this City. On arriving here their escort left them, after arranging to meet them again last evening at an appointed place. The girls then took a carriage and spent the day in riding about the City, and finally stopped at the restaurant referred to for supper. They did not realize the unfortunate position in which they had placed themselves until they were brought before Inspector Speight, when they burst into tears and sobbed most piteously. The runaways were detained at Police Head-quarters and their friends notified by telegraph. They are connected with highly respectable people, and out of consideration for their relatives their names are withheld by the Police. The person who it is alleged decoyed the girls from their homes, doubtless for an immoral purpose, is known, but his name is for obvious reasons withheld.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. W. H. Robertson, left Katonah last evening for Tallahassee, Fla., upon the request of the President.

The Post Office Department gives notice that an extra mail for France will be dispatched from this City on the 18th inst., per steamer Canada, for Havre via Plymouth.

Among the additions to the curiosities of the New-York Aquarium yesterday, were a strange-looking creature known as the American angler and a white bass from Lake Ontario.

John Sullivan, a laborer, aged thirty, died yesterday at No. 122 Worth street, of injuries received by falling at the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets, while intoxicated, on Oct. 24.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow and Daniel G. Rollins, Assistant District Attorney, left this City yesterday afternoon for Tallahassee, Fla., at the request of President Grant, to be present at the count of that State.

Increased accommodations being required in the Tax Receiver's office, workmen were engaged yesterday in extending the building by the addition of a small wing. The office is on the second floor of the old brown-stone building facing the new Court-house.

Mr. J. B. McClain, of No. 1,726 Girard avenue, Philadelphia, while asleep in his berth on board the steamer Northam, on her trip from New-Haven to this City, was robbed of a gold watch valued at $80, his pocket-book containing $30, and a ticket to Philadelphia.

The great event at Barnum's on Saturday evening next will be the contest for the championship of the world between the celebrated bareback riders, Charles Fish and Romeo Sebastian. The challenge was given by Fish. A committee of newspaper men will decide the contest.

While John Anderson, of No. 550 Hicks street, Brooklyn, was at work in the elevator at Pier No. 3 North River, yesterday, he was caught in the belting and his left leg so badly crushed that amputation was found to be necessary. The operation was performed at the New-York Hospital.

Carl Bremer, a Dane, who was recently discharged from Sing Sing, was arrested yesterday by Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having been engaged in several bold robberies which have occurred lately, and in which the victims have been bound, gagged, and robbed. He is held for identification.

Charles Linderstaedt complained to the Police Board yesterday that Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, and one of his Sergeants had treated him rudely on the occasion of his making some inquiries at the station-house concerning a railroad ticket. The charge was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline for investigation.

The Police authorities refused yesterday to divulge the name of the young lady who disappeared from her home in this City on Saturday last, though they admitted that they had been unsuccessful in tracing her. She is a very prepossessing miss, about fifteen years of age, and it is feared that she has been induced to leave her home by false promises.

The work of renovation on Castle Garden has progressed so far that the rotunda will be open to-morrow for the reception of immigrants. In the centre of the rotunda desks have been placed for the accommodation of registering clerks, ticket agents, and telegraph operators, and are so arranged as to facilitate the transaction of business. The building is light and airy, and is a great improvement on the old one.

At the annual meeting of the Nassau Boat Club, held at its rooms on Monday evening, Nov. 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Charles Roome; Vice President, Robert L. Reade; Secretary, Walter S. Wilson; Treasurer, James Wills; Captain, Christian G. Petersen; Coxswain, Charles Badgley; Trustees, Daniel Appleton, John H. Abeel, Jr., William Brookfield, Charles D. Belden.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $111,981 79.

During the past year the Supreme Court, Special Term, adjudicated on 10,000 orders.

Stewart C. Gamble, a bar-tender, died suddenly yesterday at No. 25 Bridge street. The Coroner's jury found that death was caused by a congestive chill.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the President was authorized to confer with the Building Committee of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the provision made for the Sanitary Bureau in the plans for the new Municipal building. The present arrangement does not suit the Health Board.

Theodore F. Odell, a grocer at Nyack, on the Hudson, brought an action yesterday in the Supreme Court for malicious prosecution against F. P. Felts and R. F. Austin, wholesale merchants, doing business on Reade street, New-York, laying his damages at $10,000. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants maliciously filed a petition in bankruptcy against him, thereby causing him great expense and injuring his credit.

Peter Nowlan, a stone-cutter, was brought before Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, of No. 179 Montague street. Nowlan becoming bankrupt some time ago, Mr. Lewis was made his Assignee. Among other payments received by Nowlan was some seven hundred dollars from Typographical Union No. 6 for the stonework of the proposed monument in Green-Wood to Horace Greeley. When the money was demanded from Nowlan by the Assignee, the former refused to give it up. His arrest followed. Judge Walsh admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

William and Casper Bloomberg, of Paterson, who were arrested for arson, have been released on bail to the amount of $4,000 each.

John B. Gough will lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, on the subject of "Eloquence and Orators."

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, John Younge was sentenced to three years in the State Prison for burglary, and William Taylor to one year in the same institution for a similar offense.

The Newark Orphan Asylum Society celebrated their twenty-ninth anniversary on Monday evening. The managers reported ninety-one children in the asylum, and that the institution was $1,700 in debt, with no funds to carry it through the Winter.

The Chancellor yesterday at Trenton, in the case of Irwing M. Avery *et al.* against the Blees Manufacturing Company of Bordentown, Garrett S. Cannon trustee, on a bill for the appointment of a receiver, declared the company insolvent. A receiver will be appointed.

John Shanaphy, the man who attempted to assault Gov. Bedle, at his residence in Jersey City, on Sunday morning, has been adjudged insane by County Physican Converse, and will be detained in the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum until he can be removed to Middlesex County, whence he came.

The three-year-old son of J. A. Van Winkle, a hardware dealer of Paterson, was bitten through the finger on Monday afternoon by a large Newfoundland dog owned by Mr. Chiswell. The child was taken to a physician's residence, where the wound was cauterized. The dog did not appear to have hydrophobia.

Edwin W. Mockridge, residing at No. 222 Plane street, Newark, was bitten by his dog, a large Newfoundland, on Monday, and it was afterward discovered that the animal was suffering from rabies. Mr. Mockridge had the wound, which was in his hand, promptly cauterized, but notwithstanding that he feels considerably alarmed. The animal was shot.

Thomas O'Reilly, Captain of the canal-boat Ellen Ryan, has been missing since Oct. 28. At that time his boat was lying at the Port Johnson coal docks, Bayonne, and the last time he was seen alive was when he went to a grocery store in the city to procure supplies. On Sunday his body was found floating near the dock so much decomposed as to be almost unrecognizable.

The new constitution of the State requires that Sheriffs shall hold office three years instead of one, but that they shall renew their bonds every year. Sheriff Laverty, of Hudson County, was sworn in yesterday, in the presence of Judges Hoffman, Wiggins, and Quaile. His bondsmen are Charles H. O'Neill, Samuel Hotherington, William Stuhr, Ferdinand Heintze, and M. Mullone.

George Moore, a resident of Weehawken, procured a warrant from Justice Leonard yesterday for the arrest of John Frost on a charge of false imprisonment. Frost caused the arrest of Moore last Spring on a charge of illegal voting, and the latter has been imprisoned since that time until a day or two ago, when he was honorably acquitted. Frost is wealthy, and it is probable a suit for damages will be brought against him.

At a regular meeting of the Jersey City Board of Public Works yesterday morning the petition of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company for the extension of Washington street to the railroad depot was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. The question of opening the street has been agitated for some time, and the city authorities took the necessary preliminary steps, but were stopped by an injunction from Matthiessen & Co., the sugar-refiners.

The Bloomsberg brothers, who are accused of having set fire to their store on Main street, Paterson, on Monday morning, are still confined in the County Jail, having been unable to procure the necessary bondsmen. A number of experts examined the store yesterday, and pronounced the opinion that all the stock which could have been crowded into the store would not be worth one-half the amount of insurance—$11,000. The amount of bail will probably be fixed at $10,000.

Agnes Meyer, a resident of Hoboken, went to the First Precinct Station-house in Jersey City yesterday, and asked assistance in finding her husband. She said that a few weeks ago a man named Schroeder and his wife came to board with her, and an intimacy at once sprung up between her husband and Mrs. Schroeder. One day last week Mrs. Schroeder caused the arrest of her own husband on some charge, and then declared that she could not live in the house in his absence. She made preparations to move, and Mr. Meyer volunteered his assistance. He went away with her and her furniture, and has not since been seen.

THE ELIZABETH (N. J.) ELECTION.

At the official canvass of the vote of Elizabeth, N. J., by the Council last night, the Democrats entered a protest against canvassing for Mayor; and Gen. J. A. Fay, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, asked for a recount. The first returns, unofficial, gave William E. Hoy, Democratic candidate for Mayor, 75 majority, but the official returns, received three days after, gave Robert W. Townley, the Republican candidate, 9 majority. Application is to be made to the courts to order a new count, on the grounds of errors and illegal votes. The Council proceeded to canvass the vote, notwithstanding the protest, and declared Mr. Townley elected.

NEW JERSEY ODD-FELLOWS.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, and elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: M. W. G. P., Charles Carpenter, of No. 5; M. E. G. H. P., F. R. Blackwell, of No. 39; G. S. W., E. G. Ford, of No. 1; G. J. W., J. E. Saumer, of No. 12; W. G. S., Lewis Parker, Jr., of No. 2; W. G. T., Oliver Pierce, of No. 28; Grand Representative to Grand Lodge United States, William L. Nutt, of No. 2; W. G. S., James A. Wells, of No. 5; G. G. O. S., Amos Howell, of No. 2; W. G. M., John W. Wood, of No. 3. The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of New-Jersey will meet to-morrow.

THE VOTE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The County Board of Canvassers of Westchester County met yesterday morning in the County Court-house at White Plains. The board assembled for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the county. Mr. Samuel N. Johnson, of Rye, who had been elected Chairman on Monday, presided, and Mr. J. O. Miller, of Mount Pleasant, acted as clerk. The first work undertaken by the board was the canvassing of the official returns of the Electoral vote of the county. The following was the result: Tilden, 12,053; Hayes, 9,573; Cooper, 14. Tilden's majority being 2,480. The board will canvass the State returns to-day.

BOLD ROBBERY IN YORKVILLE.

On Saturday evening, while the family of Mr. Joseph Zuckerman were at dinner in the basement of his residence, No. 109 East Seventy-eighth street, the house was entered by thieves and robbed of silverware and jewelry valued at upward of fifteen hundred dollars. The thieves unlocked the front door with a false key, and ransacked the parlor floor without attracting the attention of the inmates of the house. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Secretary of State John Bigelow is at the Westminster Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. C. S. Vedder, of Charleston, S. C., and Hon. Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Congressman Frank H. Hurd and ex-Congressman William H. Upson, of Ohio, and Congressman Scott Lord, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. John N. Knapp and William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y.; George M. Pullman, of Chicago, and E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A Soft Thing.

Like a candidate indorsed by both parties, JOHN. A. DOUGAN, the Hatter, at No. 102 Nassau st., feels perfectly safe on the result of the election, as far as the betting of hats is concerned, with the slight variation, while he congratulates the lucky winner, he condoles the loser.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—H. McAlpin, A. Champion, L. G. Armstrong, John Williamson, Michael Shehan, Miss E. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Taylor, J. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. Huntly, John Stanwood, A. Vanmere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo, &c.—Ernesto Munson and wife, C. A. Fraser, Thomas G. Rahming, Juan Capote, Mrs. Capote, Mrs. E. P. Lithgow, and two children, D. M. Frito, R. T. Lowe, Capt. G. Bedell, wife, and son, Miss Bascount, J. W. Darrell.

In steam-ship Alexandria, from Messina, &c.—Major and Mrs. George Butler, George Butler, Jr., Mrs. Batcheller, Harry Batcheller, William Morris, Robert Rayne, Miss McKendy, C. de Mielackusky.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:47 | Sun sets.....4:42 | Moon rises...4:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:59 | Gov. Island..7:48 | Hell Gate 9:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Nov. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington and Morehead City, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Montgomery, Chester, Port Royal and Fernandina, Fla., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Josephine, (Norw.,) Smith, London, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Whittington, (Br.,) Ruthven, Liverpool, Eng., Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Sappho, (Br.,) Davis, Penarth Roads, Eng., G. F. Bulley; St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Saunders, Cork for orders, C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs Louisa Price, (Hayti,) Brown, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Myrtle, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John's, N. F., R. P. Currie, R. W. Messer, Herrett, Marseilles, Snow & Burgess; Centaur, Stanley, Port au Prince, Hayti, M. Hunter & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Swift, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Kuehl, San Domingo Oct. 31, Samana Nov. 1, Cape Haytien 2d, Porto Plate 3d, and Turk's Island 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Mackay, Naples Oct. 9, Messina 15th, Palermo 19th, Malaga 27th, and St. Michel's Nov. 2, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Brothers.

Bark Vero, (Ital.,) Cilentino, Lisbon 63 ds., with salt, &c., to J. P. & G. C. Robinson—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co.

Bark Holtingten, (Norw.,) Evenson, Antwerp 60 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Omer, (of Turk's Island,) Perkins, Fajardo 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Rosalia, Starita, (Ital.,) Cappecitto, London 70 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master. Came a southern passage, and been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ella, (of London,) Johnston, Parahiba 42 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Genoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Galway 44 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came a southern passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Clara and Agnes, (of Arichat,) Guion, Grand Turk, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Woodruff & McLean—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig J. F. Merry, (of Damariscotta,) Bradley, Greenock 80 ds., in ballast to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig O. C. Clary, Delano, St. Pierre, Mart., 24 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platte. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Redete, (Dutch,) Sturt, Rio Grande do Sul 65 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Promenader, (of Halifax,) Beattie, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8 ds., with potatoes to Lunt Brothers—vessel to J. Borland & Co.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Dunkirk 59 ds., in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. N. Hand, Doherty, Para Oct. 15, with rubber and skins to F. Moran—vessel to N. Hand. Was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Governor Burton, Rich, Boston, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. S. Baker, Farrow, Somerset.

Schr. William D. Cargill, Rich, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Warren, for Port Johnson.

Schr. F. Nelson, Howes, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Rogers, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George Lillum, Hacon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henrietta, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Highland, Sprague, New-Haven.

Schr. Waterline, Kelly, Cedar Keys, Fla., 12 ds., with lumber to Isaac Eppinger—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co.

Schr. John R. Kirkman, Eaton, Richmond.

Schr. Addie S. Schlaefer, Decker, Richmond.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Alexandria.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Vannott, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N.; cloudy and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool; Montgomery, for Fernandina; General Barnes, for Savannah; Ashland, for Wilmington, N. C.; Richmond and Thetis, for Norfolk; Agnes, for Philadelphia. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships George Cromwell, for St. John's, N. F.; Neptune, for Boston; schrs. Caledonia, for Huntsport, N. S.; Lizzie Dakers, for St. John, N. B.; James Warren, for Lynn; Pushaw, for Salem; Stephen J. Watts and Madagascar, for Boston; Memento, for New-Bedford; Ring Dove, for Fall River.

SPOKEN.

By steam-ship Alexandria, lat. 42 lon. 54, steam-ship Sidonian, hence, for Glasgow.

By steam-ship Tybee, bark Hornet, from Malaga, for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bark Melbourne, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rogers, Liverpool Sept. 27, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken, arr. and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sld 2d inst., Union, Capt. Phelan; 11th inst., Georgie, Parepa, Nonantown, Calcutta; 14th inst., La Plata, Rockwood, Wave King, Freeman, Dennis, Nile, Ardehlea; Matilda Kraus.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., Arabella; 14th inst., steamers Alice, Carolina, and Nio, the latter passed Dover; Star of Brunswick, and Freddie C. Ebbett; Lepanto.

BY CABLE.

GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—The State Line steamer State of Indiana, Capt. Sadle, from New-York Nov. 2, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—The National Line steamer Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Nov. 4, for this port and Liverpool, arr. off Fastnet at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 14.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steamer Labrador, Capt. Sanglier, from New-York Nov. 4 for this port and Havre, was off the Lizard at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

LARNE, Nov. 14.—The State Line steamer State of Virginia, sld. from here Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M. for New-York.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Capt. Deaken, from New-York Nov. 8, arr. here this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—The North German Lloyd's steamship Weser, Capt. Von Bulow, from New-York Nov. 4, arr. here to-day.

TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS.

Trade Sale of Clothing.

Prior to Removal to our New Store, cor. Broadway and Grand St., November 25th, we are now offering to the Trade **our entire Stock of Clothing**, manufactured for this Season's Business, for Net Cash, 30 days, **at less than cost of production.**

Owing to the **interest manifested by Buyers** yesterday we will continue the sale of our stock for the entire week unless sooner disposed of. Prices are marked plainly on each lot.

NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO.,

COR. CHURCH & WHITE STS., NEW YORK.

E. A. NEWELL.

FULL LINES OF REALLY RELIABLE

UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,

FOR MEN'S WEAR, FROM

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UP, INCLUDING POPULAR NUMBERS OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, AND ALL GRADES OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S.

Orders by mail promptly filled and sent C. O. D.

727 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

REMOVAL. Having removed to our NEW, ELEGANT, and EXTENSIVE warerooms, No. 40 East 14th st., offer the largest stock of first-class Organs, with chime of bells, and grand, square, and upright Pianos, of superior tone and finish, to be found on this continent, and at extraordinary low prices for cash, on instalments, or to let, until paid for. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; 7-octave Pianos for $165; 7 1-3 octave Piano, $175, not used a year; 2-stop Organs, $6[illegible]; 4-stop Organs, $70; 6-stop, $80; 8-stop, $90; 10-stop, $100 and $110, cash; not used a year, but in perfect order.

HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 40 East 14th st., Union square, New-York.

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IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

261, 262, and 263 BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1876.

Believing there is a conspiracy to black-mail and otherwise injure the business and property of this Company, those policy-holders, or any other persons who have, in response to certain anonymous advertisements, or any letter from any one requesting the same, sent their names and the number of their policies as requested, will confer a favor upon the Company and aid it in obtaining evidence to enable it to punish these persons so conspiring, as well as assist in sustaining and protecting the value of their own property, if they will immediately send us the autograph letters which they have received, if any, from said parties.

JAMES BUELL, President of the United States Life Insurance Company.